



#### Welcome to MiCorps Cooperative Lakes Monitoring Program's Annual Training.

• For CLMP procedures and data forms please visit: <u>micorps.net/lake-monitoring/clmp-documents/</u> and then click on the name of the parameter.

#### Today's Agenda:

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM	Welcome and CLMP Review				
9:15 AM – 10:15 AM	Secchi Disk & Phosphorus				
10:15 AM-10:30 AM	BREAK				
10:30 AM – 11:45 AM	Chlorophyll-a (algae indicator)				
11:45 AM – 12:30 PM	BREAK				
12:30 PM – 1 PM	OPTIONAL: Online Registration Tutorial				
1:00 PM – 2:00 PM	Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature				
2:00 PM – 3:00 PM	Score the Shore				
3:00 PM – 3:15 PM	BREAK				
3:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Exotic Aquatic Plant Watch				

#### **Getting Started**

- Audio is through your computer speakers or headset: You may not hear sound until training begins.
- Use the **Audio Settings** option to do a sound check.
- During the webinar if you do not hear audio, make sure your sound is turned on then contact the **Help Desk.**



#### How to Ask Questions

1. Click on the Chat Icon to submit a question to the presenters.



#### Help Desk

Call the Distance Learning Help Desk (800) 500-1554 for technical support.

### **Cooperative Lakes Monitoring Program**



# Secchi Disk Transparency and Total Phosphorus





MICHIGAN STATE Extension



Juron

River Watershed

### Erick Elgin CLMP Coordinator



# Michigan State University Extension

### 218-340-5731 elgineri@msu.edu

# The Self-Help Legacy

- **1974**: Secchi disk second oldest program in country
- 1993-1998: added spring and summer total
  - phosphorus and summer chlorophyll
- 2000: added dissolved oxygen/temperature
- **2001:** added aquatic plant surveys
- **2011:** added Exotic Aquatic Plant Watch
- 2016: added Score the Shore

**CLMP** Goals

- A cost effective volunteer framework for: reliable, longterm, baseline data collection
- Helps improve the understanding and management of your lake
- Online database that stores your lake data
- Training opportunities



### Resources

#### **Resources on MiCorps.net**

- Fact sheets for each CLMP parameter
- **Protocol manual**
- **Historical CLMP Reports**
- All data forms, schedules, and quick protocols
- Training videos

micorps.net  $\rightarrow$  Lake Monitoring  $\rightarrow$ **CLMP** Documents



#### MiCorps Factsheet

#### Chlorophyll a

#### What do chlorophyll measurements tell us about a lake?

What is chlorophyll a? Chlorophyll is the pigment that allows plants (including algae) to use sunlight to convert simple molecules into organic compounds via the process of photosynthesis. Of the several kinds of chlorophyll. chlorophyll a is the predominant type of found in green plants and algae. Measuring chlorophyll a concentrations in water is a surrogate for an actual measurement of algae biomass, which is far more expensive and time consuming.

#### Why is chlorophyll important to a lake?

Some amount of algae is naturally present in lakes. By measuring chlorophyll a, we are determining the amount of food available to fuel the lake's food web. Too little chlorophyll a indicates that there may not be enough food to support an abundant biological community. On the other hand, too much chlorophyll a indicates that nutrient levels in the lake may be artificially



Lake, prepares to lower the water column composite sampler into the water



high. This is a problem because unconsumed algae sink to the bottom and decays, a process that depletes deeper water of oxygen. In severe cases, all of the lake's oxygen can become depleted, resulting in fish kills. In addition, a nutrient enriched lake is less appealing for recreational activities like boating and swimming.

#### What affects chlorophyll?

Algae growth, and thus chlorophyll a levels, is directly affected by the amount of phosphorus in a lake. Phosphorus is naturally occurring element in the sediment, water, and biology of a lake. Some lakes naturally have more phosphorus than others. However, humans often introduce extra phosphorus into a lake through poorly maintained septic systems and lawn fertilizer, among other sources.

#### How is it measured?

The amount of chlorophyll in an algal cell varies among algae species as well as with changing light conditions at different depths within the lake. Changing seasons also create different light conditions that, in turn, affect chlorophyll production. To account for some of this variability, in the Cooperative Lake Monitoring Program (CLMP), volunteers monitor chlorophyll a during five mid-month sampling events over the summer season (May through September) using a water column composite sampling

down and then slowly and methodically pulling it up so the bottle collects water throughout the photic zone. The photic zone of the lake is the upper portion of the water column where sunlight penetrates and supports growth and reproduction of free-floating algae. The CLMP program defines the photic zone as twice the Secchi disk depth up to the lakes surface.

technique. The sample is taken by rapidly dropping the sampler



Once the water sample is obtained, CLMP volunteers push a known volume of water through a filter, which collects the algal cells. The filter is frozen and sent to a water lab for analysis. The amount of chlorophyll a is reported as µg/L.

The CLMP is the lake monitoring program of the Michigan Clean Water Corps (MiCorps). MiCorps was created through an executive order by Governor Jennifer M. Granholm to assist the Department of Natural Resources and Enviro in collecting and sharing water quality data for use in water resources management and protection programs. For more Monitoring Program information about the MiCorps program, please visit www.micorps.net.

### CLMP – Monitoring First

The CLMP deals with baseline lake monitoring.

This doesn't mean we aren't interested in management, but this is a larger, more complicated discussion.

Today we are talking about monitoring.

### **Monitoring Parameters**

- Water Clarity
- Total Phosphorus
- Chlorophyll a

- Temperature
- Aquatic Plants
- Aquatic invasive plants

• Dissolved Oxygen

• Shoreline surveys

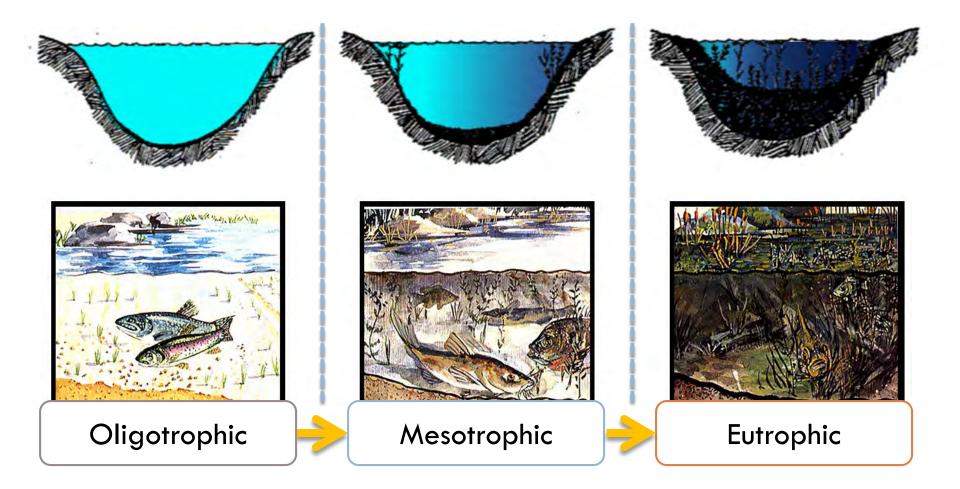


### **TROPHIC STATUS**

- **<u>Trophic Status</u>**: description of how productive a lake is.
- Productivity: the amount of plant or animal life that a lake can support



### **TROPHIC STATUS**



# **Trophic State Indicators**

Transparency
 Total Phosphorus
 Chlorophyll *a*

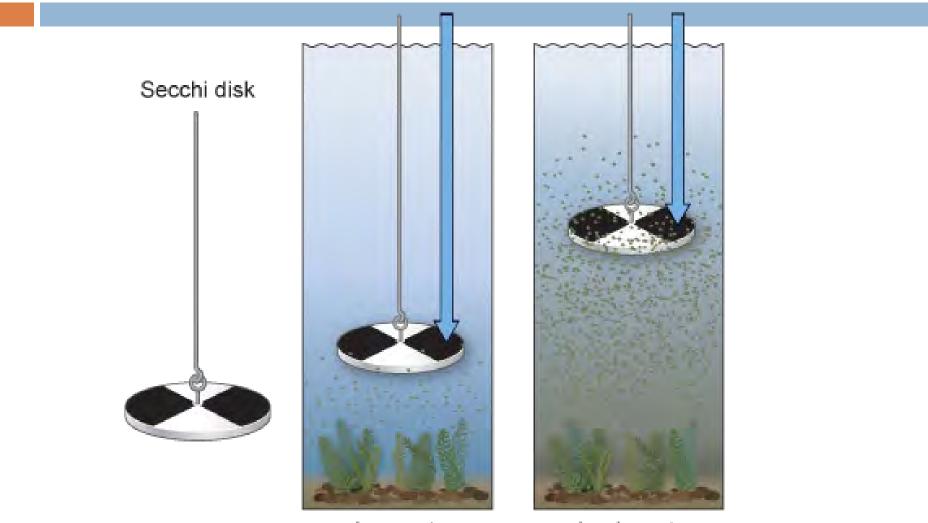
Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature



### **Water Transparency**

# What is a Secchi Disk?

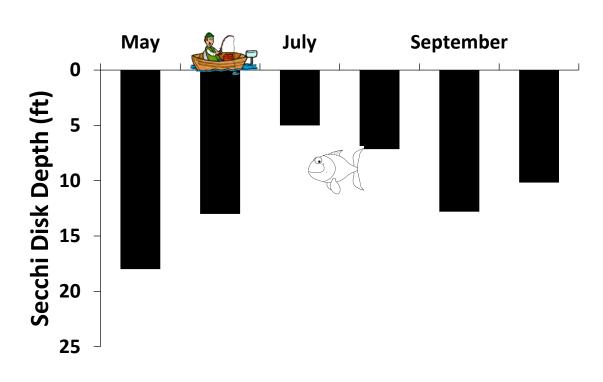
### Secchi Disk Measurement



clear water

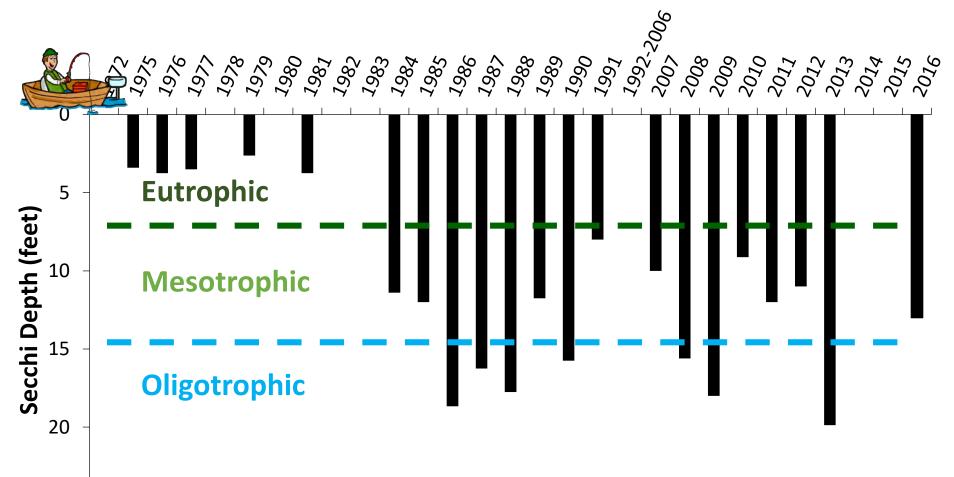
cloudy water

### Monitoring Water Clarity through a Season





### Monitoring Water Clarity: Historical Trends



25

## **CLMP Secchi Disk Transparency**



Evenly spaced monitoring through middle of May to middle of September

At least 8 measurements\*

One a week or every other week

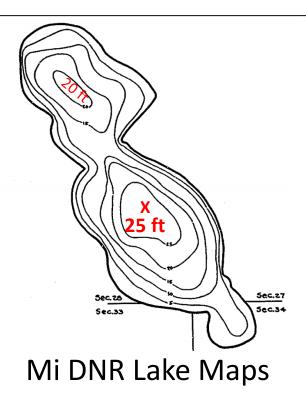
Seasonal variability

**Step 1.** Drift your boat approximately over the deepest part of the lake

MC0862TA

### Where to monitor – the deepest basin Lake Sampling Site (Field ID) Number

Listing at micorps.net  $\rightarrow$  Lake Monitoring  $\rightarrow$  CLMP **Documents** 



010017 Cedar	Alcona	44.52751	-83.33195
010101 Hubbard (1)	Alcona	44.77224	-83.55287
010102 Hubbard (2)	Alcona	44.80941	-83.5468
010103 Hubbard (3)	Alcona	44.83379	-83.58163
010104 Hubbard (4)	Alcona	44.8483	-83.59922
010105 Hubbard (5)	Alcona	44.83168	-83.60152
010106 Hubbard (6)	Alcona	44.81146	-83.56633
010107 Hubbard (7)	Alcona	44.7943	-83.57416
020127 Deer	Alger	46.48016	-86.98277
030203 Hutchins	Allegan	42.58316	-86.13441
030259 Eagle	Allegan	42.425559	-85.930559
030263 Osterhout	Allegan	42.439448	-86.038892
050052 Bellaire	Antrim	44.95333	-85.21889
050055 Torch (North)	Antrim	45.027781	-85.31556
050101 Clam	Antrim	44.93612	-85.27334
050240 Torch (South)	Antrim	44.9159	-85.3028
080071 Crooked (Upper)	Barry	42.490281	-85.431392
080092 Bristol	Barry	42.484449	-85.248892
080096 Duncan	Barry	42.749448	-85.534448
080103 Payne	Barry	42.749448	-85.521115
080176 Barlow	Barry	42.670559	-85.52042
080259 Cobb	Barry	42.6525	-85.537626
080279 Long (Little)	Barry	42.6525	-85.537626
080294 Wall	Barry	42.5215	-85.3862
100066 Crystal	Benzie	44.668615	-86.186115
100082 Ann	Benzie	44.721	-85.8512
100085 Herring (Lower)	Benzie	44.56226	-86.21056
100086 Platte (Big)	Benzie	44.69228	-86.09589



**Step 2.** Slowly lower disk until it disappears from view.

 Note the depth of the water at which the disk disappears.



# **Step 3.** Slowly raise disk until it reappears

Note this depth also.



**Step 4.** The official measurement is the average of the 2 depths.

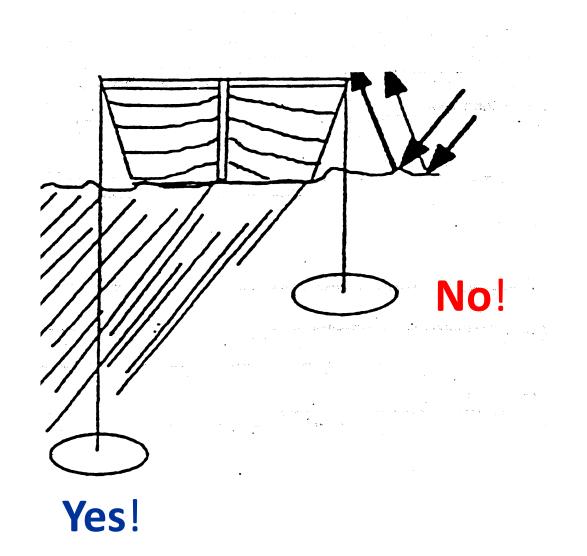
 Please record that number on our datasheet.

 Round to the nearest half-foot

### A couple things to remember: 1. Don't use sunglasses!



### 2. Pick the Shadow!



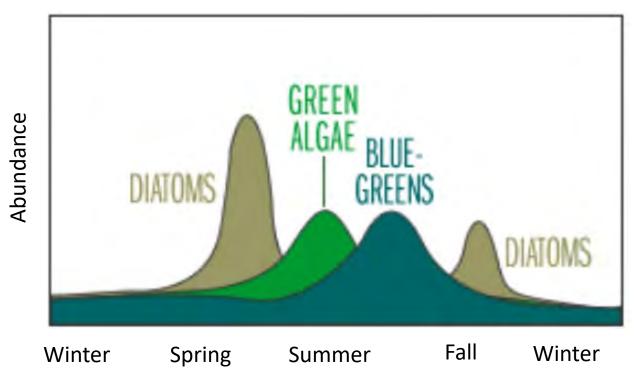
### 3. Be consistent in weather and timing!

- Measure between 10 am 4 pm (try and be consistent)
- Sunny calm days are best
- Do not measure during heavy boating

#### A <u>minimum</u> of 8 measurements required across whole summer Lakes Change Through Time!

#### Evenly space monitoring through May - Sept

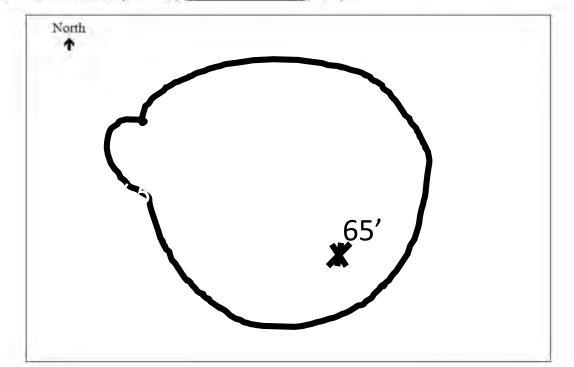
Seasonal Succession of Lake Algae in a Mesotrophic Lake



Credit: Water on the Web

Michigan Clean Water Corps		TR	SECCHI DISK TRANSPARENCY 2021 Data Form			Capperative Lokes Monitoring Program
Lake Name:		County	1:	Township:		
Lake Sampling Site (F Latitude: Volunteer Monitor N		¢	_ Longitude:	(see reverse	and mark	Note if sec on bottom o
WEEKLY SAMPLING INTERVAL	DATE SAMPLED	TIME OF DAY	SECCHI DEPTH (to nearest ½ foot)	WEATHER CONDITIONS (sunny, cloudy, windy)		UNUSUAL CONDITIONS disk on bottom of lake, y rain, boating, etc.)
May 9-15					-	
May 16-22			-			
May 23-May 29						
May 30-June 5					1	
June 6-12	-			· · · · · ·		
June 13-19						
June 20-26				_	-	
June 27-July 3		1				
July 4-10						
July 11-17						
July 18-24						

- In the box below draw an outline of your lake (i.e. lake map). Or attach a copy of a lake map.
- On the lake map, mark your Secchi disk sampling location (this should be at the deepest location in your lake) and write the LAKE DEPTH at this location (not Secchi depth).



#### Surface Area of Lake (if known): \_\_\_\_\_\_(acres)

#### DATA ENTRY

If you can, please enter your data into the MiCorps Data Exchange by October 31th

#### DATA SHEET TURN IN Protocol

Please do the following:

- (1) Make a copy of your field data sheets to keep for your records,
- (2) Mail one copy by October 31st to: MLSA, P.O. Box 303, Long Lake, MI 48743

### Data Entry

- All volunteers are encouraged to use the online data entry system
- Follow the instructions for data submission on our website, <u>www.micorps.net</u>.

### MiCorps Data Exchange Entry Point https://micorps.net

#### MiCorps Data Exchange

Michigan Clean

Water Corps

One of the key components of the MiCorps program is the MiCorps Data Exchange (MDE) platform, which provides online access to volunteer monitoring data through a searchable database. This system fulfills a critical role by allowing volunteers to gather and exchange reliable and meaningful water quality data for water resources management and protection programs at the state and local level.

Prior to 2015, the MDE was comprised of monitoring data collected by MiCorps member organizations and others who have completed the necessary trainings with MiCorps staff. To submit data to the MDE, monitors must demonstrate their capacity and willingness to adhere to specific MiCorps quality assurance and operating procedure criteria.

Now in it's second decade, the MDE has been expanded to accept data based on a three-tiered data classification system:

- Tier 1: Data generated under the MiCorps (or equivalent) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (Includes current and former VSMP grant recipients with a MiCorps-approved QAPP and current CLMP participants collecting data under the approved CLMP monitoring procedures)
- Tier 2: Data generated under another acceptable QAPP
- Tier 3: Data generated with acceptable Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), but no QAPP (May include school programs)

Due to resource limitations under the program, monitoring data will only be accepted from entities willing to comply with the MiCorps data entry protocols, which may require entit **Go** reformat their datasets. The MDE will also only accept data for the monitoring parameters currently supported under the MiCorps program for lake and

Inside this section:

Data Exchange

View data Enter data

About Lake Monitoring Stream Monitoring

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#### Upcoming events

Spring 2016 Stream Macroinvertebrate Monitoring 04/09/2016 - 05/31/2016 2016 Michigan Inland Lakes Convention 04/28/2016 - 04/30/2016 Boyne Falls, MI 2016 Cooperative Lakes Monitoring Program (CLMP) Training 04/28/2016 Boyne Falls, MI Protecting Your Shoreline Workshop (Clare County) 04/28/2016 Harrison, MI



# Get a data report in early 2021

#### 2017 Data Report for

#### Deer Lake, Alger County

Site ID: 020127

46.48016°N, 86.98277°W

The CLMP is brought to you by:

Huron

River

Watershed

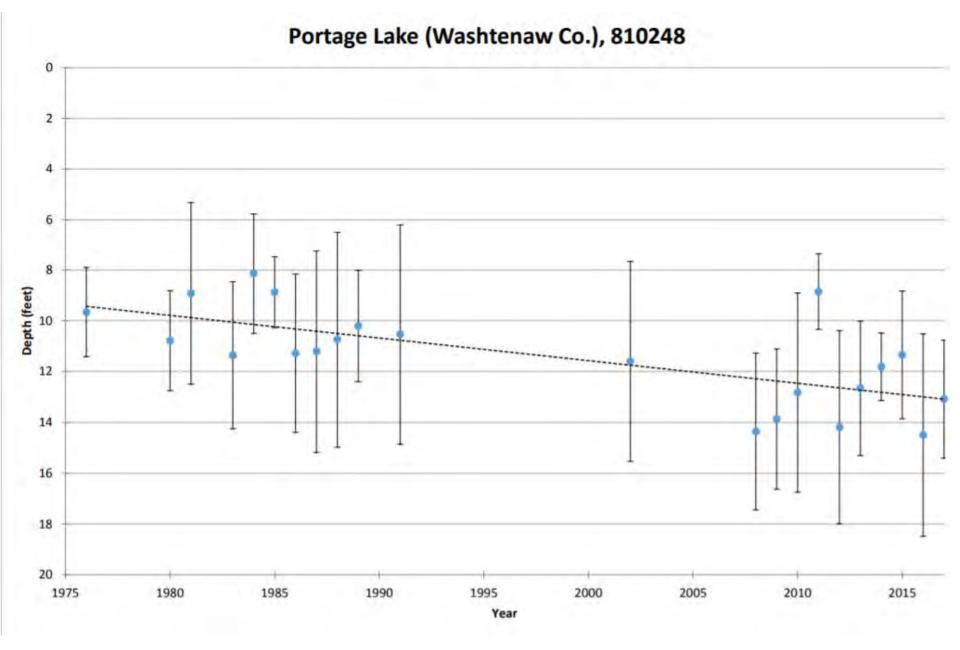


Great Lakes

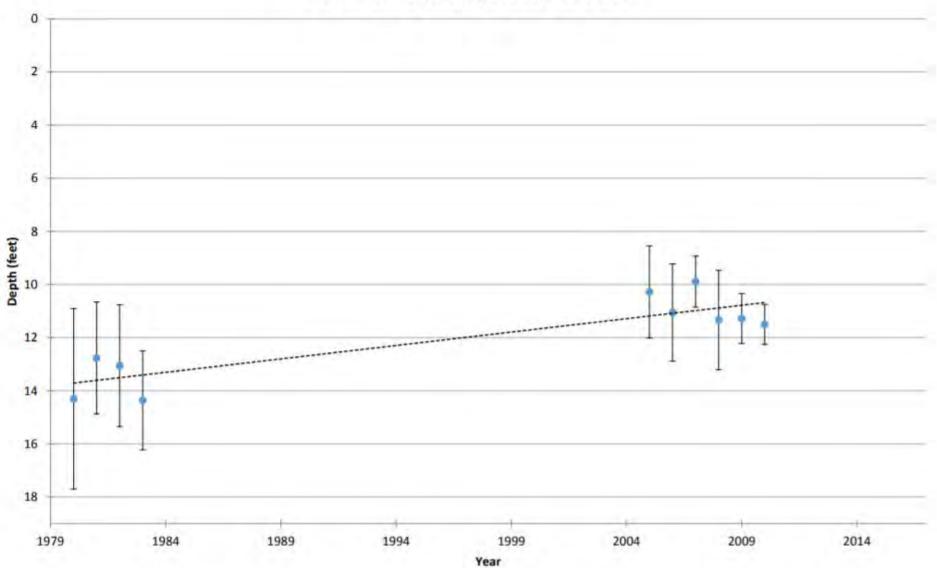
Commission







#### Perch Lake (Otsego Co.), 690150



# Questions?



### COOPERATIVE LAKES MONITORING PROGRAM

# Spring and Summer Total Phosphorus









### Nutrients and Eutrophication

- Phosphorus is typically the limiting nutrient in lakes
- Natural Eutrophication
  - Slow natural process
- Cultural Eutrophication
  - The aging of a lake that is accelerated by human activity in the watershed



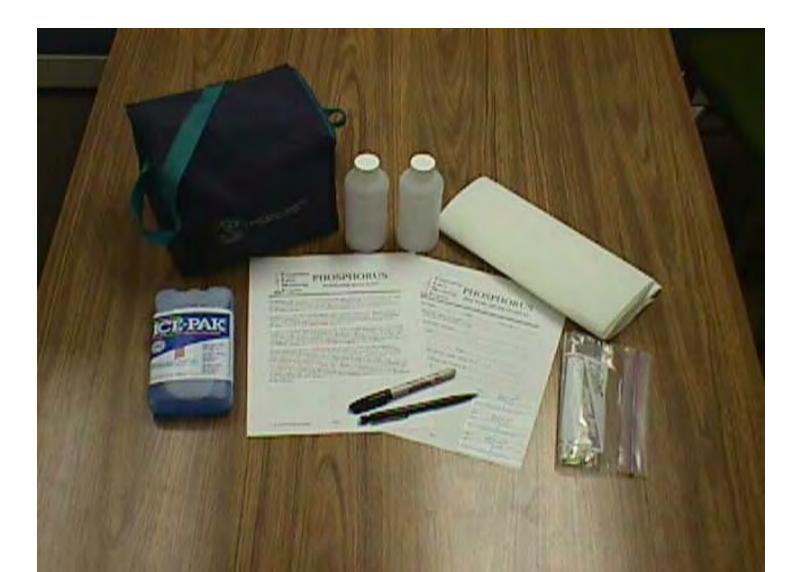
### Harmful and Nuisance Algal Blooms

Can Produce Toxins
Potential Health Risk to People and Animals

# What you get in the mail

- Monitoring instructions
- Sampling and sample turn-in schedule and locations
- Data form
- Bottle labels (3)
- Two 250ml sampling bottles with caps on
  - One is the actual sample and the other is a replicate

# Other materials needed: Cooler bag, ice pack, zip lock baggies of different sizes, a pencil/Sharpee



# When: Spring Overturn

Within 14 days after ice-out (March/April/May)

Volunteer determines ice-out

Surface grab sample

Representative of whole lake

Shows nutrient enrichment trends

## When: Summer Stratification

□ Late summer - early fall (Aug. - Sept.)

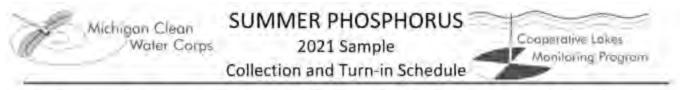
Surface grab sample

Indicates the phosphorus available to plants/algae in the growing season.

Used to calculate trophic state

### When: Phosphorus Schedule

# **Spring P**: Turn in TBD – will be near June 22nd **Summer P**: Depends on your location in the State

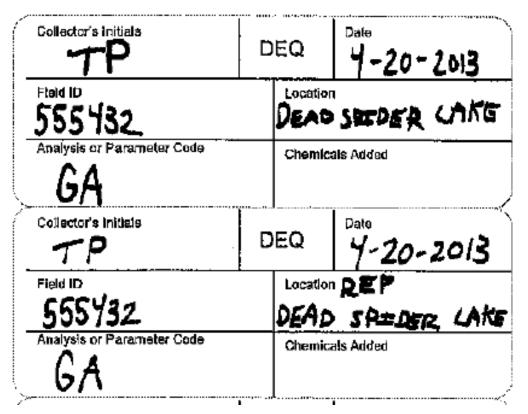


Due to complications with COVID-19, we are still finalizing the turn-in locations. Please keep your samples frozen and we will notify you when the locations and dates have been determined.

COUNTY	TURN-IN ADDRESS /EGLÉ unless noted otherwise)	SAMPLING DATES	TURN-IN OATES
Allegan, Kalamazoo, Barry, Van Buren, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph	To Be Determined	Sept 23-27	8 am-Noon September 28
Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee	To Be Determined	Sept 23-27	8 am-Noon September 28
St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, Monroe	To Be Determined	Sept 23-27	8 am-Noon September 28
Ottawa, Kent, Montcalm, Ionia, Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta	To Be Determined	Sept 16-20	8 am-Noon September 21
Eaton, Ingham, Livingston, Clinton, Gratiot, Genesee, Shlawassee	To Be Determined	Sept 16-20	8 am-Noon September 21

### Phosphorus Labels.. Pencil or sharpee

### Step 1: Fill out labels



NOTE: On second label for replicate sample, include all above plus "REP" in the Location box along with the Lake Name.

**Step 2.** Drift your boat over the deepest part of the lake

 Remove cap and rinse the bottle twice

### NOTE

- only use the bottle we provided
- Make sure not to contaminate bottle or cap



Step 3. Surface grab sample

Fill bottle by lowering it upside down below surface to 1-2 foot depth and then tilt upward

• Repeat with second bottle





 Step 4. Pour water out until bottle is filled to here to avoid cracking the bottle when frozen.

# **Step 5.** Place in labeled baggie and place in cooler.

Dead Spiles

- As .....

### Step 6: Fill out datasheets

1 star

Red bed

91818Y

Gray Has

320 5

Last PHOSPHORUS

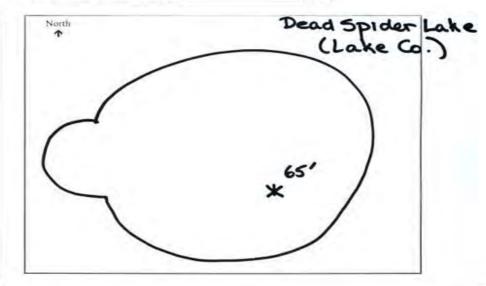
Marine

**NOTE**: Datasheet goes into its own baggie and then into the baggie with the samples.

PHOSPHORUS

	county.	Township:
Lake Sampling Site (Field II	D) Number:	(see reverse and mark location on map) Circle
Latitude:	Longitude:	GPS / Map
Date Sampled:	Time:	
Weather Conditions (sunn	y, cloudy, windy, etc.):	
	rain, boating, etc.):	

- In the box below draw an outline of your lake (i.e. lake map)
- On the lake map outline, mark your total phosphorus sampling location (this should be at the deepest basin in the lake) and write in the total LAKE DEPTH at this location. (Note: If you sample at more than one location in the lake, use a separate data form for each location.)



Surface Area of Lake (if known): \_\_\_\_\_(acres)

#### DATA ENTRY

Check ONE box:

The field notes have been entered into the MiCorps Data Exchange (before October 30!)
Date entered

The field notes have not been entered into the MiCorps Data Exchange.

#### DATA SHEET TURN IN

No matter what box you check above, please do the following:

Make a copy for your records, put the data sheet in a baggie, and turn in the frozen sample and data sheet as directed by your procedures sheet.

### Step 7: Store in freezer until Turn-in Date



### Step 8. Turn in:

Turn in your **frozen bottles** with your data forms to the designated location.

### We will give you your date and location soon!

### **Common Reasons for Sample Rejection**

Sample collected at the wrong time

- Spring P– samples collected >2 weeks after ice-out will be flagged for error, >4 weeks will be rejected.
- Summer P samples collected more than a week outside the assigned interval will be rejected
- Incorrect delivery
  - If you forget or can't turn your samples to the drop-off location on the assigned date, that can cause problems.
     CONTACT US for instructions on safe shipping. Unexpected shipments will thaw and be rejected.
- Cracked bottles/caps
  - Be sure to leave headroom in the bottle for expansion

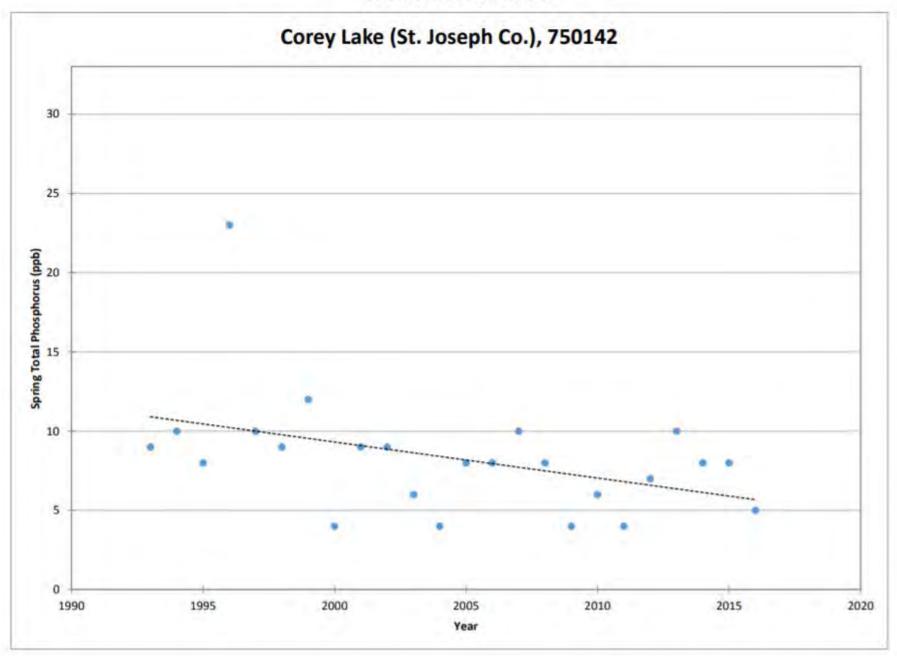
### **Common Reasons for Sample Rejection**

### Wrong bottles used

• We ONLY accept samples in the sterile bottles we send you



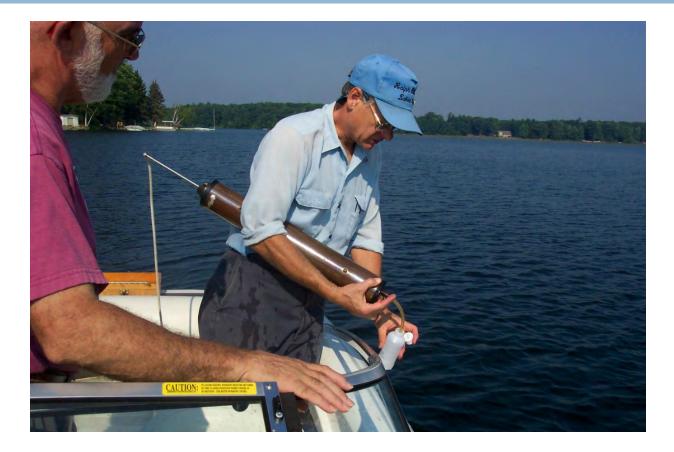
COOPERATIVE LAKES MONITORING PROGRAM SPRING TOTAL PHOSPHORUS



### Aquatic Invasive Species- Decontaminate!

- Following any removal of your watercraft from a water body:
  - Clean
  - 🗖 Drain
  - Dry
- Clean Boats, Clean Waters
- Let's not contribute to the very problem we are trying to stop!

## Working together to protect lakes!



# Questions?