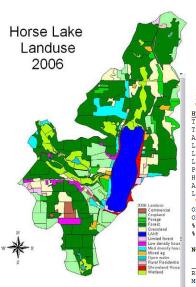


Jeremy Williamson Water Quality Specialist

Historical Land Use



Watershed Modeling



Date: 4/5/2006 Scenario: 4 Lake Id: Lotus Lake Watershed Id: 2 Hydrologic and Morphometric Data Tributary Drainage Area: 2569.9 acre Total Unit Runoff: 8.00 in. Annual Runoff Volume: 1713.3 acre-ft Lake Surface Area <As>: 248.0 acre Lake Volume <V>: 1116.0 acre-ft Lake Mean Depth <z>: 4.5 ft Precipitation - Evaporation: 3.3 in. Hydraulic Loading: 1781.5 acre-ft/year Areal Water Load <qs>: 7.2 ft/year Lake Flushing Rate : 1.60 1/year Water Residence Time: 0.63 year Observed spring overturn total phosphorus (SPO): 109.0 mg/m^3 Observed growing season mean phosphorus (GSM): 131.0 mg/m^3 % NPS Change: 0% % PS Change: 0%

NON-POINT SOURCE DATA

Land Use	Acre	Low Most L:	ikely High	Loading %	Low	Most Likely	High	
	(ac)	Load:	ing (kg/ha-ye	ear)			Loading (kg/year)	
Row Crop AG	480.5	0.50	1.00	3.00	52.4	97	194	583
Mixed AG	23.2	0.30	0.80	1.40	2.0	3	8	13
Pasture/Grass	297.6	0.10	0.30	0.50	9.7	12	36	60
HD Urban (1/8 Ac)	0.0	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.0	0	0	0
MD Urban (1/4 Ac)	58.1	0.30	0.50	0.80	3.2	7	12	19
Rural Res (>1 Ac)	403.1	0.05	0.10	0.25	4.4	8	16	41
Wetlands	248.3	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.7	10	10	10
Forest	954.2	0.05	0.09	0.18	9.4	19	35	70
Lake Surface	248.0	0.10	0.30	1.00	8.1	10	30	100

POINT	SOURCE	DATA

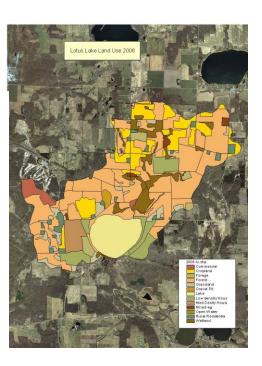
TOTHE SOUTCES	Water Boat	DO.	HOSE BIKCLY	iii gii	Dodding	•
	(m^3/year)	(kg/year)	(kg/year)	(kg/year)		

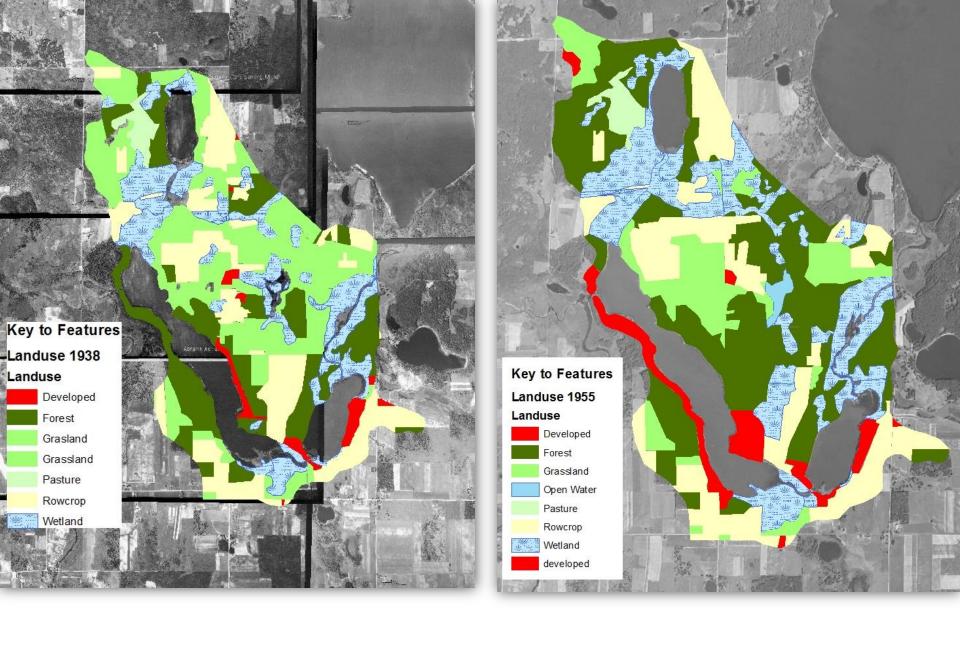
SEPTIC TANK DATA

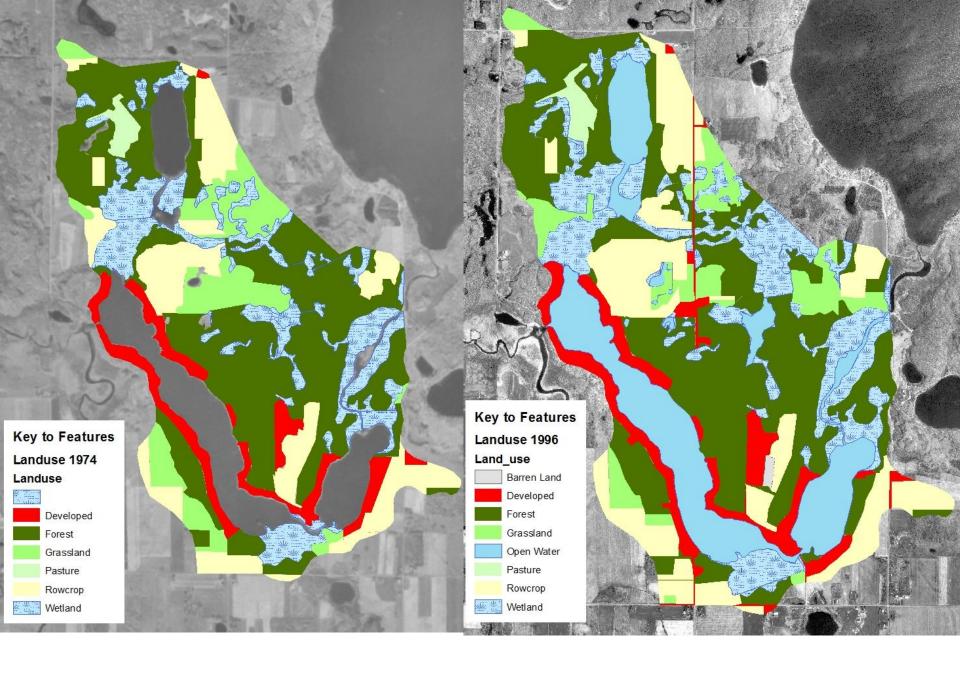
Low	Most Likely	High	Loading
0.30	0.50	0.80	
72.8			
98.0	90.0	80.0	
1.04	8.64	27.65	2.3
	0.30 72.8 98.0	0.30 0.50 72.8 98.0 90.0	72.8 98.0 90.0 80.0

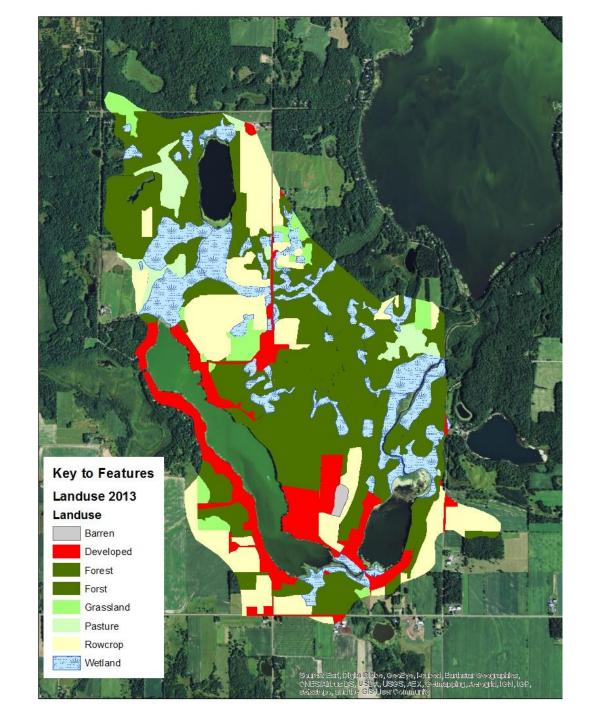
TOTALS DATA

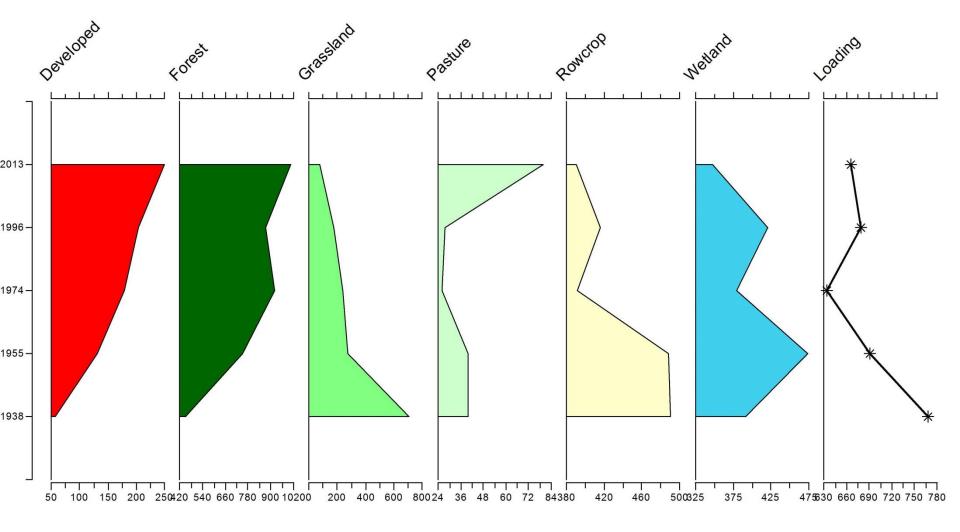
Description	Low	Most Likely	High	Loading %
Total Loading (lb)	397.9	817.8	2111.8	100.0
Total Loading (kg)	180.5	371.0	957.9	100.0
Areal Loading (lb/ac-year)	1.60	3.30	8.52	
Areal Loading (mg/m^2-year)	179.82	369.63	954.43	
Total PS Loading (lb)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total PS Loading (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total NPS Loading (lb)	373.5	732.4	1829.5	97.7
Total NPS Loading (kg)	169.4	332.2	829.9	97.7

















Paleolimnology Using sediment cores



Core Dating

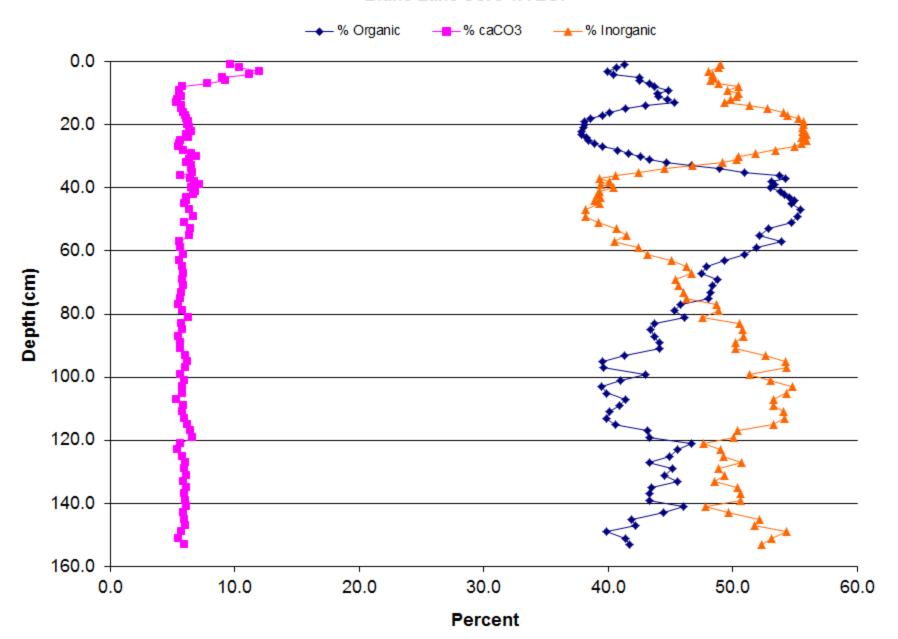
Element	Source Analysis location			
210Pb	From natural radium minerals	SCWRS		
137Cs	Atmospheric tests of nuclear bombs	SCWRS		
14C	Cosmic rays hitting earth's atmosphere	Arizona		

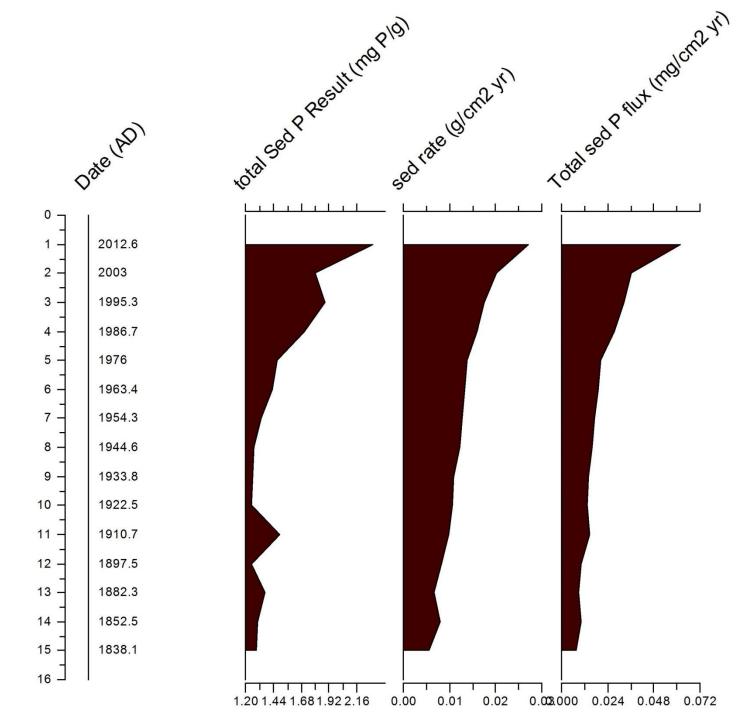
Core Analysis

- -biogeochemical
- -biological, algae, chironomidae
- -sediment character
- -etc.

Core interpretation
-record of ecological change
-timing and magnitude
-quantitative reconstruction of
feeding groups

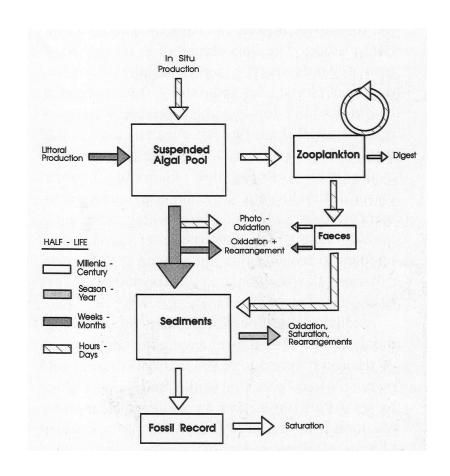
Blake Lake Core 1A LOI

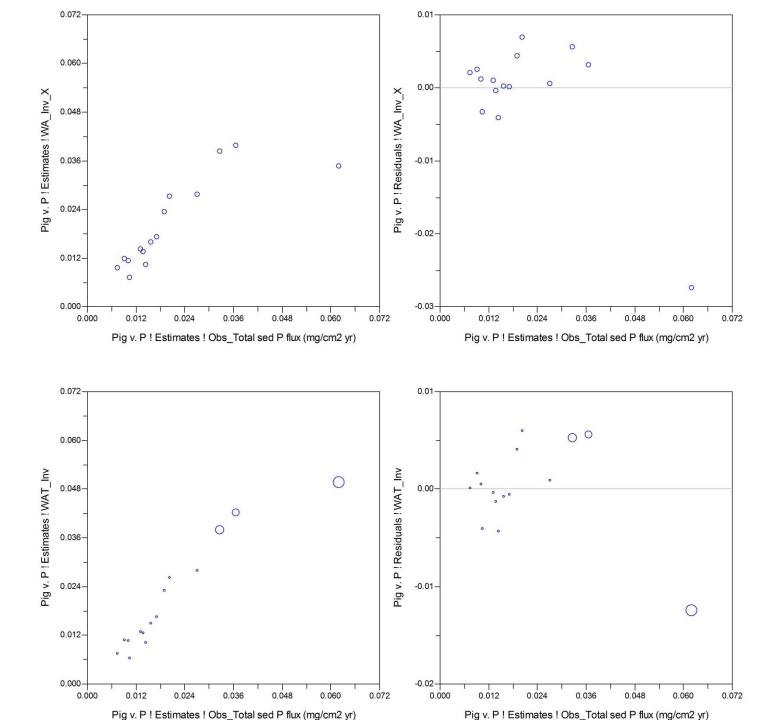


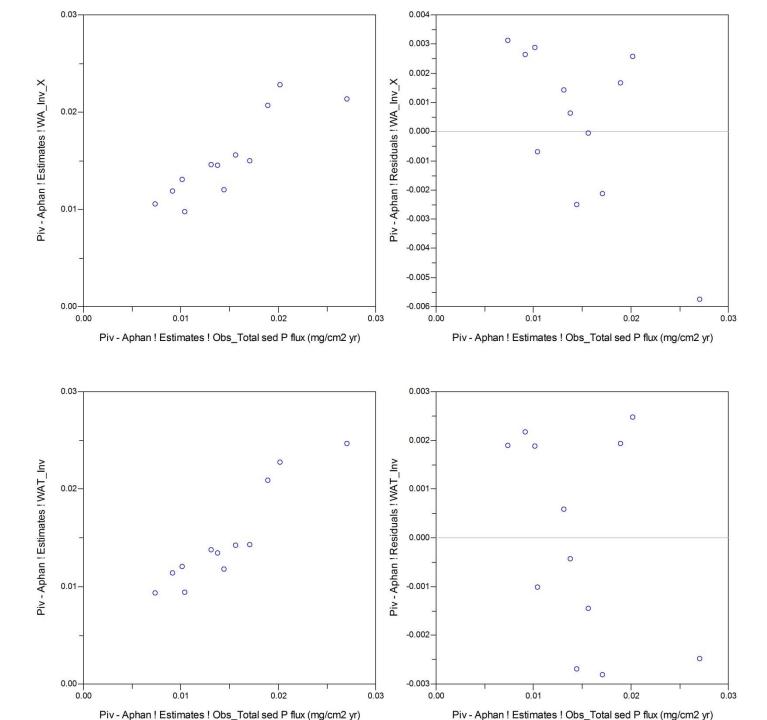


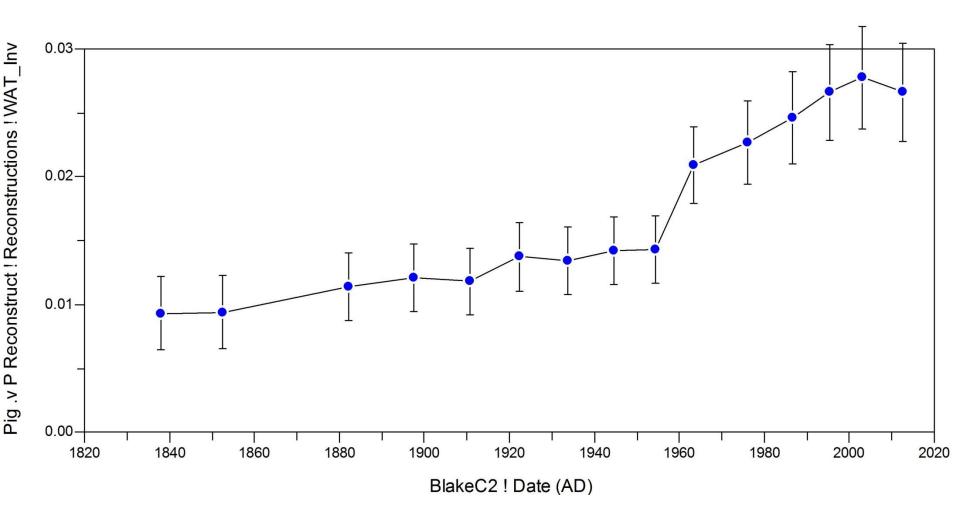
Pigment sedimentation

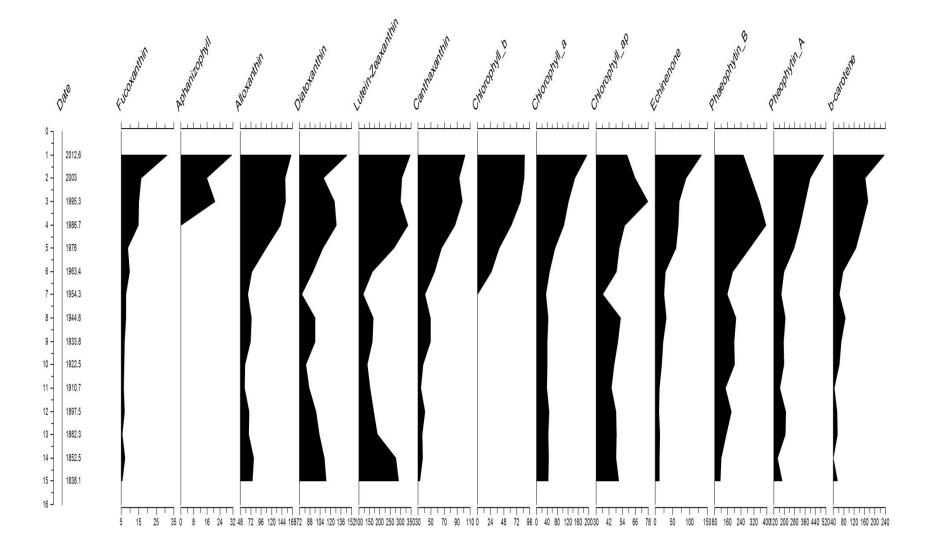
- Pigments are an important record of non-siliceous algae
- Pigment losses are well studied
- Zooplankton can increase transfer rate

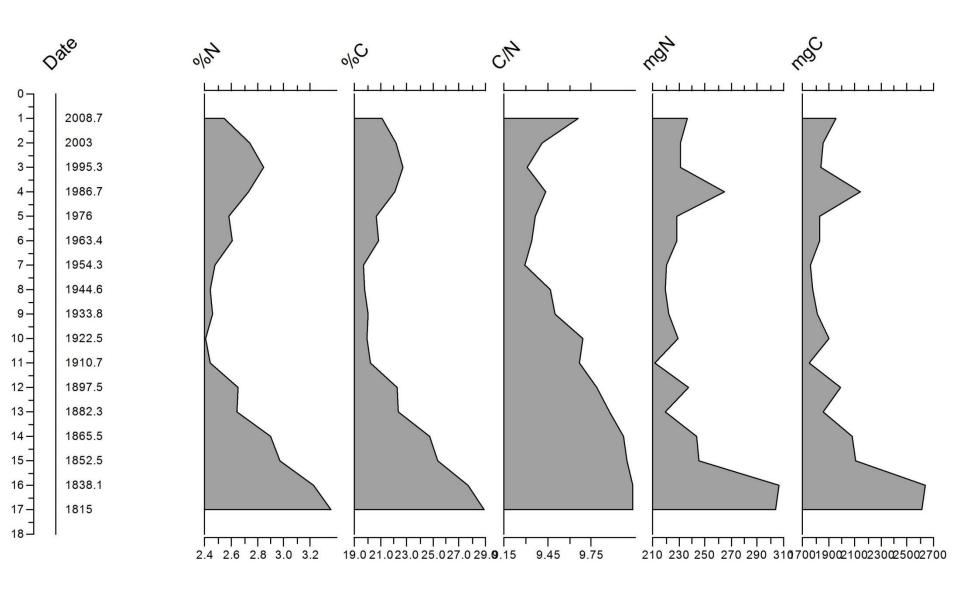












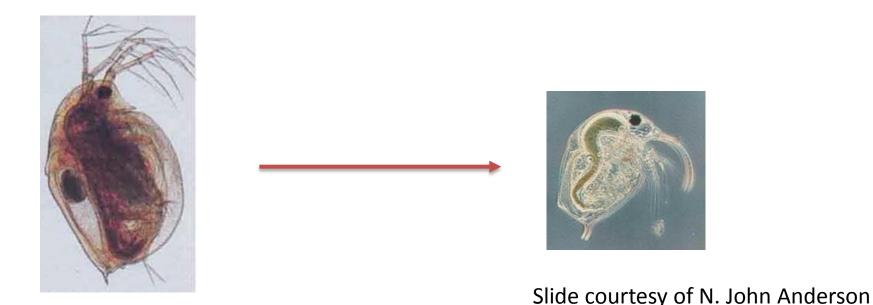




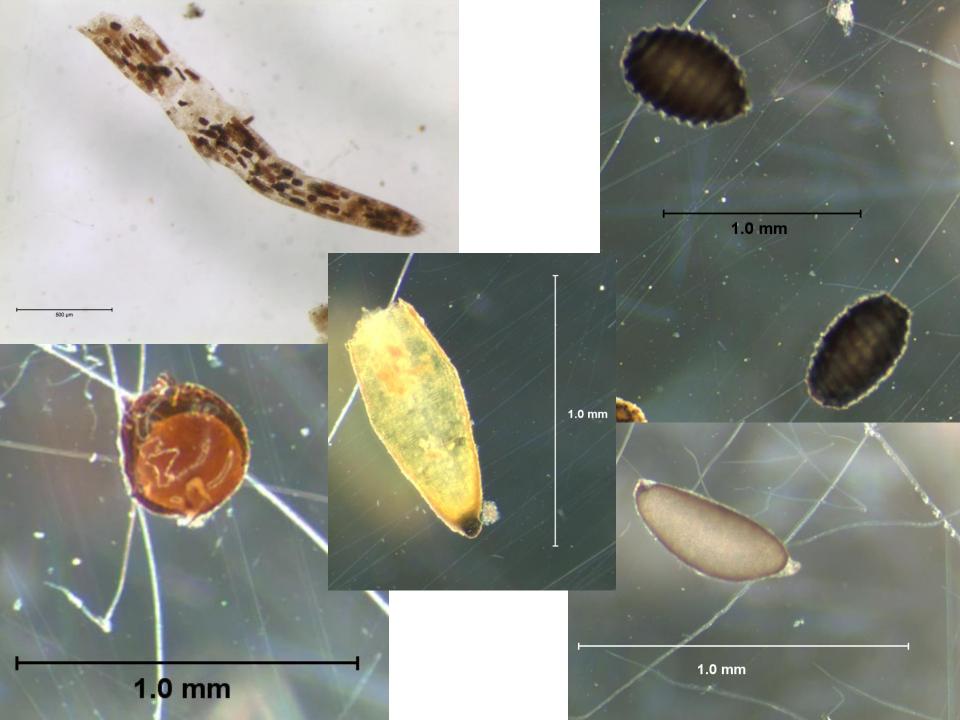
Blake Lake 1852 _____ Blake Lake 2012

Altered biological structure and the reconstruction of fish

- How do we get to fish from the sediment record?
 - directly: fish scales
 - indirectly through zooplankton assemblage structure
 - Pigments grazing indicators









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