



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Upper Klamath Lake 2010 Data Summary Report



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INTRODUCTION

The Klamath Tribes have been monitoring water quality parameters in Upper Klamath Lake (UKL) since 1990. These data have been described and summarized to varying degrees in a series of reports and manuscripts (e.g., Kann 1998; Kann and Smith 1999; Kann and Welch 2005; Kann 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010). The UKL electronic water quality database was previously updated with 2010 data and appropriate quality assurance analyses (*see Excel spreadsheet: Klamath Tribes UKL Water Quality Data 1990-2010.xls*). A recent report provides a more in-depth treatment of the 1990-2009 database (Jassby and Kann 2010). The current 2010 report is intended to serve as an annual update to the UKL water quality database, including a summary of 2010 data (basic summary statistics and graphical analysis), and limited comparison of inter-annual trends of UKL data collected for the 21 year period between 1990 and 2010.

METHODS

Methods followed the Klamath Tribes established procedures for field collection and laboratory analysis of water quality parameters (see Klamath Tribes 2003 and Klamath Tribes 2006 for a complete description of these methods). Beginning in 2008 for nutrient parameters and 2009 for Chlorophyll-a (CHL), laboratory analyses transitioned from Aquatic Research, INC. in Seattle WA to the Sprague River Water Quality Laboratory in Chiloquin OR. During the transition period duplicate samples were analyzed by both laboratories to confirm parameter estimation reproducibility. During the 2010 sampling season limnological data (Table 1) were collected biweekly from the end of April through October at 10 standardized stations in UKL and Agency Lake.

Table 1. Limnological parameters sampled in Upper Klamath Lake, 2010.

Parameter	Abbreviation/ Unit	Profile ^a	Grab ^b
Temperature	T (°C)	X	
Dissolved Oxygen	D.O. (mg/L)	X	
pH	pH	X	
Specific Conductivity	(µSiemens/cm)	X	
Secchi Transparency	Secchi (m)		
Light (Photosynthetically Active Radiation)	PAR (uEm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	X	
Total Phosphorus	TP (µg/L)		X
Soluble Reactive phosphorus	SRP (µg/L)		X
Total Nitrogen	TN (µg/L)		X
Ammonia Nitrogen	NH ₄ -N (µg/L)		X
Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	NO ₃ + NO ₂ -N (µg/L)		X
Chlorophyll a	CHL (µg/L)		X
Phytoplankton Species Composition and Biomass ^c	(mm ³ /L)		X
Zooplankton Species Composition and Biomass ^c	(mg/L)		X

a Profile = collected with multi-parameter WQ probe at multiple depths in water column

b Grab = integrated water column sample collected with “tube sampler” except for zooplankton which was collected with a Schindler-Patalis Trap

c. Phytoplankton and zooplankton data are compiled in spreadsheets provided separately.

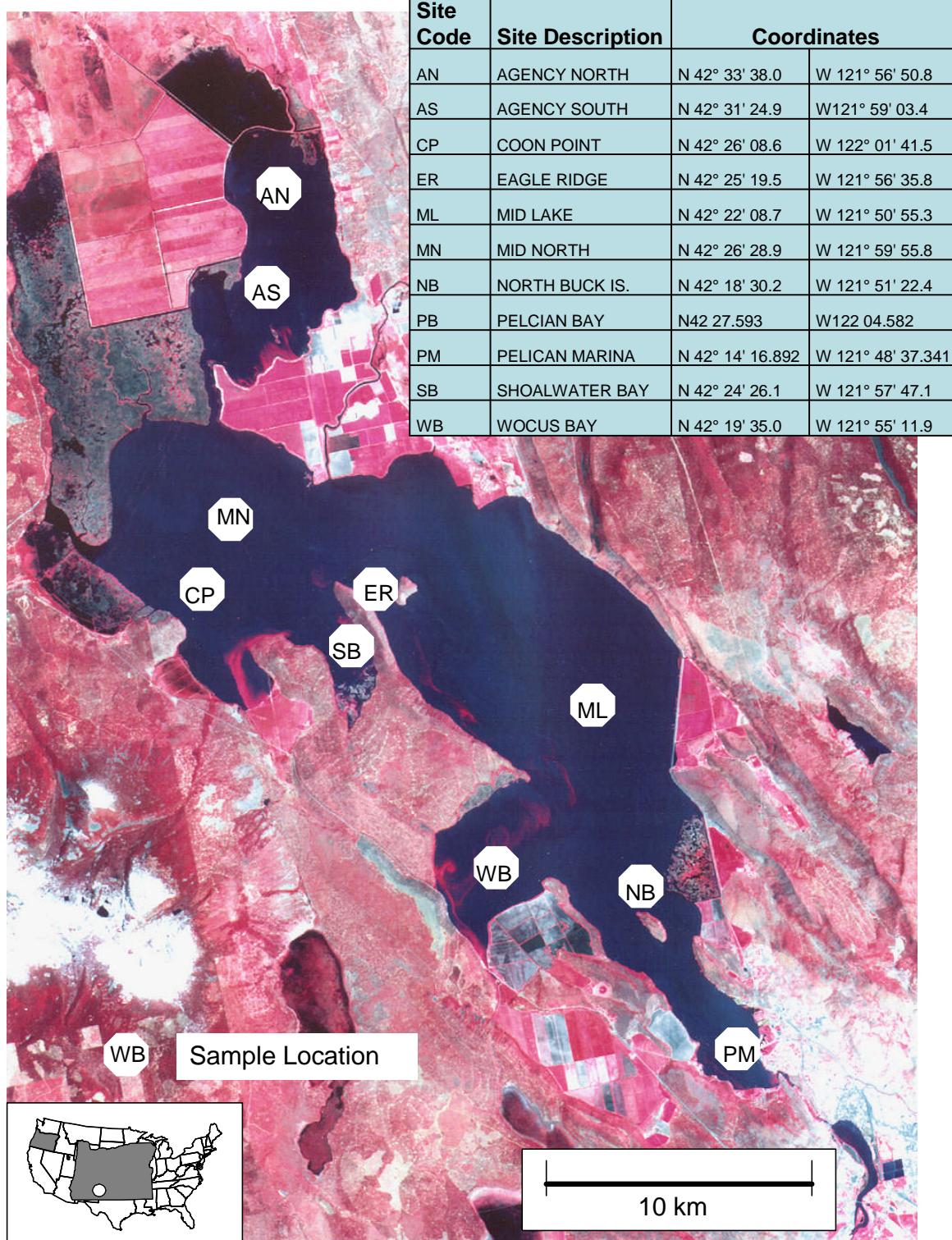


Figure 1. Location of Upper Klamath Lake 2010 sampling stations.

Data reduction consisted of computation of both lake-wide means on a given sample date and of growing season (June-September sample dates) means. Because of bloom timing differences between Upper Klamath and Agency Lake (e.g., see Kann 1998), lake-wide means and analyses are shown separately for Upper Klamath Lake only and Agency Lake only. Chlorophyll and nutrient data tended to be either normally or log-normally distributed both within a date and seasonally. Based on a comparison of both log transformed (\log_{10} or $\log_{10}(x+1)$) and non-transformed data with the normal distribution using Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample tests or the Shapiro-Wilk standard test for normality (cf. Systat® 2004), the geometric mean tended to provide the best estimate of lake-wide or seasonal central tendency.

All quality control analysis are shown in the accompanying data spreadsheet (*Klamath Tribes UKL Water Quality Data 1990-2010.xls*)

RESULTS/DISCUSSION

Seasonal and Water Column Trends in Profile Water Quality Data (T, D.O., and pH)

Water column and seasonal trends in T, D.O., and pH are important aspects of water quality dynamics and fish habitat in UKL. Depth-time plots of isotherms and isopleths for these parameters allows both seasonal and depth distribution to be evaluated simultaneously. These are plotted below for two representative stations, ER located in the deep trench area, and MN located in an open-water area in the northern part of the lake (Figures 2 and 3). At both stations temperature ranged between 9-11 °C during late-April and early-May, with little warming occurring during that period. Warming then occurred during the first half of May (13-15 °C), staying in this temperature range until early-June, continuing to slowly warm through June before peaking during the July 27th sample date (Figures 2 and 3).

Maximum surface and water column temperature occurred during late-July to early-August, with seasonal cooling beginning in mid-August when a temperature drop of 4-5 °C occurred (from ~23 to <20 °C).

At both ER and MN water column pH initially increased in late-April and early-May (lake observations at that time indicated a massive diatom bloom and further confirmation showed very high biomass of the diatom *Asterionella formosa*), decreased in mid- to late-May and early-June, increased slightly in mid-June and early-July before achieving an initial peak in mid- to late-July (Figures 2 and 3). Following a brief decline in early-August, pH then increased in late-August through mid-September, with seasonal maximum pH occurring at that time. Similar to 2009, pH maxima were not in sync with the period of maximum water column temperature.

Similar to pH, water column DO initially increased in late-April and early-May, and declined in mid-May and early-June (Figures 2 and 3). DO values then increased slightly before declining in late-July and early-August. Although surface DO then increased coinciding with the pH increase in late-August, DO at lower depths remained near or below 5 mg/L in early- and mid-September. As shown below by the chlorophyll data, much of the trends in pH and DO can be explained by algal dynamics whereby an algal biomass increase occurred in late-April and early-May (associated with the *Asterionella* bloom), declined through June, increased to an initial peak in early-July, declined in late-July and early-August, with a final large increase and seasonal peak occurring in late-August and early-September. Similar depth-time plots were constructed for

these stations for all years of data (1990-2010) and are included below as Figure 4 through Figure 9.

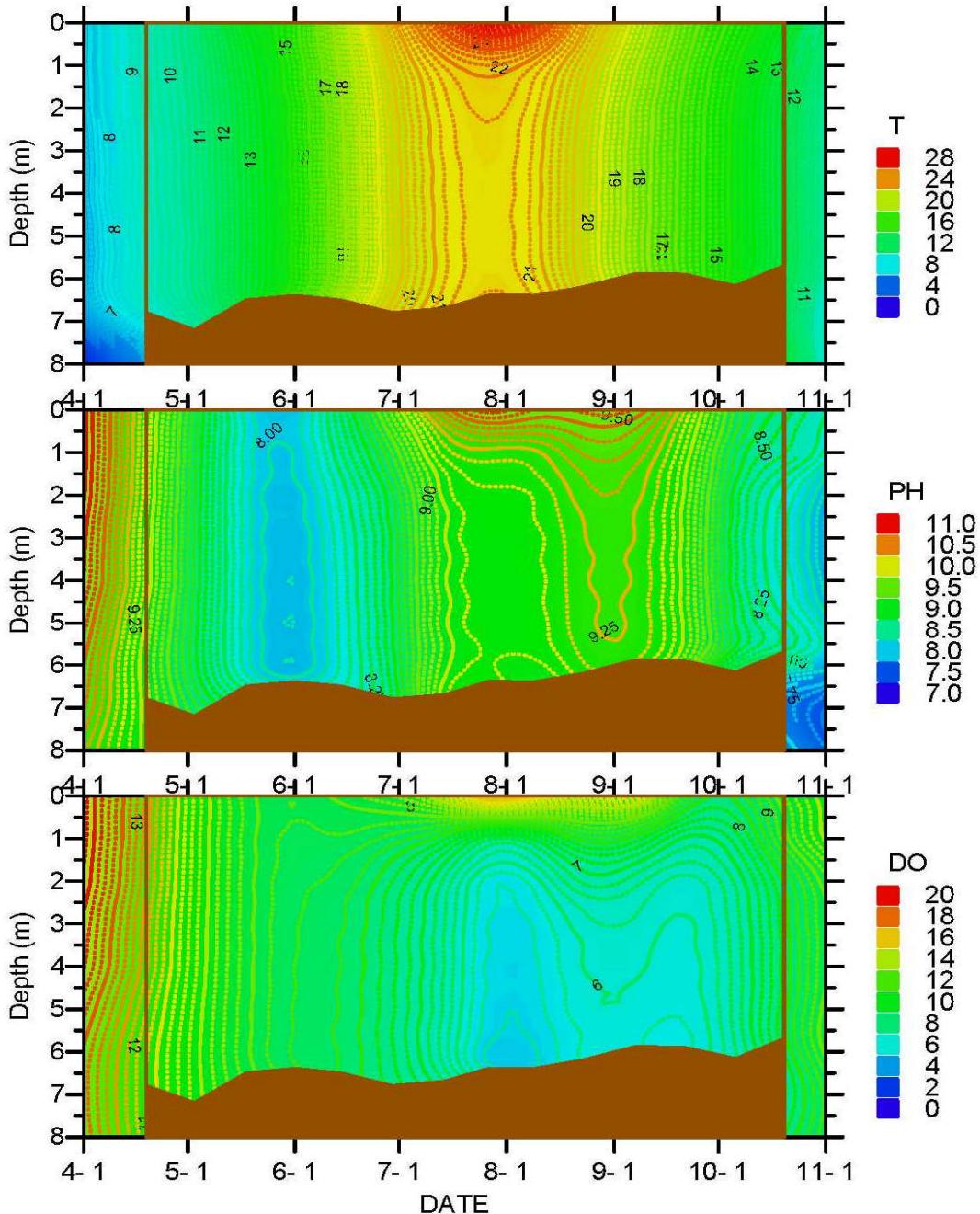


Figure 2. Depth-time distributions of isotherms of T (°C) and isopleths of D.O. (mg/L) and pH at UKL station Eagle Ridge (ER), 2010. Note: 1) brown shaded area on the abscissa denotes the bottom profile depth, and 2) contours are not valid outside of vertical brown lines (begin and end dates for seasonal sampling).

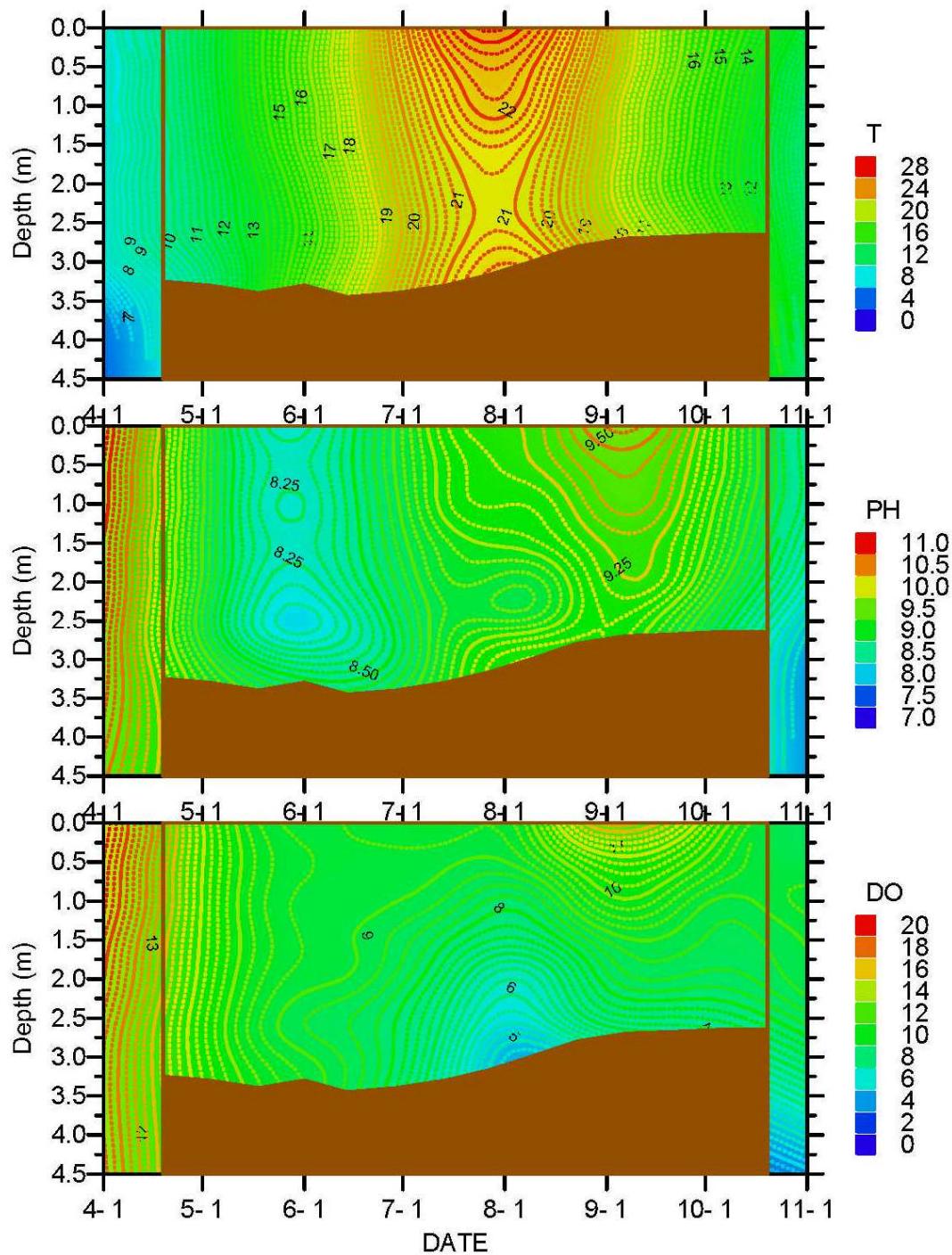


Figure 3. Depth-time distributions of isotherms of T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and isopleths of D.O (mg/L) and pH at UKL station Mid North (MN), 2010. Note: 1) brown shaded area on the abscissa denotes the bottom profile depth, and 2) contours are not valid outside of vertical brown lines (begin and end dates for seasonal sampling).

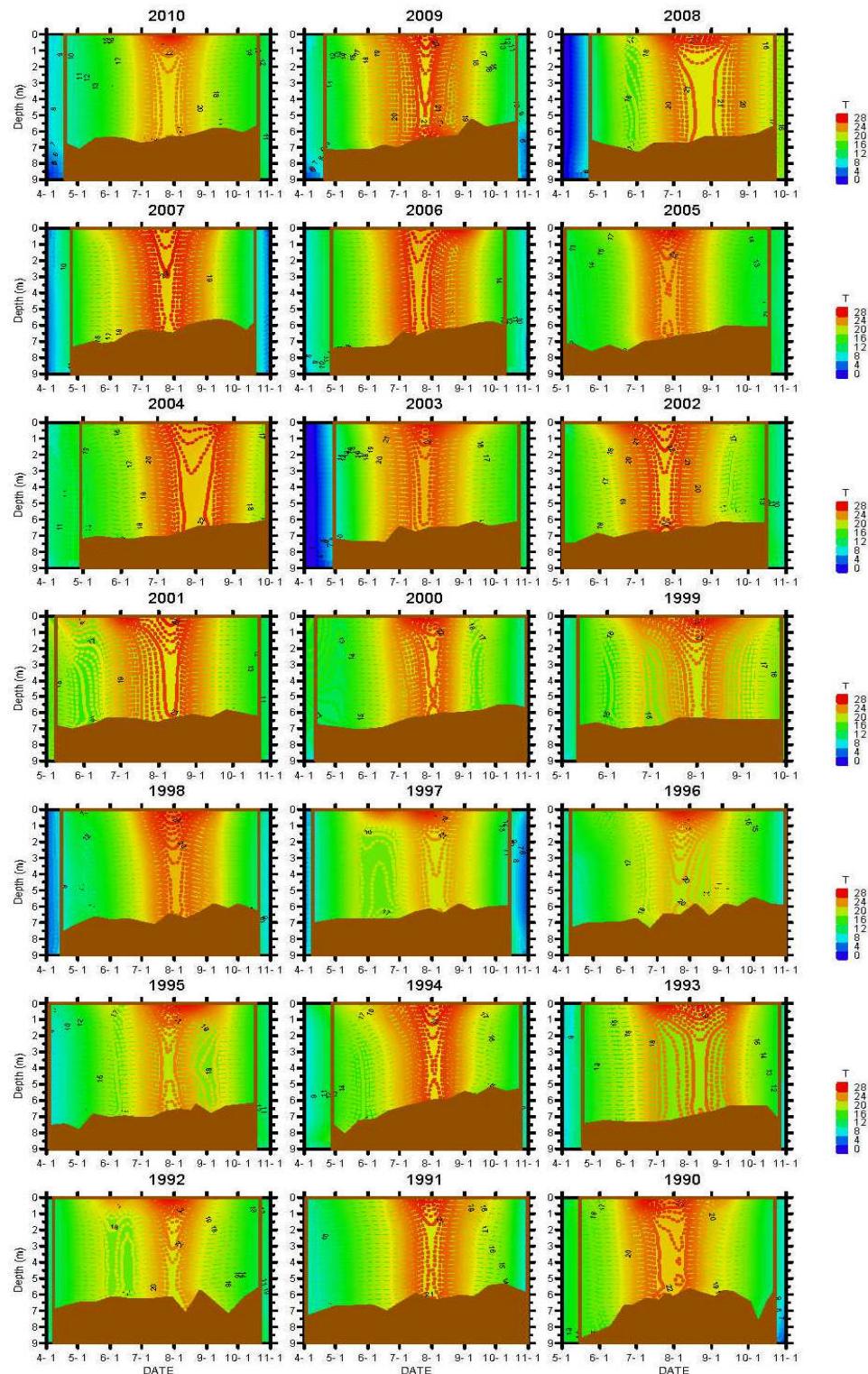


Figure 4. Depth-time distributions of isotherms of temperature (°C) at UKL station Eagle Ridge (ER), 1990-2010. Note: 1) brown shaded area on the abscissa denotes the bottom profile depth, and 2) contours are not valid outside of vertical brown lines (begin and end dates for seasonal sampling).

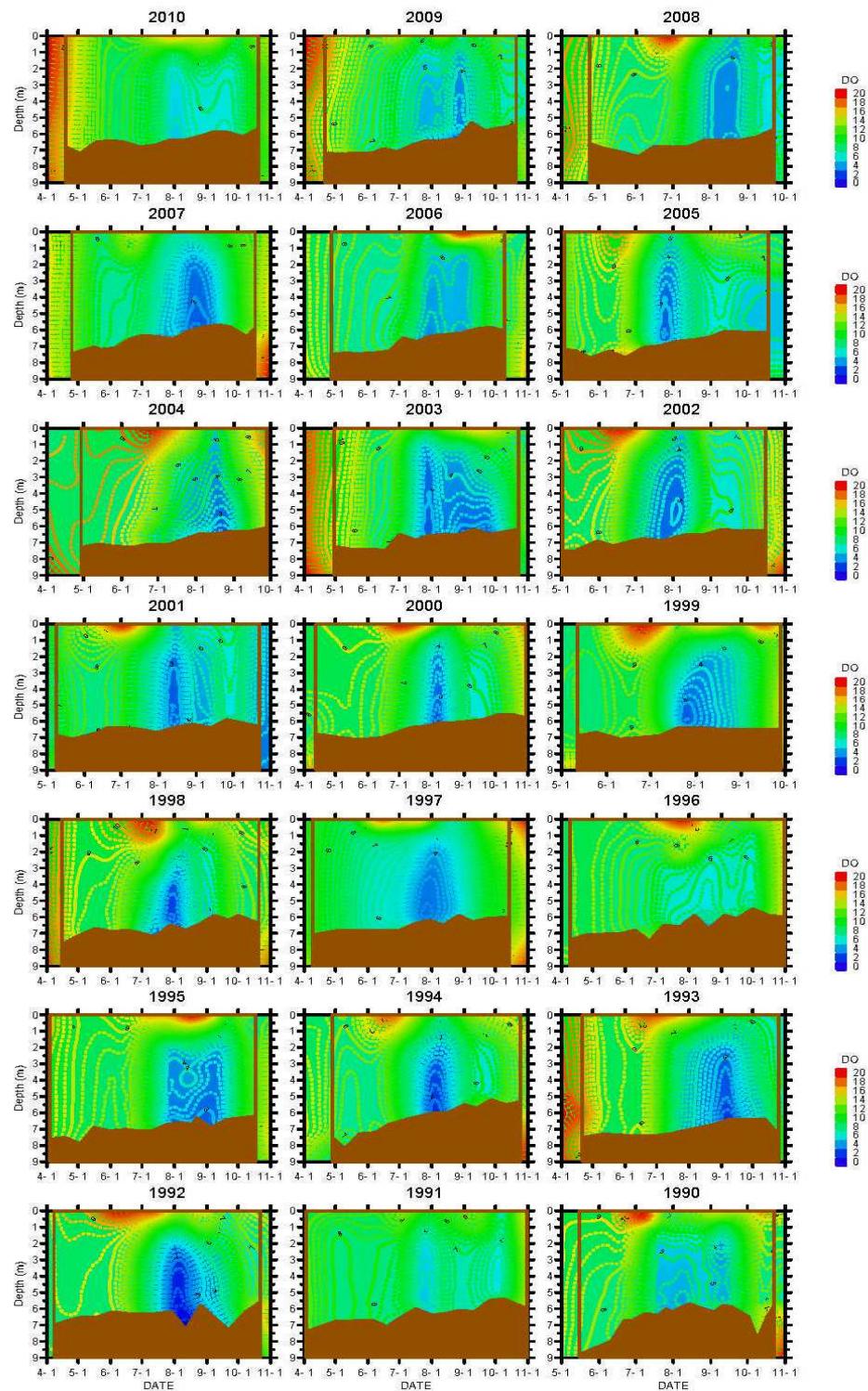


Figure 5. Depth-time distributions of isopleths of dissolved oxygen (mg/L) at UKL station Eagle Ridge (ER), 1990-2010. Note: 1) brown shaded area on the abscissa denotes the bottom profile depth, and 2) contours are not valid outside of vertical brown lines (begin and end dates for seasonal sampling).

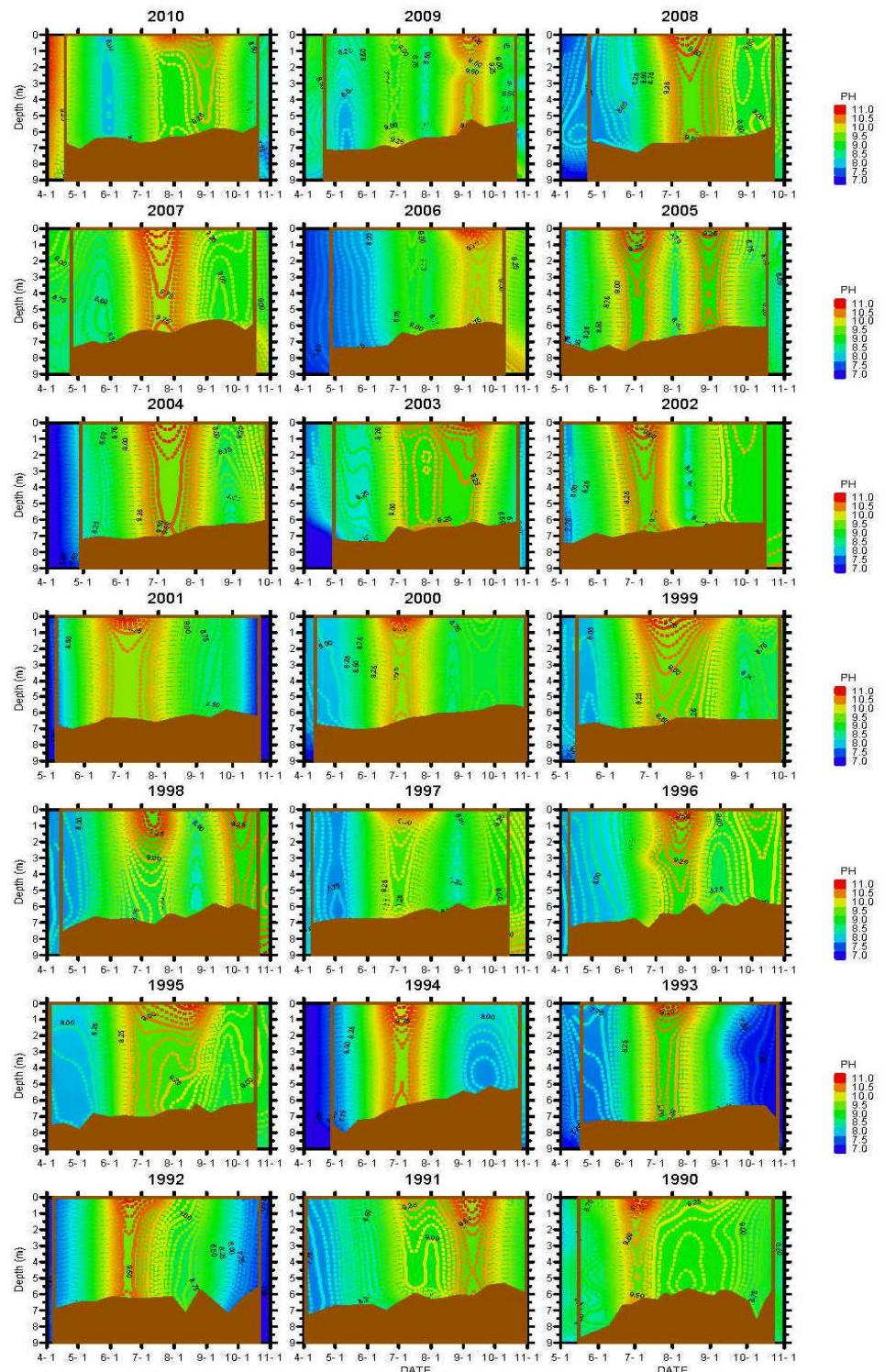


Figure 6. Depth-time distributions of isopleths of pH at UKL station Eagle Ridge (ER), 1990-2010. Note: 1) brown shaded area on the abscissa denotes the bottom profile depth, and 2) contours are not valid outside of vertical brown lines (begin and end dates for seasonal sampling).

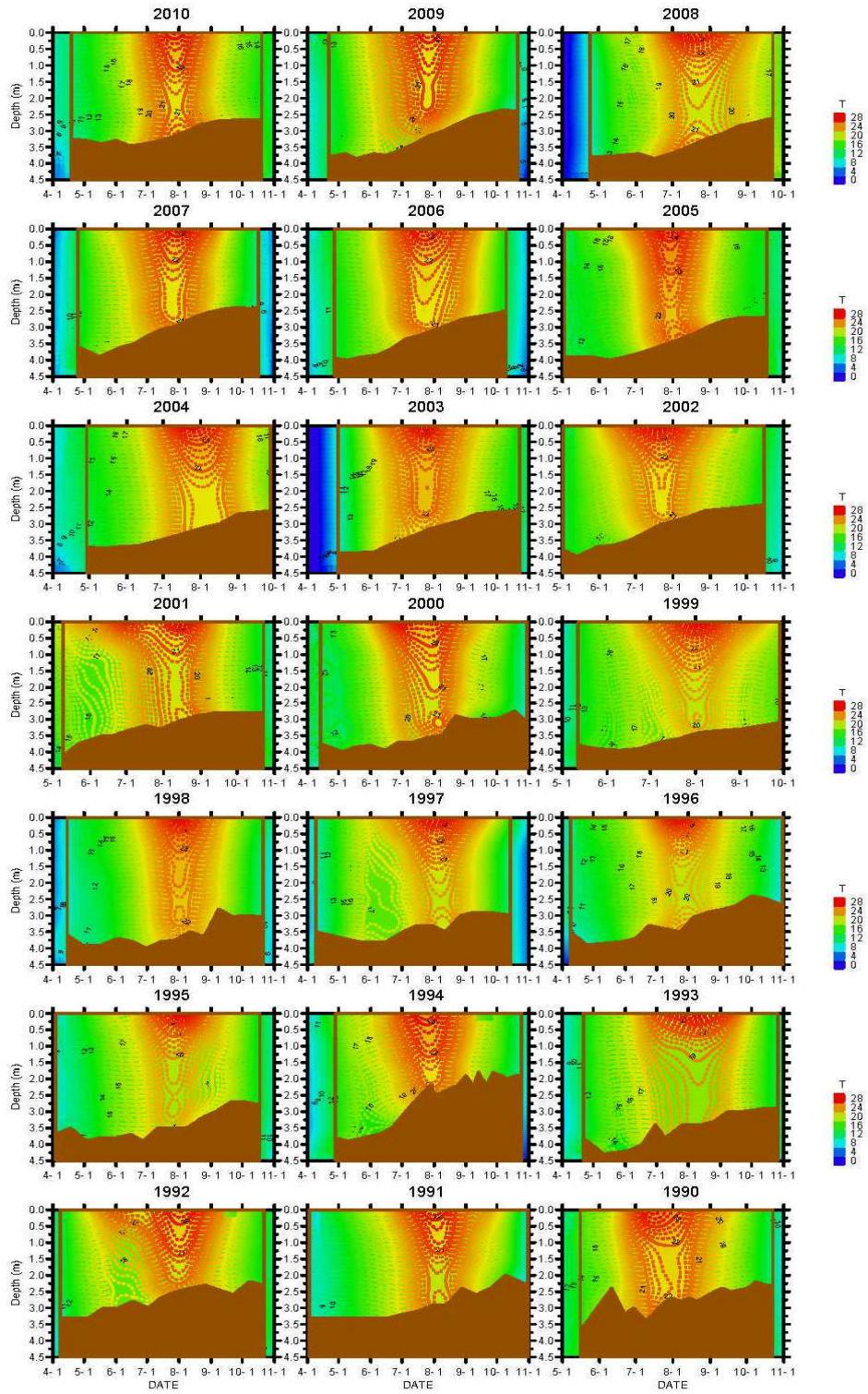


Figure 7. Depth-time distributions of isotherms of temperature (°C) at UKL station Mid-North (MN), 1990-2010. Note: 1) brown shaded area on the abscissa denotes the bottom profile depth, and 2) contours are not valid outside of vertical brown lines (begin and end dates for seasonal sampling)

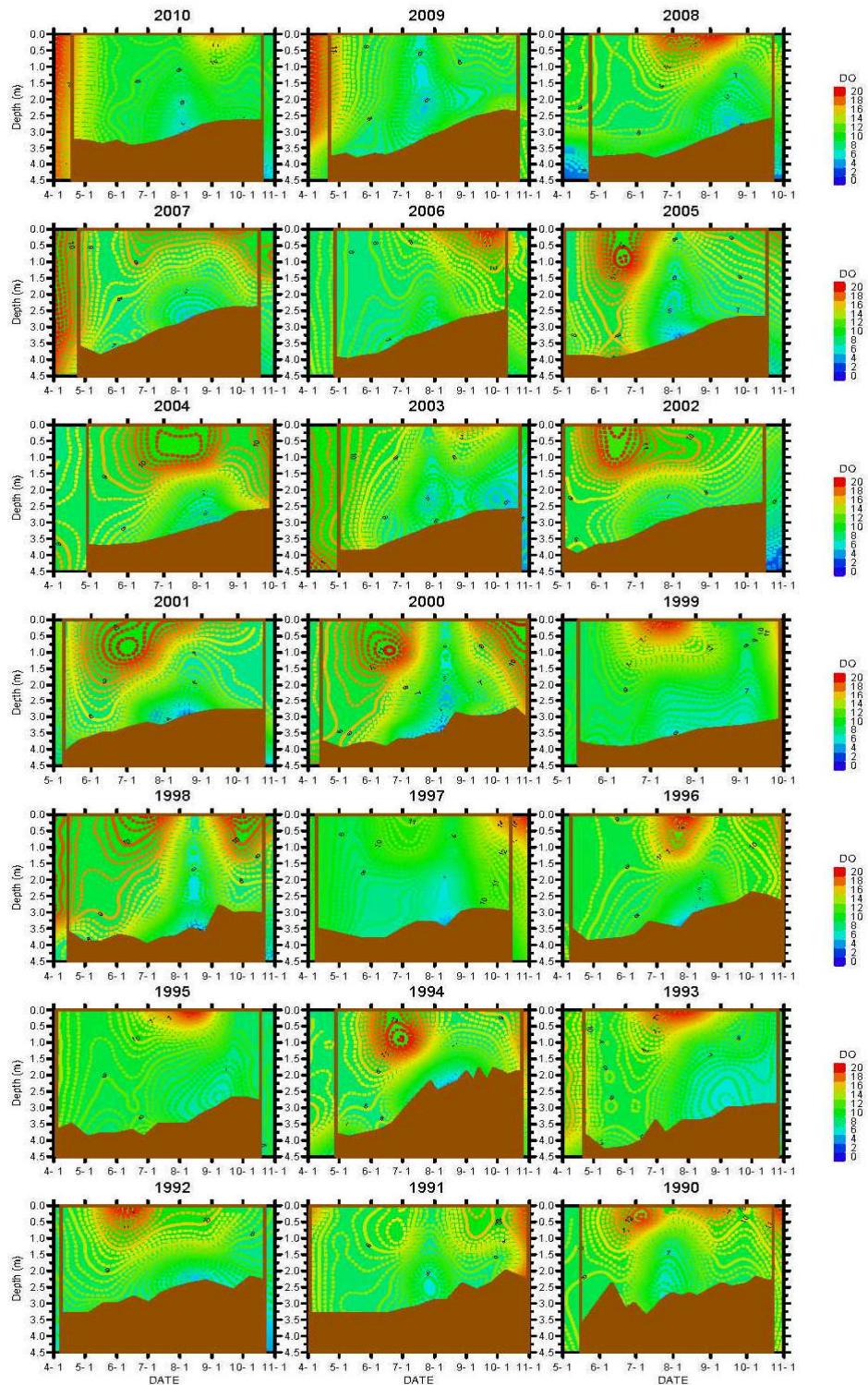


Figure 8. Depth-time distributions of isopleths of dissolved oxygen (mg/L) at UKL station Mid-North (MN), 1990-2010. Note: 1) brown shaded area on the abscissa denotes the bottom profile depth, and 2) contours are not valid outside of vertical brown lines (begin and end dates for seasonal sampling).

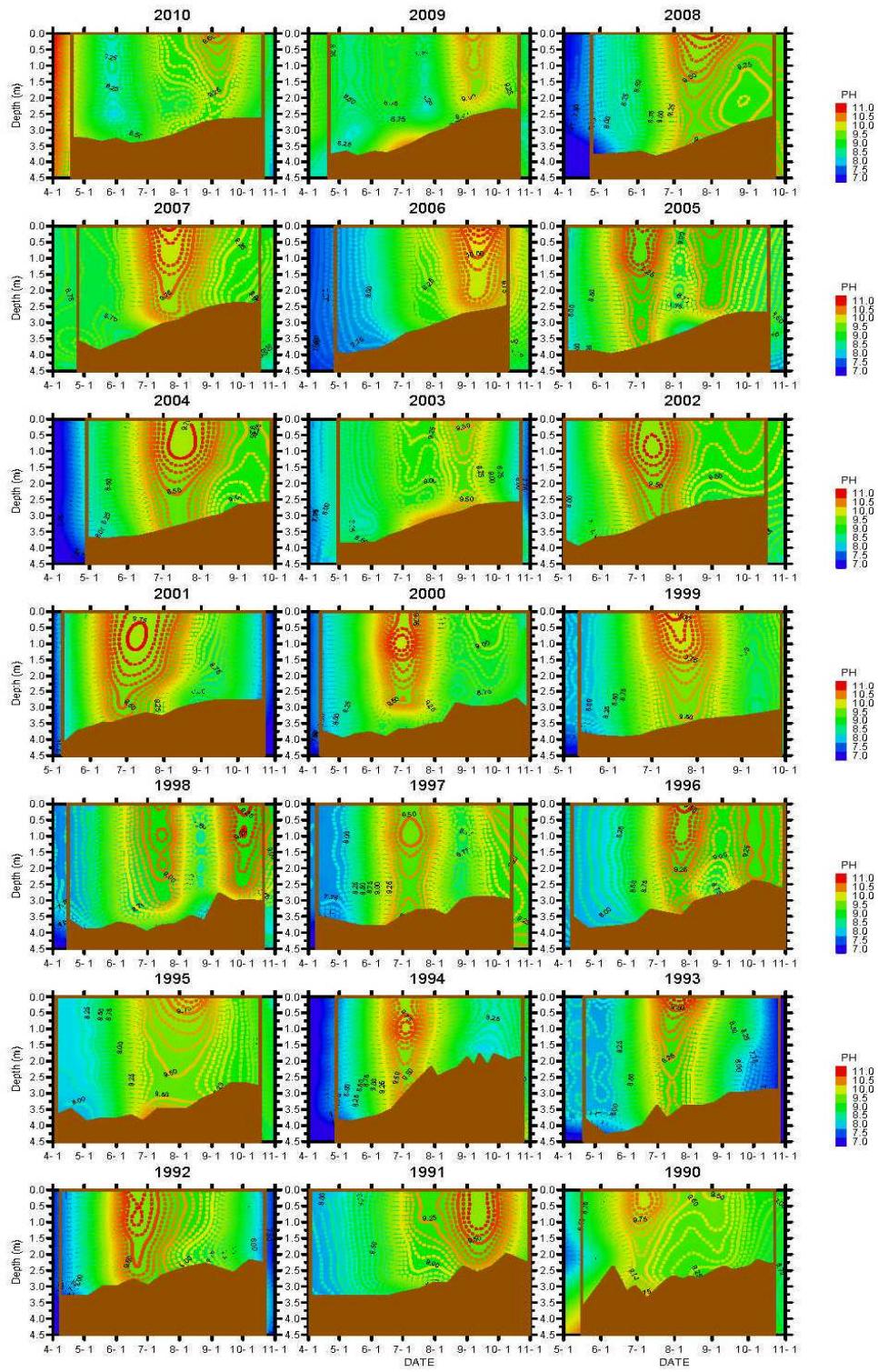


Figure 9. Depth-time distributions of isopleths of pH at UKL station Mid-North (MN), 1990-2010. Note: 1) brown shaded area on the abscissa denotes the bottom profile depth, and 2) contours are not valid outside of vertical brown lines (begin and end dates for seasonal sampling).

Although a comprehensive inter-annual analysis will not be performed here, 2010 water column temperatures showed a fairly typical seasonal pattern, DO tended to be higher than many other years, and the pH seasonal peak tended to be later than most other years (Figures 4 and 7). The early season pH increase that coincided with the *Asterionella* diatom bloom, and subsequent June decline associated with the diatom bloom collapse were also notably different than most other years. As shown below and as shown in Kann (2008), 2006-2010 differences in pH and dissolved oxygen can be explained partly by both climate and bloom dynamics.

2010 Station Distributions

The data distribution for each station for the June-September period (chosen here to encompass the major algal growing season in UKL) is shown in Figures 10 and 11. Although the seasonal timing of water quality has been shown to vary among stations, the season-wide distributions as indicated by the interquartile range (25th-75th percentiles or box hinges in the plots below) tend to overlap. Although the timing of sample collection can also effect the distribution of these variables (Jassby and Kann 2010), the below plots reflect water column means which are less sensitive to the effect of sample timing than are surface values.

Nonetheless, as with previous years, certain stations tended to stand out from other stations on a seasonal basis. For example, the pH distribution (as indicated by the upper or lower quartile) was skewed higher for WB and AN, and skewed lower for ER, SB and CP, while ER and CP showed the lowest overall DO, and AS the highest overall DO distribution (Figure 10). Secchi depth (transparency) was notably lower at both WB and ER. These among-station comparisons were not necessarily consistent with 2009 patterns (see Kann 2010), and among-station patterns can vary year-to-year.

Embayment stations SB and WB, along with southern station PM and Agency Lake station AS were among the highest with respect to the overall CHL distribution (Figure 11). Upper quartile chlorophyll values were among the lowest for MN, CP, and AN. The AS and AN stations stand out with noticeably higher upper quartile values for TP and SRP (Figure 11).

However, unlike 2008 and 2009 when Agency Lake stations were among the lowest for nitrogen, particularly for NH₄-N, these patterns were less clear in 2010, although AN was still among the lowest for the median and lower quartile (Figure 11; Table 2). SB and AS were among the highest for TN, while ER, SB, and CP were among the highest for ammonia (NH₄-N; Figure 11; Table 2). Un-ionized ammonia tended to be highest at ER, SB, and CP in 2010 (Figure 11). Overall nitrogen patterns differed from those of 2009.

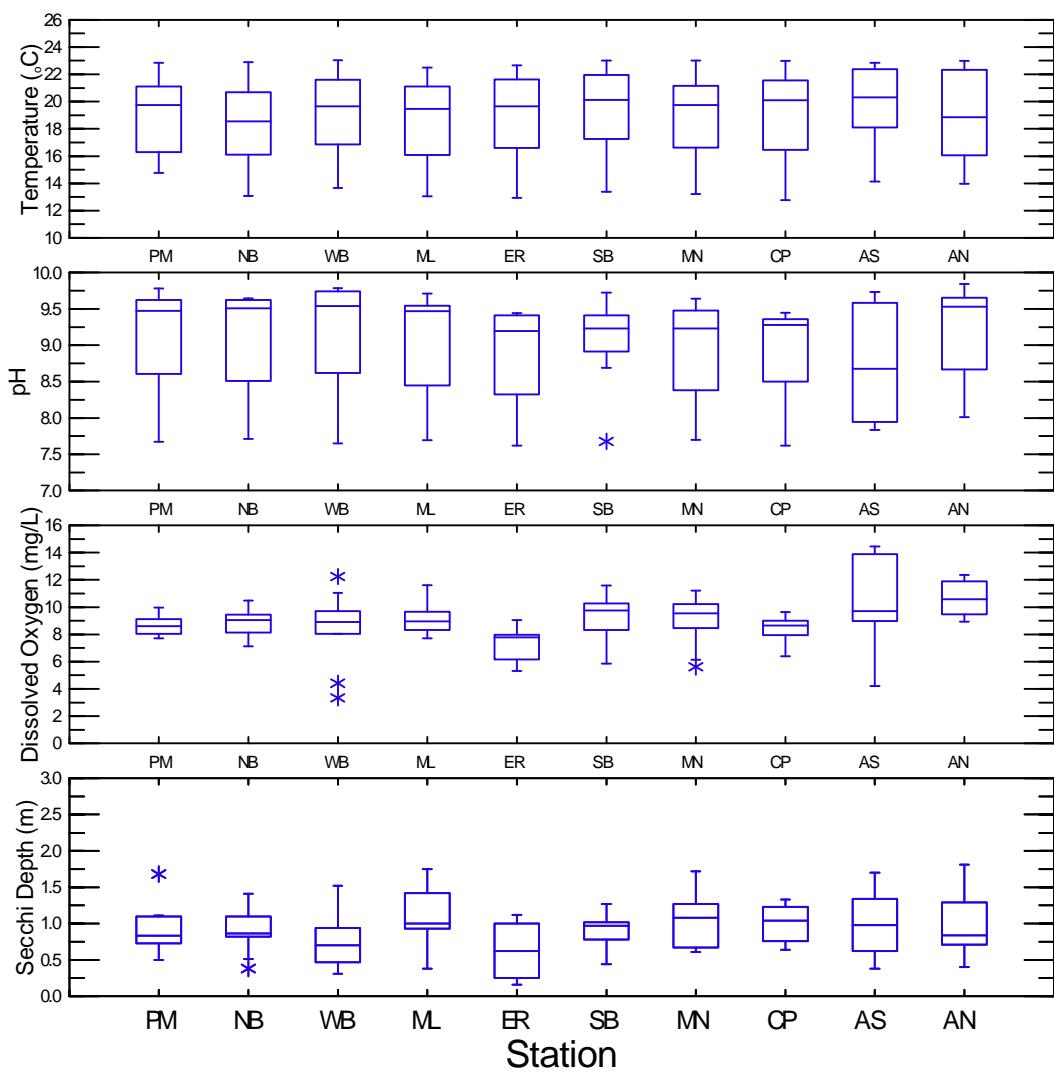


Figure 10. Station distributions of T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), pH, D.O (mg/L), and Secchi depth, June-September, 2010.

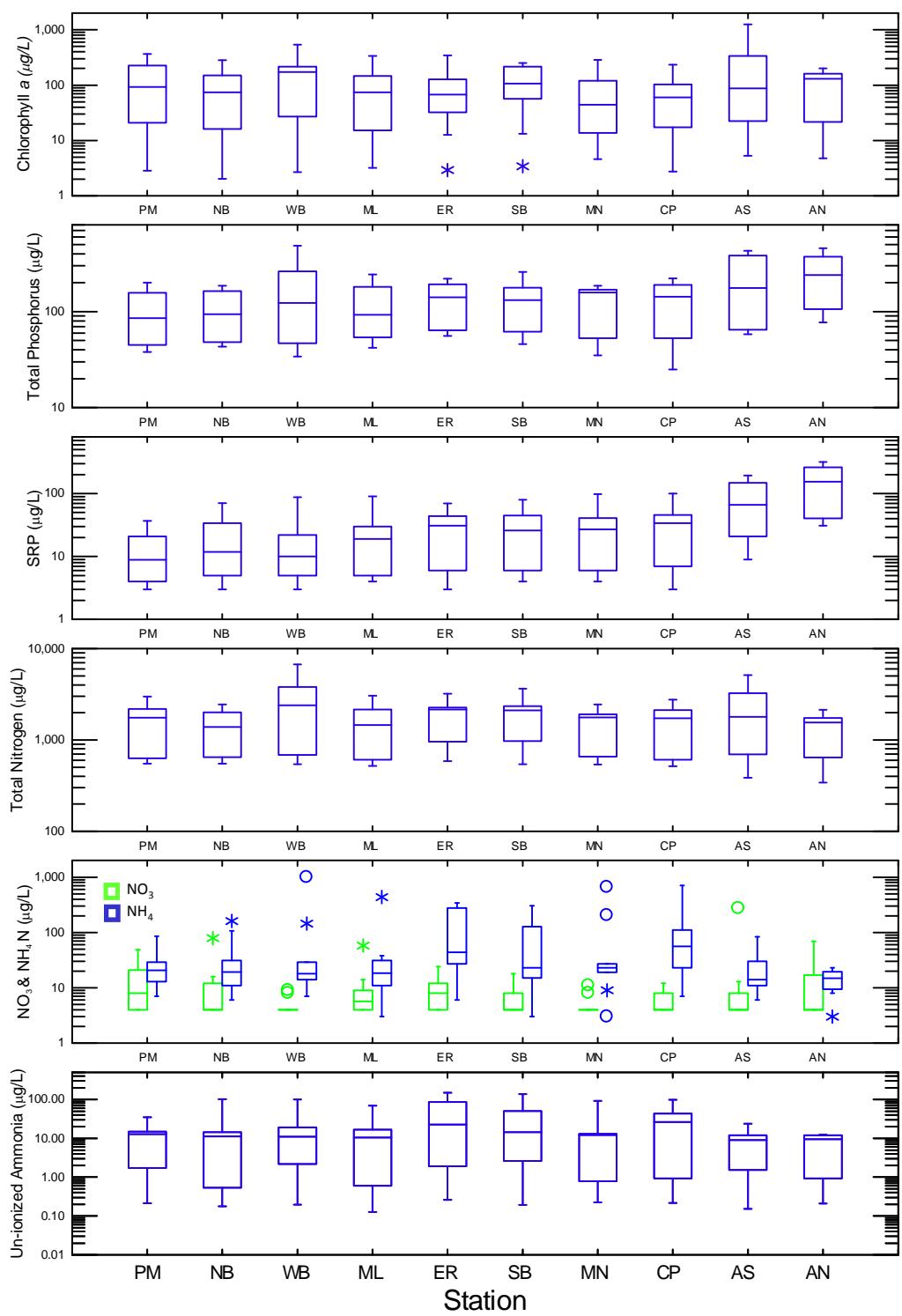


Figure 11. Station distributions of CHL, TP, SRP, TN, $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2 - \text{N}$, $\text{NH}_4 - \text{N}$, and un-ionized ammonia, June-September, 2010.

Table 2. Summary statistics for each UKL station for the June-September period, 2010 (LQ= Lower Quartile; UQ=Upper Quartile).

Year	Station	Parameter	Temperature (oC)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chlorophyll a (µg/L)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (µg/L)	Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	NO3+NO2 Nitrogen (µg/L)	NH4 Nitrogen (µg/L)	Un-ionized Ammonia (µg/L)
2010	AS	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2010	AS	Median	20.3	9.58	9.7	0.98	87	176	66	1790	4	14	9
2010	AS	Arithmetic Mean	19.5	9.19	10.5	1.02	289	219	84	2314	35	24	9
2010	AS	LQ	17.3	8.35	8.8	0.60	19	64	19	660	4	10	1
2010	AS	UQ	22.4	10.04	13.9	1.41	387	386	151	3493	9	30	14
2010	ER	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2010	ER	Median	19.6	9.20	7.8	0.62	67	141	31	2150	8	44	23
2010	ER	Arithmetic Mean	18.8	8.88	7.2	0.62	103	135	29	1799	10	130	46
2010	ER	LQ	16.4	8.32	6.0	0.23	27	63	6	876	4	26	2
2010	ER	UQ	21.7	9.42	8.0	1.01	142	199	46	2373	14	293	89
2010	ML	N of Cases	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2010	ML	Median	19.5	9.47	9.0	1.00	76	94	19	1465	6	19	10
2010	ML	Arithmetic Mean	18.6	9.03	9.2	1.08	100	118	25	1527	12	61	15
2010	ML	LQ	16.1	8.45	8.3	0.93	15	54	5	609	4	11	1
2010	ML	UQ	21.1	9.54	9.7	1.42	146	181	30	2150	9	31	17
2010	MN	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2010	MN	Median	19.8	9.23	9.6	1.08	44	158	27	1770	4	23	12
2010	MN	Arithmetic Mean	18.6	8.93	8.9	1.05	92	118	30	1482	5	110	23
2010	MN	LQ	16.3	8.38	7.9	0.66	13	52	6	639	4	17	1
2010	MN	UQ	21.3	9.49	10.4	1.29	141	171	44	2030	5	71	26
2010	NB	N of Cases	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2010	NB	Median	18.5	9.51	9.1	0.87	76	99	14	1390	4	20	11
2010	NB	Arithmetic Mean	18.2	9.10	8.9	0.91	93	107	22	1431	14	40	19
2010	NB	LQ	16.1	8.51	8.1	0.82	16	48	5	648	4	11	1
2010	NB	UQ	20.7	9.62	9.5	1.10	150	164	34	2010	12	31	14
2010	PM	N of Cases	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2010	PM	Median	19.7	9.47	8.6	0.84	96	86	10	1775	8	21	13
2010	PM	Arithmetic Mean	19.0	9.16	8.7	0.91	128	102	14	1628	15	28	13
2010	PM	LQ	16.3	8.60	8.0	0.73	21	45	4	628	4	13	2
2010	PM	UQ	21.1	9.62	9.1	1.10	225	157	21	2190	21	29	15
2010	SB	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2010	SB	Median	20.1	9.23	9.8	0.97	106	132	26	2110	4	23	15
2010	SB	Arithmetic Mean	19.2	9.08	9.4	0.89	123	133	30	1869	7	87	35
2010	SB	LQ	16.8	8.86	8.3	0.75	46	59	6	884	4	15	2
2010	SB	UQ	22.1	9.48	10.6	1.04	218	181	47	2378	9	155	58
2010	WB	N of Cases	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2010	WB	Median	19.7	9.54	8.9	0.70	175	133	12	2420	4	18	11
2010	WB	Arithmetic Mean	19.0	9.18	8.5	0.75	192	177	20	2751	5	128	26
2010	WB	LQ	16.8	8.62	8.0	0.47	27	47	5	686	4	14	2
2010	WB	UQ	21.6	9.74	9.7	0.94	215	263	22	3810	4	29	19
2010	AN	N of Cases	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Year	Station	Parameter	Temperature (oC)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chlorophyll a ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	NO ₃ +NO ₂ Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	NH ₄ Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Un-ionized Ammonia ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
2010	AN	Median	18.9	9.56	10.6	0.84	130	241	159	1555	4	15	9
2010	AN	Arithmetic Mean	18.9	9.26	10.7	0.99	108	249	159	1308	16	14	7
2010	AN	LQ	16.1	8.67	9.5	0.71	38	110	41	701	4	10	2
2010	AN	UQ	22.3	9.79	11.9	1.29	162	379	263	1735	20	20	12
2010	CP	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2010	CP	Median	20.1	9.28	8.6	1.04	60	143	34	1730	4	56	26
2010	CP	Arithmetic Mean	18.7	8.88	8.2	1.01	75	121	33	1482	6	135	34
2010	CP	LQ	16.2	8.48	7.6	0.76	17	52	6	603	4	20	1
2010	CP	UQ	21.7	9.38	9.0	1.24	105	195	48	2215	8	135	55

Seasonal differences in algal biomass (CHL) among stations in 2010 show that, similar to 2009 and 2008, but unlike 2006 and 2007 when AS and AN increased earlier and declined earlier in the season relative to UKL stations (Figure 12); early- season CHL in Agency Lake remained low and then increased to levels similar to UKL (Figure 12). Although not as early as years prior to 2009, CHL at AS and AN still declined earlier than UKL stations in 2010. CHL distribution at the more southerly stations WB and PM did tend to show relatively higher CHL in August of 2010 (although the pattern was not as clear as in 2006, 2007, and 2008).

As noted in Kann (2008; 2009; 2010), water temperature partially explained the early season CHL patterns among the years. For example, low temperatures coincided with a depressed early-June bloom in 2006, and in 2008 much cooler lake-wide water temperature (median value <7 °C) in late April and early-May coincided with low CHL levels. However, it was clear that factors other than temperature were affecting bloom dynamics in those years (Figure 12).

In 2010, late-April and early-May CHL was noticeably higher than the previous four years (generally >80 $\mu\text{g/L}$) at the UKL stations. This occurred despite temperatures in a range similar to many of the previous years. As noted above, an unusually large diatom bloom occurred at that time; the causes of which are unclear at this time. The diatom bloom then declined rapidly beginning in mid-May and by early June chlorophyll levels were less than 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Coinciding with relatively cool temperatures into the mid-June period, chlorophyll remained somewhat low (<20 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in mid-June and were generally <50 $\mu\text{g/L}$ at the end of June) through the June period of typical increase in *Aphanizomenon* biomass. CHL levels then continued to increase, showing a bimodal peak, with the first peak occurring in early- to mid-July and the second larger peak in early-September. The July-Aug CHL decline tended to be of lower magnitude than for 2009.

Because water temperature in the above plots is measured biweekly, it is also instructive to evaluate daily air temperatures as another indicator of water column warming. Data obtained from the USBR AgriMet station located near Agency Lake indicate some tracking of May air temperature and CHL levels (Figure 13a).

For example, as noted in previous reports, temperature declines in mid-May of 2006 and 2008 that remained near or below 15 °C through mid-June were associated with suppressed CHL

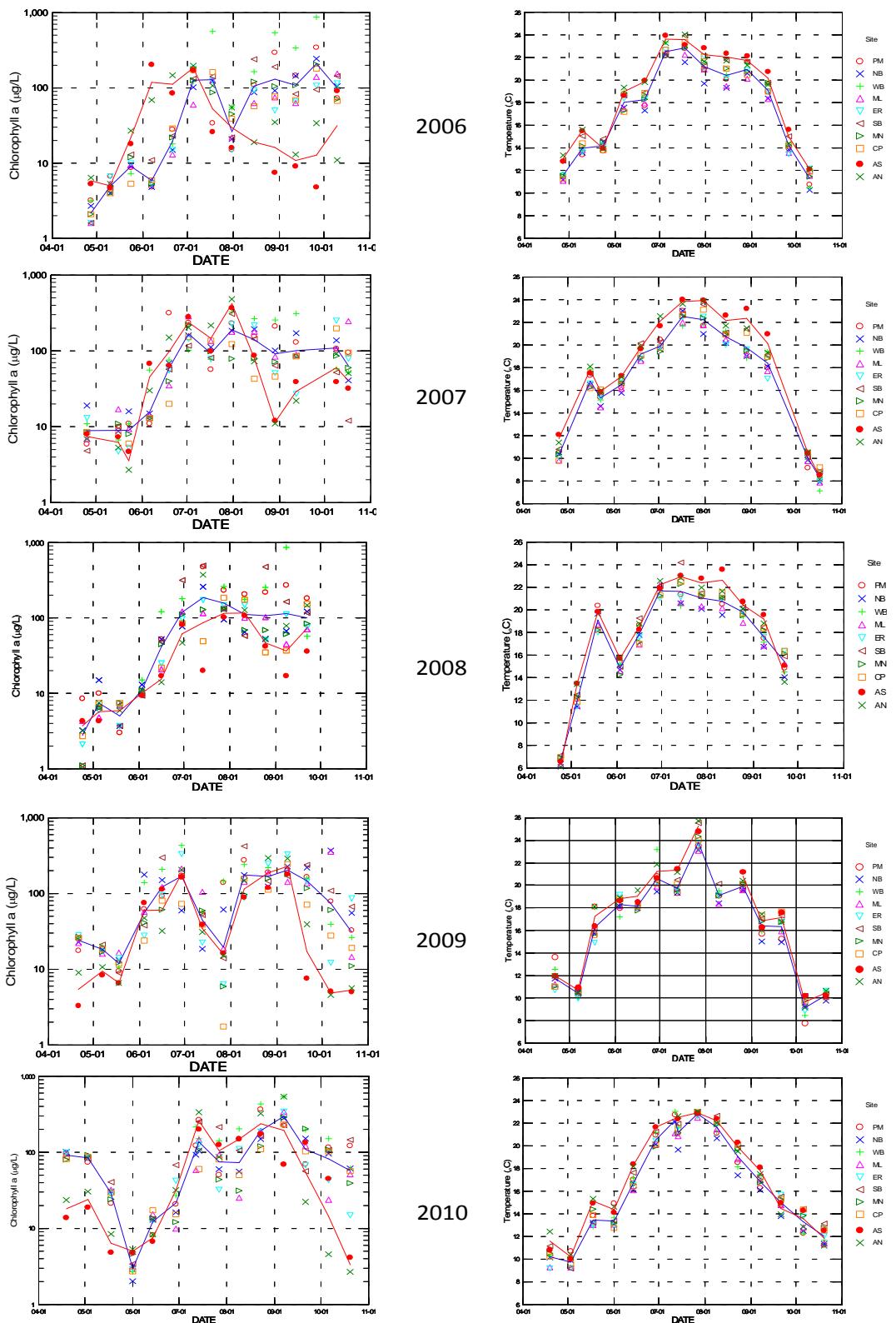


Figure 12. Seasonal CHL and temperature trends for UKL stations, 2006-2010 (blue line shows the median value for UKL-only, red line shows the median value for Agency Lake-only).

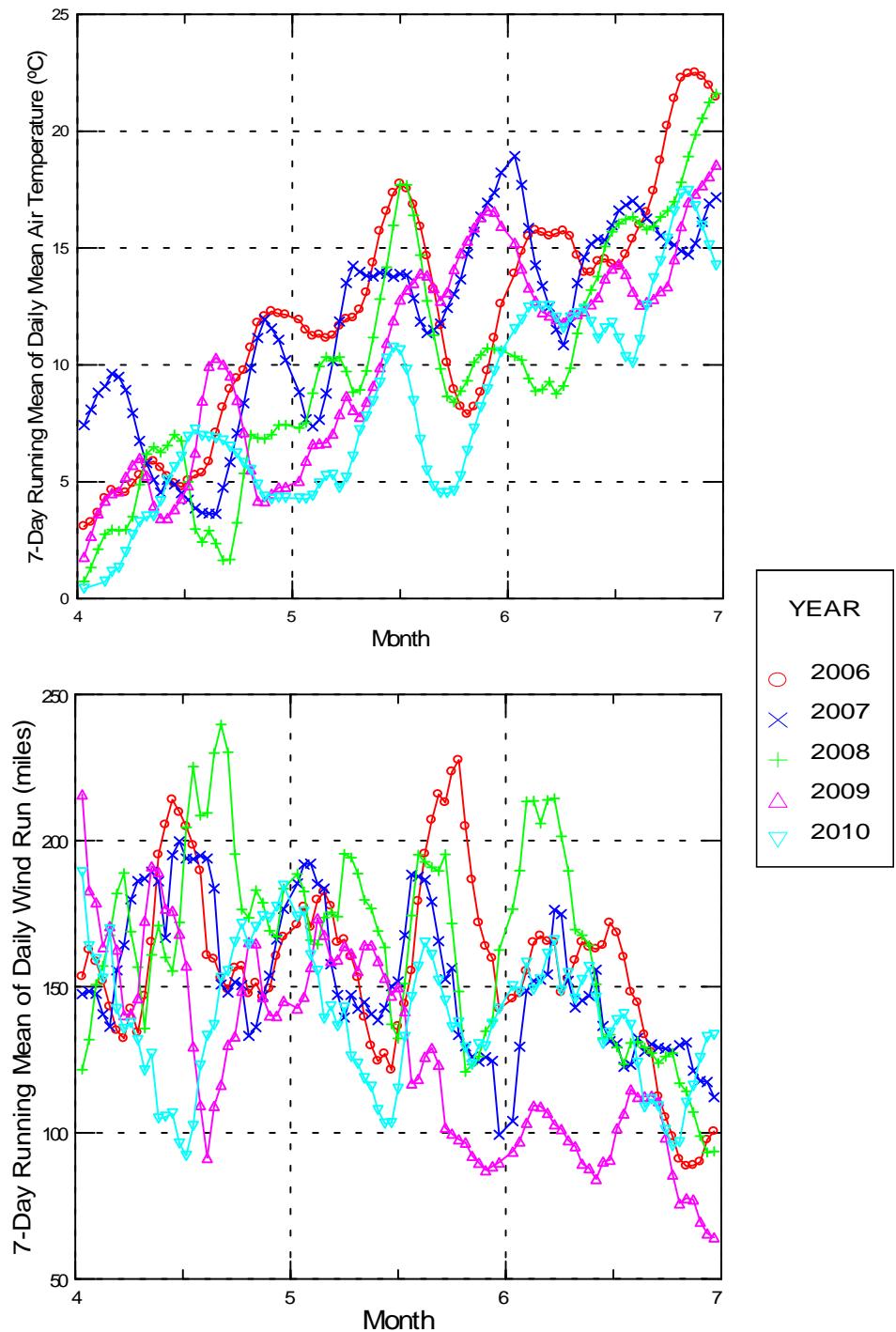


Figure 13. Time series of the 7-day running mean of daily air temperature (a) and 7-day running mean of the daily wind run in miles (b), April-June, 2006-2010. Data are from the Bureau of Reclamation AgriMet station located at Agency Lake (AGKO).

levels in early-June (Figure 12; Figure 13a). In 2007 and 2009, air temperatures warmed between mid- and late-May and were associated with elevated CHL levels in early June, and in 2010, when temperatures cooled substantially in mid-May and portions of June, CHL also remained suppressed during early and mid-June. In general, previous analyses indicating a threshold temperature of ~15 °C for *Aphanizomenon* bloom development in Upper Klamath Lake (Kann 1998), continue to be supported. However, it is clear from 2010 CHL data that high CHL levels due to diatom blooms can be achieved even at temperatures much cooler than 15 °C. In fact the high CHL levels in late-April and early-May were associated with air temperatures that were among the coolest for the 5-year period (Figure 13a).

As noted previously (Kann 2010), analysis of wind speed as an indicator of the extent of water column mixing, showed that the periods directly preceding and during the typical period of June bloom development in 2006 and 2008 (which had relatively low CHL during that period) were characterized by generally higher wind speed relative to 2007 (Figure 13b), which had relatively higher CHL. Wind speed during 2009 was more similar to 2007 (which had lower wind preceding and during development of the early June bloom), and also tended to have relatively higher CHL compared to 2006 or 2008, which were suppressed. The pattern for 2010 is less clear and may be confounded by the massive diatom bloom which crashed immediately preceding the June period when *Aphanizomenon* typically begins to increase. Although wind was somewhat low to intermediate during the typical bloom initiation period in 2010 (late-May to early-June; Figure 13b), CHL still remained suppressed, possibly reflecting the unusually cool period occurring during late-May (Figure 13a).

Also similar to previous 2006-2009 analysis of air temperature and wind speed data that showed wind and temperature to be related such that warm/calm conditions co-occur and that cool/windy conditions co-occur (Kann 2010), these parameters also tended to co-occur in 2010 but to a lesser degree in the late-may/early-June period (Figure 14). Supporting observations from the above time-series graphs, confidence ellipses computed for the period encompassing 10 days prior to and subsequent to June 1st show that both 2006 and 2008 (red and green ellipses in Figure 14) tended to be cooler and windier than during the same periods in 2007 and 2009 (blue and pink ellipses). As noted previously (Kann 2010), 2009 showed the lowest wind speed of the four years (Figures 13b and 14) and was associated with higher early- and mid-June CHL than the other years (Figure 12).

Although 2010 was cooler overall than the other years, wind speeds were only intermediate (Figure 13b). Whether the cooler overall conditions supported the large diatom bloom in 2010, or whether other factors such as nutrients were responsible is not yet known. These climate data as well as water temperatures shown above indicate that cooler and well mixed conditions during the usual early season bloom development period (e.g., Kann and Welch 2005) help explain year-to-year bloom development. Multivariate analyses performed on the longer 1990-2010 data set also showed that wind and temperature, along with lake elevation were determinants of CHL levels in UKL (Jassby and Kann 2010).

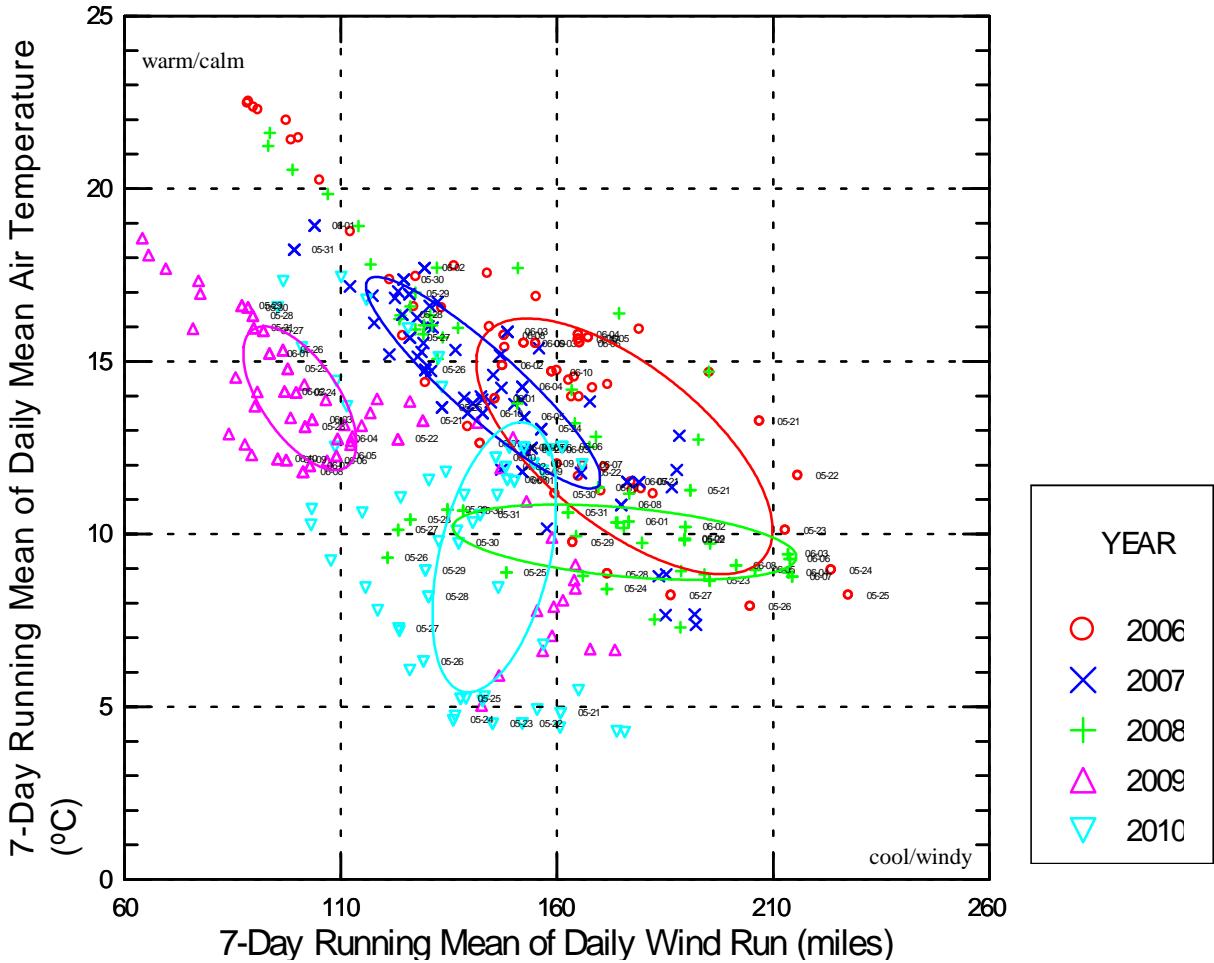


Figure 14. Scatter plot of the 7-day running mean of the daily wind run (miles) vs. 7-day running mean of daily air temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) during May and Jun. Data are from the Bureau of Reclamation AgriMet station located at Agency Lake (AGKO). Data labels are day of the month. Confidence ellipses are drawn for dates occurring during the last 10 days of May and first 10days of June; confidence ellipses are centered on the sample means of the x and y variables where the unbiased sample standard deviations of x and y determine its major axes and the sample covariance between x and y, its orientation (Systat 2004).

2009 Monthly Trends

Basic statistics for monthly distributions for all sampling years are shown in Appendix 1. Similar to 2009 when monthly distributions for pH did not show a progressive seasonal increase with seasonal maximum occurring in July that coincided with the lowest Secchi depth (indicating reduced transparency) and highest CHL distributions (as was true for 2006-2008); in 2010 high pH values occurred in April, declined in May and June and showed a bimodal peak in July and September (Figure 16). High pH values in 2010 during April, July, and September were associated with lower Secchi values and higher CHL values (Figures 15 and 16). Lower D.O. occurred during July-September in 2010, but the trend was not similar to 2009 when D.O. was noticeably lower lake-wide and was associated with a precipitous bloom crash. As noted above, CHL exhibited a large second peak with lake-wide values generally >100 µg/L during September of 2010 (Figure 16).

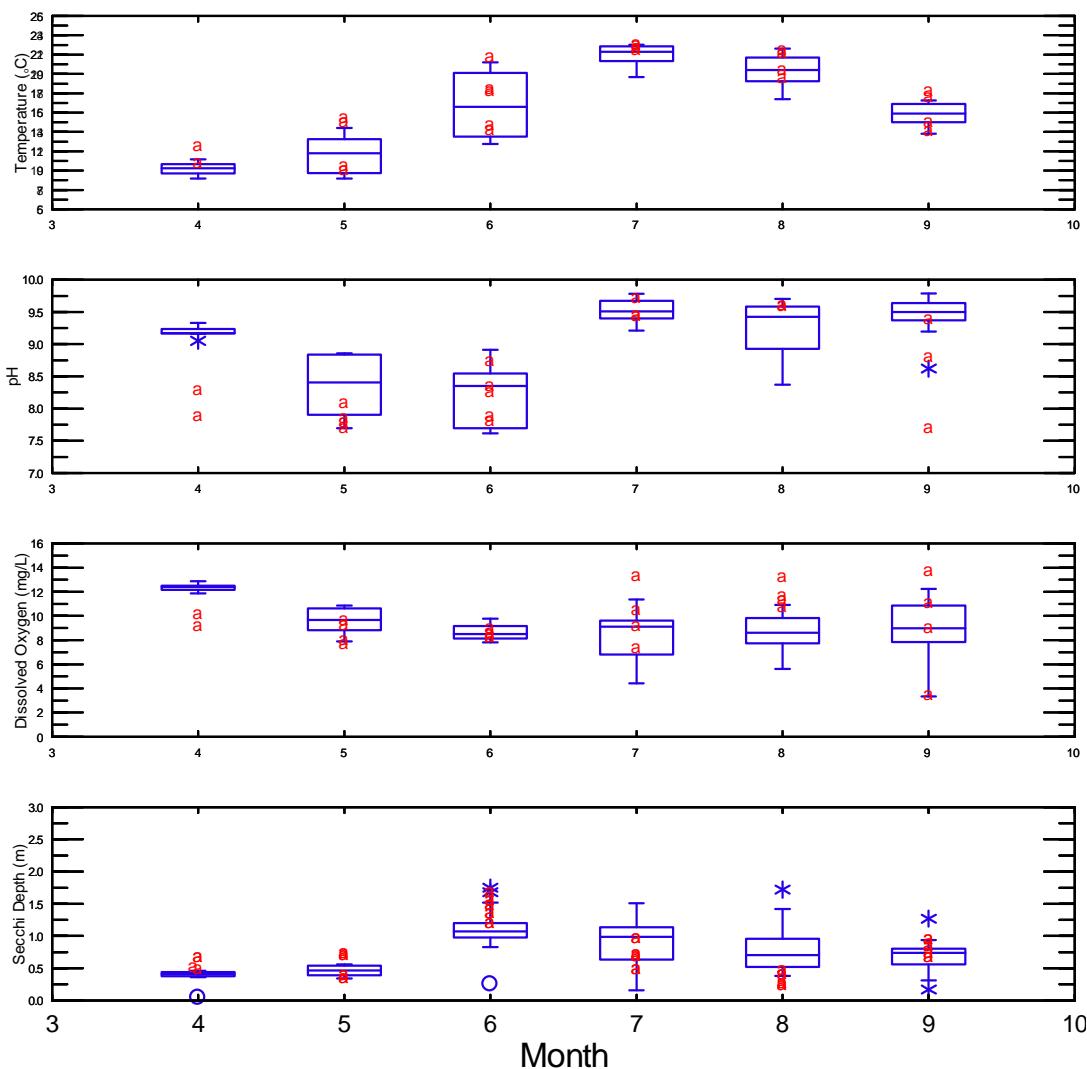


Figure 15. Monthly distributions of T ($^{\circ}$ C), pH, D.O. (mg/L), and Secchi depth, 2010 (symbol “a” denotes values for Agency Lake plotted separately from the box plot distribution).

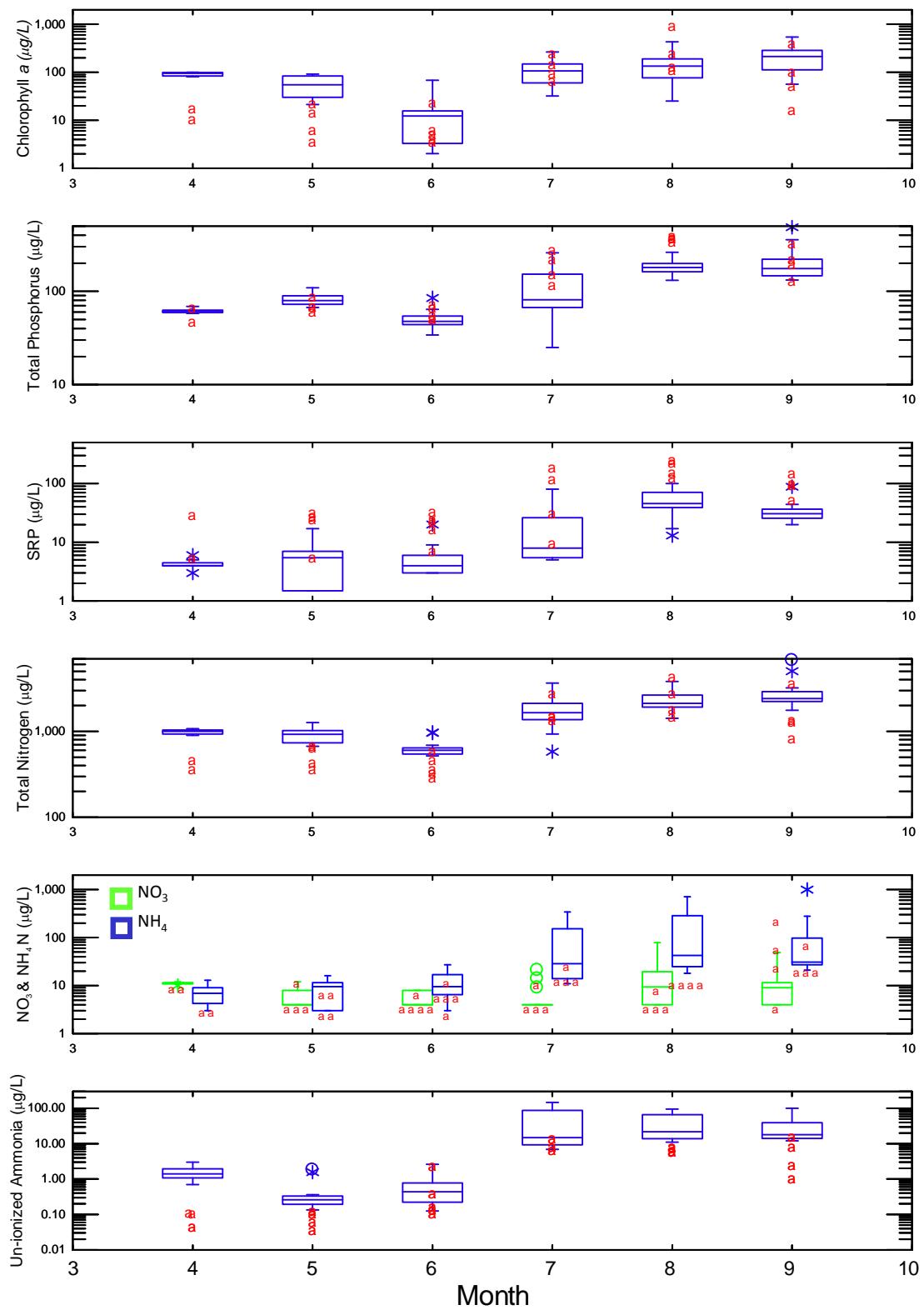


Figure 16. Monthly distributions of CHL, TP, SRP, TN, $\text{NO}_3^- + \text{NO}_2-\text{N}$, NH_4^-N , and un-ionized ammonia, 2010 (symbol "a" denotes values for Agency Lake plotted separately from the box plot distribution).

TP and SRP both increased overall between April and May but TP then decreased in June coinciding with the decline in CHL (Figure 16). Unlike 2009 when both TP and TN increased during June, values remained low for both parameters during June of 2010, with values then increasing during July when CHL rebounded with the initiation of the *Aphanizomenon* bloom. SRP, NO₃, and NH₄, remain low though June before increasing in July (Figure 16). A further look at the 2010 time-series with respect to CHL and dissolved nutrients shows that at the UKL stations SRP remained low during the initial April CHL peak (due to diatoms), increased as the diatom bloom declined in May, and then decreased again (and remained low) as CHL increased through the June period and into mid-July (Figure 17). As in other years, SRP remained low as CHL increased before declining in mid-July when SRP then increased. As in 2009, this trend did not apply to the Agency Lake stations which showed elevated SRP in April (AN) and May (AN and AS), which then remained high at AN as CHL increased in June, but declined at AS as CHL increased in June (Figure 17).

TIN also remained relatively low during the April CHL peak, increased slightly during the May CHL decline but then remained relatively flat before increasing in late-July when CHL declines (Figure 17). As in 2009, both SRP and TIN tended to decline as CHL underwent a second growth phase beginning in August and peaking in September of 2010. As noted previously, there is an indication that SRP may be limiting the early season bloom, especially since internal sources of phosphorus are also increasing during that time period (Kann 2010). The ratio of TN:TP during April was largely >15 which in general would tend to favor a diatom bloom, and then declined in May and June during the period preceding the rise of nitrogen-fixing *Aphanizomenon* in UKL (TN:TP ratios were then generally lower than 12). Likewise, median TIN:SRP ratios also declined between April and May/June from ~5 to 2-3 (data not shown).

Whereas in 2009, chlorophyll to TP ratios greater than 1 (which indicate potential P limitation- see Kann 2010) were observed at a high frequency in June during the initial bloom, in 2010 these ratios occurred in April and part of May, but not in June (Figure 18). Ratios then increased again to values greater than 1 during a portion of July, declined in late-July to values less than 1, with an increase in frequency occurring during mid-August and September, when ratios again greatly exceeded 1 as the bloom rebounded (Figure 18). In August ~25% and in September ~58% of stations and dates showed chlorophyll to TP ratios >1. The 2010 early season diatom bloom and or the conditions that caused it appear to have altered the typical pattern observed in other years (i.e., June is typically the period when CHL:TP>1).

The underwater light environment is another factor that can influence both bloom dynamics and other water quality parameters, especially those that are photosynthetically driven. Although not discussed in detail here, a plot of photic zone depth (defined as the depth where 99% of incident light is absorbed and computed from extinction coefficients) relative to the maximum depth at UKL and Agency Lake stations shows that despite the shallow nature of the system that the photic zone depth was often shallower than maximum depth in 2010 (Figure 19; occurring when the blue line is higher in the water column than the red line). Aside from Agency South (AS), other stations showed a relatively shallow photic zone during the initial diatom bloom, a deeper photic zone that extended the length of the water column during much of June and early July, a shallower photic zone during bloom rebound in mid-July, another decline (i.e., deeper photic zone- although not as extreme as the May decline) during the bloom decline in August, and

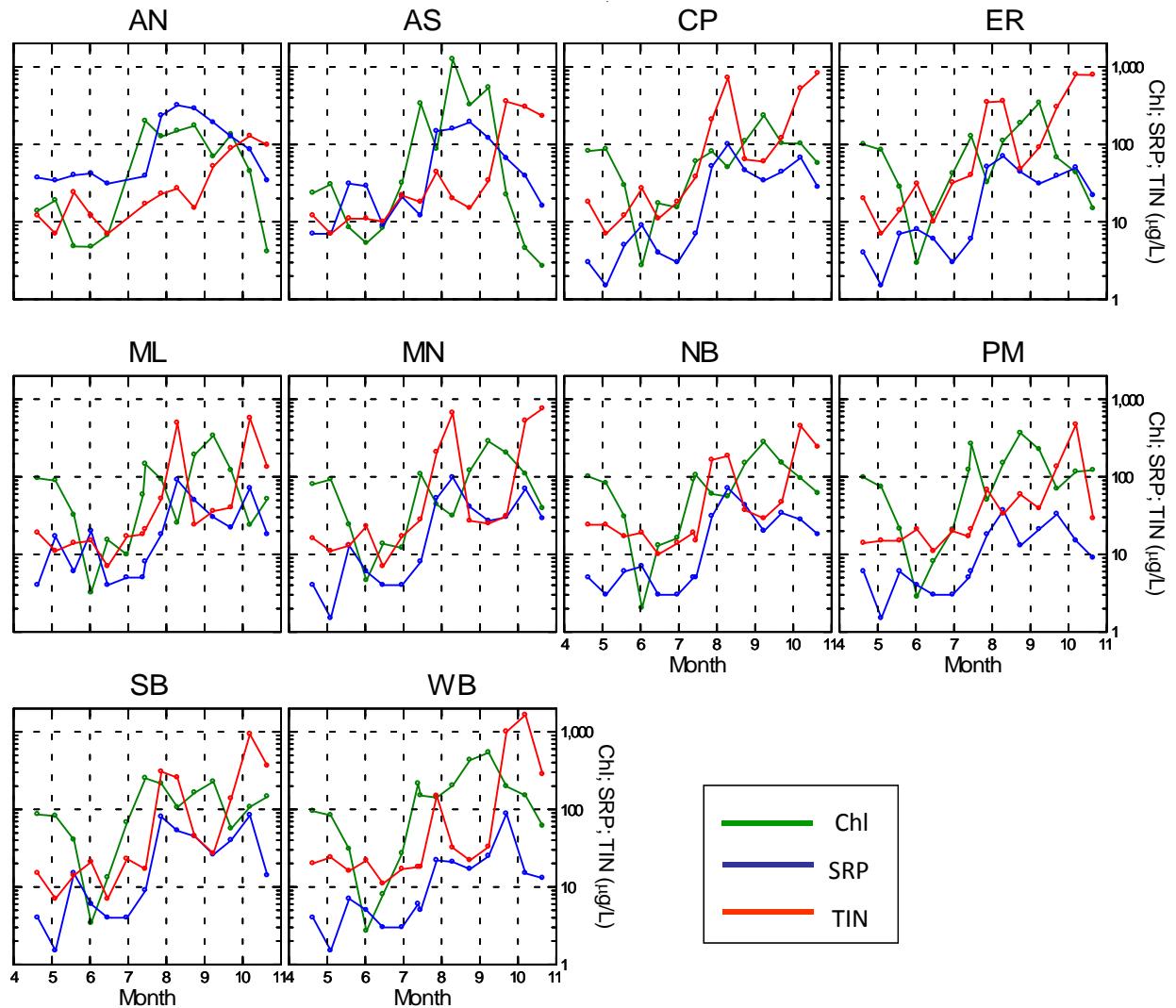


Figure 17. Chlorophyll, SRP, and TIN time-series for UKL and Agency Lake Stations, 2010.

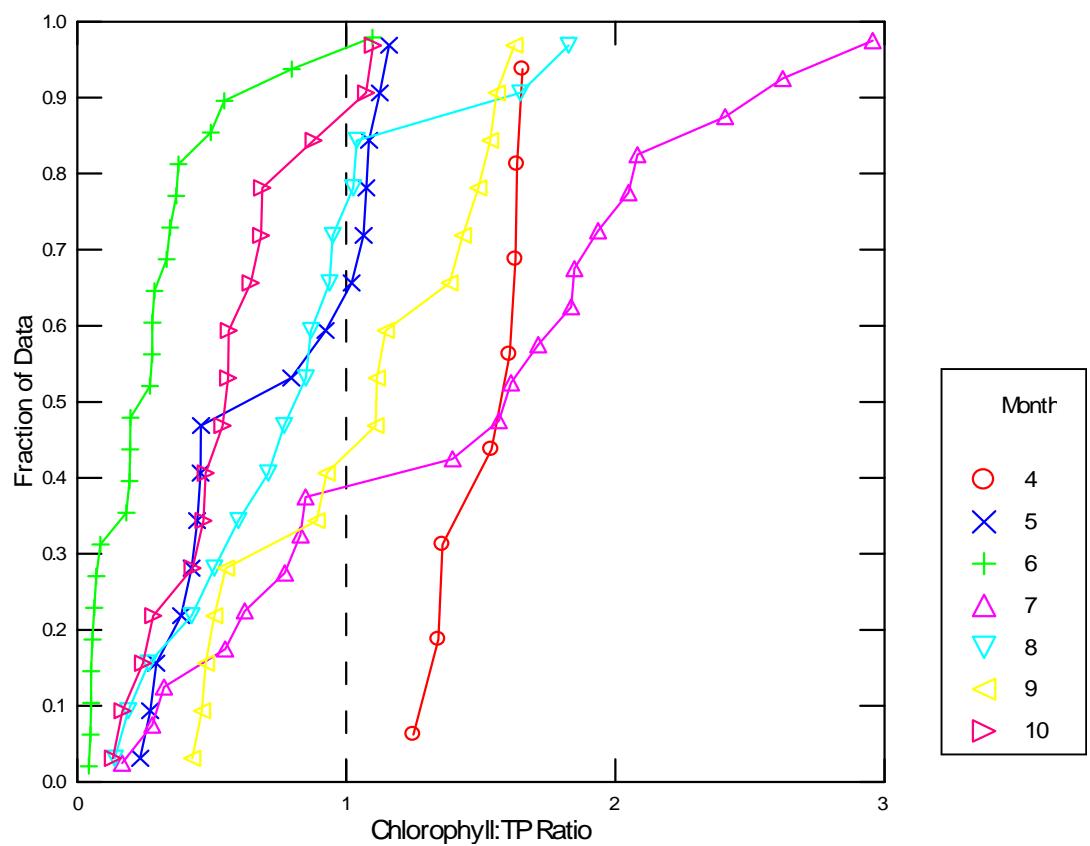


Figure 18. Quantile plot (cumulative frequency) of April-October chlorophyll to TP ratios in Upper Klamath Lake, 2010.

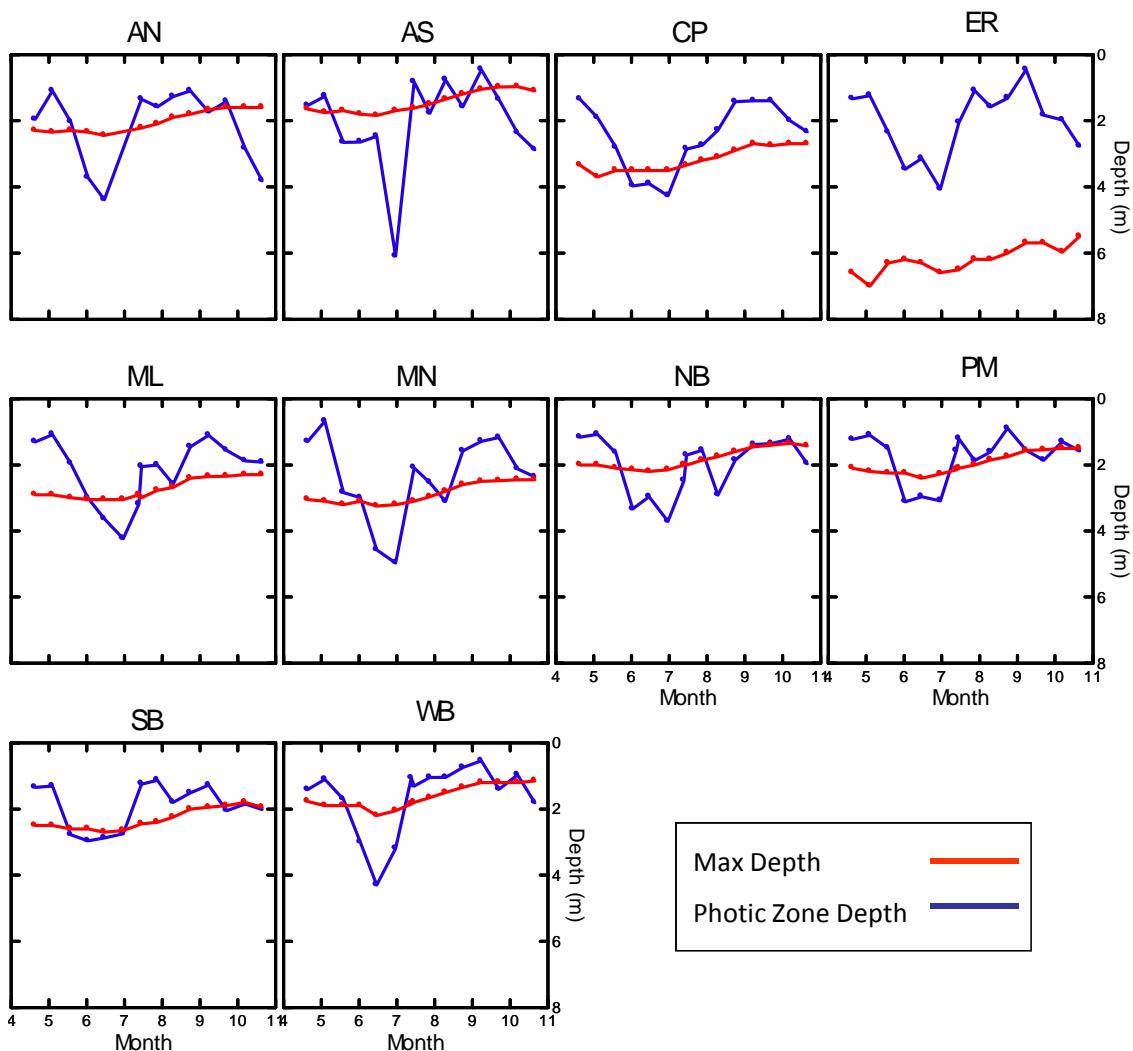


Figure 19. Photic zone depth and maximum depth at UKL and Agency Lake stations in 2010.

finally another shallow photic zone period during bloom rebound in late-August and September. A plot showing the percent of the water column in the photic zone indicates that, at times, a substantial portion of the water column does not have sufficient light for photosynthesis (Figure 20). The deeper ER station consistently shows greater than 50% of the water column to be light limited.

To the extent that underwater light is influenced by seasonal algal dynamics (in concert with ambient light and the interaction with lake depth), decreases in available light during the early spring of 2010 (as they were in 2009) were likely influenced by diatom blooms (Figure 20). However, unlike 2009 when a “clear water” phase occurred in May as the diatoms declined, in 2010 the “clear water” phase did not occur until later in May and extended to the end of June. A decline in available light did not occur until mid-July (this occurred during June of 2009) as the *Aphanizomenon* bloom increased (Figure 20). Greater transparency was then observed during the August bloom decline, but subsequently decreased in late-August as the bloom rebounded.

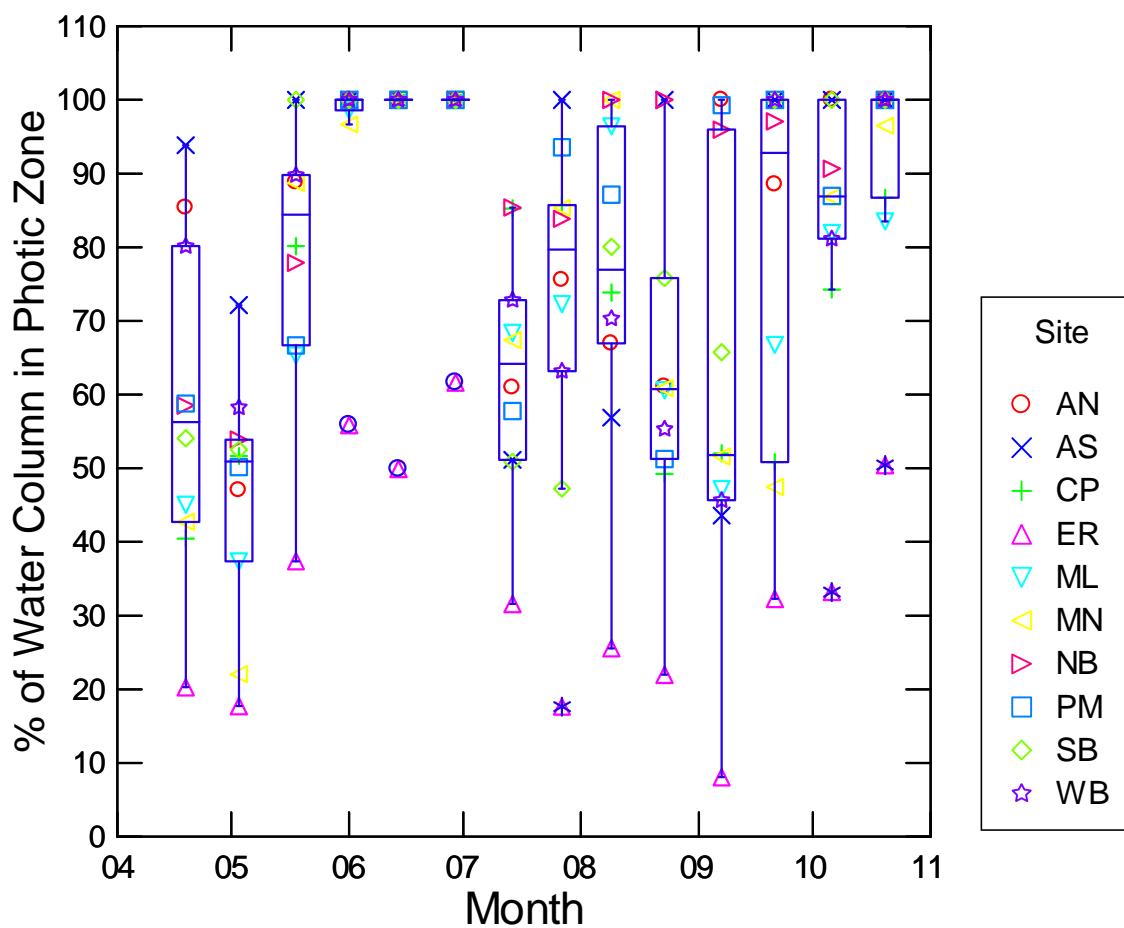


Figure 20. Percent of the water column in the photic zone for UKL and Agency Lake Stations, 2010.

Although the transparency at some stations further decreased (i.e., the percent of the water column in the photic zone decreased) during the September bloom, the southern stations generally showed a greater percentage of the water column in the photic zone.

Both the TN:TP ratios and the underwater light climate are important determinants of annual bloom dynamics of *Aphanizomenon* in UKL, and during the 2010 (and 2009- see Kann 2010) growing season it appears that the late-spring decline in TN:TP (indicating more nitrogen limiting conditions), a later (June as opposed to May) “clear water” phase (nitrogen fixation generally has a high energy/light requirement) and cooler May-June temperatures were important determinants of 2010 *Aphanizomenon* bloom timing.

Comparison of 2010 to Previous 1990-2009 Data

To facilitate inter-annual comparisons of the major water quality variables, lake-wide means were computed for UKL-only and Agency Lake-only. The distributions for the June-September period are shown in Figures 21-24 and summary statistics in Tables 3 and 4. The June-Sep UKL-only temperature and pH distributions for 2010 were among the lowest of the period of record, and DO among the highest (Figure 21; Table 3).

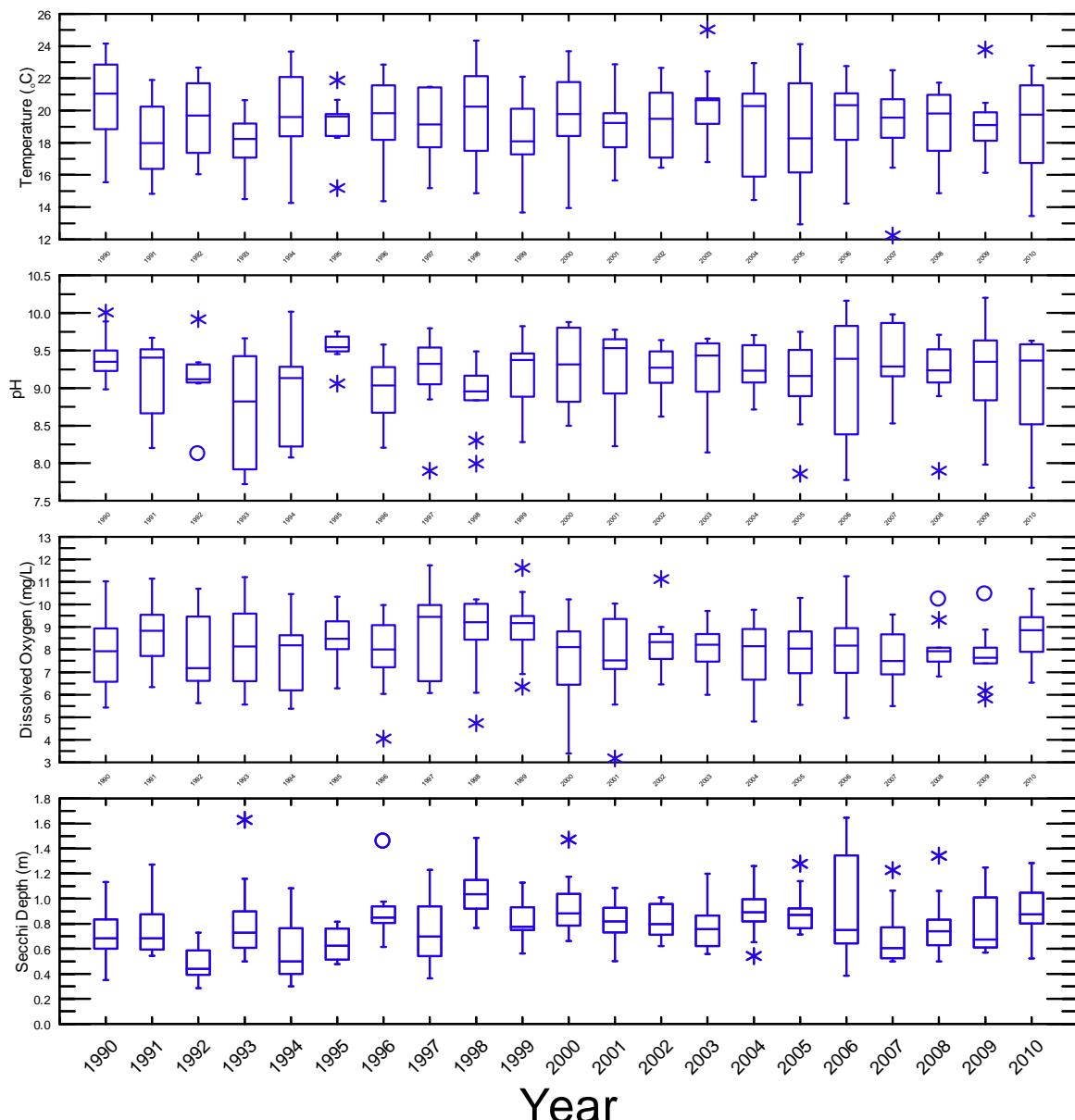


Figure 21. June-September distribution of UKL-only lake-wide means for T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), pH, D.O (mg/L), and Secchi depth, 1990-2010.

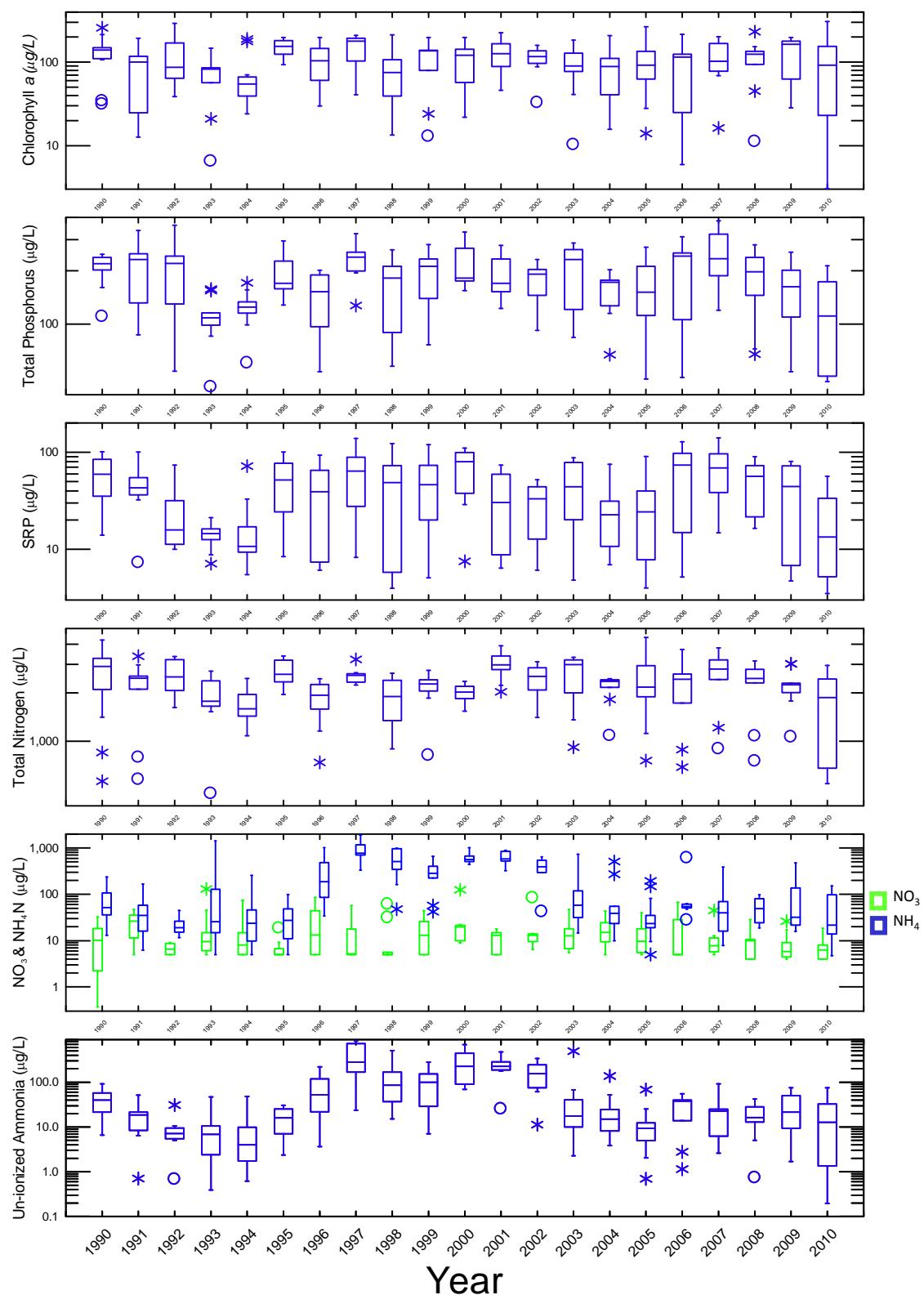


Figure 22. June-September distribution of UKL-only lake-wide means for CHL, TP, SRP, TN, NO₃+NO₂-N and NH₄-N, 1990- 2010.

Year	Parameter	Temperature (oC)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chlorophyll a (µg/L)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (µg/L)	Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	NO3+NO2 Nitrogen (µg/L)	NH4 Nitrogen (µg/L)	Un-ionized Ammonia (µg/L)
2003	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2003	Median	20.6	9.43	8.2	0.76	90	232	44	2996	13	58	25
2003	Arithmetic Mean	20.3	9.20	8.0	0.80	94	206	47	2510	16	136	97
2003	LQ	18.6	8.89	7.3	0.61	68	119	18	1838	6	28	12
2003	UQ	21.2	9.61	8.7	0.92	131	268	79	3214	18	123	81
2004	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2004	Median	20.3	9.23	8.2	0.89	89	172	23	2352	15	39	20
2004	Arithmetic Mean	19.3	9.24	7.8	0.88	88	152	28	2152	18	111	37
2004	LQ	15.9	9.03	6.6	0.78	38	124	10	2075	9	22	10
2004	UQ	21.4	9.58	8.9	1.00	117	178	37	2405	25	109	42
2005	N of Cases	18	18	18	9	16	18	18	18	18	18	18
2005	Median	18.3	9.16	8.0	0.87	92	152	24	2170	10	23	10
2005	Arithmetic Mean	18.8	9.13	8.0	0.90	101	159	29	2356	13	43	15
2005	LQ	16.1	8.89	7.0	0.76	63	112	8	1890	6	19	5
2005	UQ	21.7	9.51	8.8	0.98	136	212	40	2949	18	35	18
2006	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2006	Median	20.3	9.39	8.2	0.75	115	242	74	2428	5	54	50
2006	Arithmetic Mean	19.7	9.20	8.1	0.93	98	201	61	2269	19	114	52
2006	LQ	18.2	8.34	7.0	0.62	23	101	15	1516	5	50	24
2006	UQ	21.4	9.90	9.1	1.38	129	258	98	2883	30	62	83
2007	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
2007	Median	19.6	9.29	7.5	0.60	102	234	69	2804	8	40	35
2007	Arithmetic Mean	19.0	9.41	7.7	0.71	115	242	71	2568	12	77	36
2007	LQ	17.8	9.14	6.8	0.52	79	172	35	2114	6	14	7
2007	UQ	21.1	9.89	8.8	0.84	168	323	100	3196	12	71	47
2008	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2008	Median	19.8	9.24	7.9	0.74	125	197	57	2452	10	49	23
2008	Arithmetic Mean	18.9	9.16	8.1	0.80	114	185	52	2292	10	51	29
2008	LQ	16.9	9.03	7.4	0.63	82	127	21	1994	4	24	11
2008	UQ	21.1	9.53	8.4	0.89	140	240	76	2831	11	81	50
2009	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
2009	Median	19.1	9.35	7.6	0.68	164	163	44	2245	6	32	29
2009	Arithmetic Mean	19.1	9.24	7.8	0.91	131	158	42	2194	9	120	50
2009	LQ	17.7	8.76	7.1	0.63	59	101	6	1950	4	21	11
2009	UQ	20.0	9.70	8.3	1.09	183	211	74	2477	11	166	75
2010	N of Cases	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2010	Median	19.7	9.37	8.9	0.87	93	118	16	1883	6	22	13
2010	Arithmetic Mean	18.9	9.08	8.7	0.90	108	119	21	1694	8	51	24
2010	LQ	16.7	8.52	7.9	0.80	23	51	5	683	4	14	1
2010	UQ	21.6	9.58	9.4	1.05	155	173	34	2435	8	97	45

Median and lower quartile CHL in 2010 tended to be among the lowest for the period of record (in fact the lower quartile value was the lowest of the 21 year period), and overall values were noticeably lower than 2009 (Figure 22). A similar pattern was shown for TP, SRP, and TN which were also among the lowest of the period of record (Figure 22). For the 20 years of record, the ammonia distribution was similar from 1990-1995, was elevated from 1996-2002, and then decreased to pre-1996 levels during the past 8 years (2003-2010). However, both 2009 and 2010 showed somewhat higher ammonia concentrations than the previous 5 years (Figure 22).

For Agency Lake, DO was also noticeably higher in 2010 than most previous years, and while temperature and pH were also lower in 2010 than many other years, the effect was not as strong as it was for UKL (Figure 23; Table 4). Similar to UKL, lower quartile values of CHL, TP, SRP, and TN in Agency Lake were among the lowest for the period of record (Figure 24; Table 4). In addition, both NH4-N and NO3-NO2-N distributions were also among the lowest for the period of record (Figure 24; the overall 20 year pattern described above notwithstanding). Both Agency and UKL Lake continued to show several periods of apparent cyclical increase and decrease for both TP and SRP over the period of record (Figures 22 and 24).

SUMMARY

With the addition of 2010 data, the UKL water quality/limnological database now includes 21 years of data and includes the years 1990-2010. Given the dynamic and variable nature of shallow, high productivity lakes such as UKL, a long-term monitoring program is essential for assessing change relative to management programs, as well as for understanding lake dynamics.

For example, as noted in earlier reports, ongoing wetland restoration is occurring in vast areas of the periphery of UKL, riparian and nutrient management plans (e.g., Oregon 1010 and TMDL plans) have been developed, and water use plans have been implemented (e.g., KBRT Wood River Valley programs).

Continued monitoring is recommended to accommodate the restoration time-frame (restoration of ecological function can be a multi-decade process) for Klamath Basin activities and to increase statistical power (sample size) for multi-variable analyses. Such a long-term database allows for statistical time series or trend analysis, as well as multi-variable assessment of the relationship between controlling variables (e.g., climate) and important water quality parameters (e.g., see Jassby and Kann 2010).

Further analysis (beyond the scope of the current summary report) of the noticeable difference in CHL, as well as other water quality parameters between 2009 and 2010 may provide an opportunity to gain further insight into annual controlling factors of bloom dynamics.

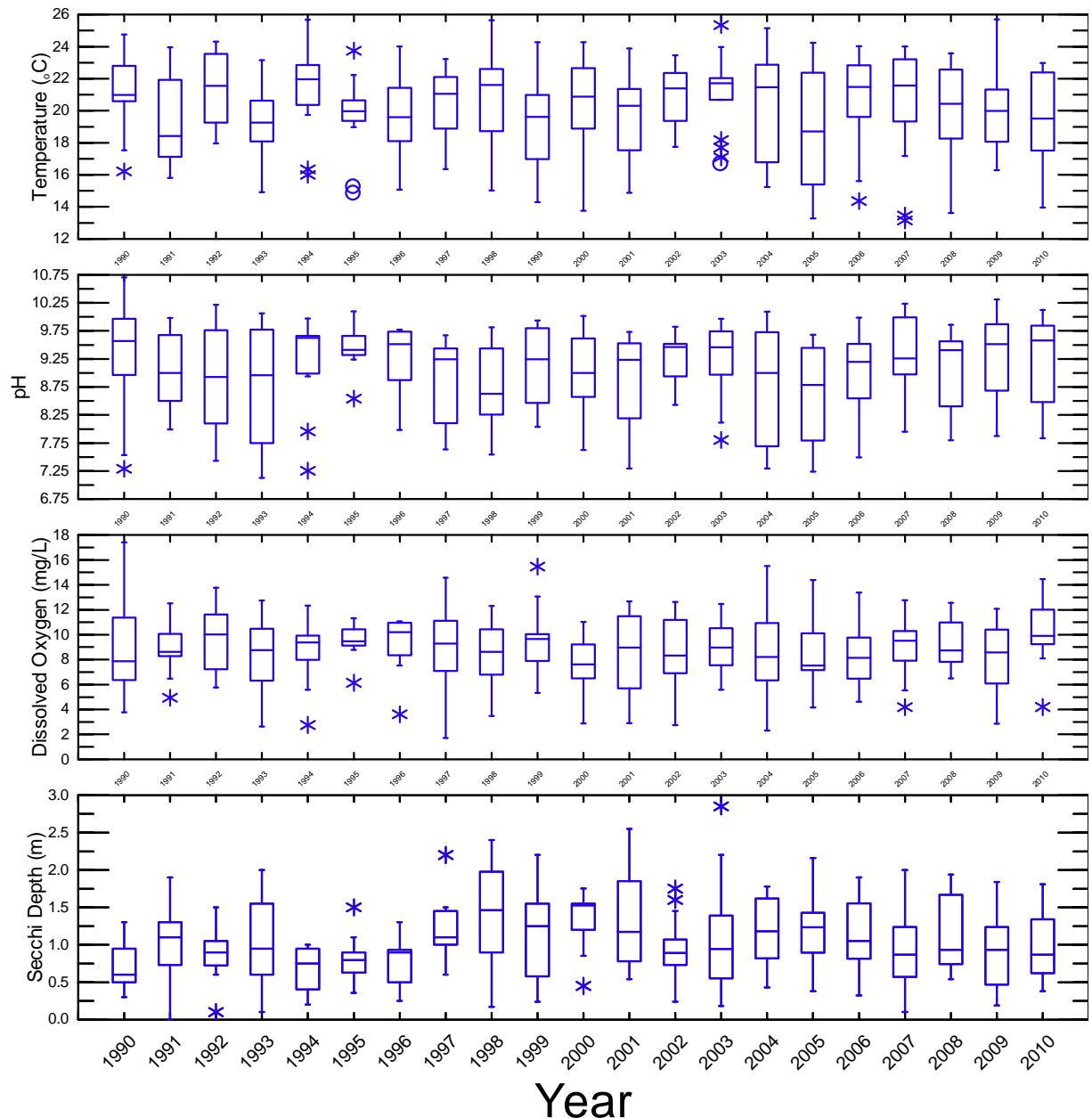


Figure 23. June-September distribution of Agency Lake means for T (°C), pH, D.O (mg/L), and Secchi depth, 1990-2010.

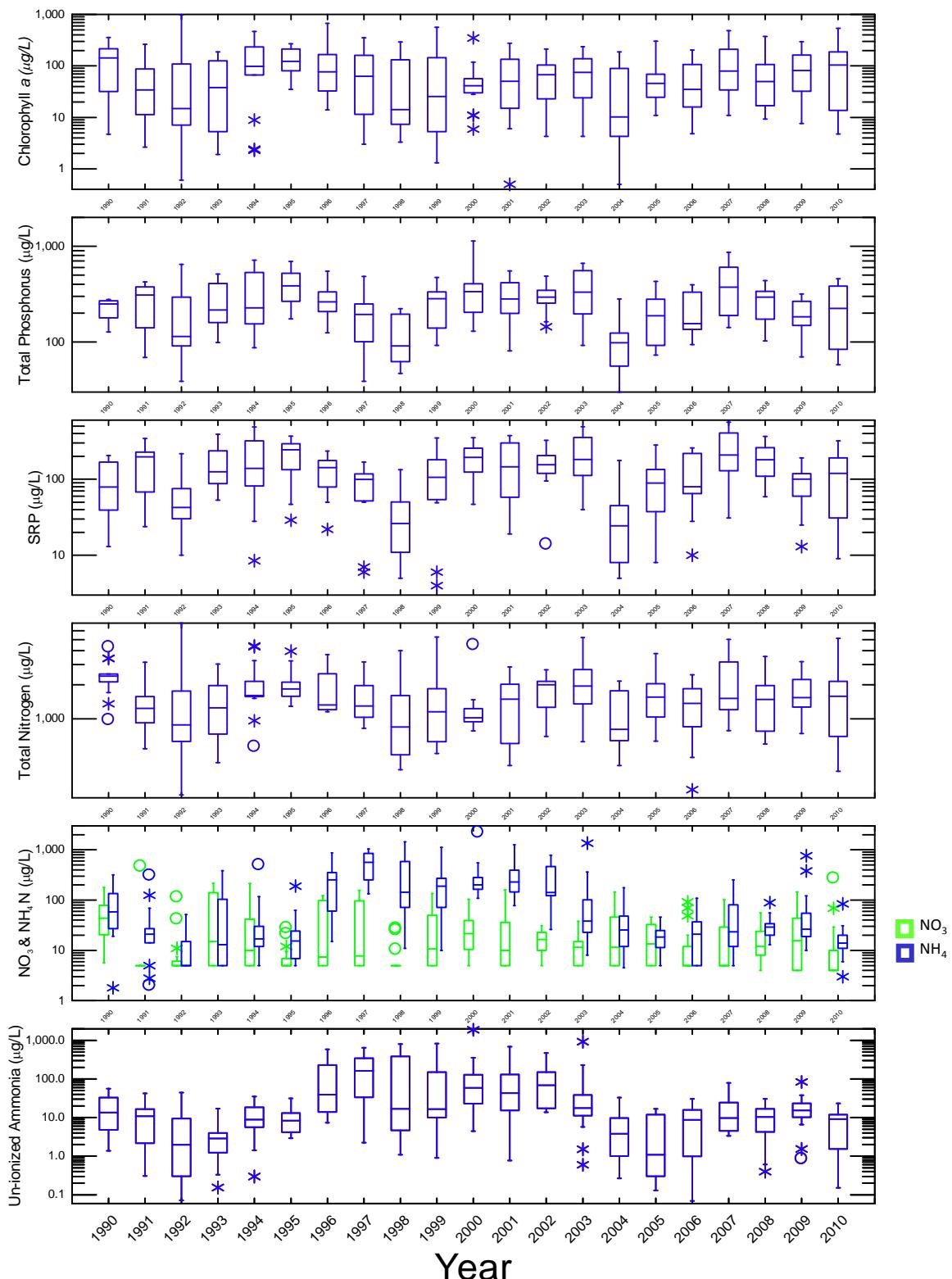


Figure 24. June-September distribution of Agency Lake means for CHL, TP, SRP, TN, $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2\text{-N}$, and $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$, 1990- 2010.

Year	Parameter	Temp-erature (°C)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chloro-phyll a (µg/L)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (µg/L)	Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	NO3+NO2 Nitrogen (µg/L)	NH4 Nitroge n (µg/L)	Un-ionized Ammonia (µg/L)
2007	Median	21.6	9.26	9.5	0.87	80	375	209	1520	5	24	10
2007	Arithmetic Mean	20.5	9.38	8.9	0.90	138	406	261	2171	20	58	17
2007	LQ	19.3	8.97	7.9	0.57	35	189	130	1200	5	12	5
2007	UQ	23.2	9.99	10.3	1.24	210	603	407	3170	29	81	25
2008	N of Cases	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
2008	Median	20.4	9.40	8.7	0.93	50	295	182	1480	12	29	10
2008	Arithmetic Mean	19.8	9.07	9.2	1.12	78	266	184	1483	17	32	11
2008	LQ	18.3	8.40	7.8	0.74	17	173	110	774	8	20	4
2008	UQ	22.6	9.57	11.0	1.67	107	337	260	1960	24	34	17
2009	N of Cases	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16
2009	Median	20.0	9.51	8.6	0.93	82	184	101	1540	16	27	15
2009	Arithmetic Mean	20.1	9.25	8.1	0.91	106	191	95	1698	29	96	21
2009	LQ	18.1	8.68	6.1	0.47	32	149	60	1270	4	19	10
2009	UQ	21.3	9.87	10.4	1.24	164	267	119	2220	44	55	23
2010	N of Cases	17	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	17
2010	Median	19.5	9.58	9.9	0.87	107	225	120	1580	4	14	9
2010	Arithmetic Mean	19.2	9.22	10.6	1.00	139	233	120	1840	26	19	8
2010	LQ	16.9	8.46	9.2	0.62	15	82	31	660	4	10	1
2010	UQ	22.4	9.89	12.1	1.38	187	386	192	2413	11	21	12

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APPENDIX I

Summary statistics of monthly distributions for the June-September period, Upper Klamath Lake Stations; 1990-2010 (LQ= Lower Quartile; UQ=Upper Quartile).

Year	Month	Parameter	Temperature (oC)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chlorophyll a ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	NO3+NO2 Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	NH4 Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Un-ionized Ammonia ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
1990	6	N of Cases	13	13	13	12	11	12	11	2	2	2	2
1990	6	Median	16.1	9.18	8.9	1.00	60	119	17	795	25	62	50
1990	6	Mean	17.9	9.34	9.2	0.93	97	131	20	1111	25	62	50
1990	6	LQ	15.6	8.94	8.1	0.75	31	108	15	679	22	48	40
1990	6	UQ	20.8	9.64	9.8	1.20	117	141	20	1649	28	76	61
1990	7	N of Cases	17	17	17	15	15	15	15	8	15	15	15
1990	7	Median	22.2	9.42	7.1	0.50	138	215	67	2347	14	47	33
1990	7	Mean	22.4	9.48	7.3	0.61	170	222	66	2661	13	95	49
1990	7	LQ	21.7	9.27	6.3	0.40	95	194	53	2173	3	31	21
1990	7	UQ	23.1	9.65	8.9	0.86	278	247	81	3373	19	129	62
1990	8	N of Cases	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1990	8	Median	23.3	9.28	7.8	0.50	191	241	95	3428	21	100	48
1990	8	Mean	22.1	9.24	7.4	0.73	201	243	94	3897	17	96	38
1990	8	LQ	19.1	9.04	5.3	0.35	82	171	87	2533	0	14	6
1990	8	UQ	23.5	9.37	9.1	1.00	276	307	104	4317	29	159	69
1990	9	N of Cases	15	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1990	9	Median	18.2	9.37	9.6	0.60	147	228	59	3428	0	86	45
1990	9	Mean	18.5	9.41	8.9	0.71	164	236	68	3478	6	175	66
1990	9	LQ	17.7	9.24	6.8	0.43	76	201	52	2819	0	36	21
1990	9	UQ	19.1	9.60	10.9	0.98	235	251	73	3594	9	269	105
1991	6	N of Cases	16	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	7	7	7
1991	6	Median	15.9	8.43	8.1	0.85	17	89	19	681	47	5	1
1991	6	Mean	15.6	8.42	8.1	0.79	19	90	22	691	50	7	1
1991	6	LQ	14.9	8.17	7.4	0.35	12	83	7	593	16	5	0
1991	6	UQ	16.3	8.62	8.9	1.20	24	95	39	802	74	5	1
1991	7	N of Cases	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	3	10	10
1991	7	Median	19.9	9.43	8.9	0.68	107	155	40	2271	5	61	40
1991	7	Mean	19.5	9.49	8.8	0.70	118	162	37	2476	5	140	72
1991	7	LQ	18.4	9.37	7.6	0.50	77	141	24	2136	5	31	21
1991	7	UQ	20.3	9.67	10.5	0.80	139	176	49	2446	5	208	125
1991	8	N of Cases	22	18	22	24	21	21	21	21	0	21	18
1991	8	Median	20.3	9.28	9.2	0.66	126	241	55	2638		29	10
1991	8	Mean	20.0	9.14	8.6	0.71	140	257	65	2934		81	22
1991	8	LQ	18.3	8.71	6.7	0.46	39	212	41	2005		16	8
1991	8	UQ	21.8	9.59	10.1	1.05	196	297	99	3387		154	38
1991	9	N of Cases	15	15	15	15	14	14	13	14	0	7	7
1991	9	Median	16.3	9.59	9.0	0.72	134	272	57	2385		18	13
1991	9	Mean	16.6	9.57	8.8	0.75	187	312	63	2894		112	29

Year	Month	Parameter	Temp- erature (oC)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chloro- phyll a (µg/L)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (µg/L)	Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	NO ₃ +NO ₂ Nitrogen (µg/L)	NH ₄ Nitrogen (µg/L)	Un- ionized Ammonia (µg/L)
1991	9	LQ	15.9	9.47	7.7	0.51	88	219	47	2068		13	9
1991	9	UQ	17.5	9.77	9.9	1.00	173	334	79	3939		52	31
1992	6	N of Cases	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1992	6	Median	18.2	9.61	10.1	0.40	248	162	15	2625	5	34	22
1992	6	Mean	18.2	9.63	10.1	0.51	258	195	14	2874	5	33	21
1992	6	LQ	16.0	9.34	9.2	0.30	96	121	10	1960	5	15	8
1992	6	UQ	20.3	9.94	10.9	0.60	378	271	18	3600	5	49	31
1992	7	N of Cases	21	21	21	21	21	18	21	18	21	21	21
1992	7	Median	21.0	9.30	7.3	0.60	126	246	42	2835	5	12	6
1992	7	Mean	20.3	9.15	6.8	0.57	160	299	50	3096	9	147	17
1992	7	LQ	18.0	9.06	5.7	0.30	68	217	25	2420	5	5	2
1992	7	UQ	21.7	9.35	8.8	0.80	220	379	60	3635	8	50	18
1992	8	N of Cases	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1992	8	Median	20.6	9.15	8.7	0.30	72	121	11	2363	6	19	6
1992	8	Mean	20.8	9.12	8.2	0.36	76	138	12	2444	8	21	7
1992	8	LQ	19.4	9.01	6.9	0.30	49	54	9	1980	5	5	2
1992	8	UQ	22.7	9.22	9.9	0.40	100	212	14	2880	11	23	11
1992	9	N of Cases	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
1992	9	Median	17.4	7.97	5.1	0.40	41	136	13	1620	5	13	0
1992	9	Mean	17.2	8.12	5.6	0.39	43	135	14	1639	16	13	1
1992	9	LQ	16.8	7.75	4.9	0.30	34	114	12	1483	5	7	0
1992	9	UQ	17.6	8.57	6.3	0.48	58	154	18	1811	16	17	1
1993	6	N of Cases	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1993	6	Median	17.3	8.68	9.6	0.90	65	89	9	1660	5	5	1
1993	6	Mean	16.8	8.62	9.7	1.05	67	81	11	1498	6	13	1
1993	6	LQ	14.7	7.77	8.5	0.64	7	47	7	518	5	5	1
1993	6	UQ	18.4	9.35	10.9	1.40	114	102	12	2253	5	16	2
1993	7	N of Cases	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1993	7	Median	18.2	9.31	8.4	0.80	109	121	14	1870	5	13	7
1993	7	Mean	18.3	9.38	8.4	0.65	140	139	13	2351	10	55	19
1993	7	LQ	17.8	9.16	7.8	0.50	71	97	11	1590	5	5	2
1993	7	UQ	18.8	9.65	9.4	0.80	150	175	15	2330	15	45	14
1993	8	N of Cases	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1993	8	Median	18.9	8.93	7.6	0.73	85	137	19	1790	14	32	8
1993	8	Mean	18.9	8.80	7.0	0.67	100	141	19	1786	15	174	17
1993	8	LQ	17.4	8.55	5.1	0.50	72	100	14	1490	10	5	2
1993	8	UQ	20.7	9.12	8.7	0.80	125	159	22	2250	16	332	25
1993	9	N of Cases	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1993	9	Median	18.1	7.99	6.2	1.05	34	105	18	1785	127	662	17
1993	9	Mean	17.7	7.92	5.9	0.99	63	114	18	2482	127	1254	131
1993	9	LQ	14.9	7.29	4.2	0.80	18	79	14	1595	35	473	6
1993	9	UQ	20.6	8.45	8.0	1.20	58	122	19	2740	178	1013	42
1994	6	N of Cases	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

Year	Month	Parameter	Temperature (oC)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chlorophyll a (µg/L)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (µg/L)	Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	NO3+NO2 Nitrogen (µg/L)	NH4 Nitrogen (µg/L)	Un-ionized Ammonia (µg/L)
1994	6	Median	16.9	9.55	9.8	0.73	103	86	5	1525	5	8	4
1994	6	Mean	17.0	9.55	10.0	0.71	134	81	6	1846	5	10	4
1994	6	LQ	15.7	9.25	9.5	0.60	69	60	5	1020	5	5	3
1994	6	UQ	18.1	9.92	10.9	0.80	187	94	7	2330	5	12	5
1994	7	N of Cases	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1994	7	Median	20.8	9.93	8.4	1.03	109	159	33	2010	11	13	9
1994	7	Mean	21.1	9.71	7.7	0.86	149	150	44	2239	16	54	20
1994	7	LQ	19.2	9.29	6.7	0.50	68	117	26	1698	8	5	4
1994	7	UQ	23.3	10.04	8.6	1.10	212	181	68	2693	14	46	24
1994	8	N of Cases	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	14
1994	8	Median	21.4	8.72	6.2	0.40	56	143	12	1940	5	20	6
1994	8	Mean	21.3	8.82	5.9	0.44	61	152	14	1957	19	45	12
1994	8	LQ	21.1	8.60	5.3	0.40	52	133	10	1740	5	10	2
1994	8	UQ	22.1	9.14	6.5	0.50	68	176	16	2185	22	45	9
1994	9	N of Cases	15	15	15	15	19	20	20	20	20	21	15
1994	9	Median	18.7	8.15	7.8	0.40	40	119	10	1435	5	19	1
1994	9	Mean	17.8	8.12	7.9	0.38	39	119	10	1471	9	44	1
1994	9	LQ	15.6	7.97	7.2	0.33	30	114	9	1370	5	15	1
1994	9	UQ	19.3	8.30	8.5	0.40	48	125	11	1580	8	44	2
1995	6	N of Cases	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1995	6	Median	17.0	9.59	10.2	0.64	200	126	12	2110	10	9	6
1995	6	Mean	17.4	9.60	9.8	0.60	274	178	13	2870	12	27	16
1995	6	LQ	15.2	9.52	9.5	0.49	179	111	8	1850	5	5	2
1995	6	UQ	19.3	9.69	10.7	0.80	249	158	16	3020	17	25	17
1995	7	N of Cases	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1995	7	Median	21.0	9.66	8.8	0.58	150	165	48	2300	5	5	4
1995	7	Mean	20.8	9.65	8.5	0.59	165	167	47	2404	21	43	21
1995	7	LQ	19.7	9.43	8.4	0.46	114	139	30	2005	5	5	3
1995	7	UQ	21.8	9.85	9.2	0.79	205	184	64	2580	5	14	7
1995	8	N of Cases	17	17	17	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1995	8	Median	20.2	9.59	8.8	0.69	144	175	66	2623	5	29	17
1995	8	Mean	19.9	9.54	8.3	0.70	142	197	66	2716	5	84	41
1995	8	LQ	19.0	9.35	7.7	0.41	79	145	59	2200	5	11	8
1995	8	UQ	20.8	9.74	9.7	1.02	187	186	76	3115	5	146	66
1995	9	N of Cases	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1995	9	Median	18.5	9.33	8.1	0.59	155	287	92	3393	5	42	19
1995	9	Mean	18.7	9.27	7.4	0.65	152	288	98	3337	5	189	47
1995	9	LQ	18.4	9.01	5.2	0.46	120	206	75	2555	5	18	9
1995	9	UQ	18.9	9.53	9.3	0.84	198	341	127	4220	5	330	75
1996	6	N of Cases	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1996	6	Median	17.6	8.60	8.2	0.80	54	59	8	870	5	233	36
1996	6	Mean	17.9	8.63	8.4	0.83	61	63	8	972	8	274	67
1996	6	LQ	16.6	8.21	7.8	0.73	30	52	7	750	5	63	4

Year	Month	Parameter	Temperature (oC)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chlorophyll a (µg/L)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (µg/L)	Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	NO3+NO2 Nitrogen (µg/L)	NH4 Nitrogen (µg/L)	Un-ionized Ammonia (µg/L)
1996	6	UQ	19.3	9.09	9.1	0.94	95	66	8	1170	5	489	113
1996	7	N of Cases	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1996	7	Median	21.7	9.42	9.0	0.84	139	115	6	1740	5	194	97
1996	7	Mean	22.2	9.43	9.2	0.80	155	118	7	1850	5	266	123
1996	7	LQ	21.0	9.31	8.5	0.57	100	102	6	1580	5	31	20
1996	7	UQ	23.5	9.50	9.7	1.05	199	124	7	1870	5	482	227
1996	8	N of Cases	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1996	8	Median	20.3	8.94	7.0	0.76	94	189	59	2165	26	243	74
1996	8	Mean	20.2	9.00	7.2	0.83	107	181	66	2129	43	451	94
1996	8	LQ	19.5	8.70	6.0	0.64	60	166	50	1910	22	122	54
1996	8	UQ	20.5	9.37	8.8	1.09	154	202	89	2440	51	791	129
1996	9	N of Cases	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1996	9	Median	15.8	8.80	7.9	1.13	84	183	71	2010	21	181	27
1996	9	Mean	16.3	8.81	8.1	1.15	116	190	74	2142	36	211	28
1996	9	LQ	14.8	8.65	7.1	0.80	69	165	61	1780	5	47	14
1996	9	UQ	18.7	9.05	9.2	1.34	119	214	78	2350	48	324	41
1997	6	N of Cases	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1997	6	Median	18.9	9.55	9.6	0.50	197	123	9	2190	5	298	164
1997	6	Mean	18.7	9.50	9.5	0.52	219	134	9	2312	5	395	219
1997	6	LQ	18.5	9.37	8.5	0.40	182	101	7	1984	5	272	154
1997	6	UQ	19.0	9.63	10.5	0.70	211	151	11	2463	5	518	240
1997	7	N of Cases	23	23	23	21	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
1997	7	Median	21.1	9.54	9.1	0.51	190	225	56	2240	5	1680	665
1997	7	Mean	20.0	9.53	8.5	0.54	267	271	57	2782	7	1666	912
1997	7	LQ	17.1	9.30	6.3	0.32	130	184	27	1895	5	774	401
1997	7	UQ	21.8	9.76	10.2	0.80	291	319	82	3248	5	1938	1452
1997	8	N of Cases	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1997	8	Median	20.3	8.55	6.6	1.15	64	243	113	2650	47	854	73
1997	8	Mean	20.4	8.40	6.8	1.08	131	270	117	3277	55	836	144
1997	8	LQ	19.4	7.80	5.2	0.88	34	202	83	2355	23	619	20
1997	8	UQ	21.2	8.82	7.7	1.30	115	281	147	3170	85	980	139
1997	9	N of Cases	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1997	9	Median	17.5	9.29	10.4	0.85	155	206	69	2065	5	597	233
1997	9	Mean	17.2	9.28	10.5	0.90	173	220	68	2337	6	758	302
1997	9	LQ	15.1	9.20	9.4	0.68	59	165	58	1665	5	472	151
1997	9	UQ	19.2	9.40	11.9	1.18	227	277	82	2945	5	902	396
1998	6	N of Cases	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1998	6	Median	17.4	8.86	9.7	1.18	45	62	6	907	5	303	55
1998	6	Mean	17.3	8.87	9.6	1.13	63	83	8	1124	5	360	94
1998	6	LQ	15.6	8.71	9.2	0.93	35	50	5	828	5	187	30
1998	6	UQ	19.3	9.01	10.1	1.25	78	101	9	1323	5	454	103
1998	7	N of Cases	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1998	7	Median	23.9	9.39	8.1	0.75	172	194	49	2330	5	963	451

Year	Month	Parameter	Temperature (oC)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chlorophyll a (µg/L)	Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (µg/L)	Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	NO3+NO2 Nitrogen (µg/L)	NH4 Nitrogen (µg/L)	Un-ionized Ammonia (µg/L)
2009	6	Mean	19.0	9.09	8.3	0.90	136	82	6	1735	5	26	9
2009	6	LQ	18.1	8.77	7.5	0.74	60	46	4	987	4	13	2
2009	6	UQ	19.7	9.42	9.0	1.10	176	99	7	1990	4	29	11
2009	7	N of Cases	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2009	7	Median	21.8	8.47	5.7	1.51	45	160	60	2175	21	456	36
2009	7	Mean	21.8	8.34	5.7	1.61	50	157	72	2081	29	559	41
2009	7	LQ	19.7	7.63	4.6	1.09	16	136	41	1740	13	248	14
2009	7	UQ	23.6	8.92	7.0	2.04	60	171	97	2330	39	903	58
2009	8	N of Cases	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15
2009	8	Median	19.6	9.69	8.9	0.68	167	192	41	2115	6	22	12
2009	8	Mean	19.5	9.74	8.9	0.62	186	195	48	2353	7	68	47
2009	8	LQ	19.1	9.20	7.9	0.48	132	155	27	1855	4	17	8
2009	8	UQ	20.1	10.25	10.8	0.80	230	213	69	2800	9	35	23
2009	9	N of Cases	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2009	9	Median	16.5	9.81	7.8	0.57	175	241	91	2810	4	121	86
2009	9	Mean	16.4	9.77	7.4	0.62	183	251	82	3103	8	266	137
2009	9	LQ	15.8	9.66	6.6	0.48	143	218	69	2470	4	33	23
2009	9	UQ	17.0	9.92	8.2	0.77	223	280	96	3670	10	380	231
2010	6	N of Cases	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
2010	6	Median	16.6	8.35	8.5	1.07	12	48	4	603	4	10	0
2010	6	Mean	16.9	8.22	8.7	1.10	14	50	5	624	5	12	1
2010	6	LQ	13.5	7.70	8.1	0.98	3	44	3	547	4	7	0
2010	6	UQ	20.1	8.55	9.2	1.20	16	55	6	642	8	17	1
2010	7	N of Cases	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
2010	7	Median	22.3	9.51	9.1	0.99	107	82	8	1660	4	29	15
2010	7	Mean	22.1	9.51	8.4	0.92	121	108	20	1779	6	83	43
2010	7	LQ	21.3	9.40	6.8	0.64	60	67	6	1370	4	14	9
2010	7	UQ	22.9	9.67	9.6	1.14	149	153	27	2125	4	153	87
2010	8	N of Cases	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2010	8	Median	20.4	9.42	8.6	0.71	135	181	46	2120	10	43	22
2010	8	Mean	20.4	9.23	8.5	0.81	153	184	53	2305	18	175	37
2010	8	LQ	19.2	8.93	7.7	0.52	81	163	39	1920	4	25	14
2010	8	UQ	21.7	9.58	9.8	0.96	190	200	71	2640	20	289	66
2010	9	N of Cases	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2010	9	Median	15.9	9.50	9.0	0.74	215	176	31	2420	9	31	18
2010	9	Mean	15.9	9.46	9.0	0.69	216	206	34	2852	11	124	32
2010	9	LQ	15.0	9.37	7.8	0.56	112	147	26	2225	4	27	14
2010	9	UQ	16.9	9.64	10.9	0.81	284	221	37	2905	12	99	40

