

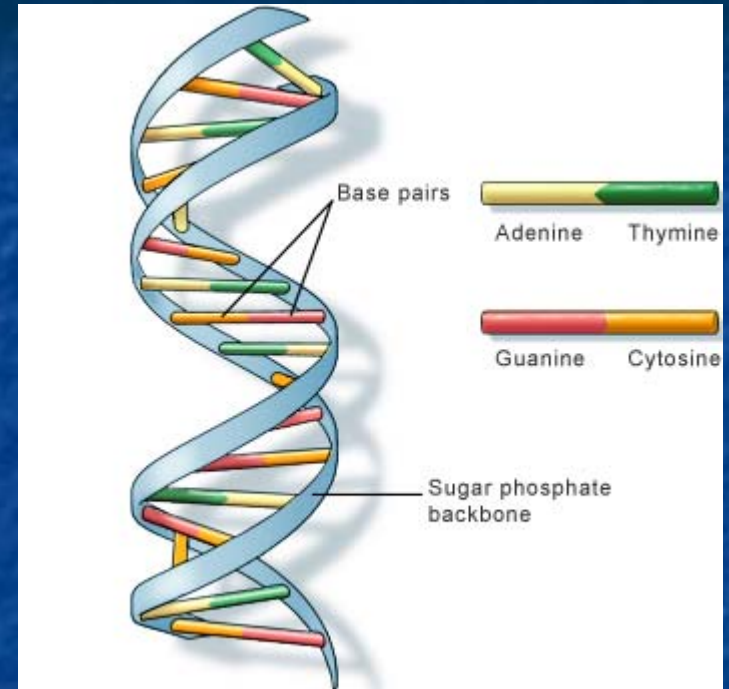
Relationship between phosphorus release & sediment characteristics in Big Platte Lake, Benzie Co., MI

Michael Holmes

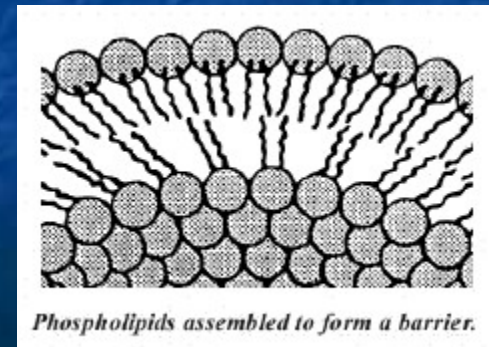


Phosphorus

- Essential element in all living organisms
 - Major bone/teeth constituent (CaPo_4)
 - Phospholipids
 - DNA/RNA structure
 - ATP



<http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/dynamicImages/understandGenetics>



<http://www.subtleenergysolutions.com/skincare>

Anthropogenic and Natural Sources of Phosphorus

- Detergents
- Fertilizers
- Plant & animal matter
- Rock Minerals
 - Apatite
- Sediments



Effects of Phosphorus Loading

- Limiting nutrient in most freshwater lakes
- \uparrow phosphorus =
 \uparrow productivity/vegetation
- Increased phosphorus reservoir in sediments
 - Oligotrophic=p-sink
 - Eutrophic=p-source



<http://www.oberlin.edu>

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Before Eutrophication

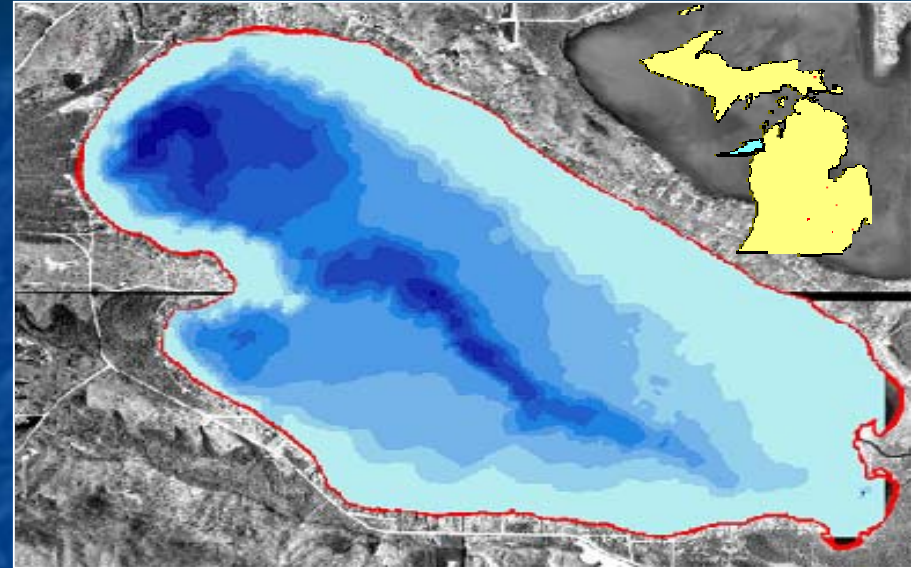


After Eutrophication



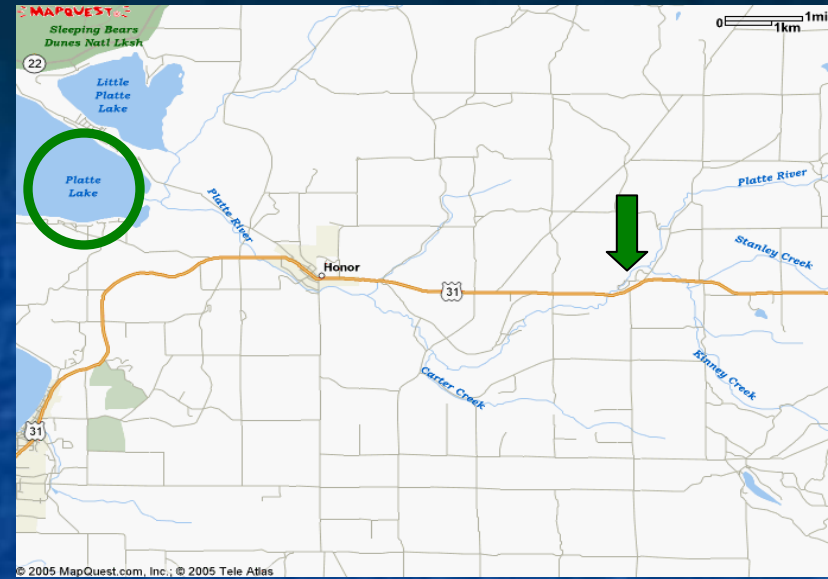
Big Platte Lake

- Benzie County
- Oligo-mesotrophic
- Dimictic
- Hard-water, marl lake
- Anoxic hypolimnion
~100 days a year
- Max depth ~30 m



Platte River Hatchery

- ~6 miles upstream of Platte Lake
- US 31 Highway; Honor, MI
- Established in 1928
- Michigan's main salmon hatchery since 1972
 - Coho
 - Chinook
- Recently renovated wastewater treatment system



Hatcheries and Phosphorus Loading

- High fish densities
- Significant sources of phosphorus
 - Excess Food
 - Fish Waste
- Wastewater returned to streams



<http://www.glenwoodnewmexico.com/fishhatchery08.jpg>



<http://www.governor.wa.gov/gfro/publications/sosreport/2000/hatcheries.htm>

Platte Lake Background & Rationale

- Phosphorus loading during the 1970's & 1980's
- Phosphorus deposited in Platte Lake sediments
- Monitor and describe phosphorus inputs to Platte Lake
 - Streams and hatchery
 - Septic systems and lawns
 - Sediments
- Magnitude of p-release from the sediment was unknown
 - Significant lake to lake variation
 - Most previous studies have focused on highly productive lakes

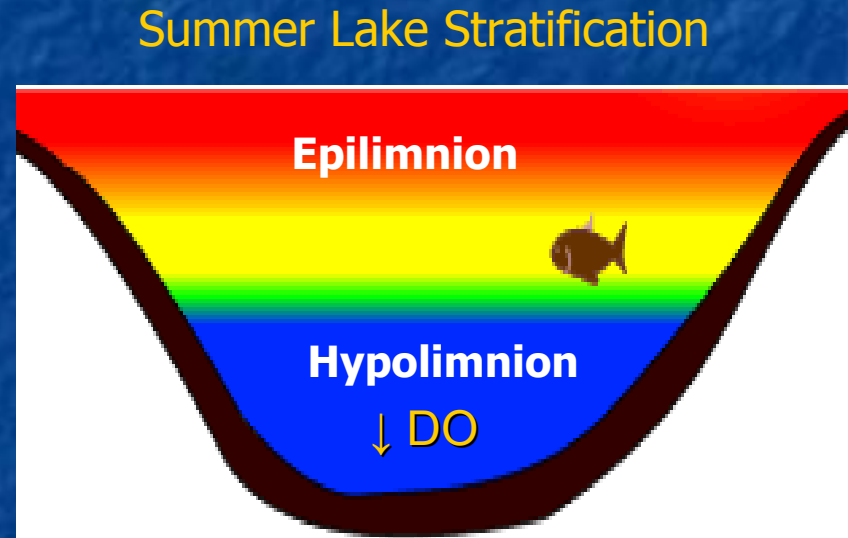
Platte River Hatchery



Discharge into Platte River

Physical & Biological Factors Affecting Sediment P-release

- Temperature
 - Microbial activity
 - Stratification
- Dissolved oxygen (DO)
 - Anoxia (<2 mg O_2/L)
- pH
- Grain size
- Wind/wave action
- Benthic macroinvertebrates
 - Bioturbation
 - Bioexcretion
 - Chironomids, amphipods, mayfly larvae, etc.



<http://waterontheweb.org/oldSite/under/parameters/art>



<http://www.jonesctr.org/research>

Chemical Factors Affecting Sediment P-release

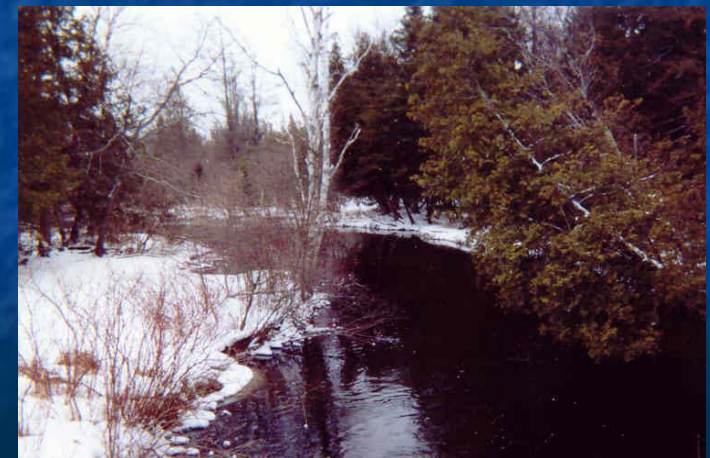
■ *Inorganic composition*

- Fe- & Mn- oxides
- Apatite --- $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH}, \text{F}, \text{CL})$
- Limestone --- CaCO_3
- Other clay complexes
 - Silicates
 - Aluminosilicates

■ *Organic composition*

- Quantity (% organic matter)
- Quality
 - Refractory compounds: Lignin, etc.

Fe w/ O^2



Platte River

Main Factors of Interest Influencing P-release

- Sediment Total Phosphorus (TP)
 - $\uparrow \text{TP} = \uparrow \text{p-release (TDP)}$
- Sediment Oxygen Demand (SOD)
 - decomposition/oxidation = $\downarrow \text{DO}$
 - $\uparrow \text{SOD} (\uparrow \text{Anoxia}) = \uparrow \text{p-release}$



<http://lakespi.niwa.co.nz/shared/images>



Big Platte Lake

Main Objectives

- 1) Characterize sediment at different depths and locations in Platte Lake
- 2) Quantify p-release from Platte Lake sediments
- 3) Compare Platte Lake to other lakes



Research Questions

- What factors are influencing p-release?
 - Is oxygen depletion influencing p-release?
 - Are there seasonal differences in SOD & p-release?
 - Do SOD & p-release differ between locations?
 - Do TP & organic matter (OM) influence p-release?

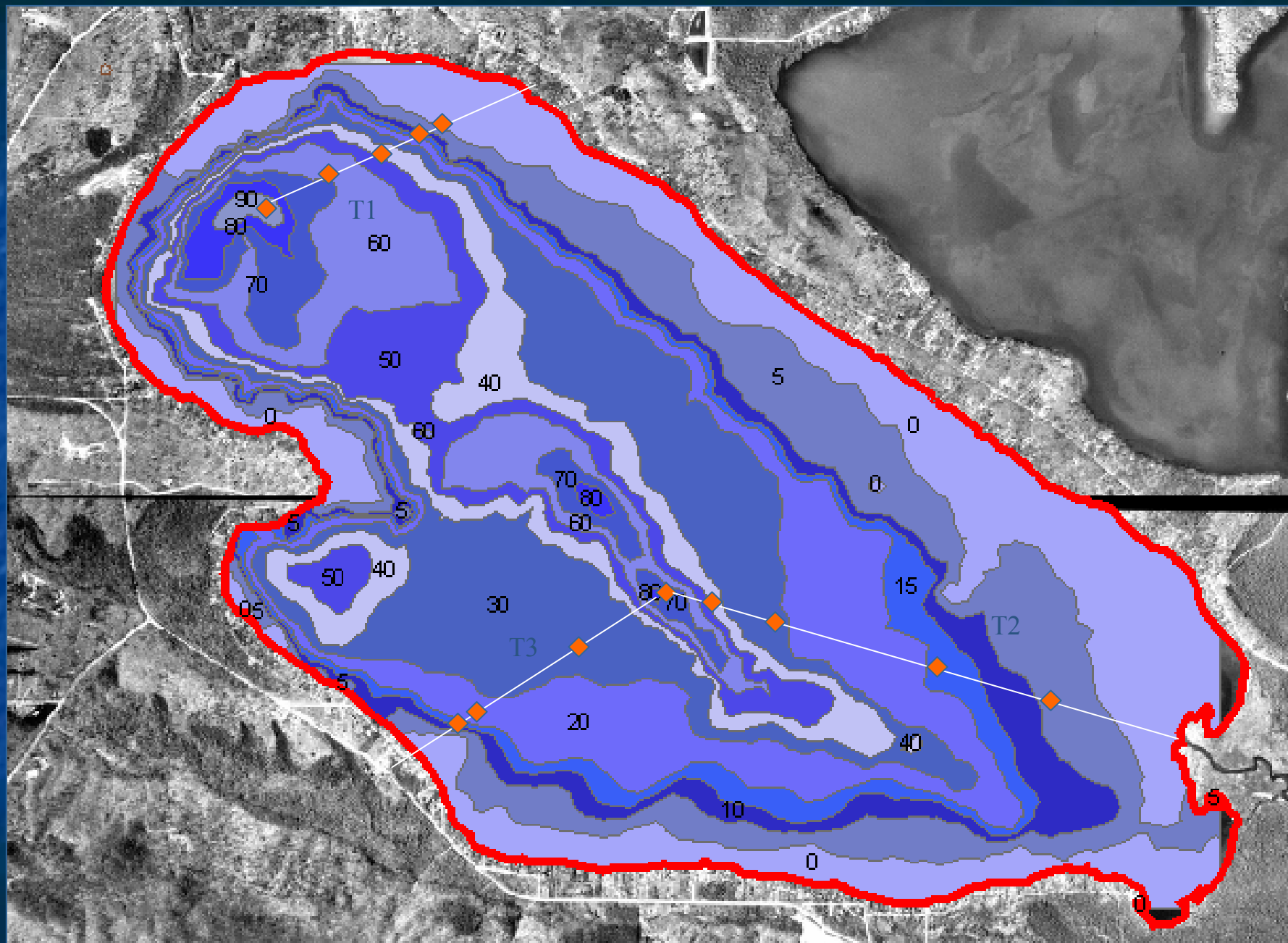
Research Outline

- Initial sediment survey
 - Determine variability between locations
- SOD experiments
 - Measure oxygen uptake rates
 - Compare SOD vs. depth and season
- P-release experiments
 - Compare oxic & anoxic rates
 - Compare anoxic p-release vs. depth and season
 - Compare OM and TP vs. depth

Initial Sediment Survey

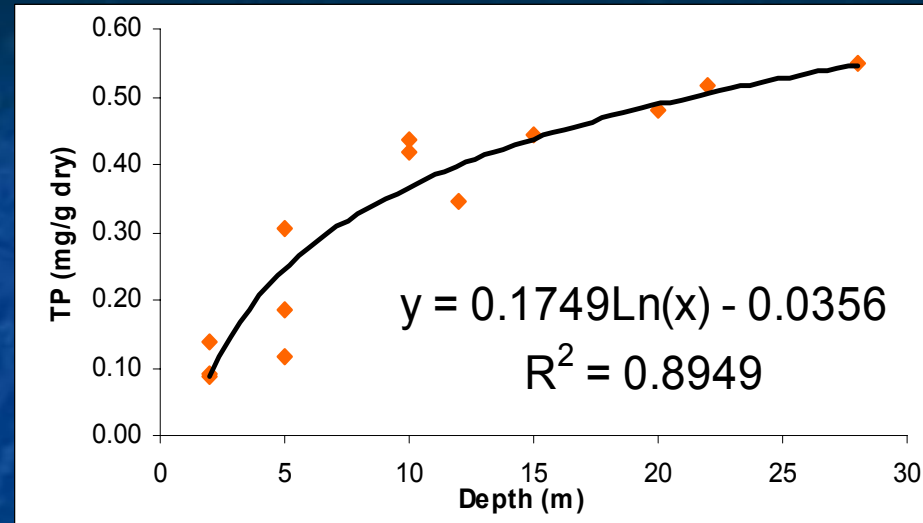
- 13 locations
 - Mini-ponar grab sampler
- Parameters measured:
 - % organic matter
 - Total phosphorus (mg/g dry)
 - Grain size (% sand/ % silt/ % clay)
 - % water
 - COD (chemical oxygen demand)
 - TKN (total kjeldahl nitrogen)



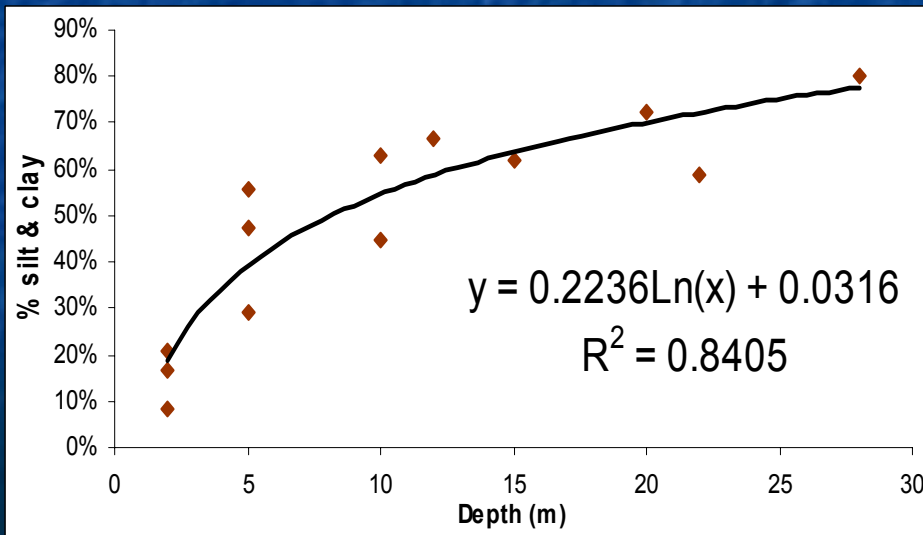


Relationships with Depth

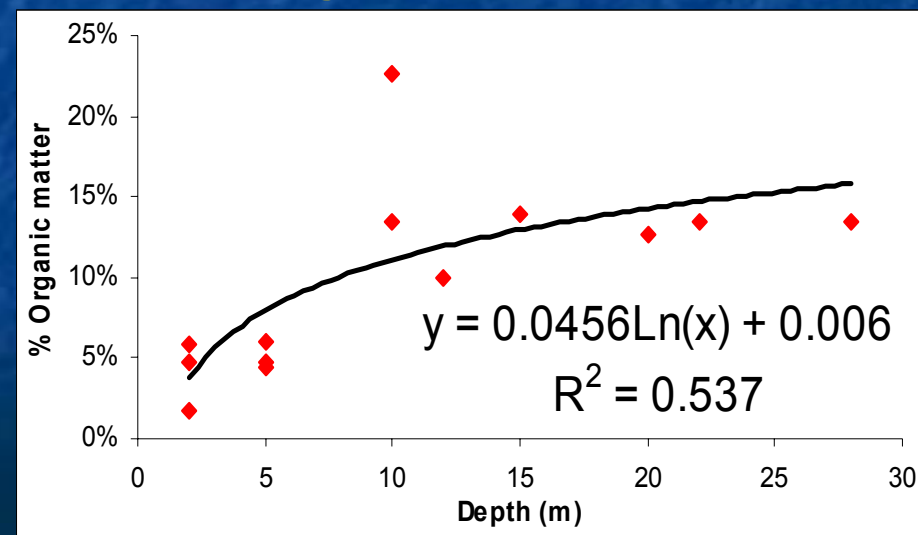
Total Phosphorus



Small Grains (<0.05 mm)



Organic Matter



Initial Conclusions

- '% silt & clay' , OM, & TP increase with depth
- TP shows the strongest relationship with depth
- High variability between locations (especially <15 m)



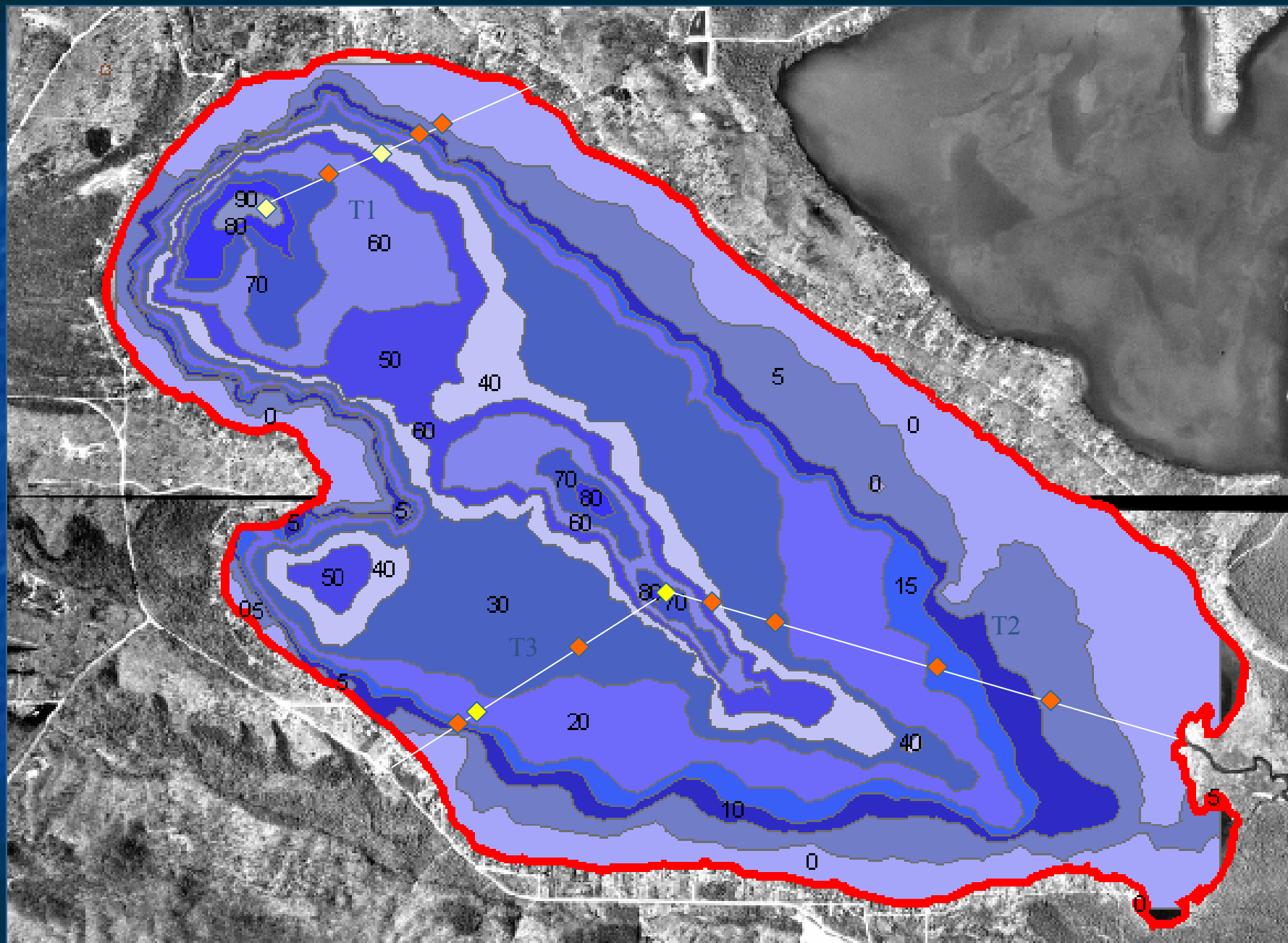
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General Methods

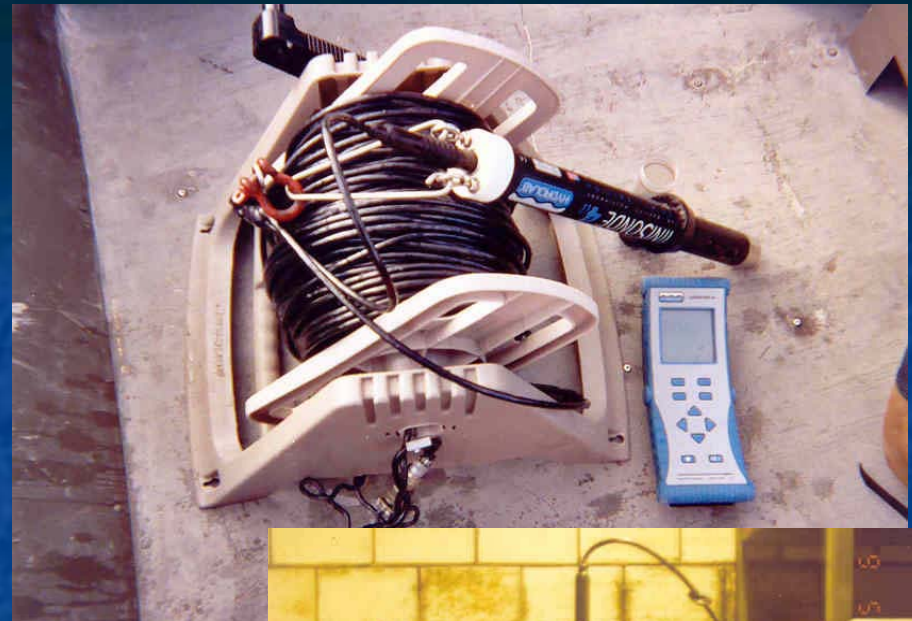
- P-release and SOD
 - 4 locations of different depth
 - Modified Kajak-Brinkhurst corer
 - Collected lake water
 - 0.45 μm Millipore filter
 - FLW=Filtered Lake Water
 - Cores incubated @ at $7.5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Rates determined from multiple samples or measurements
- OM & TP
 - Mini-ponar grab sampler





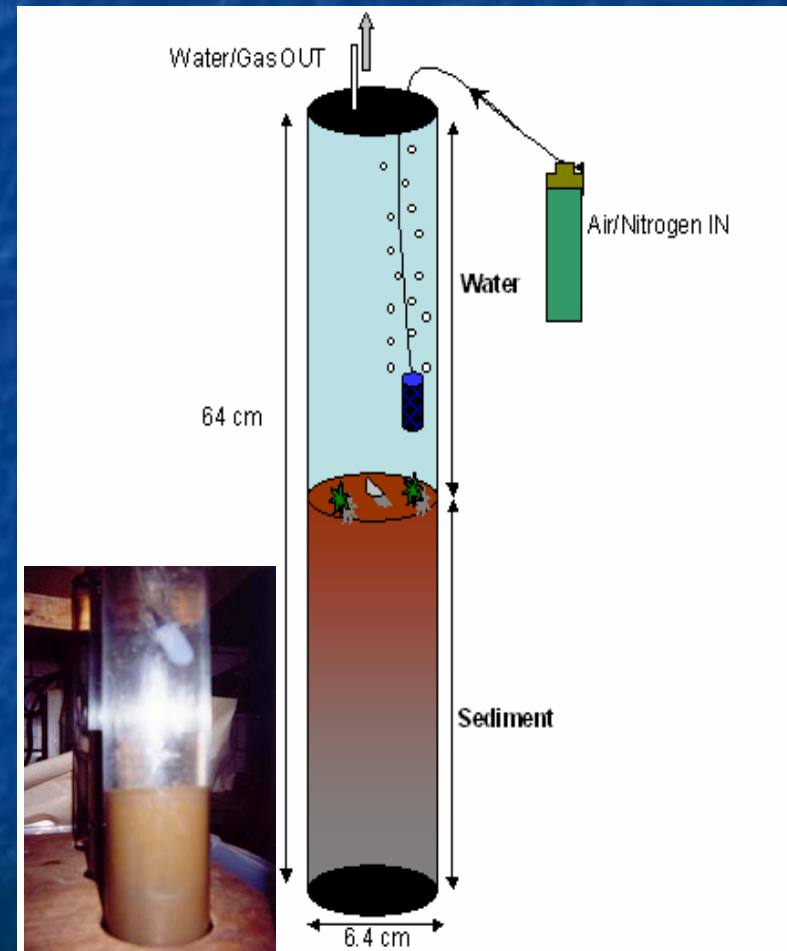
SOD Core Setup

- Bubbled w/ air for 2 hours
- Hydrolab 4a Surveyor and mini-sonde
- D.O. measured every 15 minutes for 8 hours
- FLW Blanks



P-release Core Setup

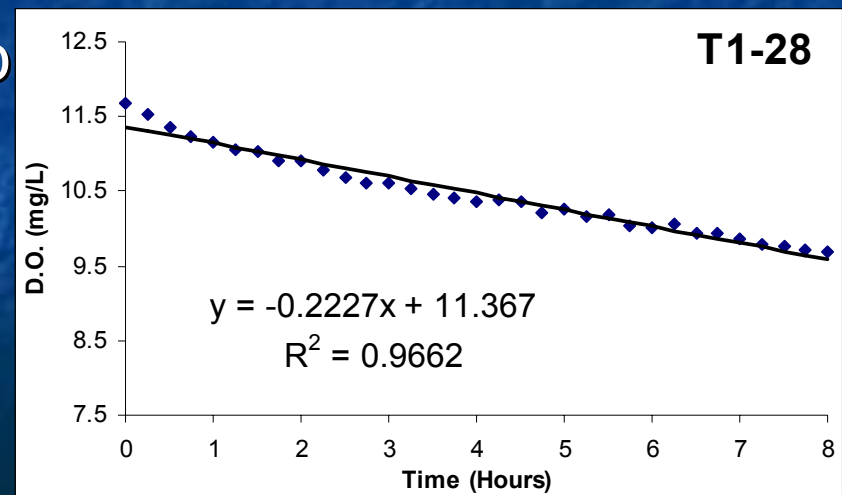
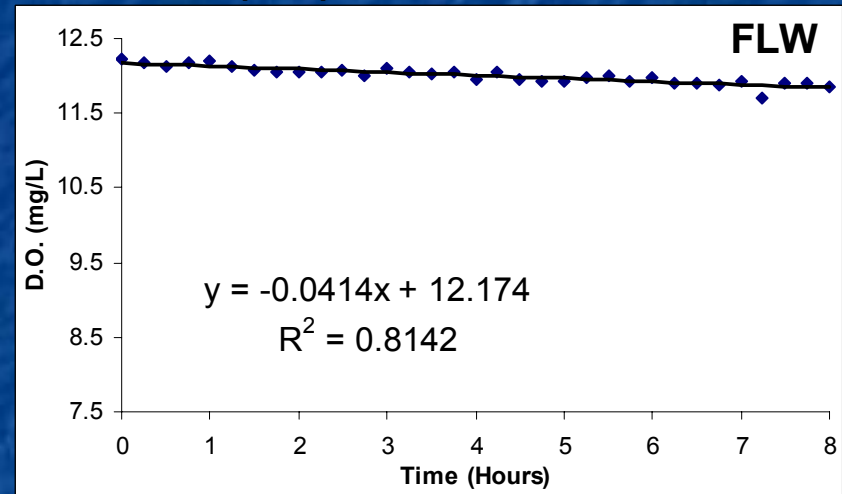
- Anoxic=*Nitrogen*; Oxidic=*Air*
 - For duration of experiment
- 50 ml samples removed on alternate days for 10 days
 - Volume replaced with FLW
- TDP measured in overlying water
- FLW Blanks



Determination of SOD Rates

- Slope of best fit line
(mg O²/L/hour)
 - Corrected for slope of blank
(FLW)
 - Corrected for ratio of
overlying water volume (L) to
sediment surface area (m²)
 - SOD (g O²/m²/day)

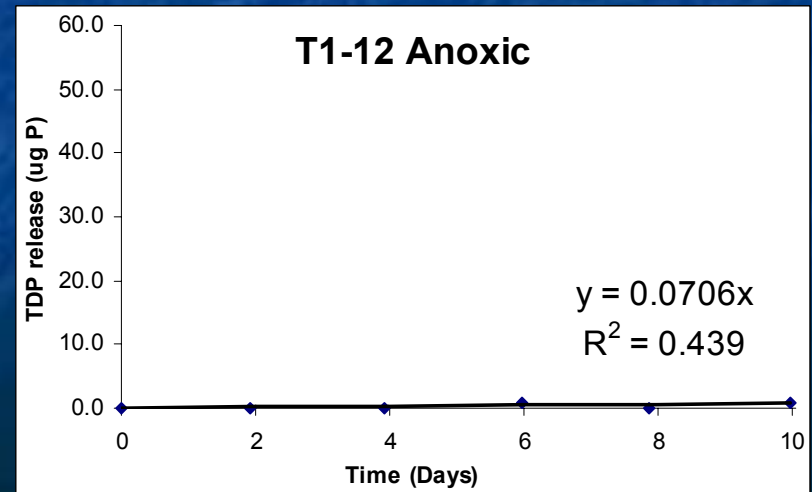
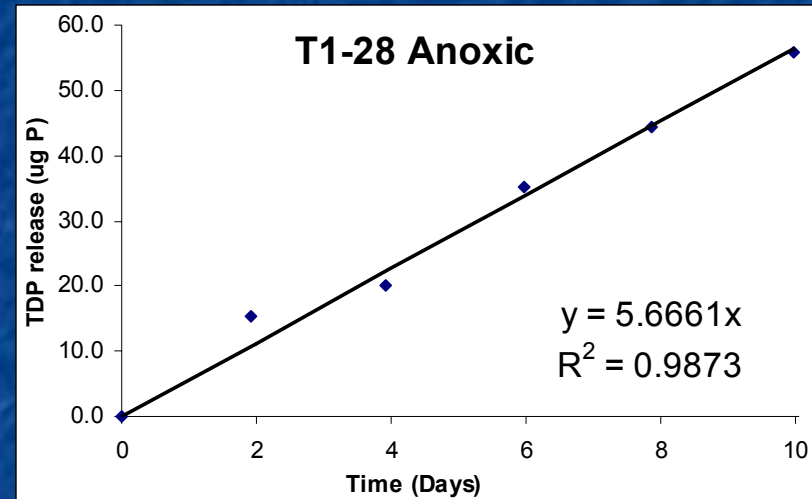
Example plots from 11-14-04



Determination of P-release Rates

- Slope of best fit line ($\mu\text{g P/ day}$)
 - Cumulative TDP release
 - Corrected for TDP in replacement water (FLW)
 - Final rate ($\mu\text{g P/ m}^2 \text{ /day}$) related to sediment surface area (m^2)
 - Final rates not corrected for release rates in blank cores

Example plots from 11-14-04



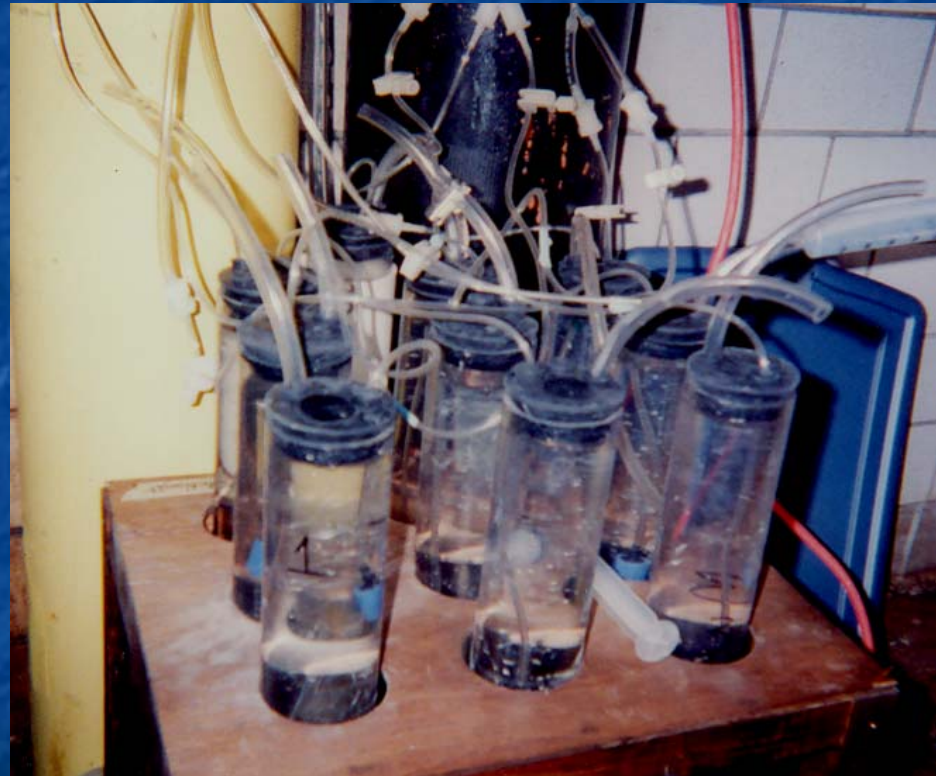
Typical SOD and P-release Rates

■ SOD

- Oligotrophic-
 - **<1** g O₂/m²/day
- Eutrophic/hypereutrophic-
 - **>5** g O₂/m²/day

■ Anoxic p-release

- Oligotrophic
 - **<1,000** μg P/m²/day
- Eutrophic
 - **>10,000** μg P/m²/day
- Hypereutrophic
 - **>20,000** μg P/m²/day



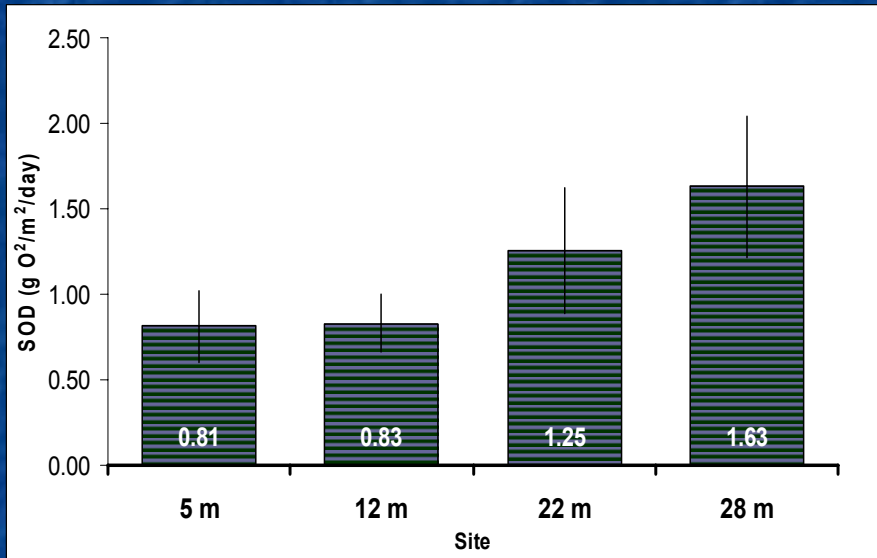
Statistics

- Randomized Block ANOVA
 - Response: % OM; TP (mg/g dry);
P-release ($\mu\text{g P/m}^2/\text{day}$); SOD ($\text{g O}_2/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$)
 - Treatment Factor: Location/Depth
 - Blocking Factor: Date
 - Tukey Pairwise Comparisons

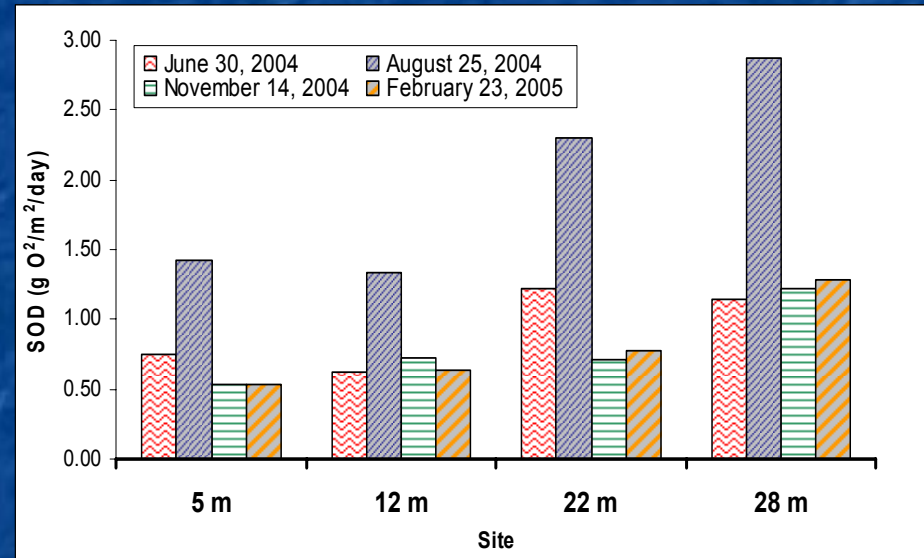


Sediment Oxygen Demand

Overall Results



Seasonal Comparison



Date: $p=0.000$, Depth: $p=0.005$ (RB-ANOVA)

28 m site higher SOD than 5 m & 12 m sites (Tukey P-C)

August: higher SOD than other 3 dates (Tukey P-C)

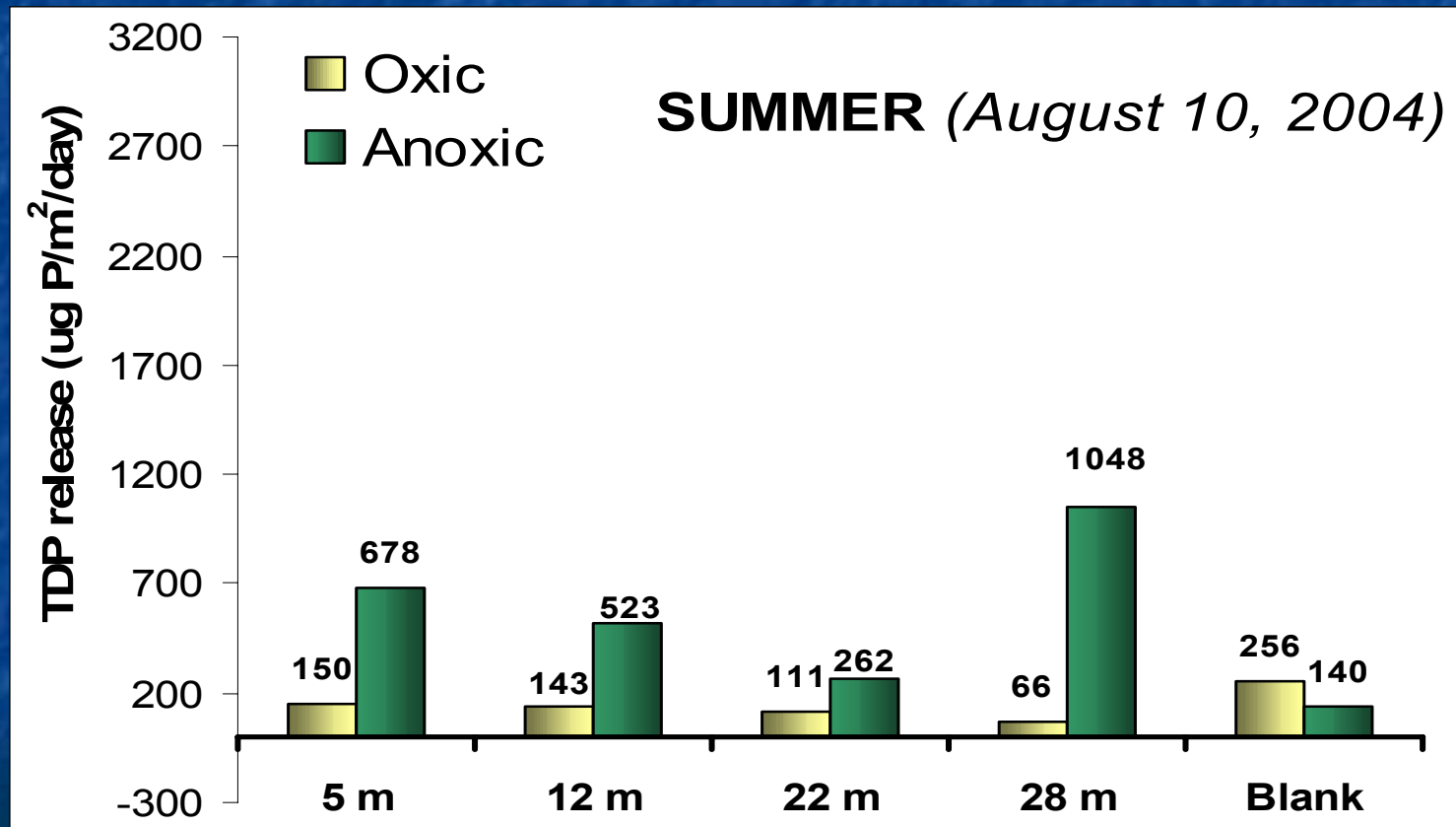
Oligotrophic:

$<1 \text{ g O}_2/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$

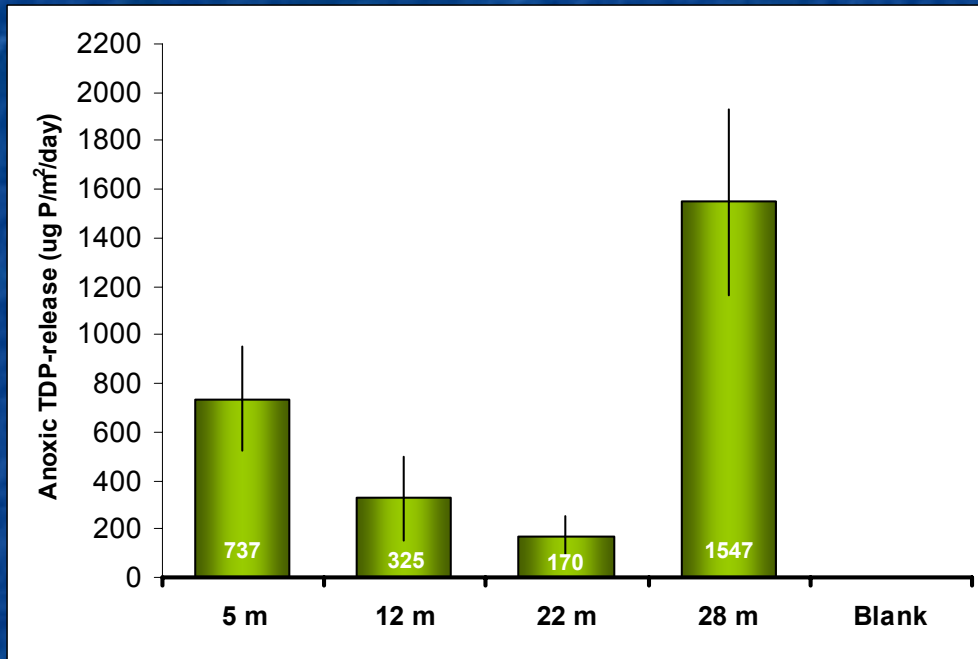
Eutrophic:

$>5 \text{ g O}_2/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$

Oxic/Anoxic P-release Comparison



Summary of Anoxic P-release



Depth: $p=0.000$, Date: $p=0.295$ (RB-ANOVA)

28 m site higher anoxic p-release than 12 m & 22 m sites (Tukey P-C)

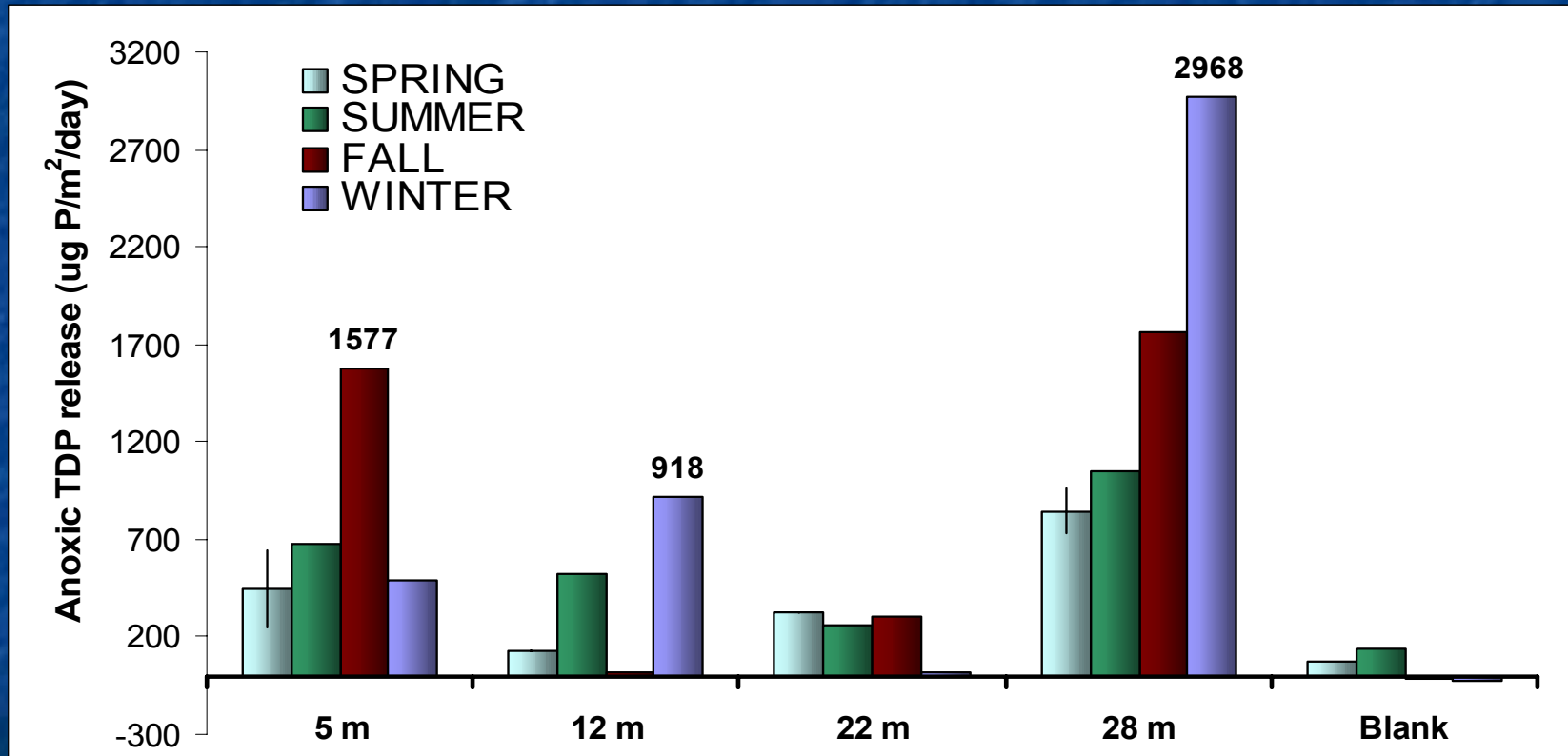
Oligotrophic:

$<1,000 \mu\text{g P/m}^2/\text{day}$

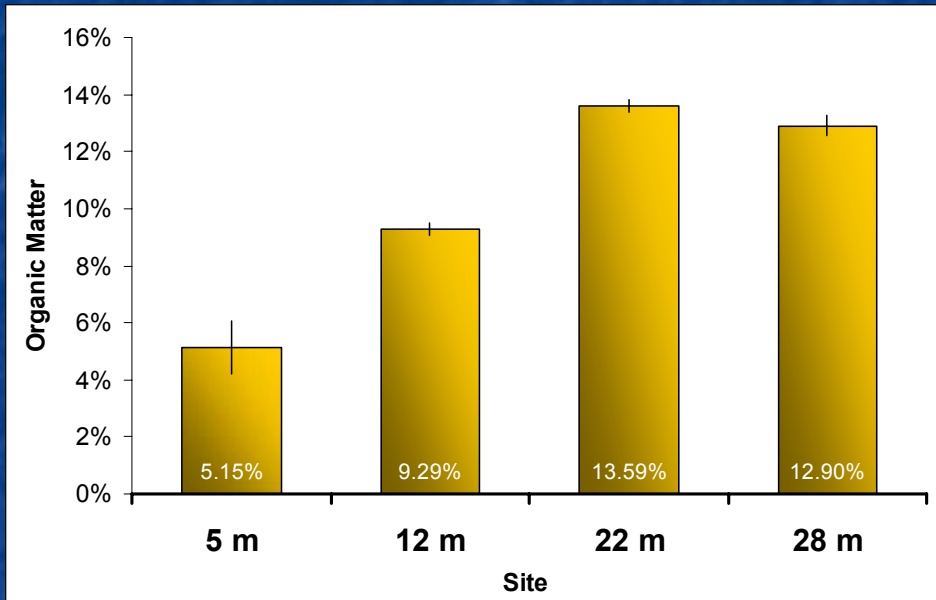
Eutrophic:

$>10,000 \mu\text{g P/m}^2/\text{day}$

Seasonal Comparison of Anoxic P-release



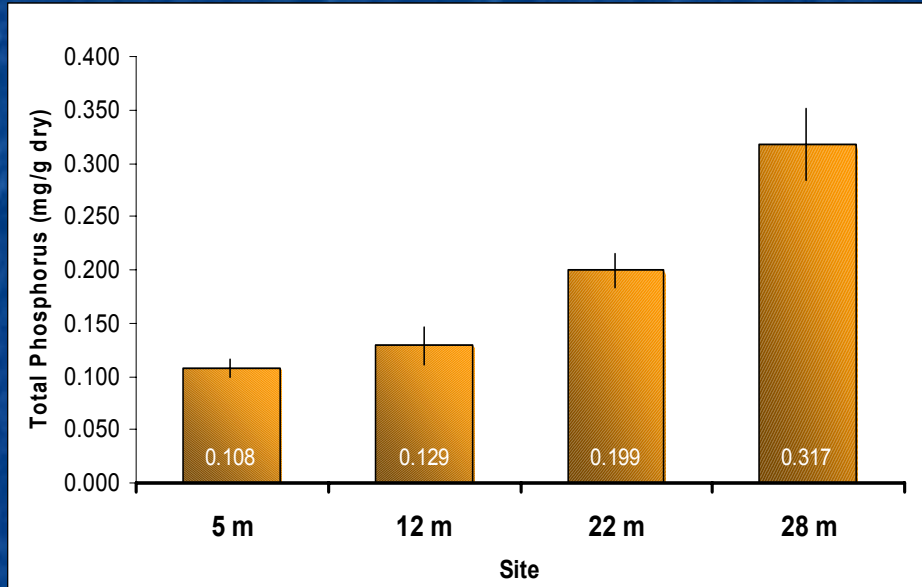
Organic Matter Content



Depth: $p=0.000$ (RB-ANOVA)

All 4 sites were significantly different from one another, with the exception of 28m-22 m (Tukey P-C)

Total Phosphorus Content



Depth: $p=0.000$ (RB-ANOVA)

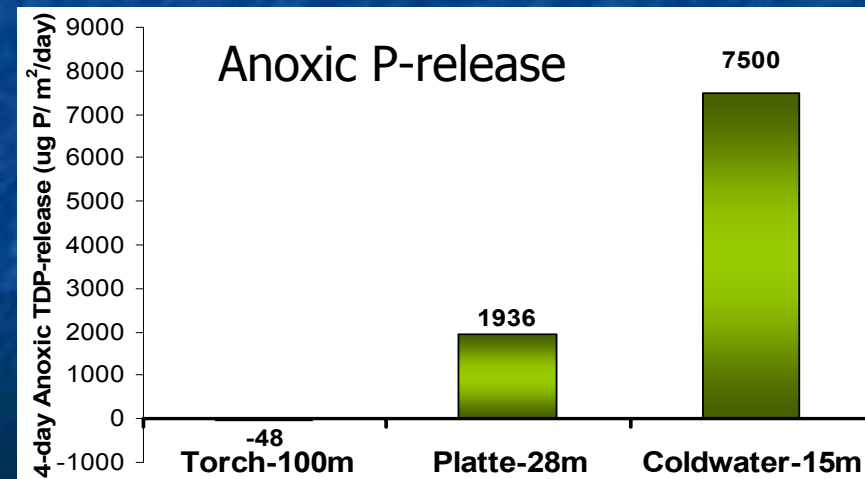
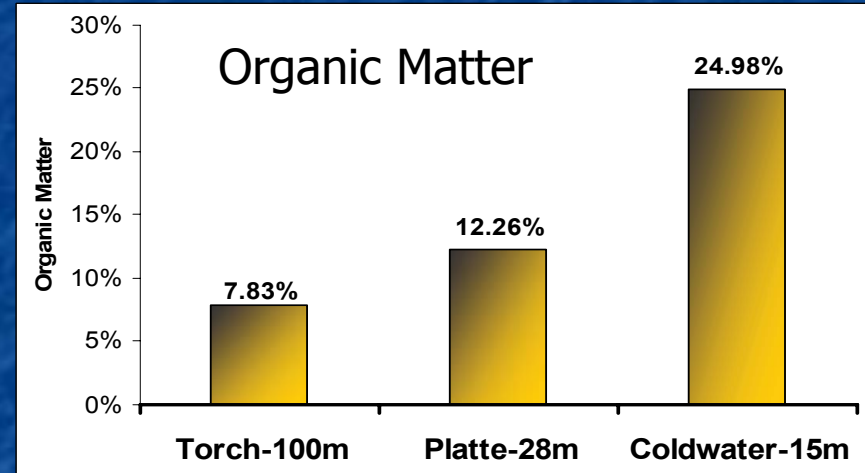
28 m site greater than other 3 sites (Tukey P-C)

22 m site greater than 5 m site (Tukey P-C)



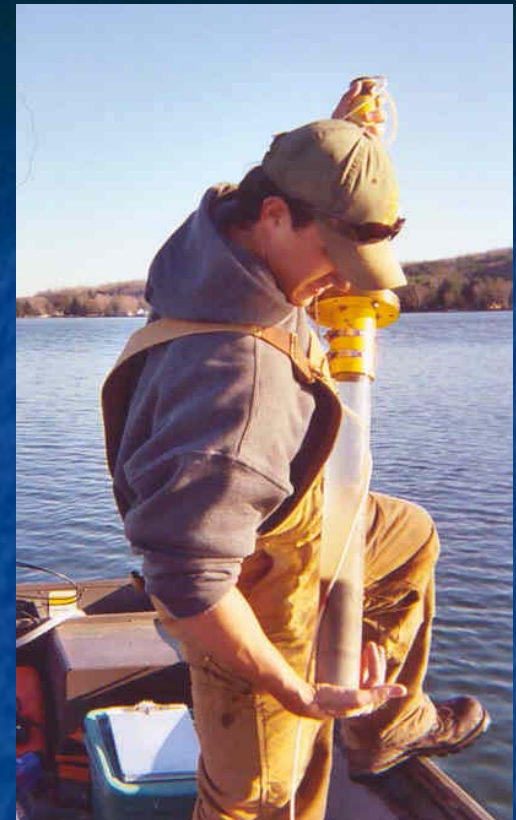
Comparisons to Other Lakes

- Torch Lake ~100 m
 - *Low productivity*
 - Low OM & TP
 - Low Anoxic p-release
- Coldwater Lake ~15 m
 - *Moderate-high productivity*
 - High OM & TP
 - High Anoxic p-release



P-release Conclusions

- Oxidic p-release was low or negative for all sites
- Deepest site (28 m) showed greatest anoxic p-release
 - Highest TP
 - Oxidic microlayer
- Low anoxic p-release at 22 m site
 - More P bound to organics?? (High OM)
 - Higher carbonates??
 - TP threshold for p-release??
- Potential for anoxic p-release from shallow sites (5 m)
 - Anoxia unlikely under *in situ* conditions
 - Bioturbation?? Bioexcretion??
 - Amphipods; mayfly larvae

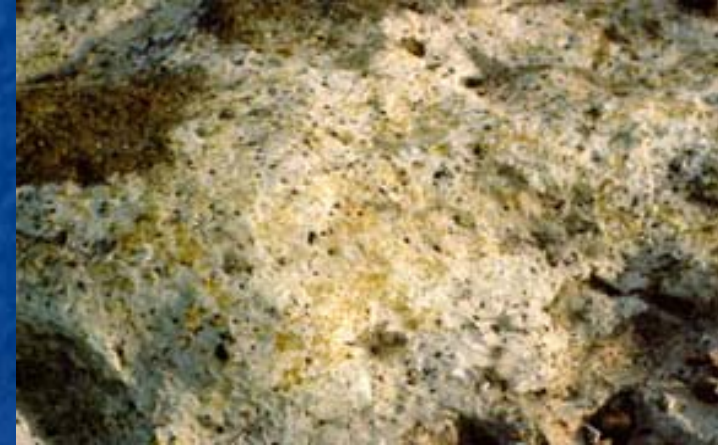


Oxic Microlayer

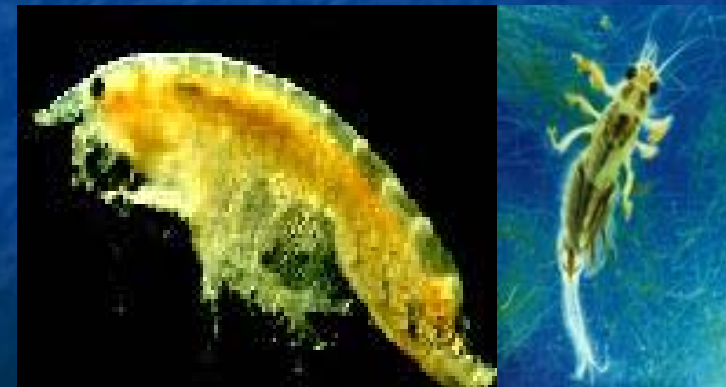


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<http://www.chesterfieldlodge.fsnet.co.uk/>



<http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/seagrant/GLWL/Benthos>

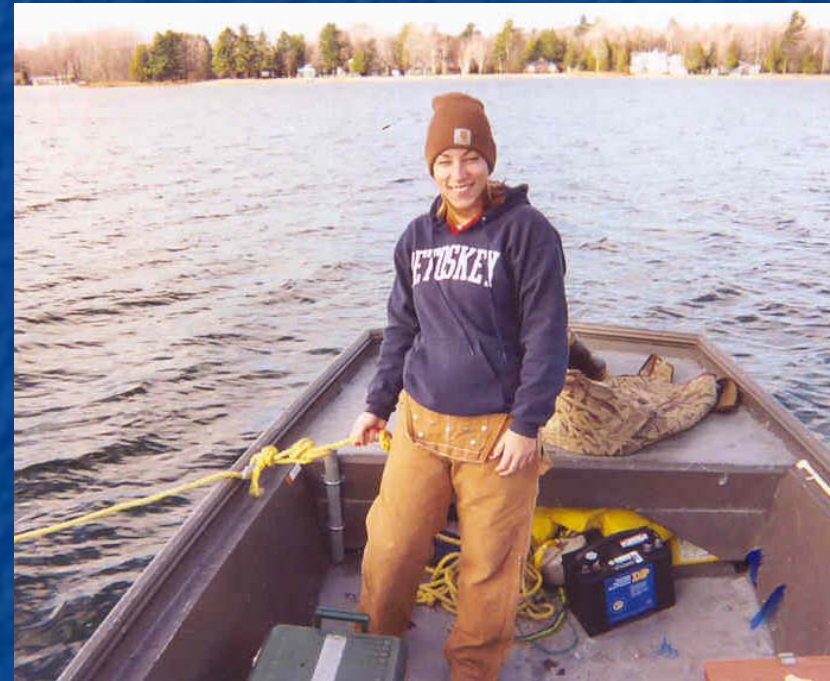
Overall Conclusions

- TP & OM increase with depth
- Highest SOD in late summer
 - Prolonged anoxia
- Major contribution of phosphorus from Platte Lake sediments occurs during anoxia primarily @ deepest location
- Overall contribution of phosphorus from sediments is minor in comparison to more eutrophic lakes



Suggestions for Future Work

- Differential p-extractions
 - P bound to CaCO_3 , Fe, organics, etc.,
 - May explain low p-release at 22 m site
- More focus on sediment near 28 m site
 - What depth is anoxic p-release reduced?
 - -25 m ??
 - -20 m??
 - Are long-term anoxic p-release rates decreasing?



Acknowledgements

- Graduate Committee

- Scott McNaught
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- Will Swiecki

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- Devin Millions
- Keith Tollenaere
- Trisha Schales
- Clay Wilton
- Ray Clark
- Jeff Scofield

- Other grad students, family, & friends

An aerial photograph showing a coastal area. In the foreground, there's a large body of water with a greenish-blue hue, identified as Lake Michigan. A sandy beach runs along the shoreline, with a dense forest of trees behind it. In the background, there are several smaller, interconnected lakes, with the largest one labeled as Big Platte Lake. The sky is clear and blue.

Big Platte Lake

Questions??

Sleeping Bear Dunes
National Shoreline

Lake Michigan