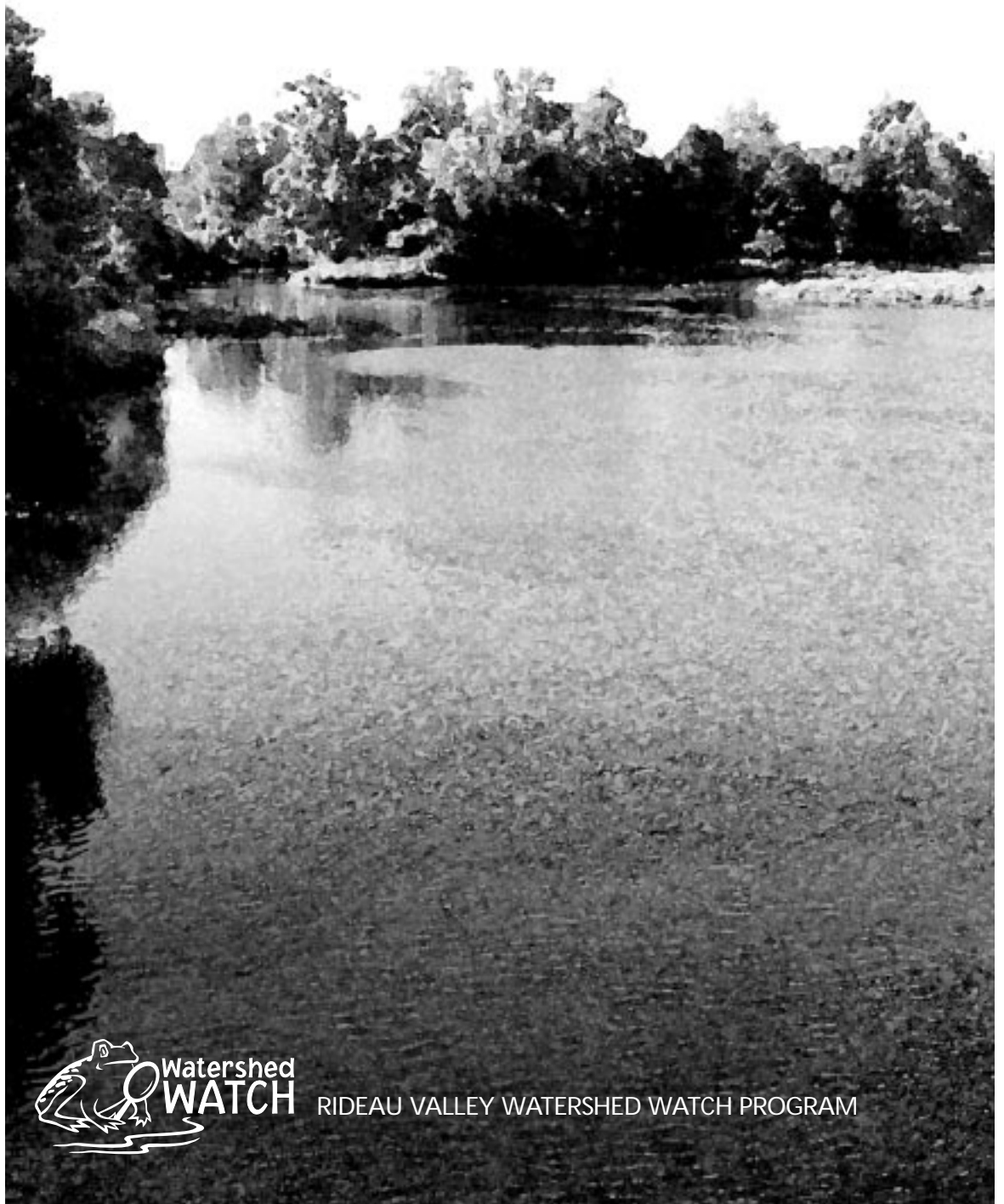


STATE OF THE  
**LAKE  
ENVIRONMENT  
REPORT-2001**



Watershed  
**WATCH**

RIDEAU VALLEY WATERSHED WATCH PROGRAM



THE ONTARIO TRILLIUM FOUNDATION  
LA FONDATION TRILLIUM DE L'ONTARIO

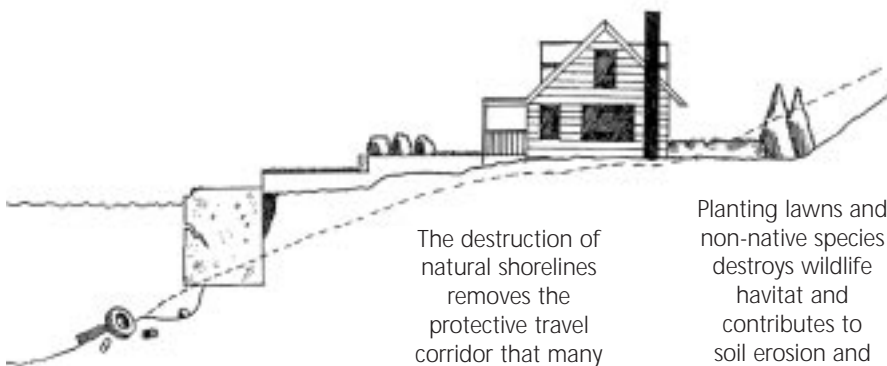
**FENDOCK**



- ▶ Alliance of Rideau Lakes Associations
  - ▶ Big Rideau Lake Association
  - ▶ Farren Lake Property Owners Association
  - ▶ Rideau Valley Conservation Foundation and its many donors
  - ▶ Township of Bathurst Burgess Sherbrooke
-

## "The Ribbon of Life" Where the Land Meets the Water

Water quality is affected by many things: natural processes of erosion and runoff accelerated by clearing of shorelines, the use of artificial fertilizers and leachate from sewage disposal systems. All result in too many nutrients reaching the lake.



Retaining walls destroy littoral zones. Waves deflected off retaining walls, stir up contaminated sediments and destroy vegetation.

The destruction of natural shorelines removes the protective travel corridor that many species rely on in their journeys between land and water.

Planting lawns and non-native species destroys wildlife habitat and contributes to soil erosion and a reduction in water quality.

Too many nutrients causes profuse weed and algae growth which affects the aquatic animal species makeup by altering habitat and food sources and by reducing oxygen and light penetration.

The shallow waters and first ten metres of shoreland area form a "Ribbon of Life" around lakes. This ribbon- where the land meets the water - is where much of the lake life is born, raised and fed. Many landowners, unaware of the importance of this area, have cleared the shorelines of native vegetation and replaced it with lawns, non-native ornamental vegetation, retaining walls and boathouses. This has a negative effect on fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Natural vegetation retained or restored along the shoreline helps prevent erosion and improves water quality by binding nutrients before they can enter the lake.

The Rideau Valley Conservation Authority has long recognized the recreational and aesthetic value of lakes within the watershed and is committed to maintaining and protecting water quality and fish habitat. The Conservation Authority has joined together with volunteer Lake Stewards throughout the watershed to take steps to protect and restore water quality by launching the Watershed Watch program. Watershed Watch is an environmental monitoring and awareness program. The objectives of the program are to collect reliable environmental data to document current water quality conditions and use the data as an essential educational tool to encourage shoreline residents, both seasonal and permanent, to become personal stewards of their lake and to adopt sound stewardship practices aimed at preserving and protecting water quality. By taking an active role in restoring and enhancing their shoreline, they can help to maintain water quality and a healthy lake environment.

Recreational water quality can be expressed in terms of how clear the water appears. Water clarity is influenced by the amount of soil sediment and phytoplankton, or microscopic algae, present in the water. Clarity is measured by a simple visual test using a **Secchi Disk**, a 20 centimetre black and white disk attached to a measured line that is lowered into the lake until it is no longer visible. Analysis of water samples for **chlorophyll a**, which provides the green pigment in phytoplankton, gives a more specific measure of the abundance of small creatures in the water. Another perspective is gained through analysis of samples for nutrients, particularly **phosphorus** but also **nitrogen**, which tells how much food is available for the algae and aquatic plants. In the late summer when the algae drops to the bottom of the lake, its decomposition uses oxygen so, to find out how much oxygen is available for fish and other aquatic animals, **dissolved oxygen and temperature** profiles are done.

These tests combine to give an indication of the Age@ of a lake and what can be expected. An Aold@ or **eutrophic** lake will have profuse plant growth and relatively few fish species

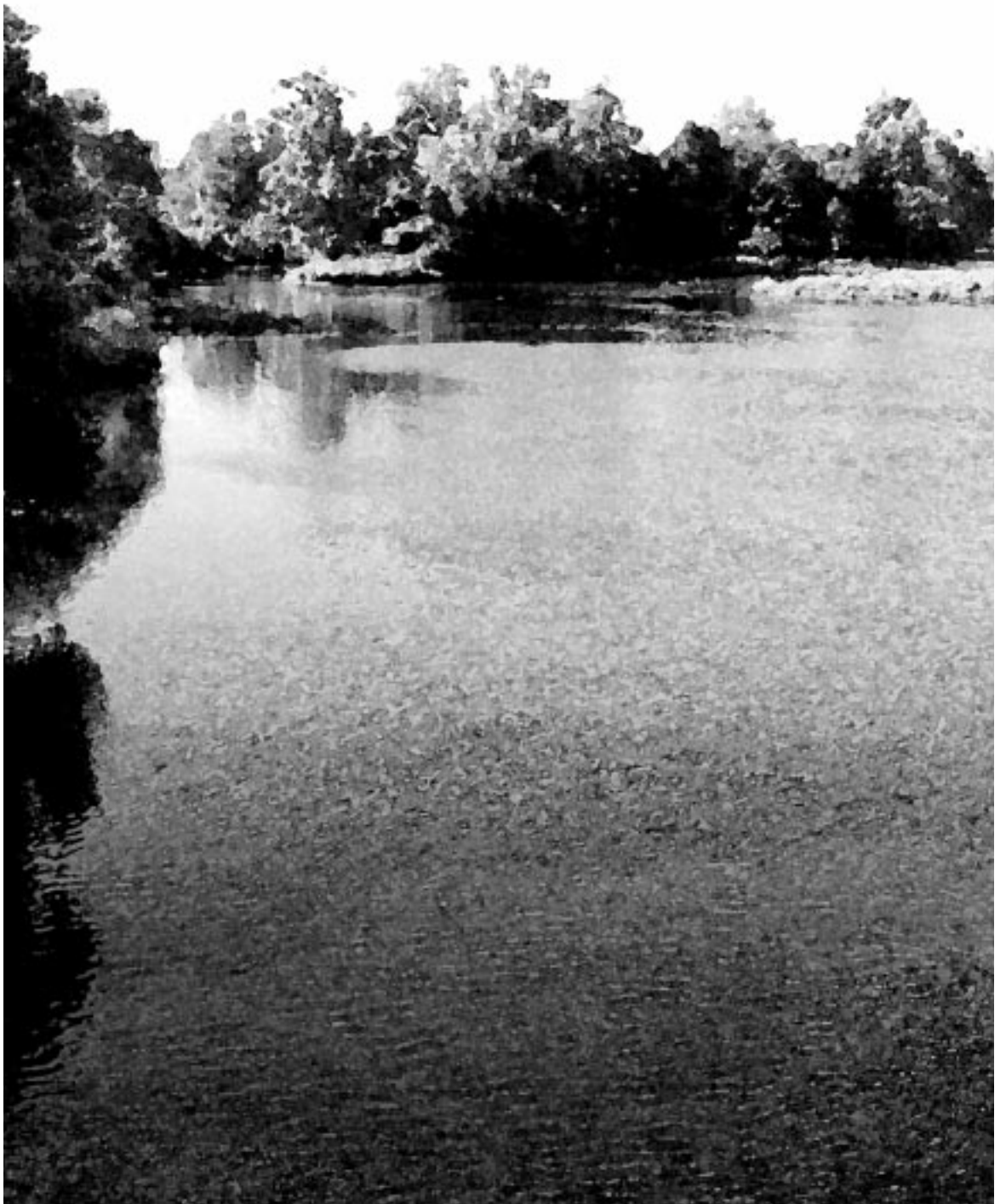
because of the lack of open water and the competition for oxygen. A middle-aged or mesotrophic lake will support the greatest diversity of fish species with a variety of habitats and sufficient oxygen available. A young or **oligotrophic** lakes have very little or no vegetation and are usually well oxygenated but will have relatively few fish species.

While lake users are interested in how weedy a lake is and what kind of fishing stories they can experience, they also want to know if the water is safe for drinking and swimming. *Escherichia coli* (**E.coli.**) are in a family of fecal coliform bacteria common to warm-blooded mammals. A few members of the family are harmful themselves but E.coli. are also a good

indicator of the presence of pathogenic or other hazardous bacteria because where there is E.coli., the others will usually be present. Analysis of water samples for E.coli., which is relatively more abundant and easier to count than the other organisms, gives an indication of problems with leaking septic systems or other sources of contamination.

Through WATERSHED WATCH, lakes in the watershed will be monitored for these key water quality indicators. Knowing what is in the water will assist the lake stewards when devising a strategy to protect the Ribbon of Life which will reduce the human impact on the aging process and ensure that our lakes will endure for future generations to enjoy.

# Farren Lake



# FARREN LAKE - 2001

<b>LOCATION:</b>	Township of Bathurst Burgess Sherbrooke – drains to the Tay River in the Christie Lake wetland
<b>ELEVATION:</b>	lake surface approximately 176 metres above mean sea level
<b>DIMENSIONS:</b>	perimeter: 9.71 kilometres; maximum depth: 21.33 metres.; area: 175.3 hectares
<b>LAKE WATERSHED:</b>	drainage area: 897.8 hectares
<b>FISHERY:</b>	warm and cool water fishery - northern pike, smallmouth and largemouth bass – stocked with splake
<b>DEVELOPMENT LEVEL:</b>	135 cottages, 3 homes, 1 resort (with access), 10 vacant lots (as of early 2002).
<b>BACKGROUND DATA:</b>	Ministry of Environment Self-Help and Lake Partner Programs (1975-2001); Ministry of Environment Recreational Lakes Program (1975, 1980) - total phosphorus, chlorophyll <u>a</u> , secchi disk, dissolved oxygen profiles

The sampling component of the Watershed Watch program consisted of the following:

<b>SITES:</b>	one site at deepest point of lake, six around shoreline adjacent to cottage groupings; three sites at access points (see map)
<b>TOTAL PHOSPHORUS (TP):</b>	samples from deepest point at the surface and one metre above the bottom; at six shoreline sites at approximately half metre depth in one metre of water
<b>TOTAL KJELDAHL NITROGEN (TKN):</b>	samples from deepest point at the surface and one metre above the bottom; at six shoreline sites at half metre depth in one metre of water
<b>SECCHI DISK:</b>	at deepest point – measurement is depth where disk can no longer be seen
<b>DISSOLVED OXYGEN/TEMPERATURE (DO/Temp):</b>	at deepest point readings taken at intervals from surface to bottom and back up
<b>CHLOROPHYLL <u>a</u> (Chl):</b>	a composite sample taken in the euphotic zone (layer which light penetrates – twice the secchi disk depth) at deepest point
<b>ESCHERICHIA COLI (E.Coli):</b>	at six shoreline sites at approximately half metre depth in one metre of water
<b>INVASIVE SPECIES (IS):</b>	toward the west end and at the deep point; samples for zebra mussel veligers and spiny water flea

## How Farren Lake measured up in 2001:

**Table 1: Grading Scheme:**

TP	TKN	Secchi	DO	Chl	E.Coli	IS	Score
.005 - .009	.1 - .2	> 5	> 5	0.001 - 0.00175	0 - 10	No	4
.009 - .013	.2 - .3	4 - 5	4 - 5	0.00175 - 0.0025	10 - 40		3
.013 - .017	.3 - .4	3 - 4	3 - 4	0.0025 - 0.00325	40 - 70		2
.017 - 0.02	.4 - .5	2 - 3	2 - 3	0.00325 - 0.004	70 - 100		1
> 0.02	< .1, > .5	< 2	< 2	> 0.004	> 100	Yes	0

Overall Grading	
Score	Grade
> 3.5	A
2.6 - 3.5	B
1.6 - 2.5	C
0.5 - 1.5	D
< 0.5	F

The scores in Table 2 below come from Table 1: Grading Scheme, above. The result or average value of sample results for 2001 for a particular parameter is compared to the range under that parameter in Table 1. Once the appropriate range is found, move in that row horizontally to the score column. For example, a value for TKN of .36 is in the range .3 - .4 for which the score is 2. The overall grade shown at the bottom of Table 2 is found by taking the average of the scores, finding the Score Range in Table 1 to get the grade from the right hand

column e.g. an average score of 2.75 is in the range 2.6 - 3.5 which yields a grade of B.

This scoring/grading is not a scientifically rigorous scheme. It is based on schemes used by others but was derived specifically for this report to provide an indication of the overall status of the lake based on all the aspects included in the Rideau Valley Watershed Watch sampling program in 2001. The elements being compared here are not all directly related e.g. the presence of spiny flea has no direct bearing on the amount of TP in the lake and vice versa. Most of the scores are related to an accepted benchmark. The failing score of zero is given for anything above or below the benchmark, depending on the particular parameter, such as 0.02 for TP which is the concentration, expressed in milligrams per litre, used as the Provincial Water Quality Objective (PWQO) above which a marked impact can be expected. In the case of Invasive Species, IS, the presence or absence is what is important and only two scores are needed.

**Table 2: Scoring**

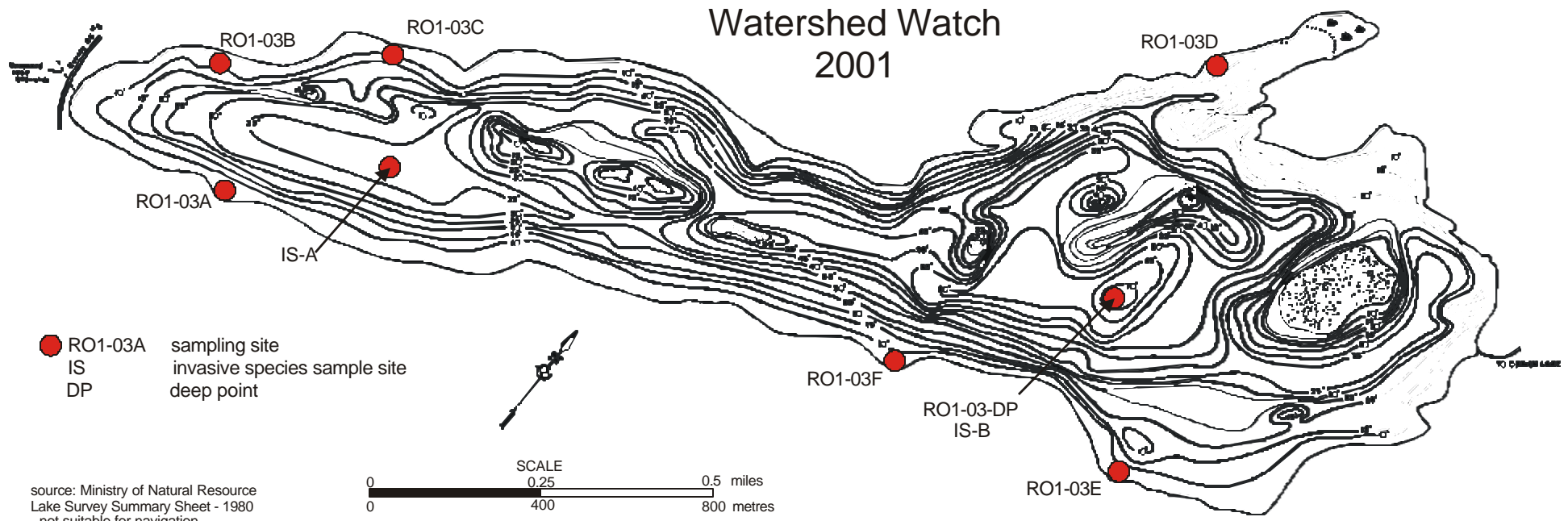
Parameter	Result	Score	<b>Table 2: Scoring</b>
TP (milligrams/ Litre (mg/L))	0.008	4	Phosphorus comes from soaps, detergents, fertilizers and pesticides and is the main nutrient contributing to the growth of algae. The PWQO for lakes is to keep total phosphorus levels below 0.02 mg per litre of water to avoid excess algae and aquatic plant growth
TKN (mg/L)	0.36	2	Nitrogen contributes to the growth of algae and aquatic plants. Some of its forms can be toxic to aquatic animals in excess quantity and/or when an imbalance occurs. Nitrogen comes from fertilizers, pesticides and human and animal waste. There is no PWQO for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen but a generally accepted guideline is that TKN levels less than 0.1 and greater than 0.5 mg/L can have harmful effects on the aquatic environment (some nitrogen is required hence the lower limit of the range)
Secchi (metres (m))	5.1	4	The secchi disk reading is a measurement of water clarity. The greater the depth that the disk remains visible indicates correspondingly lower quantities of suspended soil, debris and micro-organisms and greater light penetration.
DO/Temp (mg/L)	4.3	3	Result is the average of the DO >4 mg/L at <25 and >10 degrees Celsius multiplied by the percentage of the depth of the lake with those conditions e.g. a lake 30 metres deep has oxygen concentrations that meet the conditions in 10 metres or 30% of the total depth.
Chl (mg/L)	0.002	3	Chlorophyll a is the green pigment in microscopic algae that live in water. More than 0.004 milligrams of Chl in a litre of lake water indicates an excessive quantity of algae is present which will negatively affect the clarity and oxygen content of the lake.
E.coli (coliform units/ 100 millilitres (CFU/100 mL))	2.17	4	E.coli bacteria is used to indicate the presence of harmful disease-causing organisms (bacteria, pathogens). It is present in human and animal waste. The PWQO for drinking water is 0 CFU/100 mL which means that using untreated lake water as a drinking water source is not recommended. The PWQO for swimming is 100 CFU/100 mL
Invasive Species	No	4	Invasive species can significantly alter the lake character. They are typically very aggressive and tend to overwhelm native species in various ways reducing the biodiversity throughout the food chain.
average score		3.43	<b>Overall Grade: B</b>

Farren Lake had a low nutrient load, good dissolved oxygen concentrations, no significant bacteria counts and no invasive animal species in 2001 which is good for a grade of B. This grade indicates that Farren Lake is quite healthy resting on the fence between oligotrophic ("young") and mesotrophic ("middle-aged"). However, people can't relax completely at their cottages. Nitrogen concentrations, while below the PWQO, are slightly elevated and could lead to some algae blooms. The amount of dissolved oxygen in the lake is reasonably good but only about half the depth contains sufficient oxygen for the various fish species and any increase in algae growth could be expected to reduce the available oxygen. All lake users need to continue to make every effort to minimize their impact on the lake. Reduction of human source nutrient loading as well as the style of property use (e.g. natural versus groomed

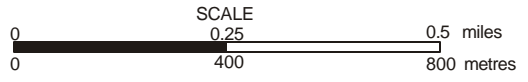
shorelines) will help to slow the aging of the lake.

*A special thank-you to Brian and Jackie Stapledon who volunteered their time and boat to the Watershed Watch Crew for the 2001 sampling season.*

# Farren Lake Watershed Watch 2001



source: Ministry of Natural Resource  
Lake Survey Summary Sheet - 1980  
- not suitable for navigation



# FARREN LAKE – 2001

## Looking a little deeper:

The basic characteristics of a lake depend on the physical properties (dimensions and geology) and climate. Six processes or actions further define an individual lake:

- Precipitation directly onto the lake surface deposits phosphorus and other chemicals and runoff from the lake watershed carry bacteria and pathogens, plant debris and soil particles, which bear phosphorus and other chemical elements, into the water;
- Use by aquatic plants of the nutrients (phosphorus, etc.) has two impacts:
  - plant communities develop in the lake becoming profuse over time which limits the development and diversity of other plants and aquatic animals, and
  - along with plant debris and sediment from the shoreline, dead phytoplankton and other plants settle to the lake bottom where it decomposes using up oxygen and releasing nutrients;
- Each spring and fall temperature changes in the lake cause a mixing or turnover of the waters which can bring phosphorus from bottom waters to the surface to be available for aquatic plant and microorganism growth;
- A “sink” of phosphorus is created by settling of phosphorus-bearing sediment and the decay process at the bottom of all lakes with the phosphorus either held adsorbed to the lake bed soil particles when dissolved oxygen levels are high or in solution when the dissolved oxygen levels decline.
- After the spring turnover, the lake warms and stratification occurs creating a warmer surface layer (epilimnion), a transition zone (metalimnion) and colder deep waters (hypolimnion). As water warms, the ability to hold dissolved oxygen decreases. While the warm waters of the epilimnion can hold less the air/water contact and wave action ensures that there is a constant supply. As the deep waters of the hypolimnion warm, there is no mechanism to get new oxygen. The demand for oxygen for the decay process can cause the hypolimnion to become anoxic (no dissolved oxygen);
- Lakeshore development affects the shoreline runoff/erosion characteristics which usually leads to increased sediment, bacterial and nutrient loading of lake waters by changes to the vegetation composition, hardening the surface (buildings, roads, retaining walls, etc.) and installation and sometimes poor maintenance of septic facilities;

There are several methods of measuring the impacts of these processes or actions. The common ones are:

- measurement of water clarity using a Secchi disk,
- dissolved oxygen (DO)/Temperature profiles to show what the extents of the aquatic habitat are (most fish species inhabit the warmer, oxygenated surface waters),
- analysis of samples for nutrients: Total Phosphorus (TP) - the limiting nutrient for plant and microorganism growth, and/or
- presence or concentration of phytoplankton indicated by the amount of chlorophyll a, a pigment in phytoplankton

Added for the Watershed Watch program were:

- Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), a secondary nutrient, to see if the high counts found elsewhere in the watershed occur in the lakes, and
- Escherichia Coliform (E.Coli) sampling around the lake nearshore to check for bacterial pollution problems.

An obstacle to assessing the condition of lakes is the length of the historical data record. Compared to what is available for some lakes, there is a long dataset for Farren Lake (Table 1, below). The general nature of the parameters does not allow a detailed analysis of Farren Lake so what follows is a set of observations about the available data which should be of assistance in setting goals for future lake management.

**Table 1: 1975 - 2001, Deep Point of Lake**

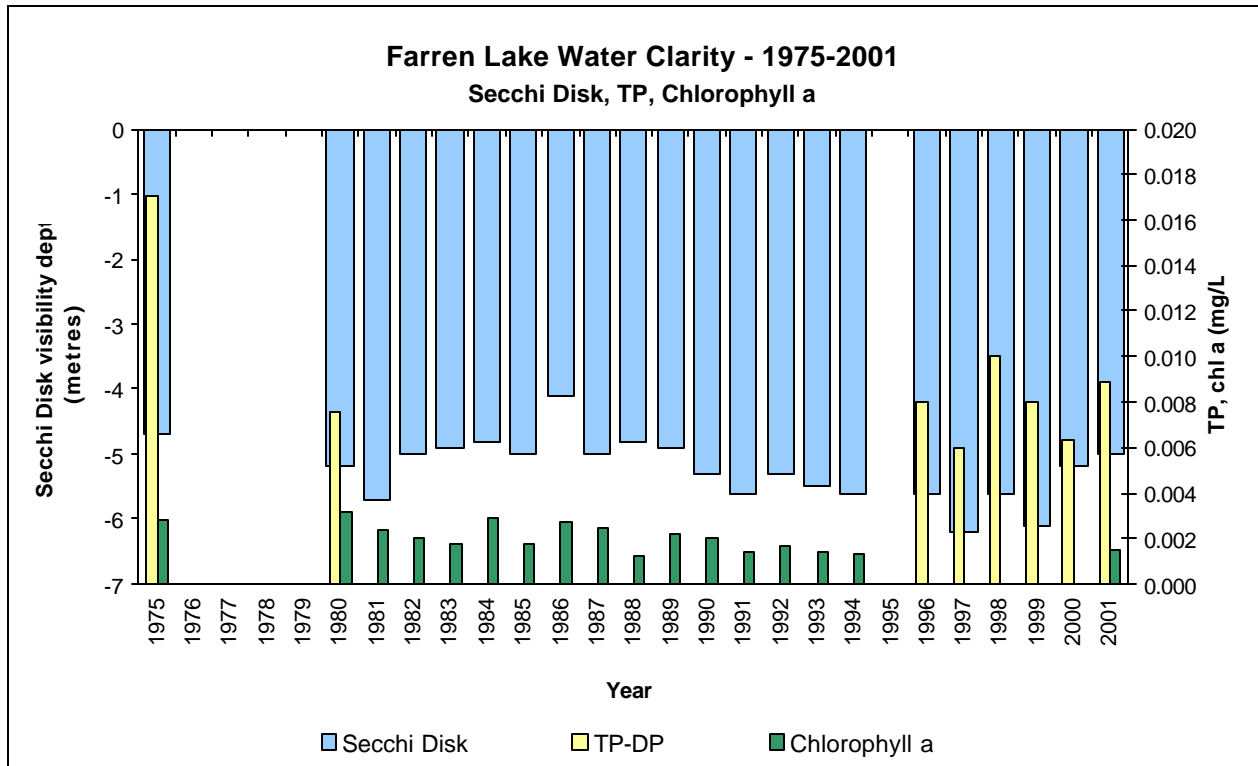
Sample Year	Secchi Disk [Metres]	Total Phosphorus Surface Sample [mg/L]	Total Phosphorus Bottom Sample [mg/L]	Chlorophyll a [mg/L]
1975	4.7	0.0171	0.0570	0.0029
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980	5.2	0.0076	0.0270	0.0031
1981	5.7			0.0024
1982	5.0			0.0020
1983	4.9			0.0018
1984	4.8			0.0029
1985	5.0			0.0018
1986	4.1			0.0027
1987	5.0			0.0025
1988	4.8			0.0012
1989	4.9			0.0022
1990	5.3			0.0020
1991	5.6			0.0014
1992	5.3			0.0017
1993	5.5			0.0014
1994	5.6			0.0013
1995				
1996	5.6	0.0080		
1997	6.2	0.0060		
1998	5.6	0.0100		
1999	6.1	0.0080		
2000	5.2	0.0063		
2001	5.0	0.0089	0.0176	0.0015
n	22	8	3	17
Minimum	4.1	0.0060	0.0176	0.0012
Maximum	6.2	0.0171	0.0570	0.0031
<b>Mean</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0090</b>	<b>0.0339</b>	<b>0.0020</b>

\*Includes MOE Recreational Lakes Program Data. Chlorophyll a data prior to 1985 has been adjusted to reflect new lab procedures in filtering resulting in an increase in chlorophyll a concentrations by 35%.

**Chlorophyll a** was used as the primary indicator of lake trophic state (age or nutrient level) until 1994 when it was replaced by total phosphorus because sampling and analysis for TP has been shown to be more reliable and more economical. The relationship between the two is that chlorophyll a is one of the pigments found in phytoplankton and phosphorus is the primary nutrient affecting the proliferation of phytoplankton. Measuring chlorophyll a gives an indication of what is growing at the particular time whereas a measurement of the TP concentration is an indication of the potential for plant growth. Analysis for chlorophyll a was included in the Watershed Watch sampling in 2001 for comparison with the historical data.

Figure 1, a graph of data from Table 1, shows 17 years with relatively consistent (all but 3 data within one standard deviation) and moderate **chlorophyll a** measurements. Concentrations over 0.004 mg/L are considered to be excessive indicating a waterbody nearing the latter stages of aging. The average concentration for Farren Lake of 0.002 mg/L is at the low end of the moderately nutrient enriched (mesotrophic) range and the trend appears to be for decreasing chlorophyll a quantities. The **Secchi disk** depth readings, averaging 5.2 metres, yield a similar assessment actually falling in the oligotrophic or unenriched category.

Figure 1



Except for the relatively high result in 1975, which was still below the Provincial Water Quality Objective (PWQO), there has not been a year with average **Total Phosphorus** concentrations out of the low nutrient or oligotrophic category. Over the last six years the data have been fairly consistently around 0.008 mg/L. The average TP concentration at the bottom of the lake in 2001 was down from what was found in 1980, the only other year for which there was data, and was also below the PWQO. There was one elevated result in August that may have been due to low oxygen concentrations that caused phosphorus to go into solution. TP and Secchi disk results from Lake Partner program sampling were similar to the Watershed Watch results.

Table 2: Farren Lake, 2001 - Deep Point

	TP deep point-Surface (mg/L)	TP deep point-Bottom (mg/L)	Chlorophyll a (mg/L)	Secchi (metres)
4-Jun	0.009	0.008	0.0019	-6.2
4-Jul	0.007	0.013	0.0012	-4.7
19-Jul	0.006	0.013	0.0012	-5.5
2-Aug	0.009	0.045	0.0010	-4.5
15-Aug	0.009	0.019	0.0011	-5.0
6-Sep	0.006	0.012	0.0014	-5.0
27-Sep	0.009	0.013	0.0025	-4.5
<b>average</b>	0.0079	0.0176	0.0015	-5.1

Note: TP DP-S and TP DP-B refer to the total phosphorus sample at the surface (S) and bottom (B) taken at the deep point (DP)

Figure 2

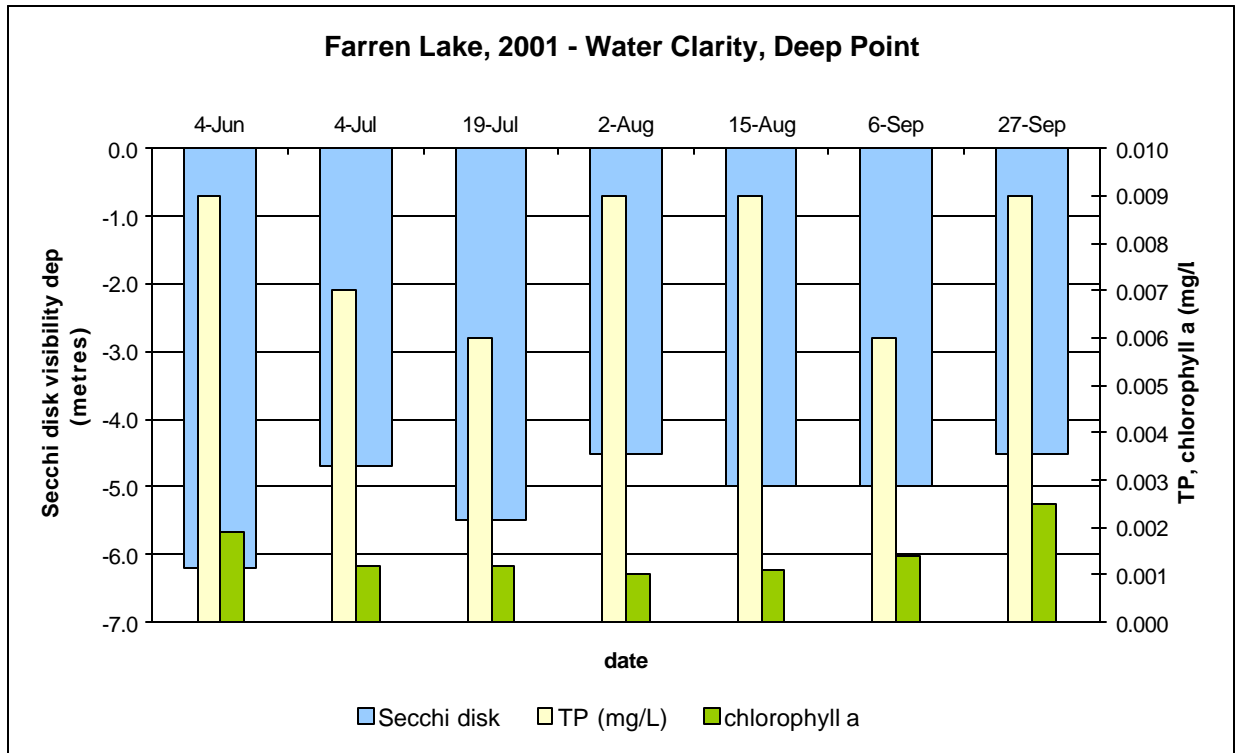
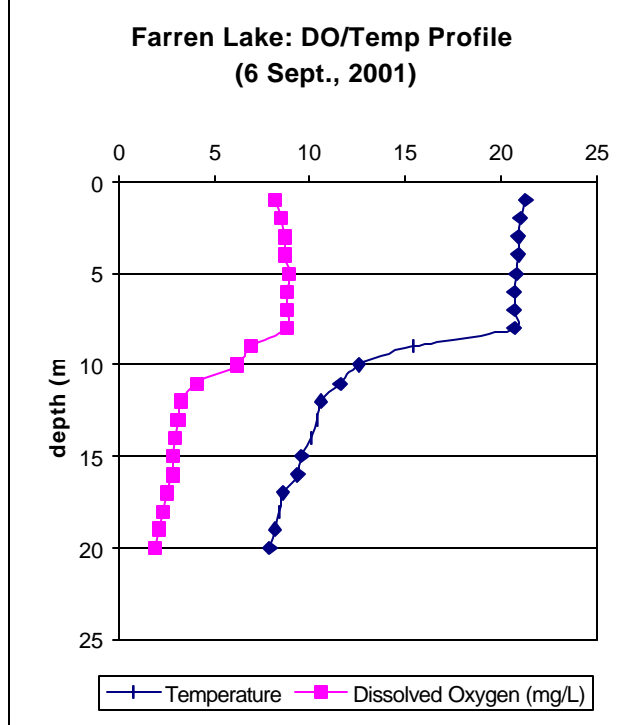
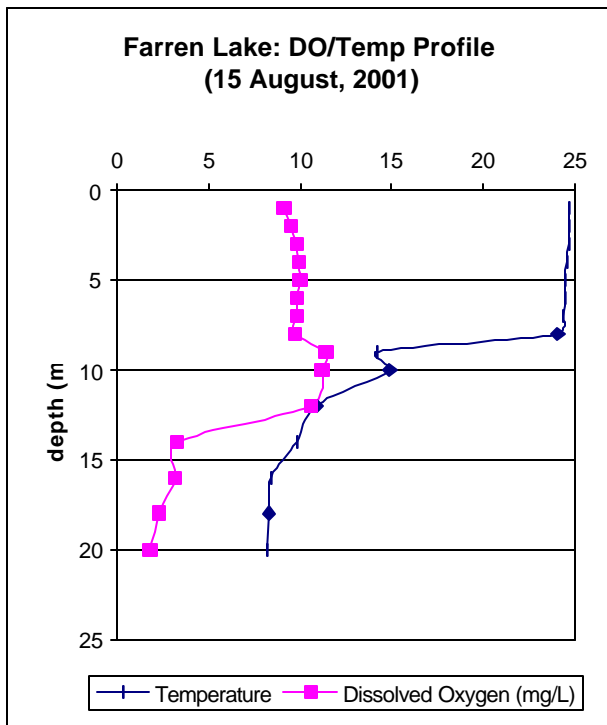
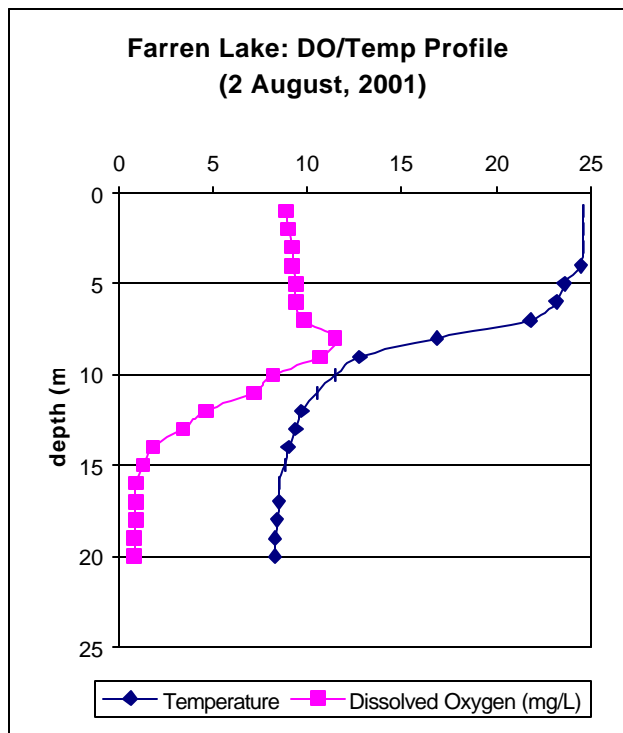
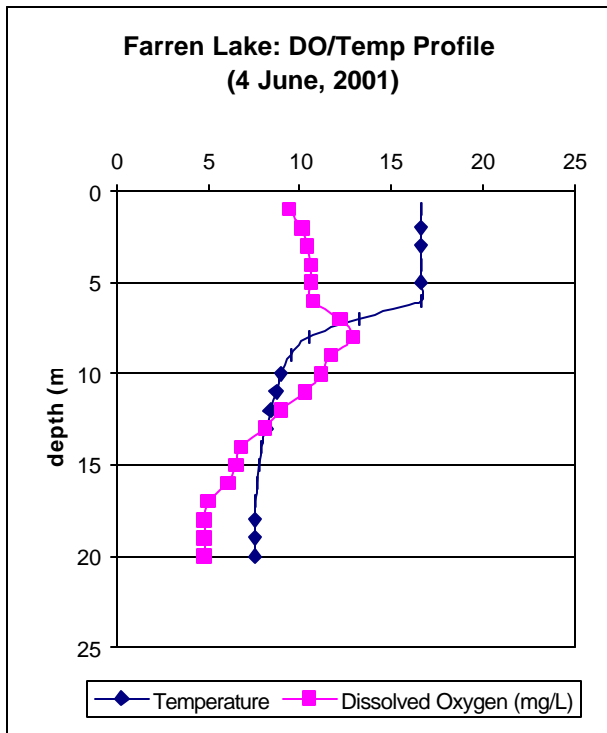


Table 3: Farren Lake, 2001 – Deep Point, Dissolved Oxygen/Temperature – 06/Sept/2001

Depth [Metres]	Temperature [Degrees Celsius]	Dissolved Oxygen [Milligrams/Litre]	Percent Saturation [%]	Lake Stratification
1	21.3	8.2	92	Epilimnion
2	21	8.5	94	
3	20.9	8.7	97	
4	20.9	8.7	97	
5	20.8	8.9	99	
6	20.7	8.8	97	
7	20.7	8.8	97	
8	20.7	8.8	97	
9	15.4	6.9	69	Metalimnion or Thermocline
10	12.6	6.2	59	
11	11.6	4.1	38	
12	10.6	3.3	29	
13	10.4	3.1	28	Hypolimnion
14	10.1	2.9	25	
15	9.6	2.8	24	
16	9.4	2.8	24	
17	8.6	2.5	20	
18	8.4	2.3	19	
19	8.2	2.1	17	
20	7.9	1.9	15	

- Warm Water Fisheries Habitat (e.g. bass, walleye, pike) defined as Dissolved Oxygen concentrations > 4 mg/L at Temp. < 25 degrees Celsius.



**Dissolved oxygen and temperature** profiling is important for all lakes because both parameters affect all aquatic organisms and the chemistry of the lake environment. As oxygen levels are lowered, phosphorus in the bottom sediments become more readily soluble adding to the loading available for plant growth. Profiles were done four times through the summer at the same time as water samples were collected. Generally, profiles done at the end of August are most indicative of the worst (lowest oxygen) conditions a lake reaches (table 3, above). However, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of August, Farren Lake was close to anoxic conditions with about 0.8 mg/L oxygen concentration in the bottom five metres depth. This tendency for oxygen to be depleted in the bottom waters early in the summer was noted in fisheries studies in 1975 and 1980 and was the main reason that rainbow trout stocking was stopped to be replaced with splake, a species more tolerant of warmer water closer to the surface.

It was a recommendation in a report by the Ministry of Natural Resources District Biologist in 1979 that development around the lake should be limited to prevent increased nutrient loading that would further affect oxygen concentrations. The “spike” of total phosphorus in the bottom samples in early August was, as mentioned earlier, likely due to the low oxygen condition.

## Near the shore:

In addition to sampling at the deep point in the lake, the Watershed Watch program included sampling at a number of sites near the shore. The objectives were:

- a) to look at the phosphorus and nitrogen distribution around the lake.
- b) to do general sampling for bacterial pollution (E.Coli) in proximity to the larger groupings of cottages to see if there was a problem with septic and grey water entering the lake.

**Table 4: TP - Farren Lake, 2001**

SITE	21-Jun-01	4-Jul-01	19-Jul-01	2-Aug-01	15-Aug-01	6-Sep-01	27-Sep-01	average
DP-B	0.008	0.013	0.013	0.045	0.019	0.012	0.013	0.018
DP-S	0.009	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.009	0.006	0.009	0.008
A	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.011	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.007
B	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.009	0.025	0.007	0.007	0.010
C	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.009	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.007
D	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.007
E	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007
F	0.008	0.006	0.006	0.009	0.009	0.007	0.007	0.007
<b>2001 AVERAGE, SITES DP-S TO F</b>								<b>0.008</b>

TP was fairly evenly distributed around the lake during the sampling period. Statistically, the majority of the data were within one standard deviation of the average (only 2 of 49 data equaled or exceeded one standard deviation with one of the two in excess of three standard deviations). The TKN concentration at the same time and location as the high TP result on August 15<sup>th</sup> also exceeded three standard deviations from the mean (Table 5). However, these concentrations were not preceded or followed by similarly elevated concentrations nor was there any indication of bacterial pollution (Table 6) so it appears to have been an isolated event. Nevertheless, it might be useful for owners in the area of site B to review their property management practices to determine if there was some material inadvertently deposited into the lake.

Inflow from upstream waters is one of the ways nutrients enter a lake. O'Brien Lake had generally higher concentrations of both TP and TKN through 2001 but there was no indication at any of the Farren Lake sample sites of such input. A sample site closer to the outlet from O'Brien Lake might have been of benefit.

**Table 5: TKN - Farren Lake, 2001**

SITE	21-Jun-01	4-Jul-01	19-Jul-01	2-Aug-01	15-Aug-01	6-Sep-01	27-Sep-01	average
DP-B		0.39	0.32	0.44	0.35	0.32	0.33	0.36
DP-S		0.37	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.35
A	0.29	0.43	0.30	0.34	0.40	0.35	0.42	0.36
B	0.30	0.36	0.31	0.40	0.62	0.42	0.36	0.40
C	0.30	0.38	0.31	0.42	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.35
D	0.31	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.36
E	0.35	0.38	0.30	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36
F	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.35
<b>2001 AVERAGE, SITES DP-S TO F</b>								<b>0.36</b>

The upper end of the range of the provincial guideline for **Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen** is 0.50 mg/L. Only one out of all of the 2001 samples was above that level (Table 5). The prevalence of high TKN values throughout the Tay River watershed has led to the conclusion that there is a naturally occurring background level. Nitrogen concentrations in Farren Lake could be considered atypical for the area being generally lower than in all the

other lakes sampled in 2001. Similar relatively low concentrations were measured in the 1975 and 1980 Lake Surveys.

**Table 6: E.Coli - Farren Lake, 2001**

SITE	21-Jun-01	4-Jul-01	19-Jul-01	2-Aug-01	15-Aug-01	6-Sep-01	27-Sep-01	average
A	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.86
B	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.00
C	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	2.00
D	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.00
E	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.00
F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.00
<b>2001 AVERAGE ALL SITES</b>								<b>2.17</b>

**Escherichia coliform (E.Coli)** is used as an indicator of the potential presence of other harmful bacteria and pathogens in water. The main sources of bacteria are animal (decay of dead animals, defecation near and in the water) and human waste (septic systems, grey water). Levels above the PWQO of 100 counts/100 mL can mean that the water is unsafe for swimming. As a general precaution, untreated water from lakes should not be used as the primary drinking water source and use for washing and cooking should be limited.

The results for Farren Lake indicate that there are very low levels of bacteria in the water. While all parts of the lake were not sampled, the E.Coli results can be considered to reasonably indicate that the waters of Farren Lake did not pose a health concern for cottagers and residents for swimming and other water contact recreational use in 2001.

(Note: Not all bacteria are harmful. Some can be a food source for macroscopic aquatic invertebrates. Also, what is commonly referred to as blue-green algae, is a bacteria which shares many characteristics with algae and can be toxic to aquatic species as well as cause reactions in humans).

Farren Lake was also tested for **invasive species** in 2001, in particular, for zebra mussels and spiny water flea, in partnership with the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters ( [www.invadingspecies.com](http://www.invadingspecies.com) ). Neither species was found in Farren Lake or upstream in O'Brien Lake. Residents need to take precautions to avoid bringing in invasive species as well as to ensure that access points to the lake have signs indicating what boaters can do to avoid infesting the lake.

## In conclusion:

The historical data and the results of Watershed Watch sampling through the summer of 2001 indicate that Farren Lake has a low level of nutrients well below the accepted threshold values above which impacts can be expected. Minor algae blooms may occur occasionally but the impact will be minimal. There is no indication that there is any bacterial pollution occurring

Of the six things in the list on the first page of this section of processes and actions which affect the character of a lake, the first point has to be addressed by society as a whole. The amount of phosphorus reaching lakes by airborne deposition can be reduced by controlling the amount which gets into the air from industrial and other emissions. It is the last point in that list which is entirely the responsibility of those who own property around the lake to act on. Farren Lake enjoys some renown for high quality fishing of species not found in other area lakes. To preserve this status, residents have done a lot (e.g. shoreline replanting, septic survey) but they need to continue to be just as vigilant as those on other lakes that are more nutrient enriched to limit what gets into Farren Lake.

## FIVE EASY STEPS TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

1. Build at least 30 metres away from the shoreline.
2. Keep your lot well treed and preserve or replant native vegetation along the shoreline.
3. Pump out your septic tank every three to five years and have the tank and tile field inspected periodically.
4. Reduce water use and use phosphate free soaps and detergents.
5. Keep the size of your lawn to a minimum; do not use fertilizers, herbicides or pesticides.

<b>LOW PHOSPHORUS LIFESTYLE</b>		<b>HIGH PHOSPHORUS LIFESTYLE</b>	
HUMAN WASTE	535 g	HUMAN WASTE	535 g
NO DISHWASHER	0 g	DISHWASHER USING POWDERED DETERGENT ONCE PER DAY	650 g
NO FERTILIZER	0 g	LAWN FERTILIZED ONCE/YEAR	1,960 g
TREES NOT CUT DOWN	20 g	LOT CLEARED OF TREES	30 g
USES PHOSPHATE-FREE PRODUCTS	20 g	USES PRODUCTS WITH PHOSPHATES	180 g
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>575 g</b>		<b>3,355 g</b>

For more information regarding *Watershed Watch* or for free advice on how you can help protect or enhance your lake environment, contact the Landowner Resource Centre at (613) 692-2390 or [Lrc@rideauvalley.on.ca](mailto:Lrc@rideauvalley.on.ca)