

DOING THE RIGHT THING FOR OUR LAKES AND RIVERS

Your Lake Is Aging. Help the Process Go Slowly.

From the time our lakes were formed by the glacier, they began to age. Over many thousands of years, every lake goes through a slow process in which plants grow and die, streams and runoff bring in sediment, and the lake bed fills in.

Some lakes age faster than others. For example, deep lakes with rocky bottoms and fed mostly by groundwater springs tend to age very slowly. Shallow lakes with soft bottoms friendly to weed growth, and with streams flowing in, also tend to age faster.

That oversimplifies things, of course, but the point is that every lake lies somewhere on the aging curve. The way we humans treat lakes can affect how quickly or slowly they age.

One indicator of how fast a lake will age is its trophic state – how rich it is in nutrients that cause algae and weeds to grow. Scientists place lakes into three basic trophic states: oligotrophic, mesotrophic, and eutrophic.

- **Oligotrophic lakes (“oligo” means “few”) are poor in nutrients. They tend to be deep with sandy or rocky shorelines. The water is clear; weeds and algae are sparse. These lakes age slowly.**
- **Eutrophic lakes, on the other end of the scale, tend to be shallower with mucky bottoms. In summer, they may become green with algae and choked with weeds. These lakes can age very quickly.**
- **Mesotrophic lakes fall between the two extremes. Many Northern Wisconsin lakes are mesotrophic.**

The basic difference between these lake types is the level of nutrients in the water. Development of homes and businesses tends to accelerate lake aging, as it can add nutrients through erosion, lawn fertilizer runoff, and failing septic systems.

By following good management practices, each lake association and each property owner can help limit the addition of nutrients and let lakes age naturally – which is to say, more slowly.

One in a series of articles sponsored by the Oneida County Lakes and Rivers Association (www.oclra.org). For more information, contact Bob Martini at 715-282-5896 or email to webmaster@oclra.org. OCLRA encourages the use and distribution of this material by lake associations, their members, and other parties concerned about water quality.

Did you know...

A septic system should be inspected each year and pumped out every three years to keep it working properly and protect lake water quality.

OCLRA

ONEIDA COUNTY
Lakes and Rivers Association