



**CLEAN WATER
IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS**

Crystal Lake Management Plan



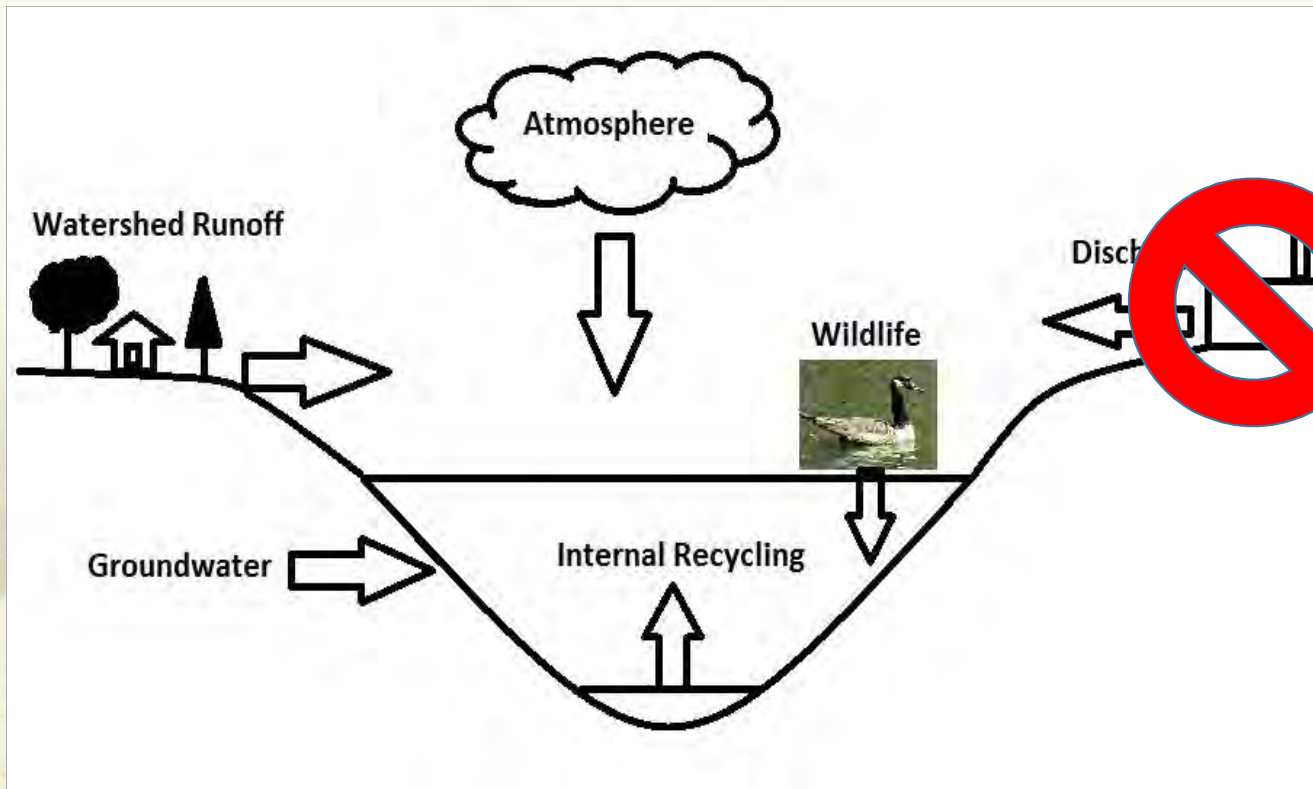
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Objective: Complement existing studies with additional evaluations to develop a comprehensive management plan to reduce the likelihood of algal blooms.



Nutrient Cycle 101

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2e60gGBssf0>





What We Did?

■ Review Existing Information

- Water Quality-Lake and Stormwater, Watershed Boundary, Existing and Planned Stormwater Controls, Existing Non-structural Source Controls

■ Additional Evaluations

- Bathymetry and Sediment Coverage on Pond Bottom, Sediment Phosphorus Concentrations/Availability, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Phosphorus (In-lake and stormwater), Phytoplankton, Zooplankton
- Additional Opportunities for Stormwater Controls (Structural and Non-Structural)
- Watershed Nutrient Modeling – Predicting Loads and Lake Response

■ Alternatives Review and Recommendations



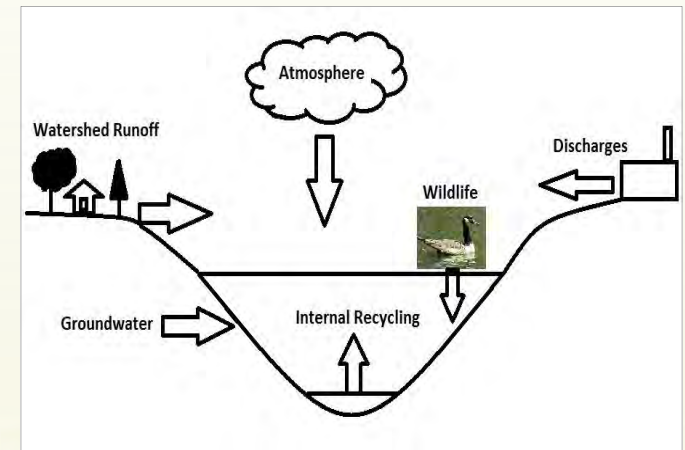
Sediment Sampling Locations (2020)





What We Found?

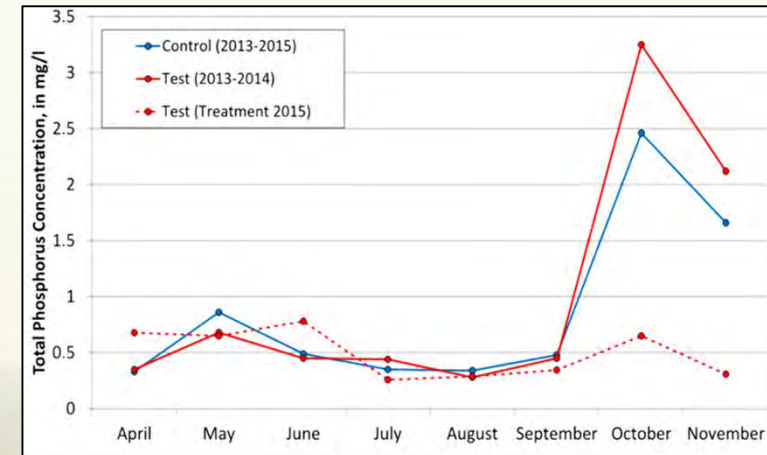
- Low watershed to lake size ratio
- Pond lake sediments contain sufficient “available” phosphorus for annual recycling
- Internal concentrations of TP ~17-20 micrograms/l in summer – sufficient to support blooms
- Internal loading of TP (nutrient recycling) largely responsible for summer TP concentrations and cyanobacteria blooms (34% of annual nutrient load)
- Watershed load is important too and represents 54% of annual load but is distributed through the year, i.e. not immediately available in the summer
- Management of both internal and external load is necessary to achieve long-term objective... but internal load is critical in near term





Alternatives Evaluated

- Internal Nutrient Management
 - Dredging, Oxygenation, Phosphorus Inactivation
- External Nutrient Management
 - Watershed Structural Options – Both planned and best retrofit options
 - Watershed Non-Structural Options – Increasing or modified sweeping and leaf litter collection



Courtesy of William Selbig, USGS – Wisconsin Water Science Center wrselbig@usgs.gov Selbig, W.R., 2016, Evaluation of leaf removal as a means to reduce nutrient concentrations and loads in urban stormwater, Science of the Total Environment, 571, pp. 124 - 133





Recommendations

- Phosphorus Inactivation
 - Implement Nutrient Inactivation
 - ” (Late spring 2020 with benefits by Summer 2020)
 - Reduce internal load by 90%
- Watershed Management
 - Continue Aggressive Source Control – Focus on Leaves
 - Complete Planned Retrofits (Trowbridge Street and Levingston Cove)
 - Two New Infiltration Based Retrofits (Cronin’s Cove and Crystal St/Lake Avenue Intersection)
 - Reduce external load by ~30%



Crystal Lake Bathymetry and Approximate Nutrient Inactivation Control Area (in yellow)

