

Volunteer Monitoring Report

Vancouver Lake Annual Data Summary for 2004

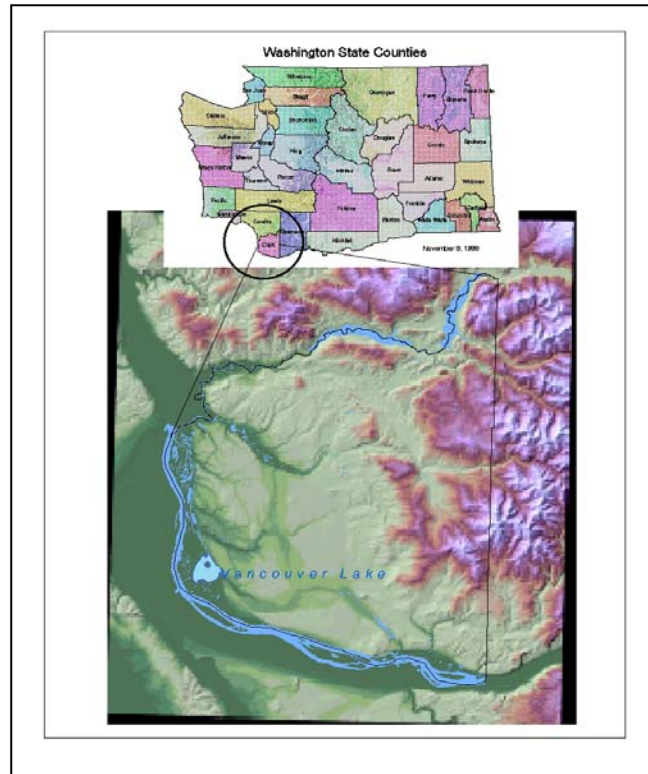
Lake Description

Location

Vancouver Lake is situated in the Columbia River flood plain west of the city of Vancouver, Washington. The lake and surrounding watersheds are positioned at the base of the foothills of the Cascade mountain range to the east and the Pacific Coastal mountain range to the west. The lake is part of the Willamette Valley ecoregion, which extends south into Oregon.

Size and Morphology

Vancouver Lake is one of several large, shallow lakes in the lower Columbia River floodplain. It may have been formed by a series of Missoula Floods coursing through the Columbia River channel, and then further worked by the river itself with seasonal inundation.



Vancouver Lake Morphology

Historically, the lake was connected to the Columbia River through Mulligan Slough to the south and Lake River to the north. Diking and filling along the south and west lake shoreline and along the Columbia River shoreline led to the eventual separation of the lake and the river. Major tributaries to the lake include Burnt Bridge Creek, small tributaries along the eastern shore, and intermittently, Lake River, which can flow in or out depending on water levels in the lake relative to the Columbia River. When Lake River flows into the lake it potentially carries water from the Whipple, Salmon, and Flume Creek watersheds. A flushing channel constructed along the southwest shoreline also acts as an intermittent tributary carrying a significant amount of water from the Columbia River.

Vancouver Lake has a surface area of about 2,300 acres and a maximum width of over two miles. Its depth is highly variable but the lake is considered to be very shallow with a mean depth of less than three feet and a maximum depth of about twelve feet near the dredged area at the mouth of the flushing channel. The

lake's deepest parts are located along the east and west shorelines, in channels along the margins of the lake, leaving the majority of open water near the middle of the lake less than four feet deep throughout much of the year.

The lake's shoreline is over seven miles long and is very uniform with very few backwater bays or inlets. Development of the shoreline is minimal because much of the land is in public ownership. A few residences dot the eastern shore but the majority of land is held in open space as farms and pasture, wildlife habitat, and park.

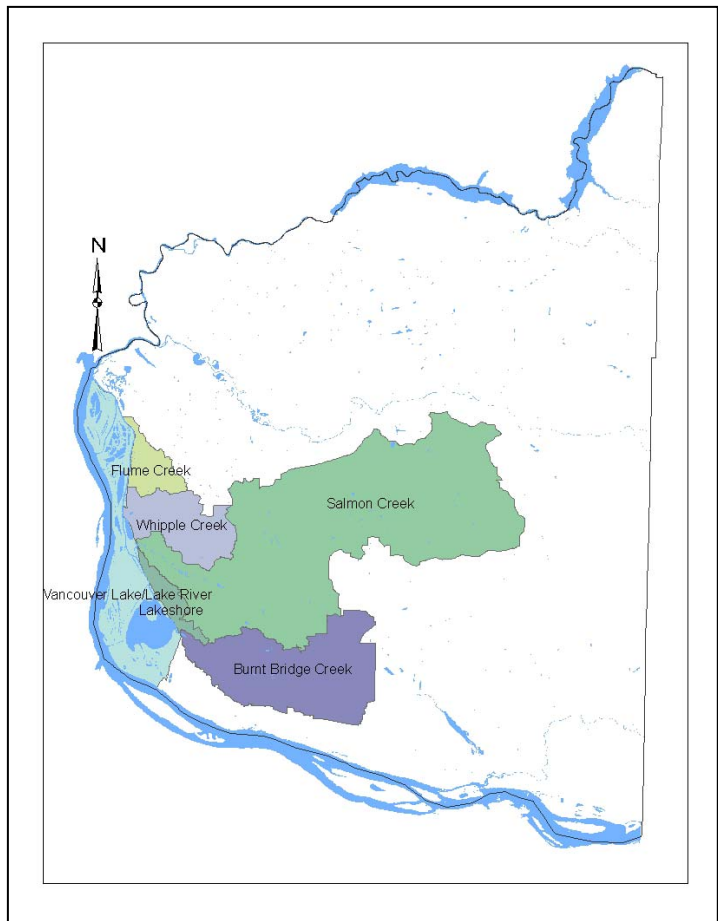
Watershed

Defining the extent of the Vancouver Lake watershed is not an easy task because the hydrology of the lake is complex. There are only a couple of drainages that *continually* supply water to the lake: Burnt Bridge Creek and the land surrounding the lake, which includes the adjacent flood plain and the hills to the east known as the Lakeshore area.

Burnt Bridge Creek drains a 28 square mile watershed that contains mostly urban areas (Clark County, 2004). An extensive database exists for the creek that shows its health to be poor. The lands adjacent to the lake itself, including the Lakeshore area, are located primarily within the Columbia River floodplain. Although most of the Vancouver Lake and Lake River area is a wildlife refuge and farmland, many of the streams draining to these areas flow through urban, suburban, and rural areas (Clark County, 2004).

The primary outlet of the lake is a slow, flat slough of the Columbia River called Lake River. Numerous streams, including Salmon, Whipple, and Flume Creeks flow into Lake River along its eleven mile length (Clark County, 2004). Seasonally high flows and tidal fluctuations in the Columbia River affect the flow direction of Lake River, often reversing its flow for long periods of time. This flow-reversal in Lake River effectively increases the lake's watershed to include these tributaries, an area encompassing over 100 square miles. Land uses range from rural to urban in these watersheds and the creeks are generally poor in health due to extensive development.

Lastly, the flushing channel located on the southwest shore allows water from the Columbia River to intermittently enter the lake. Water from the Columbia River originates from a vast area extending hundreds of miles inland. The water quality of the flushing channel has not been extensively studied, although monitoring stations located in the Columbia River indicate the quality of water to be very good.



Monitoring Activity summary

Volunteer Monitoring

Utilizing trained volunteers to collect environmental data is a growing trend among public agencies and private organizations across the country. Agency staff realize that they can expand limited resources by using trained volunteers, giving rise to the testing of more streams and lakes, more often. Over the years, studies have demonstrated that data collected by volunteers can be credible and useful if volunteers are properly trained and equipped. The Clark County volunteer monitoring program is a good example of this trend. Citizens interested in the county's streams and lakes have volunteered their time to collect excellent water quality data. Staff from the county's Water Resources Program train, equip, and manage the activities of the volunteers and also guide their monitoring efforts. Data from the volunteer sites augments the water quality data collected by water resource professionals and gives the county more information to manage natural resources.

Volunteer Activity

Volunteer monitoring began on Vancouver Lake in the summer of 2003 with a student working on a school project. With the assistance of Water Resources, the student conducted testing to determine the trophic status of the lake (Wong, 2004).

In response to increasing community interest in the lake, and specifically by existing volunteers, county staff developed a volunteer team to monitor the lake the following year. The Vancouver Lake site was monitored by the Dragonfly team from June 2004 to October 2004. Volunteers visited the site eight times during that period.

Additionally, the program supported another student's project designed to investigate the differences in water quality between the flushing channel, mixing zone, and open lake water (Bufford, 2005).

Methods

The details of the Vancouver Lake monitoring project are described in the project's quality assurance project plan (QAPP). Volunteers are trained by county staff each spring before the field season begins. Volunteers use standardized procedures for performing environmental measurements and collecting samples (Wierenga, 2004). The procedures involve the use of very simple tools, such as Secchi disc depth measurements of water clarity, as well as using high-tech instruments for measuring dissolved oxygen and pH levels. Water samples are collected using equipment designed specifically for lake sampling. Samples are collected mid-lake to test general lake conditions, away from the localized influence of the flushing channel, Burnt Bridge Creek, or Lake River. Field measurements include vertical profiles for water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and conductivity, as well as a single measurement of turbidity and Secchi depth. Water samples are analyzed for inorganic and total phosphorus and nitrogen, and for chlorophyll-a concentrations. Samples are also analyzed for the amount and types of different algae.

Water Resources staff coordinate twice-monthly sampling from late May to October. Volunteers are responsible for picking up and returning equipment and samples, as well as providing their own on-lake transportation. Several access points on public and private property have been secured to facilitate volunteer needs.

Data Management and Analysis

Volunteers are provided standardized data sheets for recording field observations and measurements. Staff reviews the field data sheets and analytical data to make sure the data are complete and meet the quality control objectives for the project. Data are stored in hard copy in three ring binders at the county office until the completion of the sampling season, and then it is entered into the county's database.

Data analysis focuses on the assessment of lake condition, specifically on the level of algal growth and related parameters. Basic summary statistics showing central tendency and variability of the data are calculated on seasonal datasets and summarized in tables, such as Table 1 in this report. Data are also displayed using simple graphical techniques, such as time series and box-and-whisker plots.

A Trophic State Index (TSI) is used to describe the level of production of a lake, or the amount of algal matter produced by photosynthesis in a lake. Indices integrate complex datasets, provide a common reference point to describe lake conditions, and help track changes over time. A single measurement of TSI does not indicate whether a lake's health is deteriorating, nor does it imply where a lake *should be* in terms of the current health.

Lake Conditions

Studies since the late 1960's show that Vancouver Lake has poor water quality (Bhagat and Orsborn, 1971; Cooper Consultants, Inc, 1985). Extremely high levels of phosphorus and nitrogen, high water temperature, and high turbidity levels have contributed to nuisance bluegreen algal blooms. Since the late 1960's lake uses have been severely limited in the late summer due to intense algae blooms. Water quality monitoring by Clark County volunteers in 2003 and 2004 supported previous conclusions regarding the poor condition of the lake.

Water Clarity

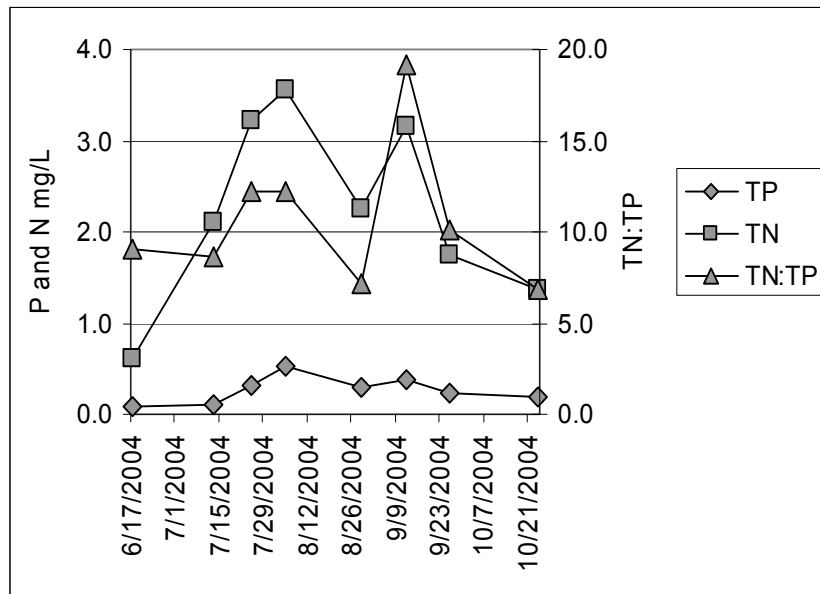
Vancouver Lake has very poor water clarity. Volunteers reported that the lake was typically either very green or very brown. Secchi disc readings were typically deeper in the spring and became shallower through the summer. The 2004 summer average reading was about 0.20 meters and ranged from 0.10-0.40 meters. The average summer turbidity was nearly 60 NTU and ranged from about 25-100 NTU.

The lake's great size and shallow depth, coupled with the rather simple shoreline morphology, leads to frequent wind-induced mixing. The lake's sediments are fine grained and unconsolidated, thus are easily re-suspended. Intense algal blooms also limit light penetration.

Nutrients

Vancouver Lake has high levels of nutrients. The total phosphorus criterion for preventing the development of biological nuisances and to control eutrophication in lakes is 25 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (EPA, 1986). Vancouver Lake had phosphorus levels nearly ten times higher than this criterion throughout the summer.

The biologically available forms of nitrogen and phosphorus increased sharply in late-July and early August, coinciding with periods



Total Phosphorus (TP) and Total Nitrogen (TN) concentrations and ratio during the summer.

of heavy algal growth. Total phosphorus (TP) concentration averaged 267 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and ranged from 86-512 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Total nitrogen (TN) values were also high, averaging 2.26 mg/L and ranging from 0.62 to 3.55 mg/L .

An important aspect of nutrient levels in lakes is their availability to algae. The ratio of TN to TP is often used by scientists to interpret the availability of nutrients relative to one another. Low ratios indicate an abundance of phosphorus and a relatively low amount of nitrogen. Higher ratios indicate a scarcity of phosphorus relative to nitrogen. The ratio in Vancouver Lake

averaged 9.2 from June to October, indicating the potential for both nitrogen and phosphorus to limit algal growth at any given time.

Oxygen/Temperature

Vancouver Lake is very warm and does not exhibit widespread oxygen depletion.

Vertical profiles of oxygen and temperature show that the lake does not typically stratify, or separate into layers by temperature. Water temperature was variable throughout the summer and is considered to be very warm, with surface temperatures reaching 25 degrees Celsius, about 77 degrees Fahrenheit. The warm water suits particular types of algae, such as bluegreen algae, that are capable of developing into nuisance algae blooms.

The lake is frequently mixed by wind, distributing oxygen throughout the water column. Oxygen levels varied widely, from supersaturated conditions near the surface as a result of algae photosynthesis, to somewhat depleted levels near the bottom during times of stagnant wind conditions. Oxygen depletion (also called an oxygen demand) results from the decomposition of biological material that settles to the lake bottom. This demand often uses up the oxygen in the bottom layers of eutrophic lakes.

pH

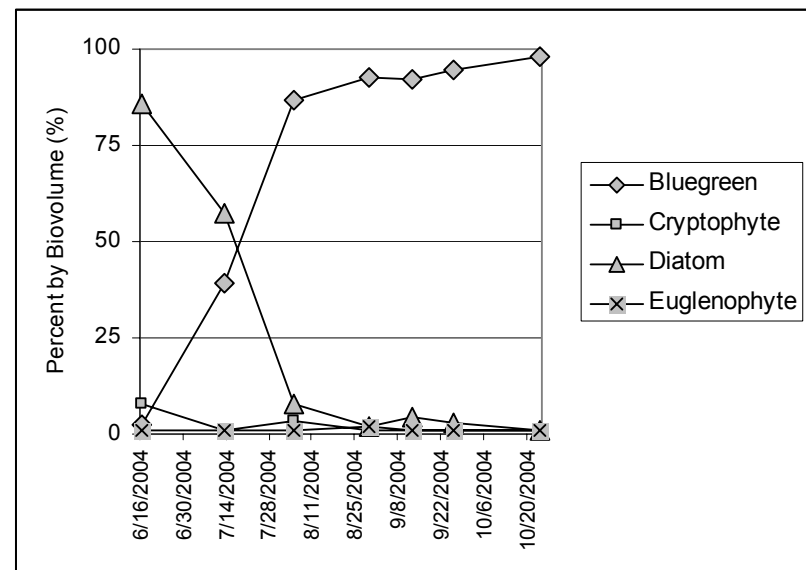
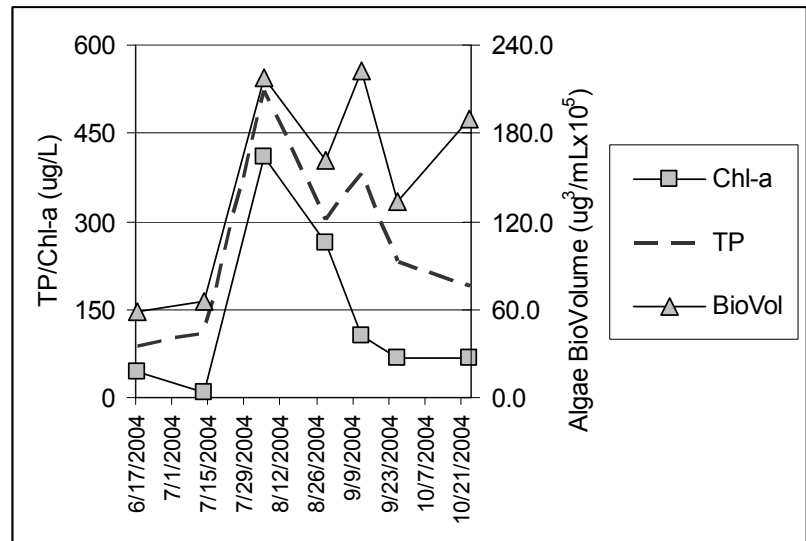
Vancouver Lake has very high pH levels. Data from 2004 showed that pH levels were highest during July and August, most likely as a result of intense algal growth. Typically, aquatic criteria require that pH levels remain somewhat neutral to slightly basic, not to exceed a value of 8.5-9.0 units (EPA, 1986). pH levels were routinely above 9.0 units in the mid-summer months. Rapidly growing algae can have a significant impact on overall lake chemistry. A rapid increase in pH can cause, for example, increased ammonia-nitrogen concentrations that are toxic to fish (EPA, 1986).

Algae

Chlorophyll-a concentrations and algal counts were used to estimate the amount of algae in the lake. Both parameters indicated very high levels of algae, with a very rapid increase in values between mid-July and early-August.

Chlorophyll-a, a pigment present in algae that is used for photosynthesis, is often used to estimate the amount of algae in a lake. The average chlorophyll-a concentration was 138 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and reached a maximum of 409 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in early August. Eutrophic lakes typically have maximum chlorophyll-a concentrations ranging between 20 and 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Holdren and others, 2001).

Algal biovolume measurements also indicated a very large amount of algae that peaked in early August and remained high into October. In June, the algal community was dominated by large diatom and cryptophyte algae that are suited to colder water with lower levels of nutrients. Bluegreen algae were present in the early summer but represented a small proportion of the total community biovolume. The dominance of diatoms decreased by mid July and by early August bluegreen algae were most abundant. Bluegreen algae dominance was 95% and 98% in September and October, respectively.



(Above) Levels of algae, as indicated by chlorophyll-a and biovolume, shown with TP levels; (Below) Relative amounts of algae types observed through the summer.

Trophic State

Trophic state indices (TSI) calculated from chlorophyll a concentration and algal biovolumes indicated that the lake was *hyper-eutrophic*, meaning the lake is highly enriched with nutrients and algae. The average TSI value for the summer was 75 on a scale that goes to 100. Individual values ranged as high as 90 in August 2004.

Aquatic Plants

In general, the lake is considered to be too turbid to support the growth of aquatic plants. Previous studies have found very little aquatic plant material in the lake (Caromile and others, 2000). Comments from an August 15th, 1995 aquatic plant survey by the Washington Department of Ecology's lakes program

showed “no plants observed, only walked shore at the inflow dilution canal, and the county park”. The lake is shallow and has extensive amounts of nutrient-rich sediments available for aquatic plants to colonize if light penetration improves.

Fish

Vancouver Lake has mostly warm water game fish with a few seasonal visitors (Caromile and others, 2000). A fish survey in 1998 revealed many species of fish including brown bullhead, channel catfish, white crappie, black crappie, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, yellow perch, goldfish, common carp, northern pike minnow, American shad, mosquito fish, large-scale sucker, and sculpin (Caromile and others, 2000). White crappie, brown bullhead, and black crappie were most abundant, while brown bullhead, crappie, and carp accounted for most of the fish biomaterial in the lake. Overall, biologists concluded that *habitat availability* was a primary limiting factor, stating there was a “startling lack of structure or vegetation for habitat”. Recommendations for managing the fishery included increasing angler’s access through providing improved boat-launch access, providing more fish habitat structure, and educating the public about the benefits of angling for carp.

Juvenile salmonid species, including Chinook salmon and Steelhead trout, have been observed in the lake (Knutzen and Cardwell, 1984). Adult salmonids are less commonly captured but are known to exist in small numbers.

Waterfowl

The amount and distribution of waterfowl can have a significant impact on lake water quality. The lake and its shoreline are used by migrating and resident waterfowl. Vancouver Lake Park has a concentration of ducks and geese along its grassy and sandy swimming beach shoreline.

Summary

Overall Lake Health

Overall the condition of the lake was poor and was considered to limit many recreational and aquatic life uses. Phosphorus levels were much higher than EPA’s aquatic life criteria recommended to avoid nuisance algal blooms. The open-lake water was shallow, warm, and turbid from algae and sediment suspended during wind-induced mixing and by benthic fish activity. Oxygen levels were typically super-saturated due to photosynthesis but levels appeared to decrease during calm weather conditions. pH levels were above state water quality standards during the periods of heavy algal growth. Light penetration was very low, with Secchi disc depth readings ranging from 0.1 to 0.4 meters.

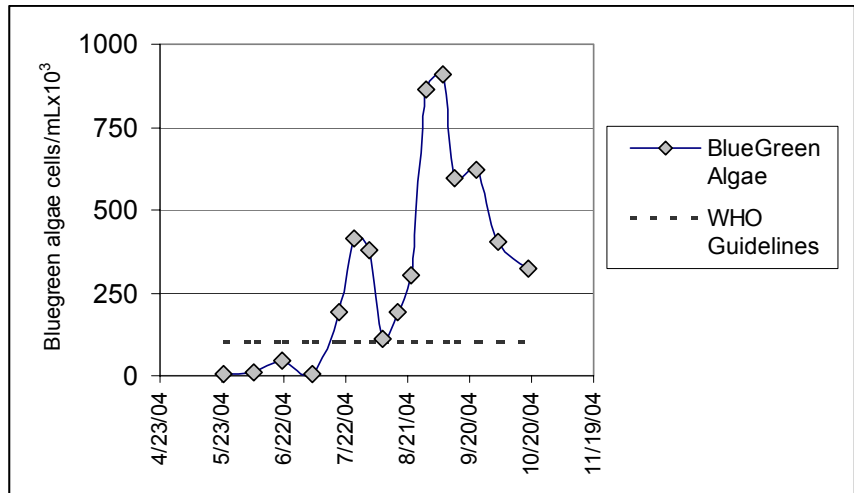
The lake’s overall health is similar to conditions described in previous investigations and it is difficult to conclude at this point whether the lake is getting better or worse, or maintaining a stable, steady-state.

Human Health Concerns

There is not a lot of information available about levels of harmful bacteria or other pathogens in Vancouver Lake; however, levels of fecal coliform bacteria in various tributaries are known to be occasionally high. In 2004, the Clark County Health Department initiated an E.coli monitoring program at the Vancouver Lake Park swimming beach. The health department uses EPA bathing water standards and considers E. coli levels in lake water samples higher than 236 bacteria per 100 mL unsafe for swimming. Results of the bi-weekly monitoring ranged from 1 to nearly 65 bacteria per 100 mL of lake water, indicating conditions are suitable for swimming.

Levels of algae in the lake, in particular bluegreen algae, are of great concern due to recent swimming beach closures by the health department. As mentioned previously the algal community at the open-water station was dominated by bluegreen algae for most of the summer in 2004.

Bluegreen algae are capable of producing toxins that can be harmful to wildlife, domestic animals, and people. The amount and type of algae found in a lake can be highly variable in space and time, and as a result the health department initiated a monitoring program at the Vancouver Lake Park beach to monitor bluegreen algae levels. The health department uses World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and considers bluegreen algae levels in lake water samples higher than 100,000 cells per milliliter unsafe for swimming.



Sample results showed that the concentration of bluegreen algae exceeded the WHO guidelines beginning in the second week of July. In fact, bluegreen algae levels reached nearly ten times the guideline value forced the closure of the beach to swimming. Bluegreen algae levels remained high through October.

The health department plans to continue monitoring and reporting the levels of bluegreen algae at the Vancouver Lake Park beach and the data is available on their website (<http://www.clark.wa.gov/health/environmental/beaches/Vancouver-Lake.html>).

Recommendations

The local community is just recently beginning to learn more about the recent water quality and overall condition of Vancouver Lake. Mid-lake monitoring should be continued to provide information about current conditions. The Health Department should maintain or expand its current bacteria and algal monitoring programs to include portions of the lake that are considered to have significantly different water quality, such as at the mouths of Burnt Bridge Creek and Lake River.

Information about how the quantity and quality of water in the lake’s various tributaries affect the lake is sorely needed in order to determine water and nutrient budgets, a necessary step in understanding how the lake works and for predicting future water quality conditions. Currently, local and state agencies carry out monitoring programs on the major tributaries including Burnt Bridge, Salmon, and Whipple Creeks. Flow data for the flushing channel and Lake River is required. A synthesis of the various data is important.

In order to better manage Vancouver Lake there needs to be an agreed upon goal. The community has started to consider potential alternatives to the current condition in an open and public process through the Vancouver Lake Watershed Partnership (<http://www.ci.vancouver.wa.us/PublicWorks/vancouverlake/index.htm>).

Acknowledgements

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Volunteer monitoring is supported by the Clark County Public Works Water Resources Section's Clean Water Program.

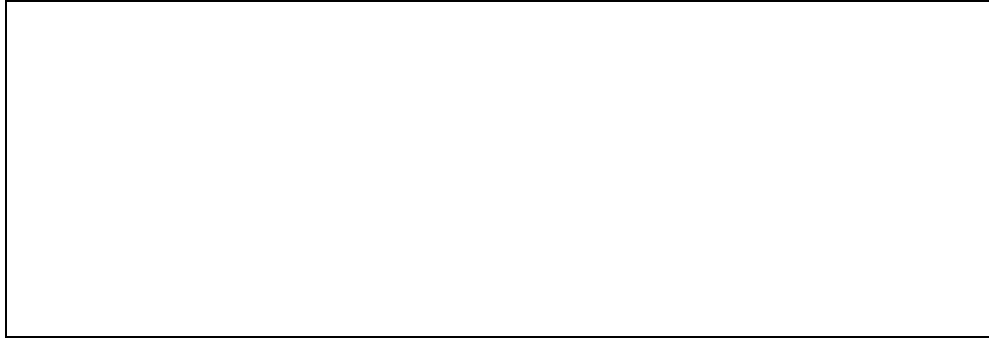
For more information about the water quality of Vancouver Lake contact:

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Or, visit the Clean Water Program website:
www.clark.wa.gov/water-resources/index.html

Table 1. Average values for monitoring projects; values in parentheses are ranges for the period

Data Source	Date Range	Surface water temperature <i>(deg-C)</i>	Minimum water column oxygen concentration <i>(mg/L)</i>	Surface water pH <i>(units)</i>	Secchi Depth <i>(meters)</i>	Turbidity <i>(NTU)</i>	Total phosphorus <i>(ug/L-P)</i>	Total nitrogen <i>(mg/L-N)</i>	Chlorophyll-a <i>(ug/L)</i>
Bhagat and Funk, 1968	June to September 1967	22.3 (19 – 25)	8.0	8.1 (7.1- 8.9)	-	43 (6-62) (JTU's)	360 (190 – 530)	2.85 (0.8 - 5.4)	-
Cooper Consultants	July 1981 to October 1982 *Average values only	18.2	9.9	7.9	0.27	79	250	-	70
WA Ecology staff	May 1990	18.1	9.6	7.9	-	-	66.4	0.31	-
WA Ecology staff and volunteer	June to August 1990	-	-	-	1.4 (0.5-2.5)	-	-	-	-
WA Ecology staff and volunteer	May and September 1995	24.3 (23.9 - 24.8)	6.9	9.2 (9.0-9.3)	0.61	-	143.3 (74.7–212)	0.68 (0.61-0.74)	32.7 (29.6-35.8)
Volunteer (Clark County)	July and September 2003	20.7 (19.2-22.1)	6.8	8.2 (8.1-8.3)	0.25	50.3 (40.5-60.1)	165 (150-180)	1.43 (1.33-1.52)	-
Volunteer (Clark County)	June to October 2004	22.3 (18.2-25.1)	3.3	9.1 (8.0-9.5)	0.18 (0.1-0.4)	61.5 (27.9-96.3)	280 (90–520)	2.27 (0.58-3.54)	150 (9.5-409)



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