

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

National Lake Assessment: Michigan Lake Shorelines

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EPA National Lake Assessment

- National Aquatic Resource Survey
- Report on the condition of the nation's lakes
- 5-year rotation
- NLA: 4 surveys 2007-2022

National Lake Assessment: Questions

- What are the current biological, chemical, physical, and recreational condition of lakes?
- Is the proportion of lakes in the poor condition changing?
- Which environmental stressors are most strongly associated with degraded biological condition in lakes?

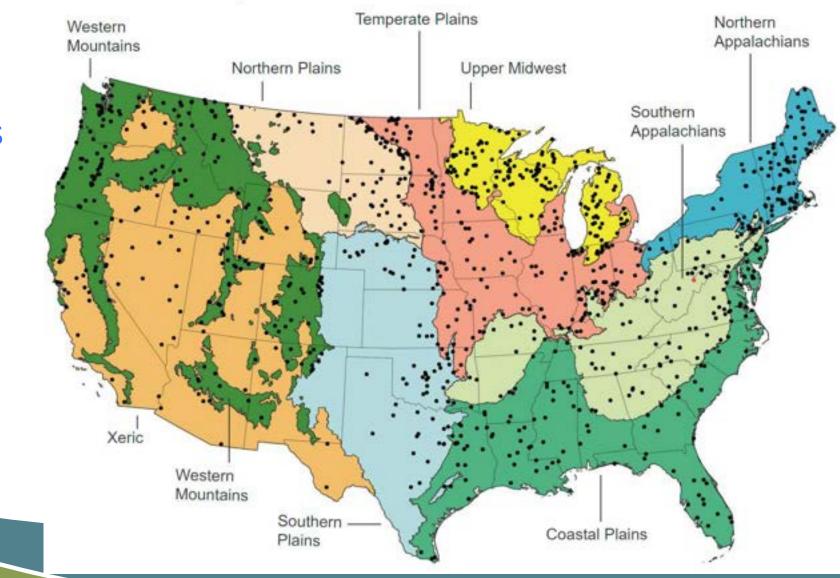


National Lake Assessment: Lakes

- ~ 1000 lakes sampled per survey
- >1 hectare & 1 meter depth
- Exclude: Great Lakes, water treatment ponds, tidal impacted lakes
- Random selection: characterize subset populations (location, size)



2017 NLA Sites and Ecoregions

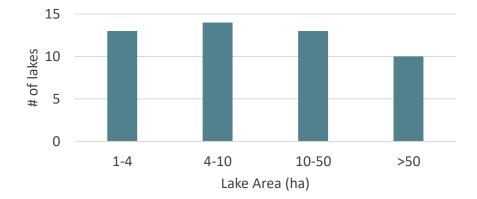


2017 NLA Indicators

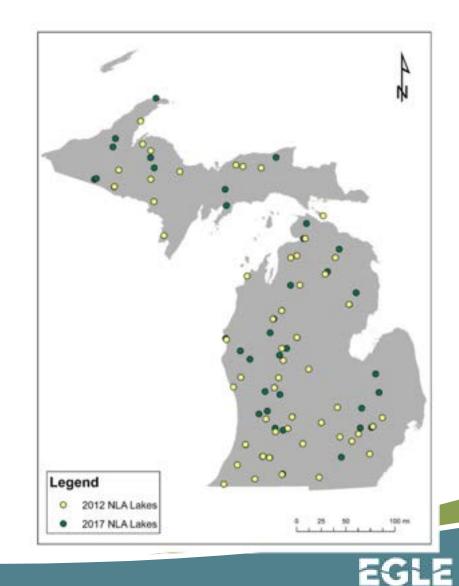
Chemical	Trophic State	Biological	Physical	Recreational
 Dissolved oxygen Nitrogen Phosphorus Atrazine 	•Trophic State	 Benthic macroinvertebrates Chlorophyll a Zooplankton 	 Drawdown Human disturbance Lakeshore habitat Physical habitat complexity Shallow water habitat 	Algal toxinsCyanobacteriaEnterococci







•	Lake	County	Area (ha)
	Lake Mitchell	Wexford	1061
	Crooked Lake	Emmet	969
	Pere Marquette Lake	Mason	242
	Palmer Lake	St. Joseph	198
	West Lake	Kalamazoo	133
	Saddle Lake	Van Buren	110
	Au Sable Lake	Ogemaw	107

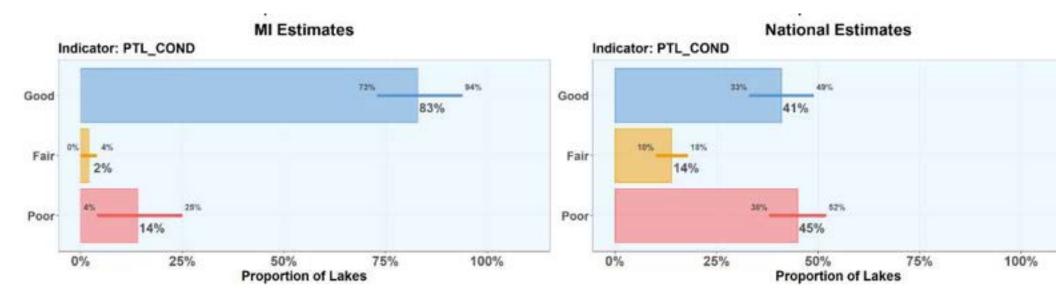


2017 MI NLA Results



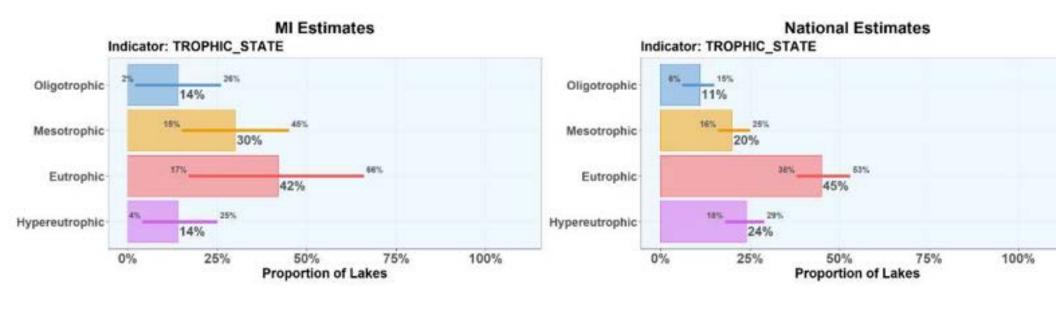
- EPA uses reference site data to classify data into Good, Fair, or Poor condition categories.
 - Good > 75% reference
 - Fair 75-95% ref
 - Poor < 95% reference</p>
- 2017 Results: 2017 MI vs national condition estimates and MI conditions from 2007, 2012, and 2017
- Phosphorus, Trophic State, Shoreline

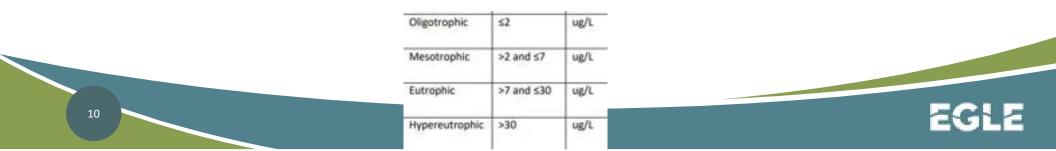
2017 Condition – Total Phosphorus





2017 Condition - Trophic State





2017 NLA Riparian Indicators

Lakeshore Disturbance	Riparian Vegetative Cover
Direct human alteration of the lakeshore	 Understory (<0.5m) Mid-story (0.5-5m) Overstory trees (>5m)
Loss of vegetation structure and complexity	Best condition: vegetation cover is high in all layers
Modifications to substrate types	
	5.0m





0.5m

EGLE

Shoreline Construction

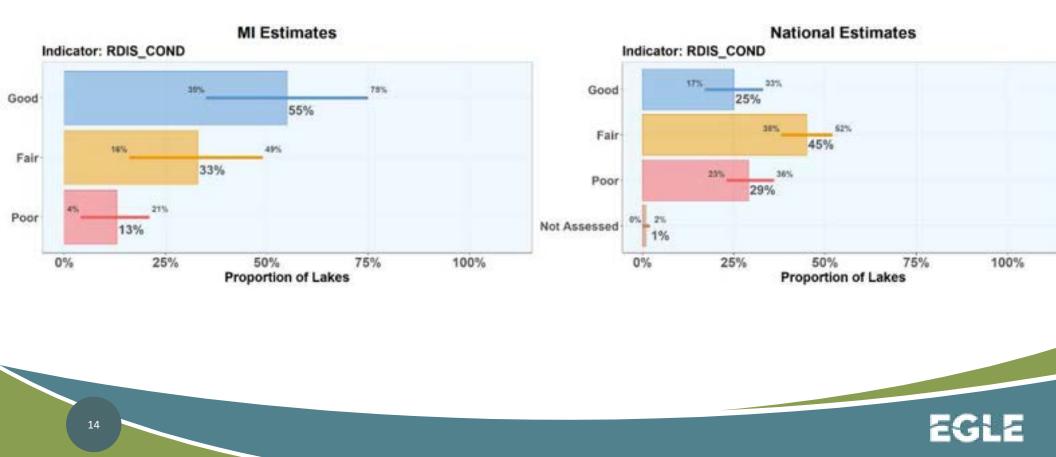


Hardened Shoreline

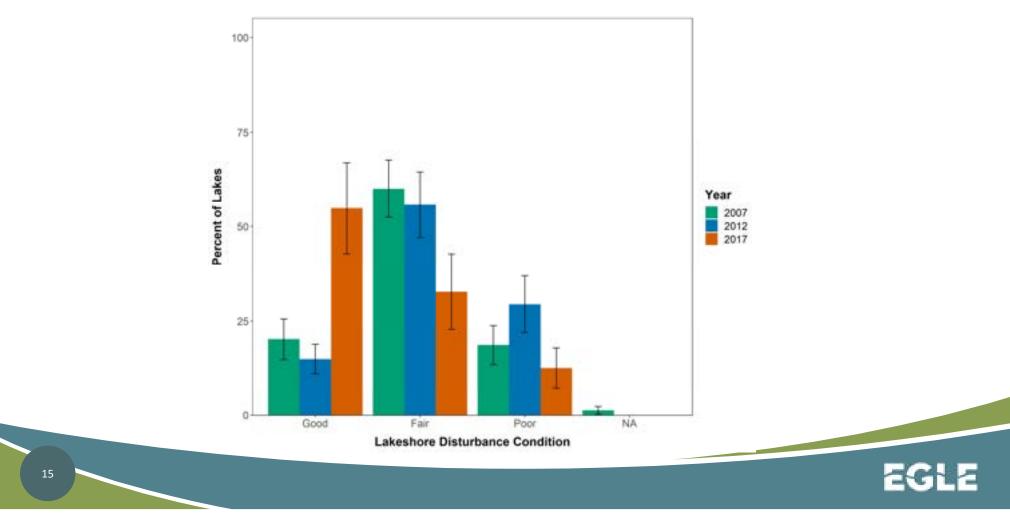




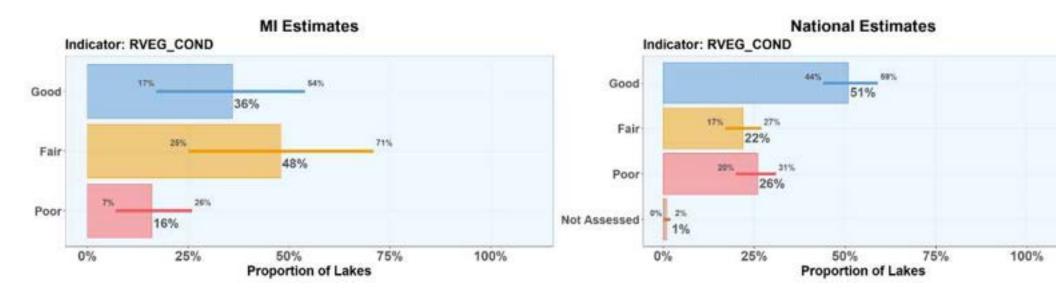
2017 Lakeshore Conditions- Lakeshore Disturbance



MI Lakeshore Conditions- Lakeshore Disturbance

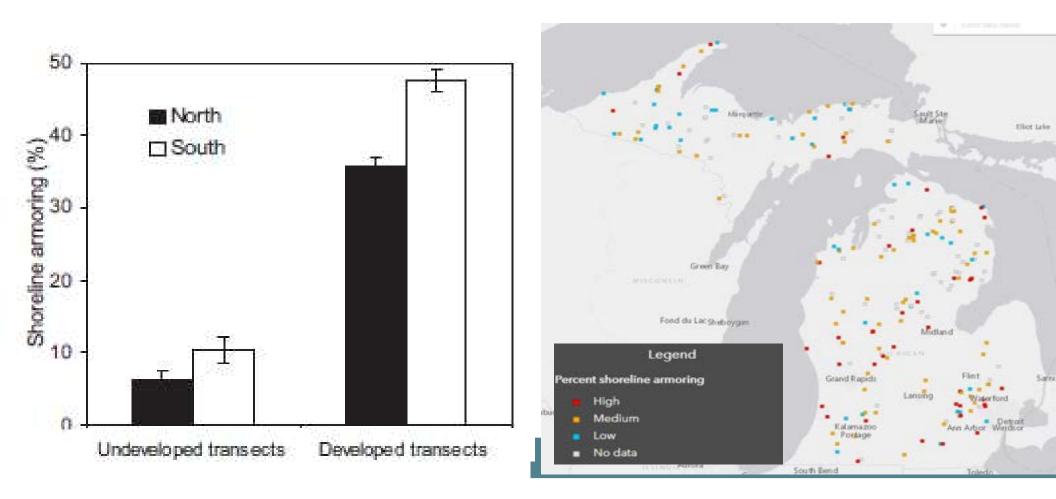


2017 Lakeshore Conditions-Riparian Vegetation

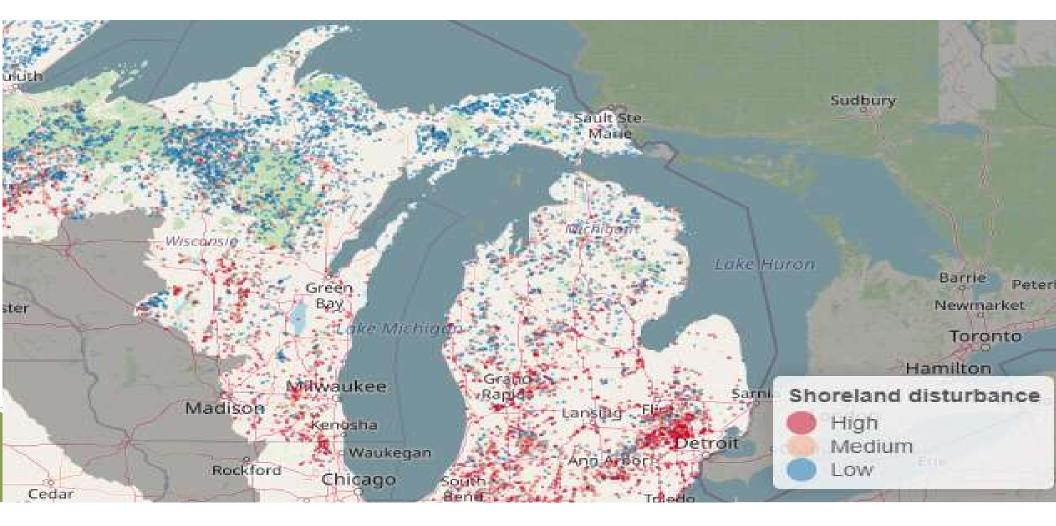




Shoreline armoring



Shoreline development statewide



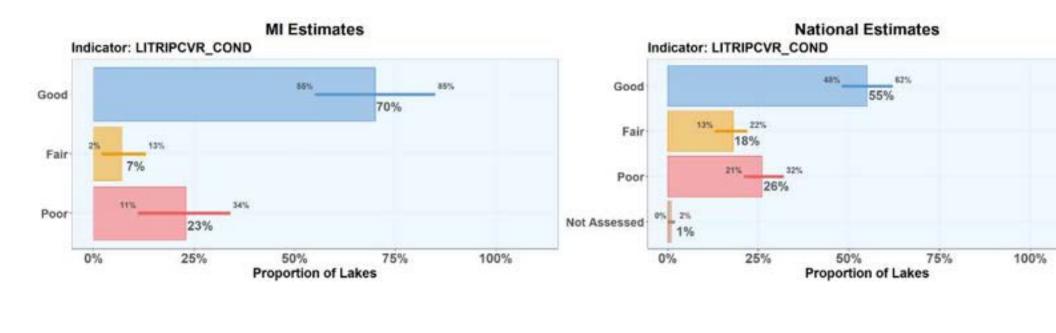
2017 NLA Littoral Indicators

Shallow Water	Lake Habitat
Habitat	Complexity
<section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></section-header>	Combines riparian vegetation cover and shallow water habitat indicators to estimate the amount and variety of all cover types at the water's edge (land and water) High complexity creates more ecological niches for macroinvertebrates and fish



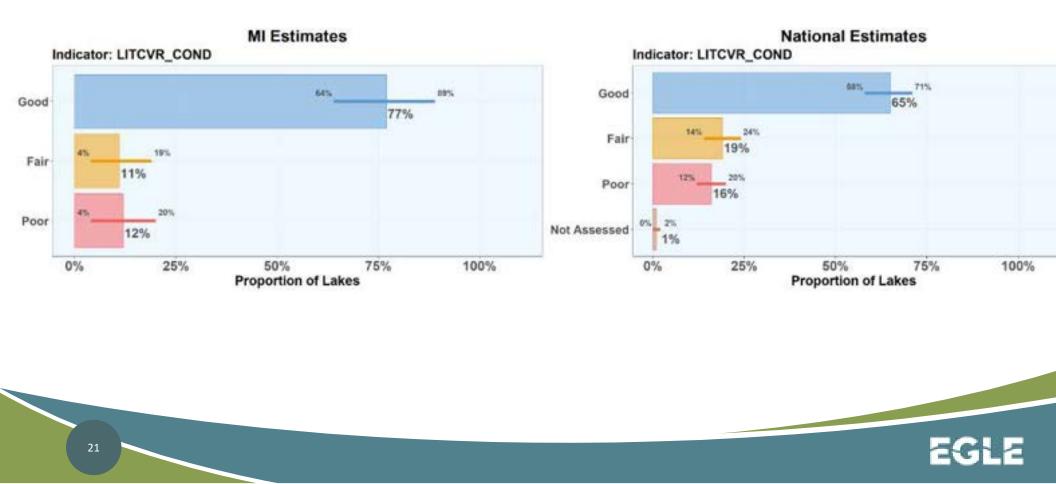


2017 Littoral Conditions- Lake Habitat Complexity

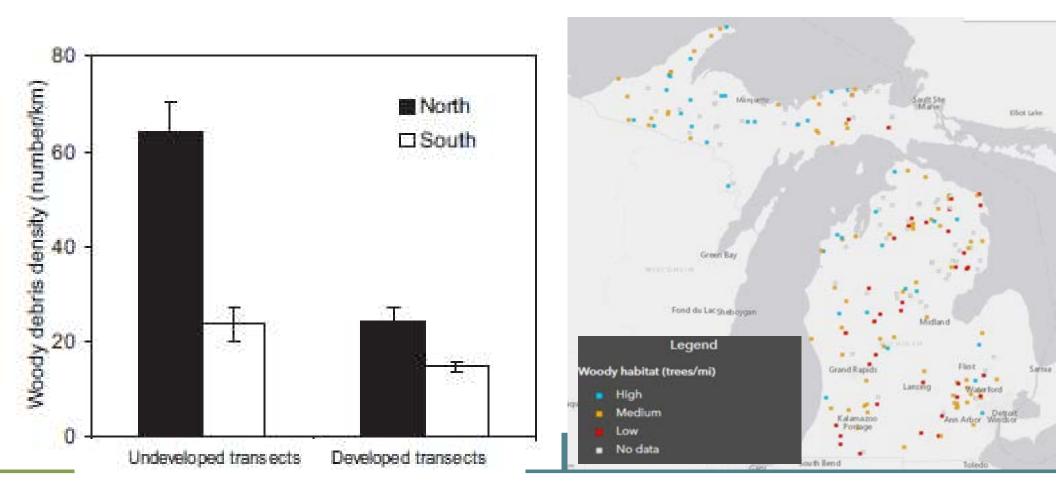


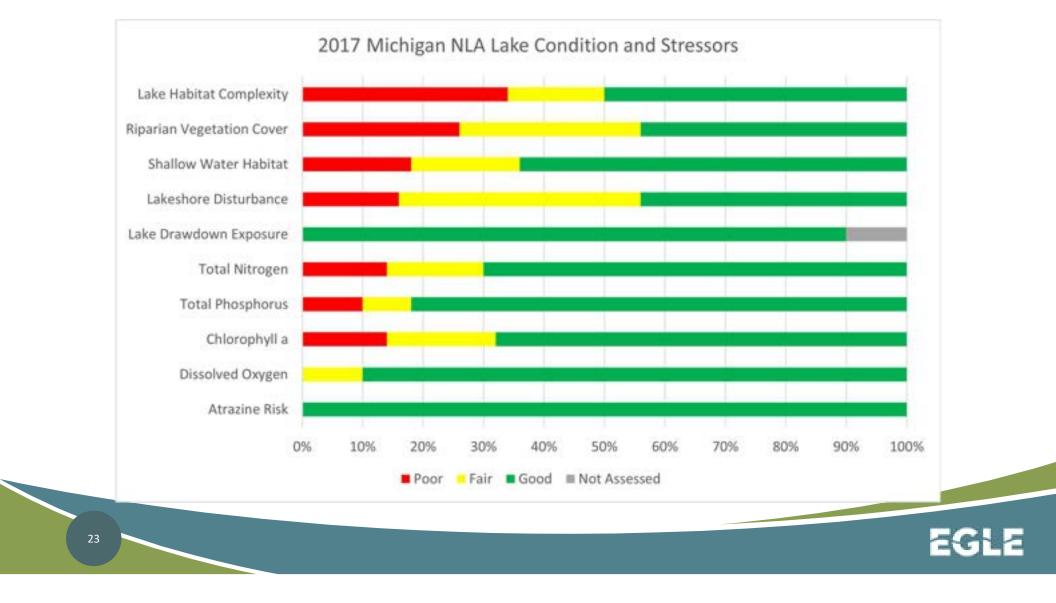


2017 Littoral Conditions-Shallow Water Habitat Condition



Woody habitat





Extremes (all poor or all good)



2 lakes all "Poor"

9 lakes all "Good"



Most Lakes NOT all poor or all good

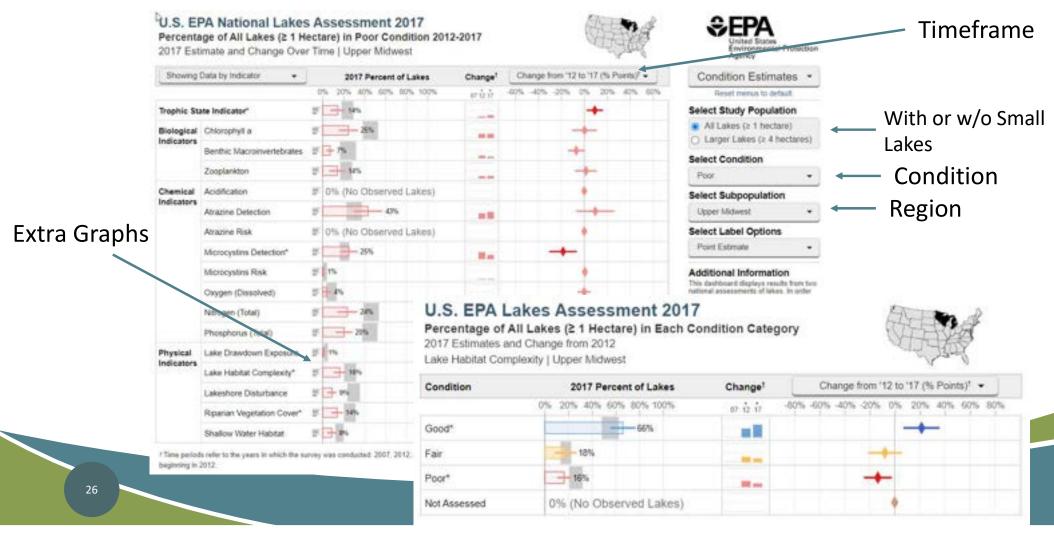


Fair, Fair, Fair, Poor

Fair, Fair, Good, Poor



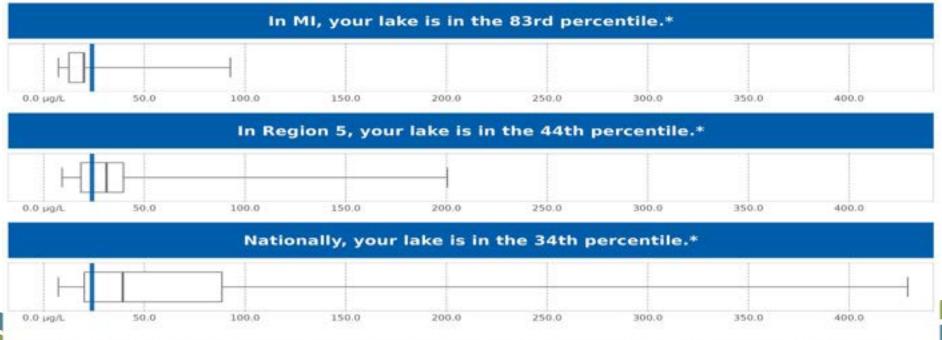
Data Dashboard https://nationallakesassessment.epa.gov/



https://www.epa.gov/national-aquatic-resource-surveys/nla

How Does Your Lake Compare to Other U.S. Lakes?

You reported that your lake in Michigan (MI) had an observed value of 24.0 µg/L for Total Phosphorus in 2022. The graphs below show how your lake ranks at the state, regional and national levels compared to representative data collected by the U.S. National Lakes Assessment in 2017. For Total Phosphorus, a lower percentile ranking is generally preferable.



*IMPORTANT: These population estimates are based on a weighted analysis of lake data from the U.S. EPA's 2017 U.S. National Lakes Assessment (NLA). Total Phosphorus was measured once at an open water location from May to October 2017. Sampled lakes were selected using a statistically representative approach that balances lake size with their distribution across the continental U.S. Results shown are weighted based on those factors. Percentiles are rounded to the nearest whole number. Estimated max. margin of error for MI percentile Michigan Department of **Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy**

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