




Lake Lawrence Cyanobacteria Management Plan

 July 25, 2024; 6:30-8:30 pm

 Lake Lawrence Community Club



THURSTON COUNTY
WASHINGTON

SINCE 1852



Agenda



- 1 Project Overview
- 2 Lake and Watershed Monitoring Plan
- 3 Lake Cyanobacteria Management Plan
- 4 Schedule Overview
- 5 Questions and Discussion

Project Goals and Objectives

Project Goal

Develop a comprehensive, science-based plan to guide public and private investment for the benefit of human recreation and environmental health in Lake Lawrence.

Project Goals and Objectives

Project Objectives

- Develop management goals
- Evaluate current conditions and causes of impaired human and ecological uses.
- Identify actions (e.g., projects, policies) to support achieving management goals.

Scope of this Plan

The Plan focuses on Surface Water Quality

The Plan does not focus on...

- Fisheries
- Aquatic Plants
- Drinking/Ground Water Quality
- Flooding

We will consider co-benefits/consequences of surface water quality management strategies for those endpoints.



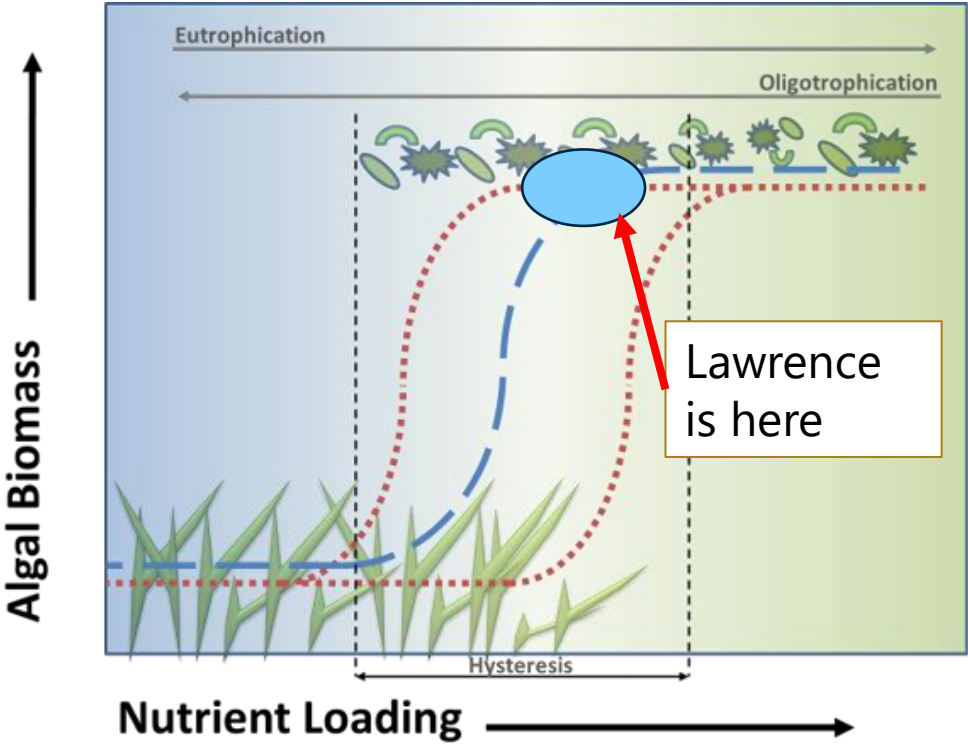


Lake Eutrophication:

nutrient-induced increase in algae productivity and biomass

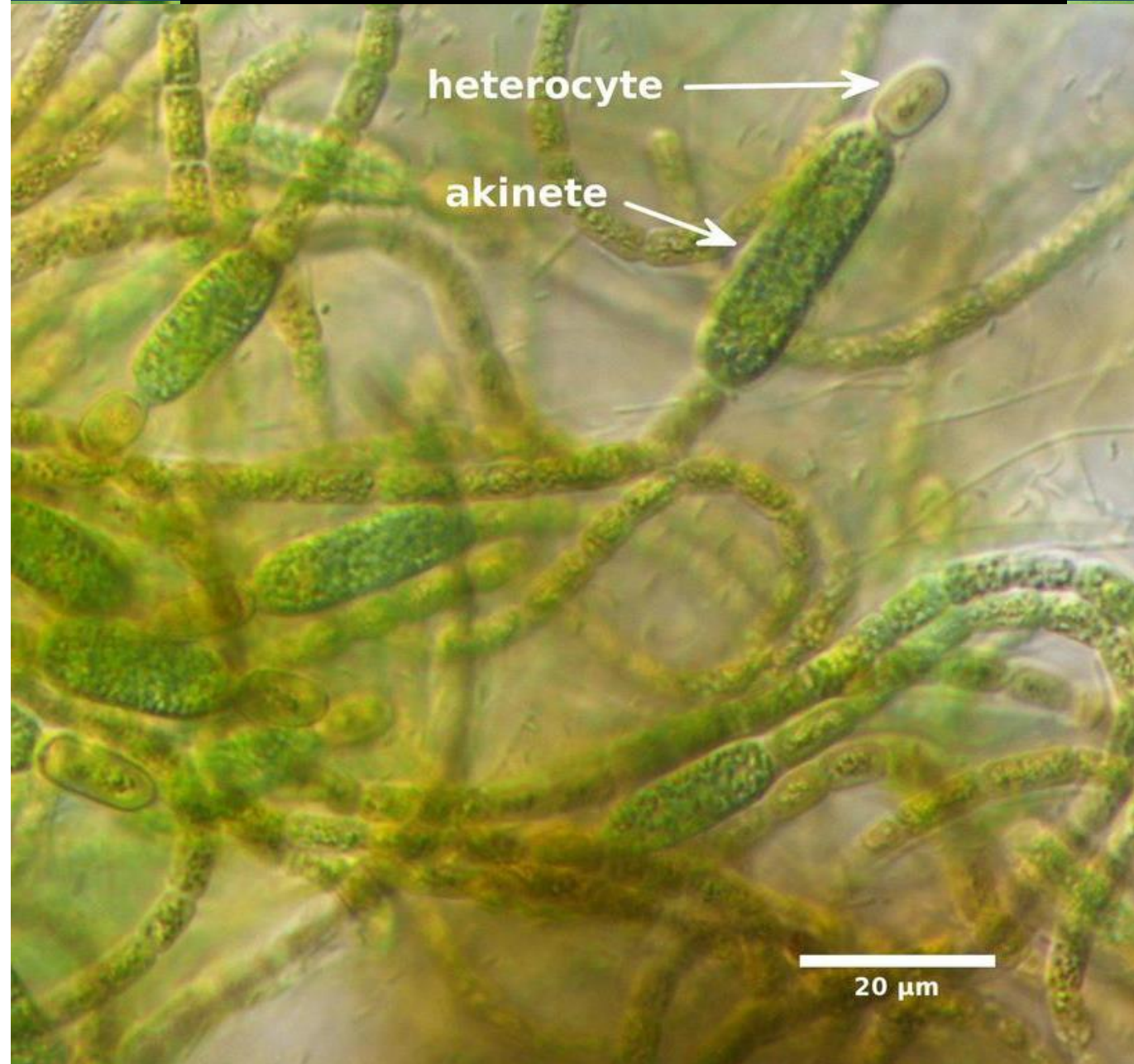


Nutrients



Cyanobacteria Competitive Advantages

- Vertical migration
- Phosphorus hoarding (luxury uptake)
- Non-preferred food for grazers
- Some can fix nitrogen gas
- Lower energy needs – can grow under lower light conditions



Lake Trophic State

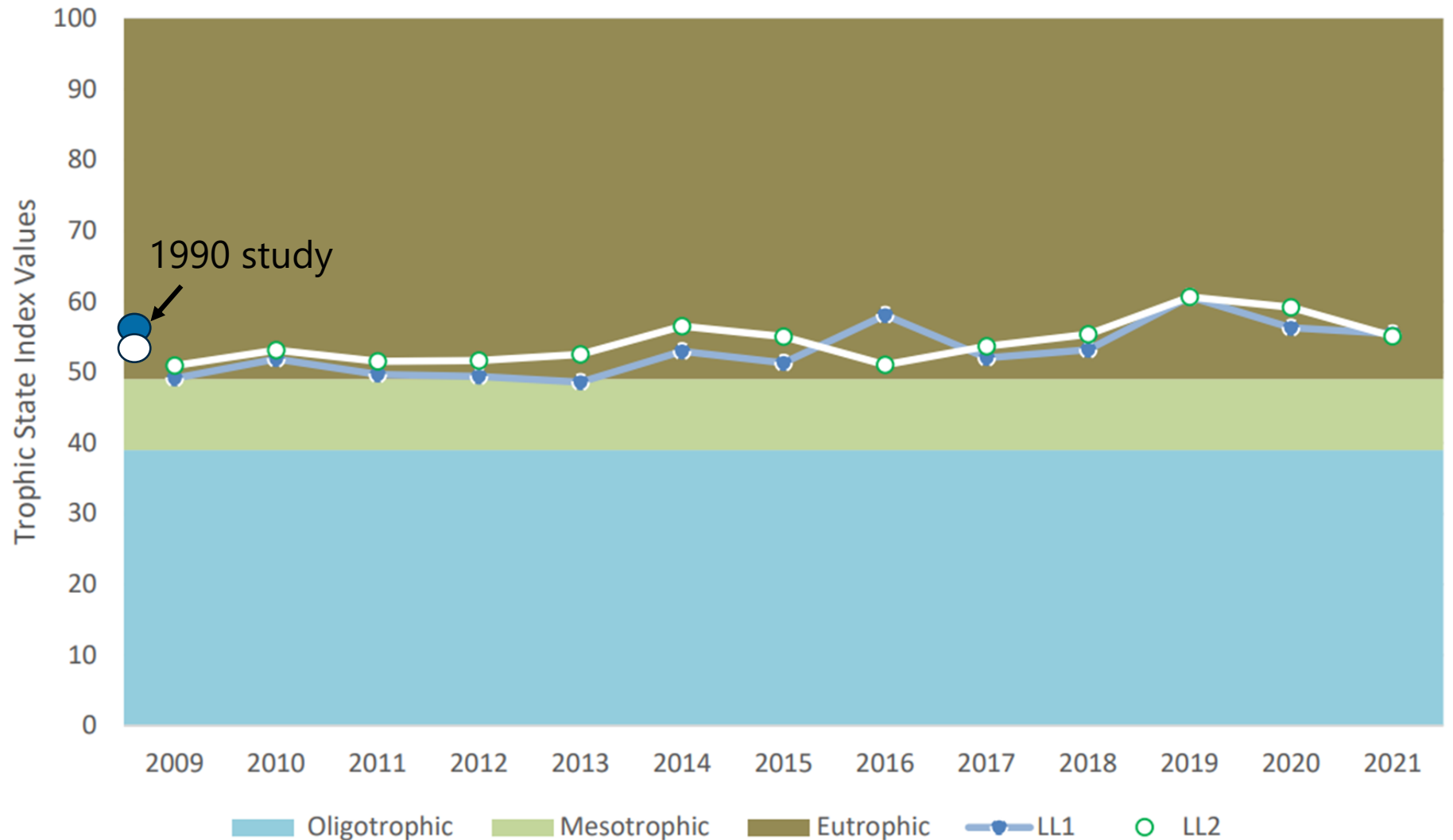
Classes

- Oligotrophic
- Mesotrophic
- Eutrophic

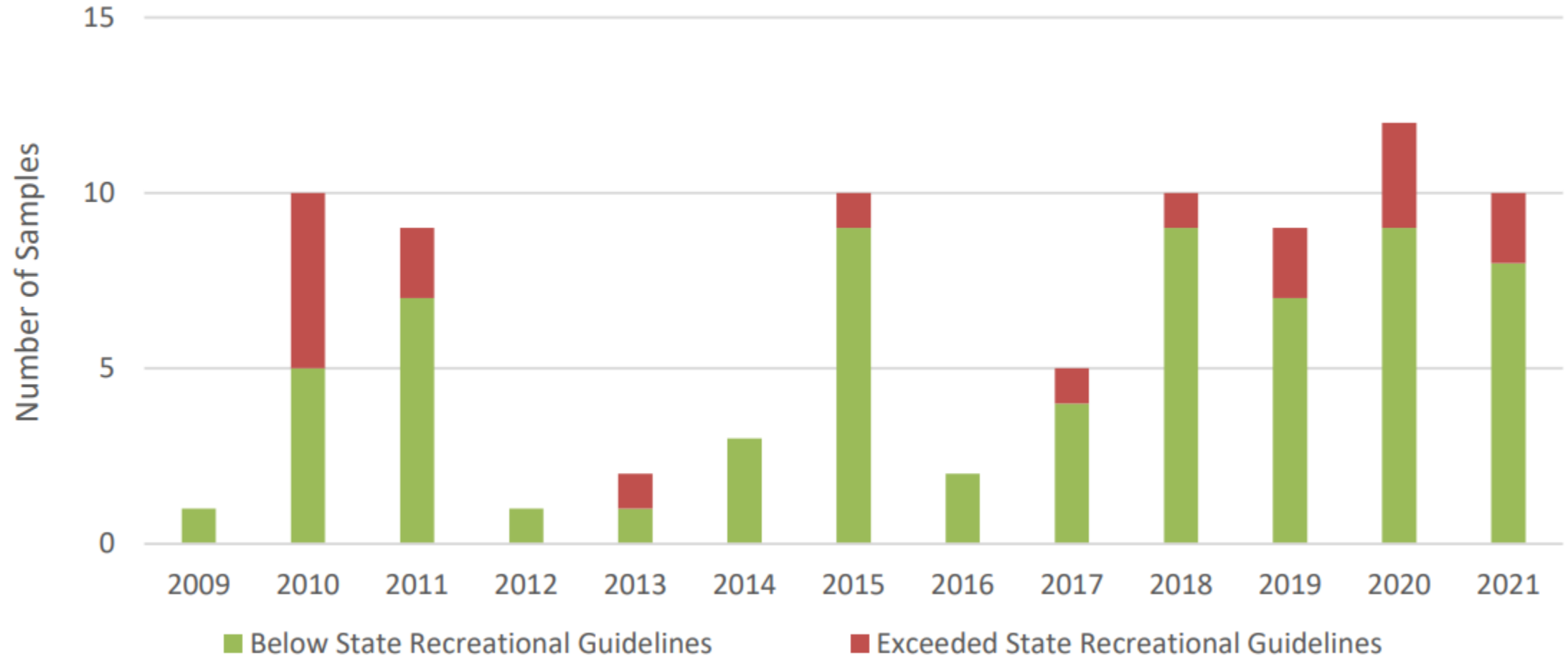
Indices

- Total Phosphorus
- Chlorophyll-a
- Secchi Depth

Lake Lawrence Annual Trophic Classes



Lake Lawrence Algae Samples



Lake Lawrence – A History

Pre-Colonization

- Inhabited by Cowlitz, Nisqually, and Cayuse, Umatilla, & Walla Walla peoples

1873

- First survey of the lake
- 25-30 settlers
- "Kandel Lake"

1880s-1890s

- Renamed to "Lake Lawrence"
- Two small sawmills along the lakeshore
- Sawdust and wood waste discarded in lake

1908-1928

- Lake used as a reservoir for Tumwater Power Plant
- Deschutes River diverted into lake
- Lake outlet dammed; lake level raised

1920s-1940s

- Edwards Resort popular for recreation
- Lake became fishing destination

1951

- WDFW started rotenone treatments lake to remove bass, perch, etc.
- WDFW started rainbow trout stocking

1960s-1970s

- 1960's- Shoreline and watershed was subdivided and became residential
- Lee Edwards dug canal around 5-acre lot to form "Goat Island"
- Edwards Resort closed in 1973, property divided to private homes and LL Community Club

1980s

- WDFW stopped removing bass
- **LMD formed in 1986!**

1990s-2000s

- KCM study 1990-1991
- Dredge & design report, 1995
- IAVMP, 2004
- LLCC + WDFW raised rainbows in net pens





Department of Public Works

THIS IS AN EXTRACT OF KEY PORTIONS OF THE PHASE I RESTORATION ANALYSIS THAT IS OVER 400 PAGES AND WE DO NOT HAVE A DIGITAL COPY OF THE REPORT.

Lake Lawrence Phase I Restoration Analysis

Final Report
December 1991



KCM

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.
1917 First Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101-1027

in association with
HART CROWSER
HERRERA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
WATER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
AQUATIC RESEARCH, INC.



Funding assistance provided through the
Centennial Clean Water Fund Program (CCWF)

KCM Findings

1

Lake Lawrence is eutrophic, and algae is dominated by cyanobacteria

2

Water enters the lake via groundwater and precipitation. There are no perennial tributaries.

3

Lake Lawrence is stratified from April through October and is hypoxic near the bottom.

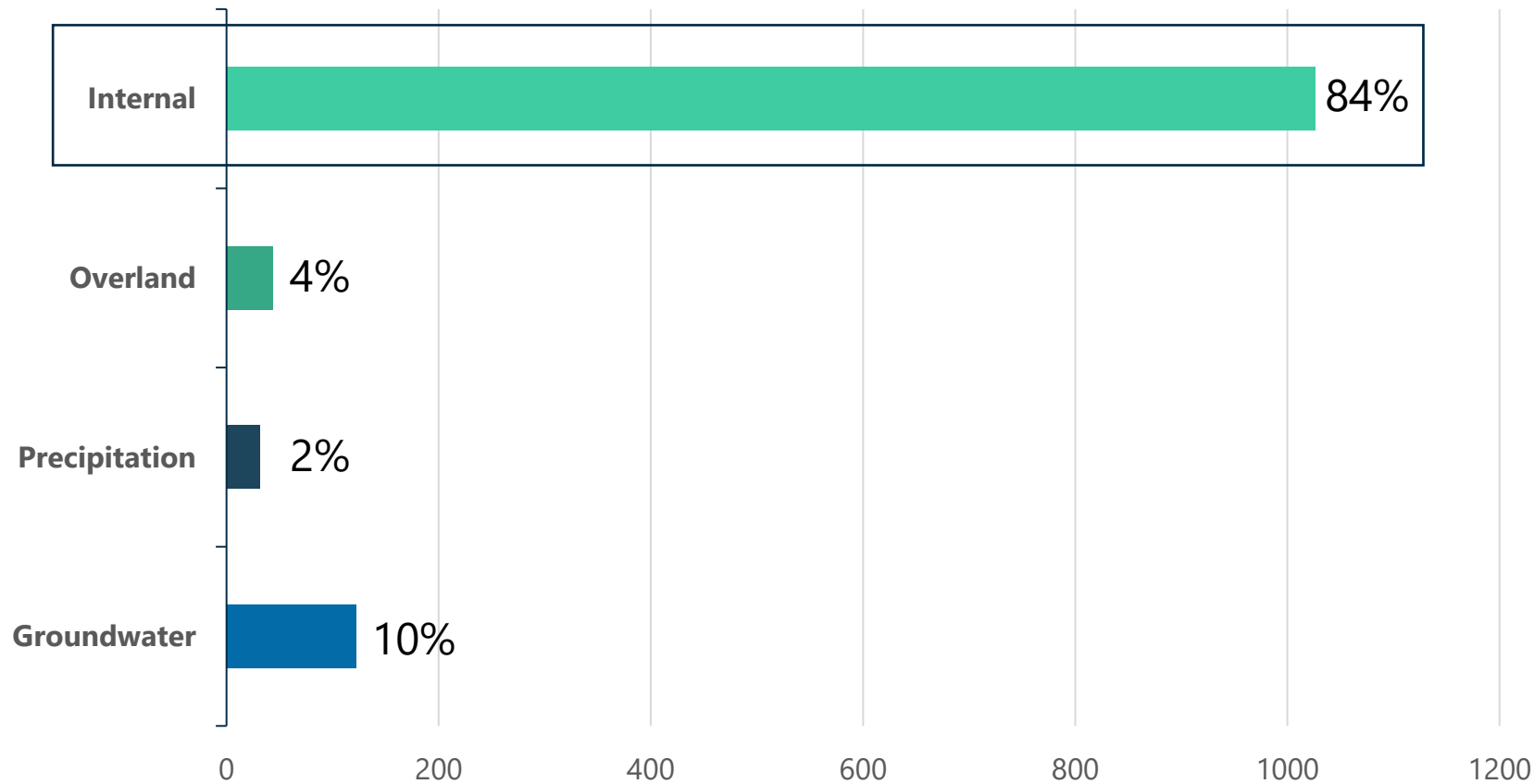
4

Phosphorus comes from lake sediment release (84%) and naturally enriched groundwater (10%). Release is more pronounced in the east basin.

5

Algae are limited primarily by phosphorus, especially in the west basin.

Phosphorus Load (kg) (KCM 1991)



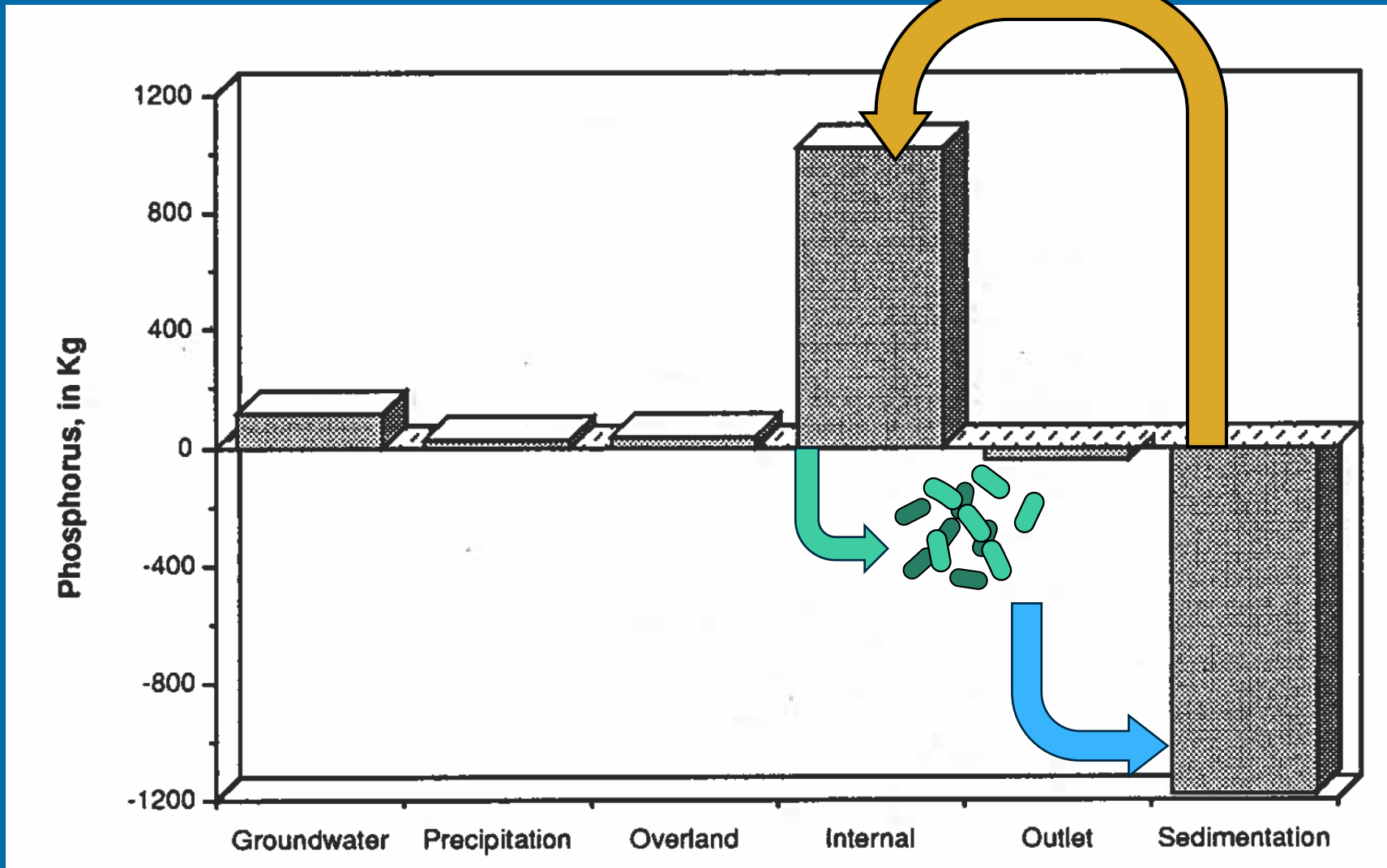


Figure 7-3
PHOSPHORUS LOADING AND LOSSES
BY CATEGORY DURING 1990

Potential Phosphorus Sources (KCM 1991)

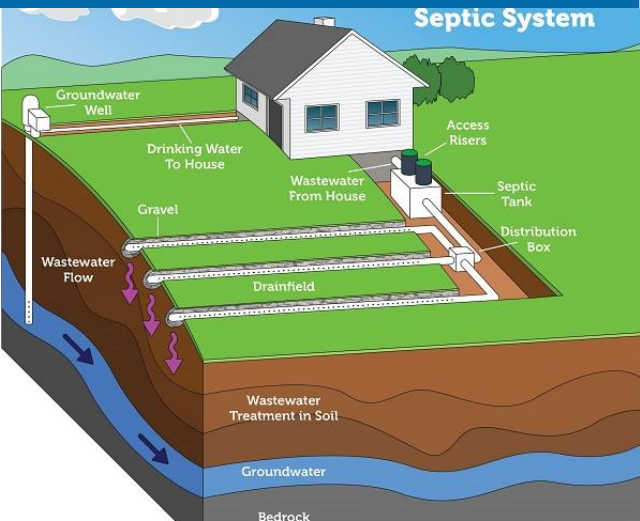
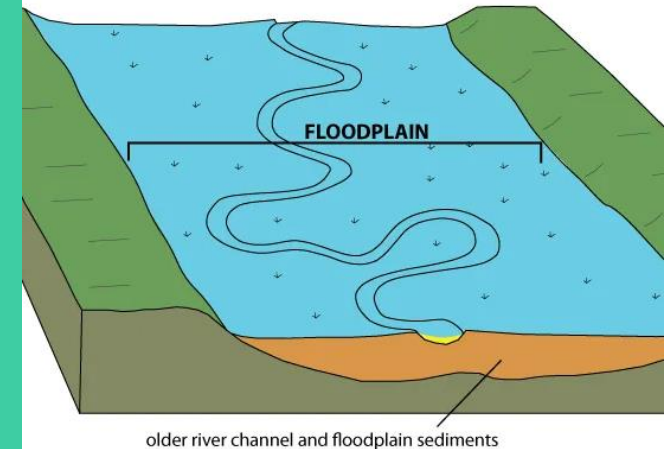
On-Site Septic Systems
>80% on highly permeable soils



Shoreline Runoff

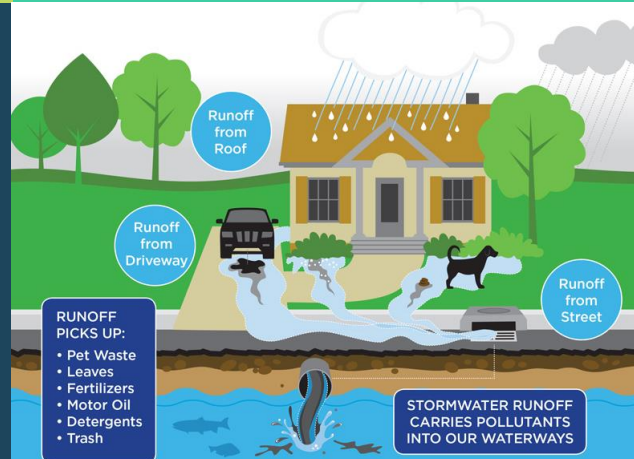
Fertilizers, pesticides, etc. from residences and recreational facilities

FLOOD CONDITIONS



Legacy Farming
& Logging

Historical inputs from dairy farms, chicken farms, logging/milling (slabs & sawdust)

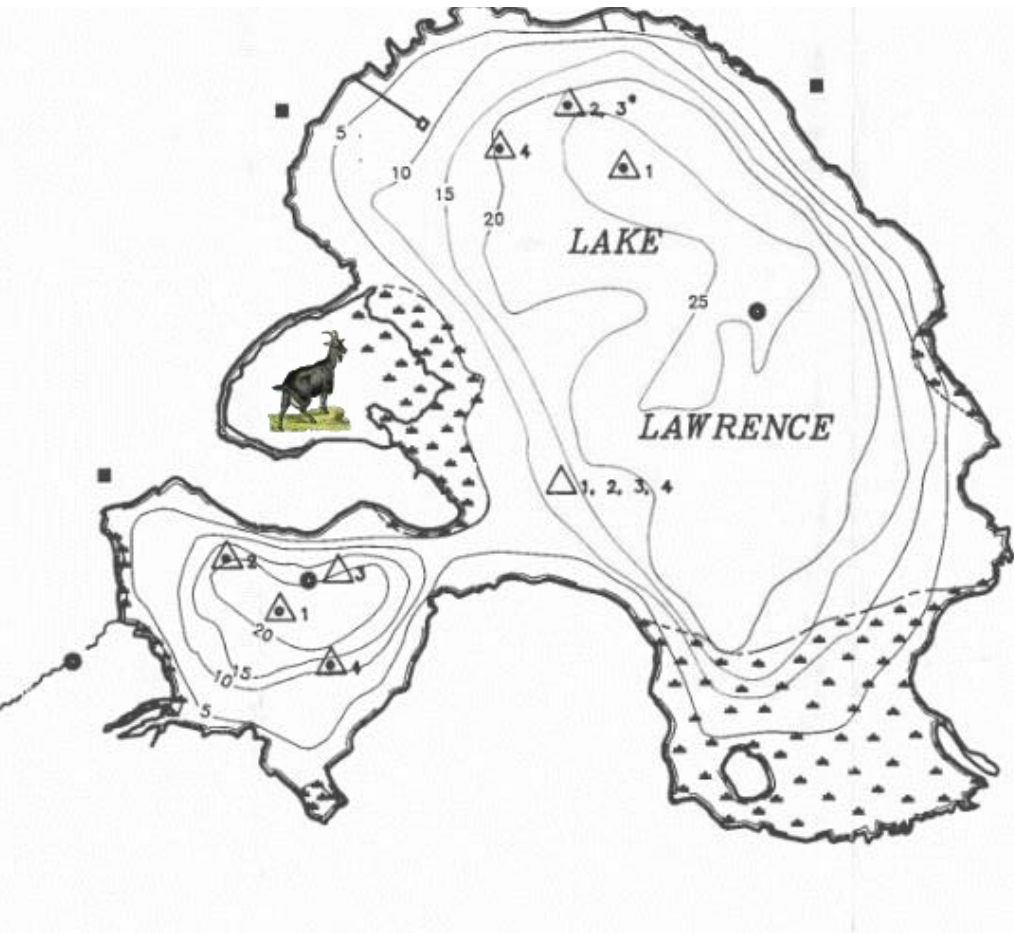


Deschutes River Flooding & Sedimentation

Diversion dam allowed river sediment to settle in the lake & lake levels to rise (inundate shores) for >20 years

Inputs from historical river flooding into lake

KCM Recommendations



1

Dredging in both basins*
Prohibitively high cost (\$250M in 2022 USD)

2

Harvesting of aquatic plants

3

Sediment covers & grass carp for
additional aquatic plant control,
as desired

4

Watershed pollution control
(education, treatment, BMPs)

*Other measures (e.g., alum treatment) were estimated to be less effective at meeting lake use goals and would not last as long.



What Are We Going to Do?

Water Quality Monitoring Goals

- 1. What are the current water quality conditions and plankton dynamics in Lake Lawrence?***
- 2. Have the water and phosphorus budgets changed since 1990? (particularly sediment release)***

Water Quality Monitoring **Draft** Plan

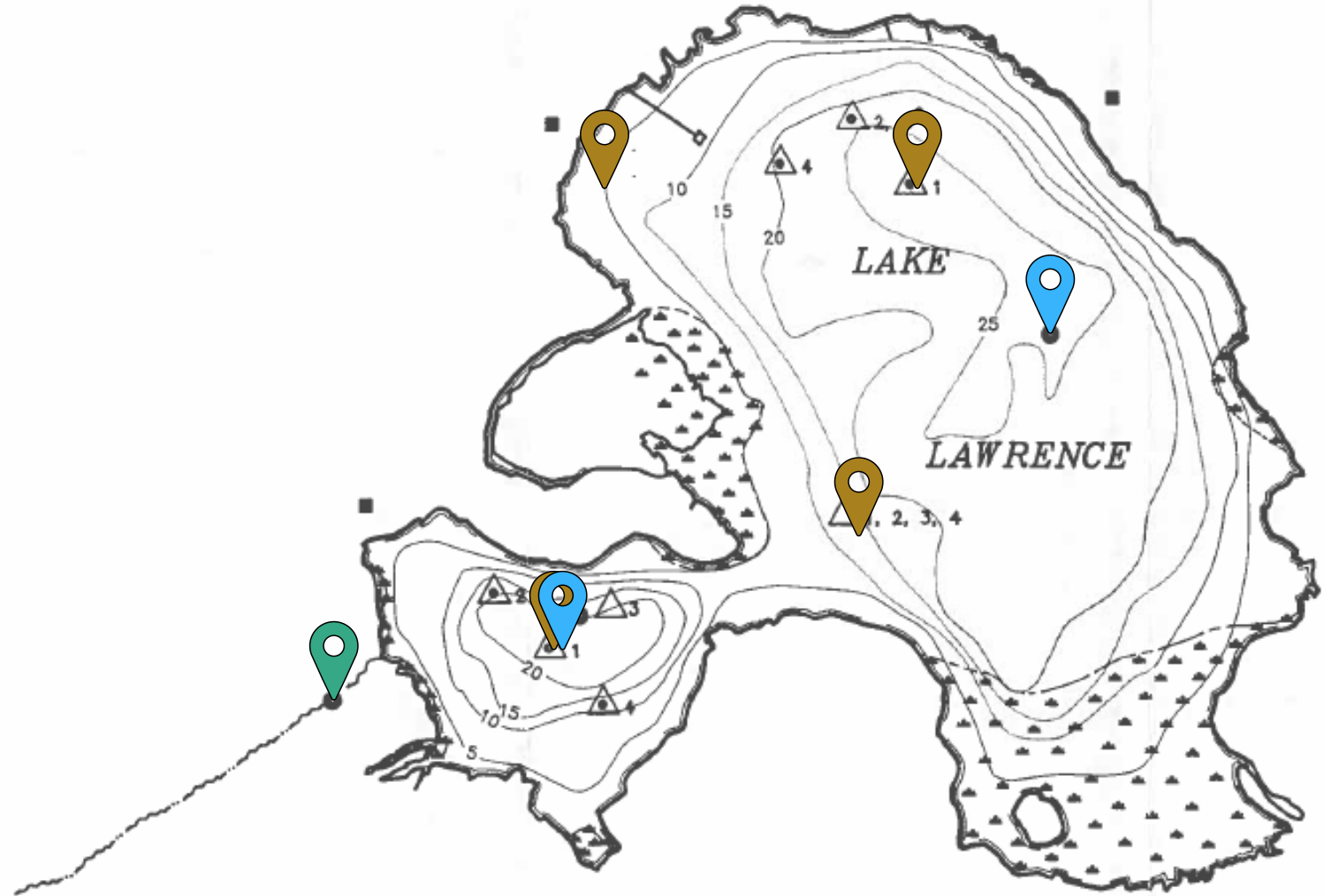
- 1. Revisit KCM (1991) Monitoring Sites or similar**
- 2. Lake water quality monitoring, in both basins, October 2024-October 2025**
 - Profiles (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity)
 - Total and dissolved Phosphorus and Nitrogen at lake surface and bottom
 - Chlorophyll-a at lake surface
 - Algae ID at lake surface
 - Lake use observations (swimmers, anglers, waterfowl)
- 3. Lake level monitoring**
- 4. Lake inlet + outlet monitoring Oct 2024-Oct 2025**
 - Total Phosphorus
 - Discharge
- 5. Lake sediment sampling Sept 2024**
 - Phosphorus fractions, iron, solids

Have a boat? Willing to volunteer it?
Let us know!



LEGEND

- WATER QUALITY STATIONS
 - △ QUARTERLY PHYTOPLANKTON, ZOOPLANKTON, AND BENTHIC INVERTEBRATE STATIONS
 - △ QUARTERLY PHYTOPLANKTON, AND ZOOPLANKTON STATIONS
- QUARTERLY SAMPLING SITES
- 1 = 5/2/90
 - 2 = 6/28/90
 - 3 = 10/3/90
 - 4 = 12/11/90
- * = QUARTER NOT TESTED FOR BENTHIC INVERTEBRATES
- RAIN GAGES



Or similar

Water Quality Monitoring Plan

What will this tell us?

- *Have there been any substantial changes in water quality in the lake or watershed?*
- *Has the internal phosphorus load changed?*
- *Which management methods are likely to be effective?*
- *Where are further investments necessary?*

A satellite map showing a large lake in the upper left quadrant. The lake is surrounded by a mix of green forested areas and brown agricultural fields. Several roads are visible and labeled: 'Lawrence Lake Road Southeast' runs vertically along the eastern shore of the lake; 'Smith' is a road running vertically to the east of the lake; 'Neat Road Southeast' is a road running diagonally in the lower right; and 'Lake Road Southeast' is a road running diagonally in the lower center. The lake itself has a prominent greenish tint, indicating cyanobacteria blooms. A dark blue semi-transparent box is overlaid on the lower right portion of the map, containing the title text.

Lake Cyanobacteria Management Plan

9/22/2023 Sentinel-2

Lake Cyanobacteria Management Plan

Near- and long-term actions to manage water quality in line with identified goals and objectives.

Watershed Management Strategies

1. OSS Inspections, repair, replacement
2. Pollution reduction (e.g., pet waste, fertilizers)
3. Agricultural and forestry BMPs (erosion control)

Your **SEPTIC SYSTEM** affects your lake

Don't let your septic system spoil your lake.

Schedule routine inspections.



Make Clear Choices for Your Lake

Your **PET'S WASTE** affects your lake

If it's in your yard, it's in your lake.

Scoop pet waste, bag it and place it in the trash.



Healthy shorelines attract beneficial wildlife

Watch your shoreline come alive



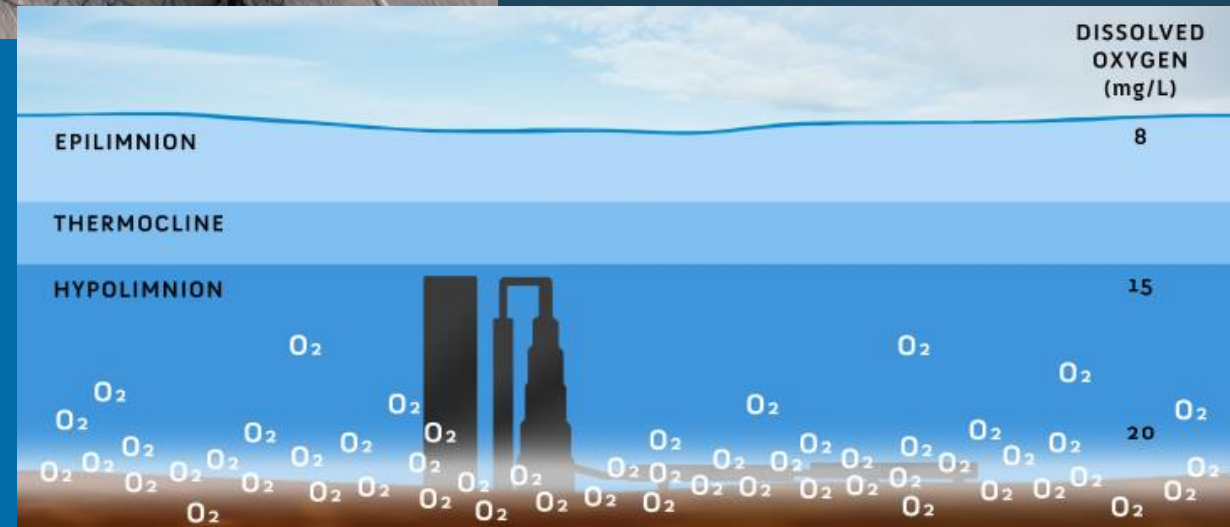
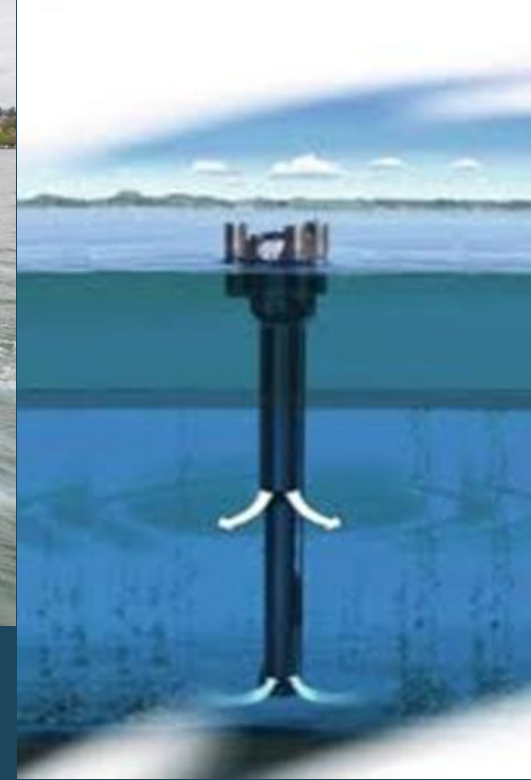
Your **LAWN CARE** affects your lake

Have a beautiful lawn the natural way . . .



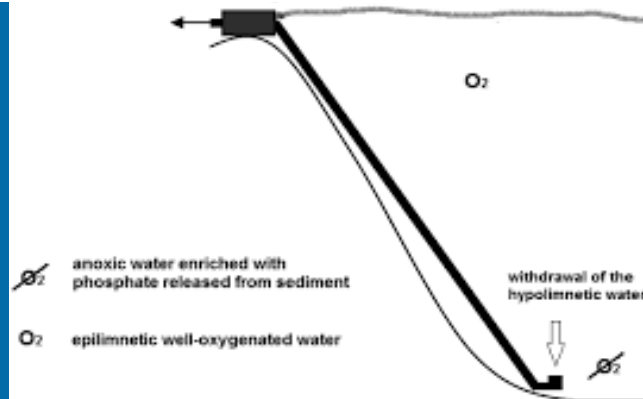
In-lake Management Strategies

1. Phosphorus Inactivation
 - Alum
 - Lanthanum
2. Hypolimnetic oxygenation
3. Biomanipulation
 - Fish removal
4. Lake Circulation
 - Surface or whole
 - Aeration



In-lake Management Strategies

5. Dilution/Flushing
6. Hypolimnetic withdrawal
7. Drawdown
8. ~~Dredging~~
9. Algaecides
10. Other Experimental Approaches:
 - Microbes/Enzymes
 - Barley Straw
 - Dye
 - Nanobubbler



Lake Cyanobacteria Management Plan

Plan Components:

1. Background Information

- Lake Lawrence and Watershed History
- Current Management Actions
- Current Water Quality Conditions

2. LCMP Goals, Objectives, and Success Measures

3. Monitoring Study Findings

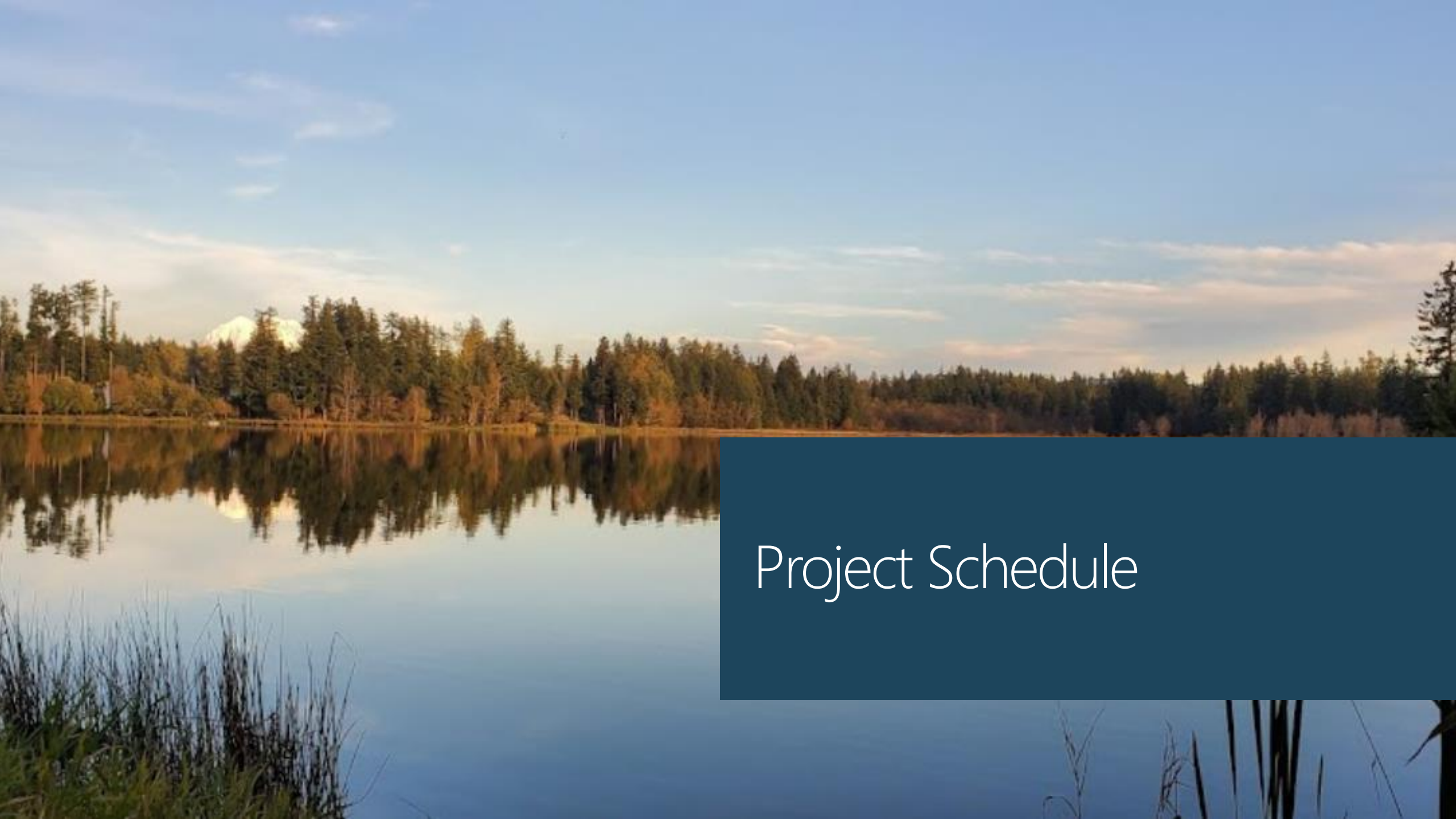
4. Water and Phosphorus Load Models

5. Recommended Management Actions and Sequencing *(including costs)*

6. Adaptive Management Framework

7. Appendices





Project Schedule

Project Schedule

Project Step	Action	Period
Lake and Watershed Monitoring	Develop Monitoring Plan (QAPP)	October 2024
	Public Meeting: Project Overview and Monitoring Plan	Today!
	Lake and Watershed Monitoring	Oct 2024 to Oct 2025
	LMDSC/TC Meeting: Monitoring Update with LMDSC	May 2025
Lake Cyanobacteria Management Plan	LMDSC/TC Meeting: P Budget Results, Potential Management Actions	December 2025
	Pre-Draft Plan for County & LMDSC review	March 2026
	Public Meeting: Present Draft Plan	April 2026
	Draft Plan for Ecology & Public review	April 2026
	Final Meeting: Present Final Plan	June 2026
	Deliver Final Plan	June 2026



Thank you!

Questions? Ready to Volunteer?



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