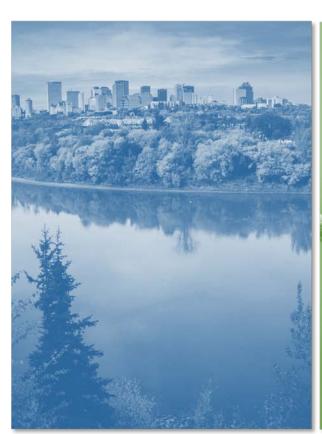
Tale of Two Lakes

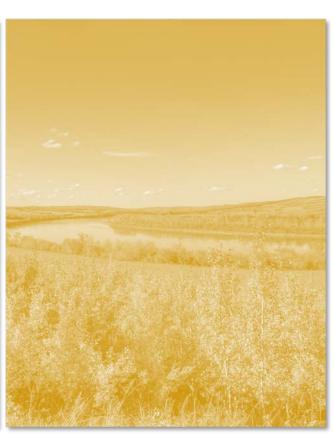
A comparison of Antler and Hubbles Lakes State of the Watershed Reports

Michelle Gordy, Ph.D., NSWA – Watershed Wednesdays









What is a State of the Watershed Report?



www.nswa.ab.ca

Gather information

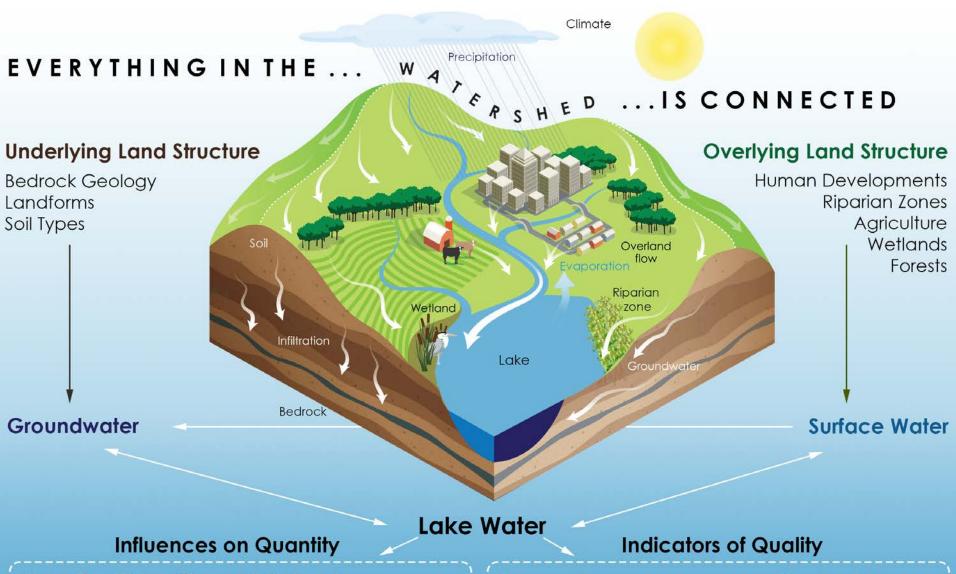
Summarize

Share

Plan

Take Action





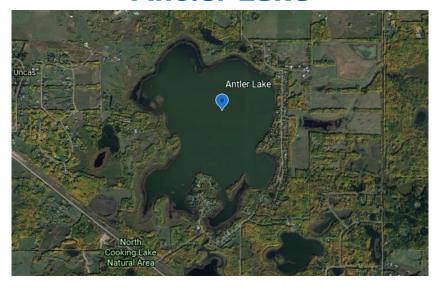
Water Flow Rates (Ground & Surface)
Water Sources (Surface, Ground, & Precipitation)
Water Loss & Use (Evaporation, Infiltration, & People)
Precipitation & Temperature (Climate)

Temperature pH Metals Nutrients

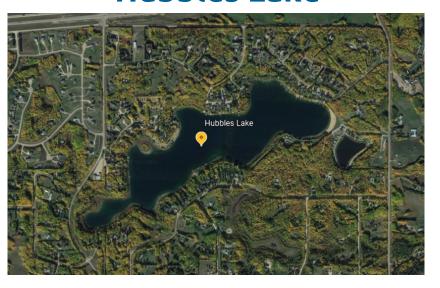
Dissolved Oxygen Ions Clarity Bacterial Community

A Tale of Two Lakes

Antler Lake

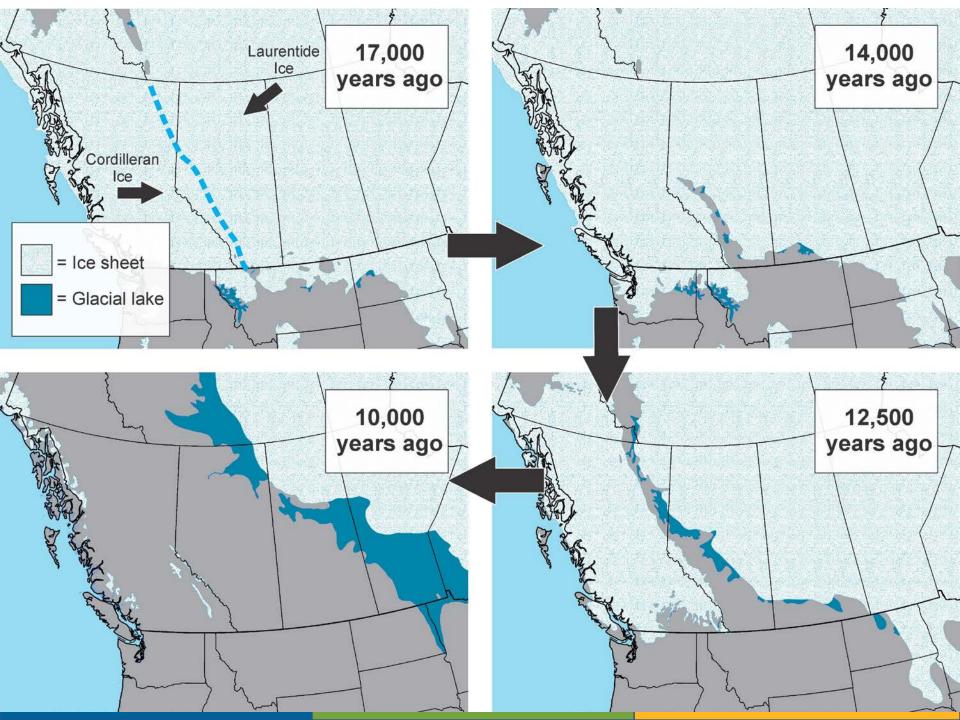


Hubbles Lake



Why these two?





Glacial Till



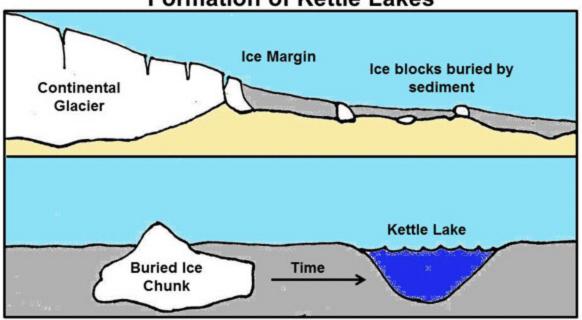
Medium textured



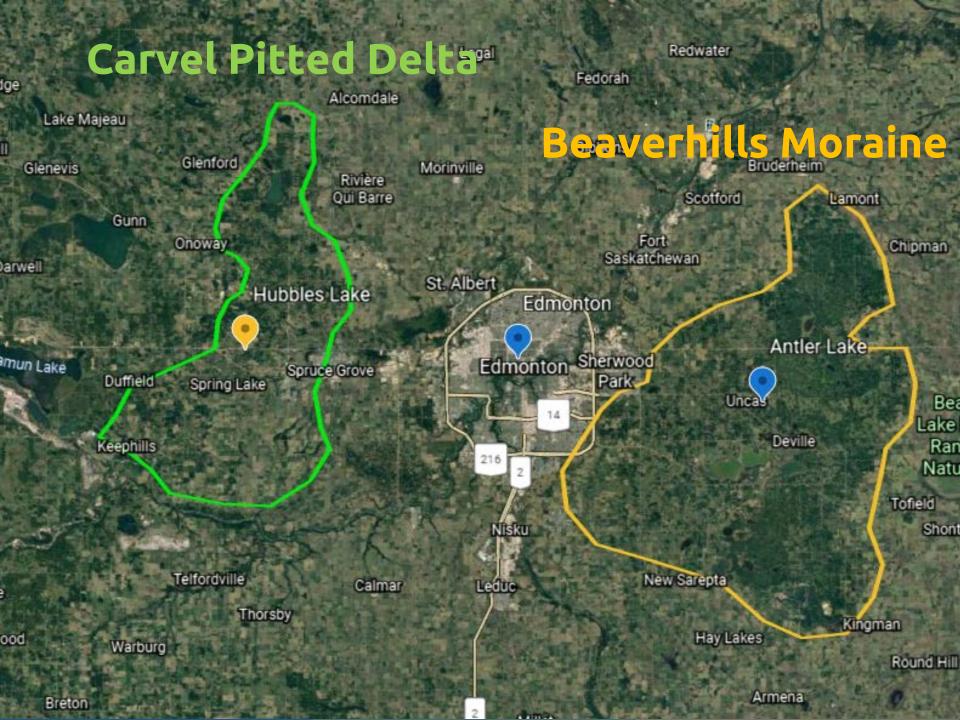
Stony



Formation of Kettle Lakes







2005 Natural Regions and Subregions of Alberta cothilis Natural Region Canadian Shield Natural Regio Karram Uolanda Parkland Natural Region **Footbills Parkland** Peace River Parkland Rocky Mountain Natural Region Grassland Natural Region Cry Mixedgram Foothilla Feegue Mondgrate

Area of Alberta: 662.583 km² Alberta's Parks and Protected Areas network

covers roughly 27,500 km² and includes nearly

500 sites. [i.e., 4% of total area of province]

Map 1: Natural Regions and Subregions of Alberta

> Central Mixedwood Dry Mixedecod Northern Misedwood

Lower Boreal Highlands

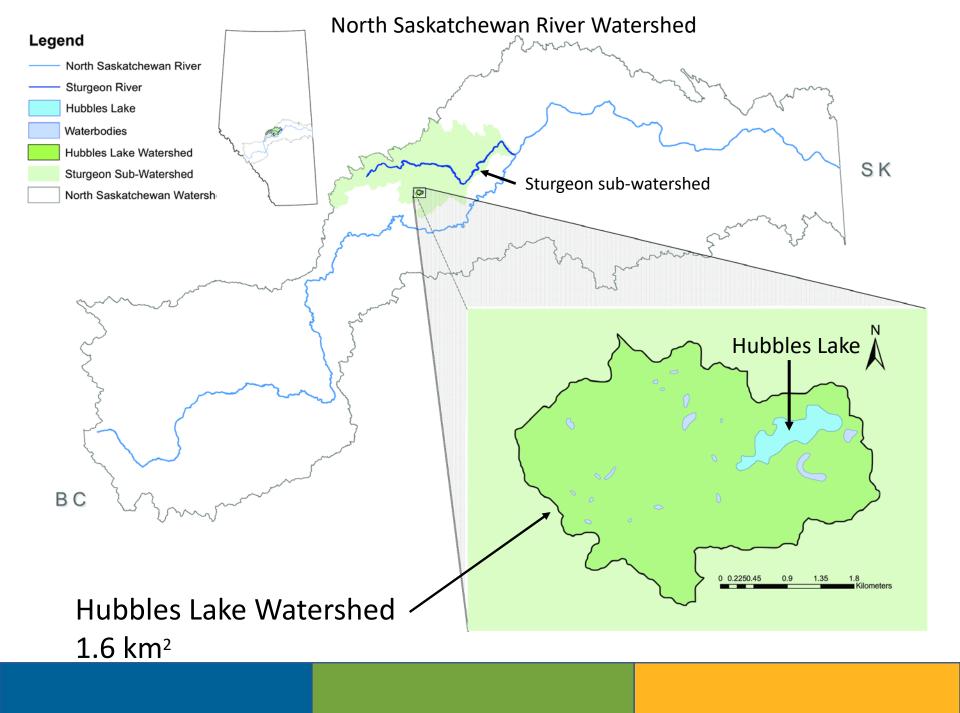
Upper Boreal Highlands

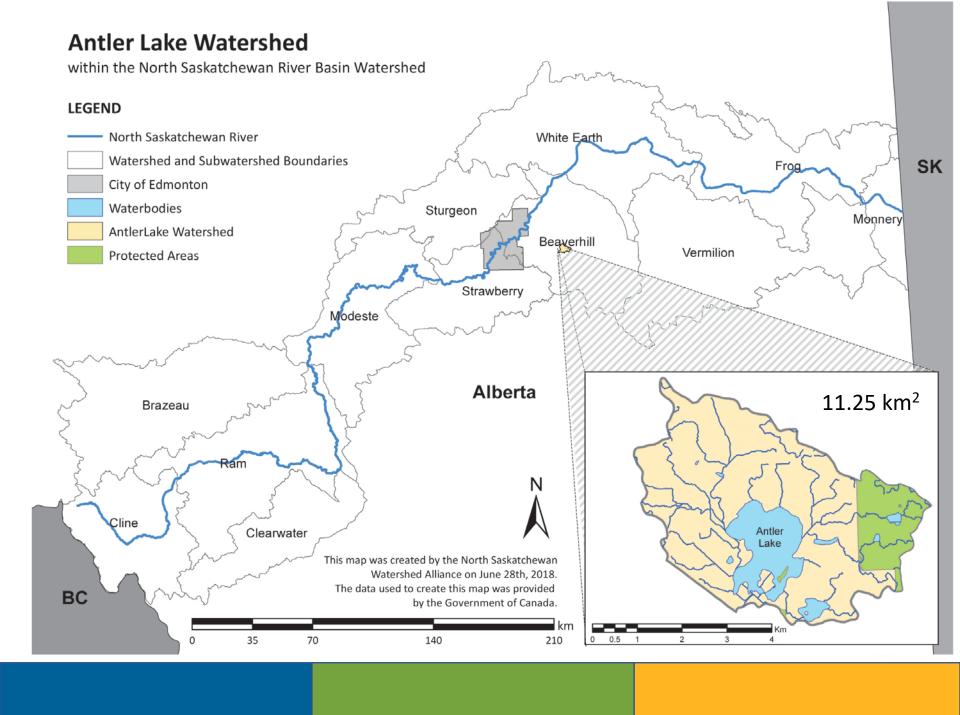
Athebiasca Plain

Both lakes lay within the **Dry Mixedwood Ecoregion**

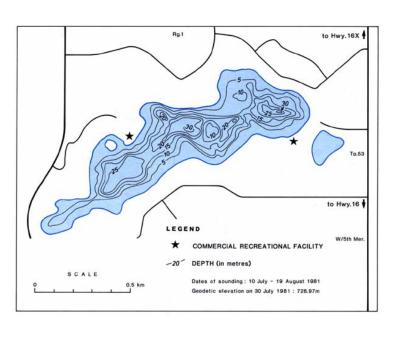
Defined by undulating plains, aspen dominated forests and fens

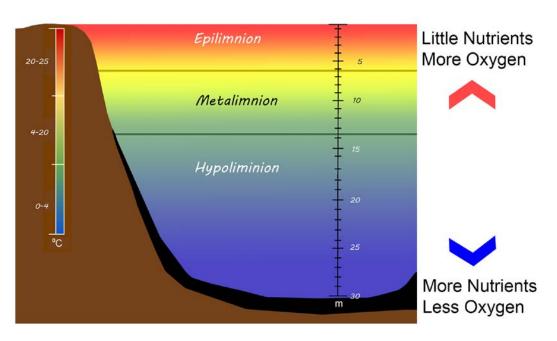






Hubbles Lake is Deep & Thermally Stratified within a Closed Basin

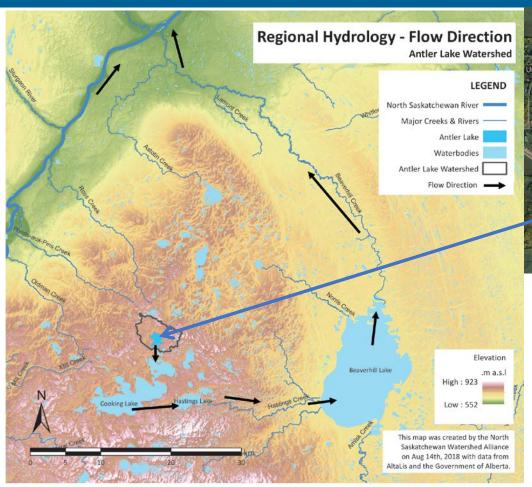


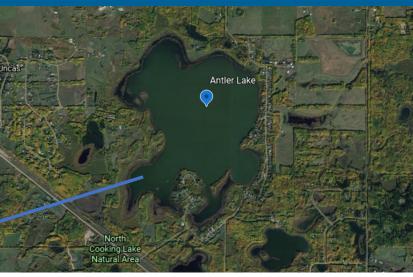


Four deep holes, 25-30 meters deep



Antler Lake is Shallow and Hydrologically Connected to Nearby Lakes

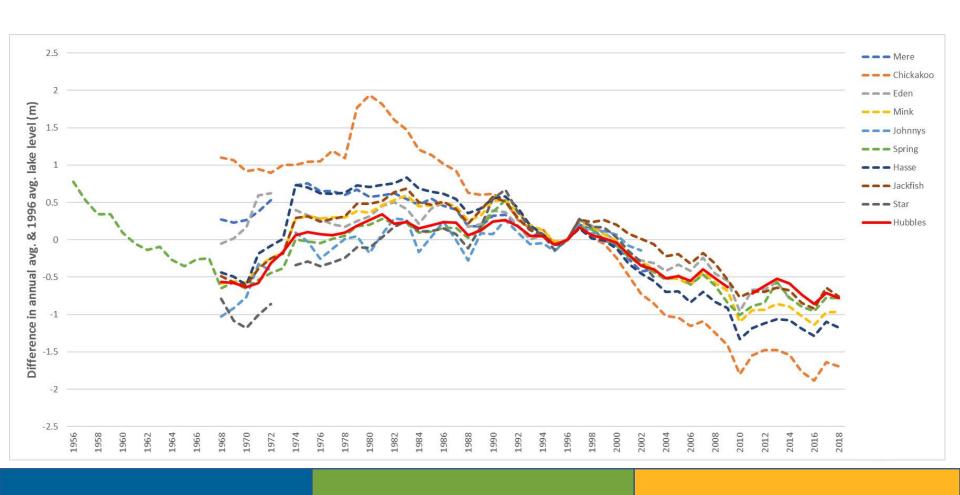


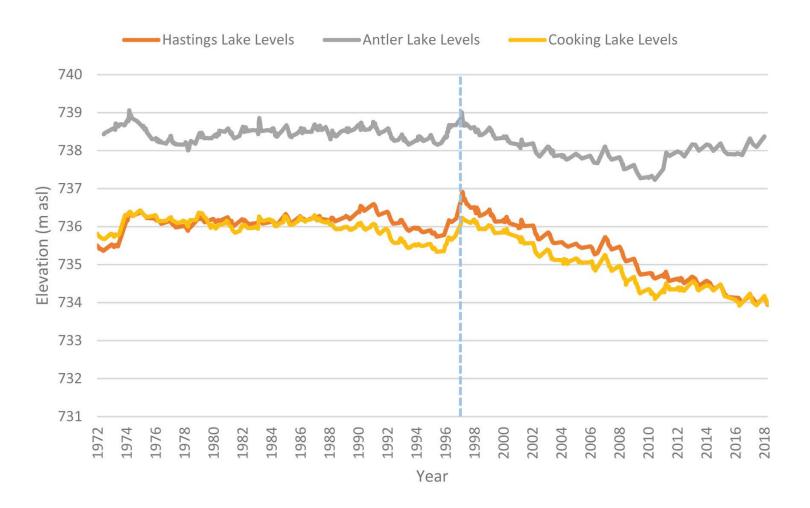


Max depth is 4.69 meters



Lake Levels are Declining







WATER BALANCE EQUATION

CHANGE IN LAKE WATER STORAGE

ΔS

= INPUTS - OUTPUTS

WATER INPUTS

Precipitation Input

Rain & snow falling directly on the lake

Surface Inflow

Inflow of water on the ground surface in the catchment or drainage area

Groundwater Inflow

Water entering the lake by buried channels and connections to aquifers



WATER OUTPUTS

Evaporation Losses

Evaporation from the lake surface area

Surface Outflow

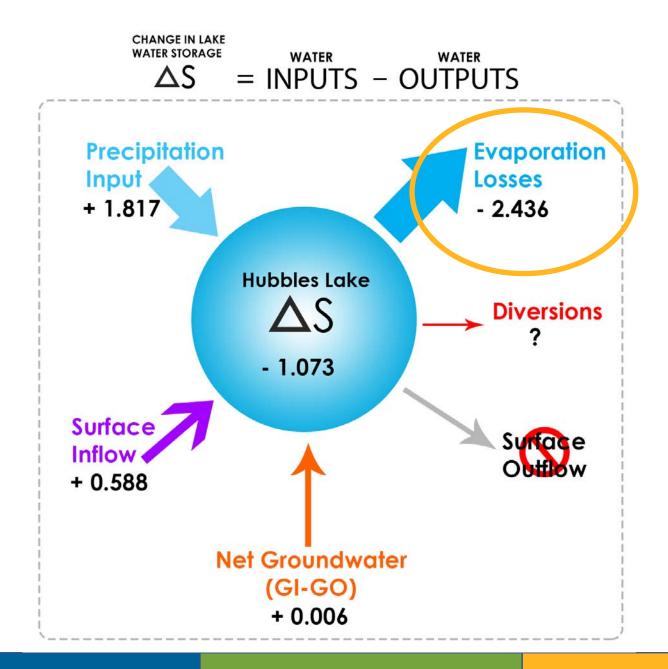
Water leaving the lake through channels

Groundwater Outflow

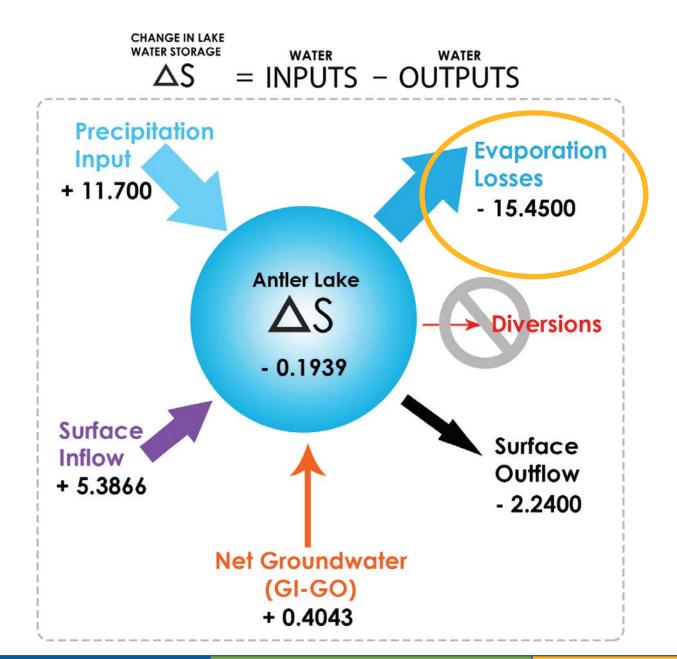
Water leaving the lake through the groundwater system

Diversions

Water diverted into (+) or out of (-) the lake due to human activity

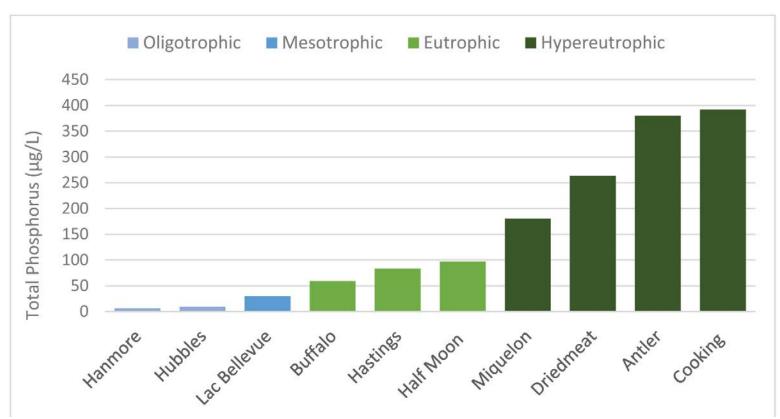




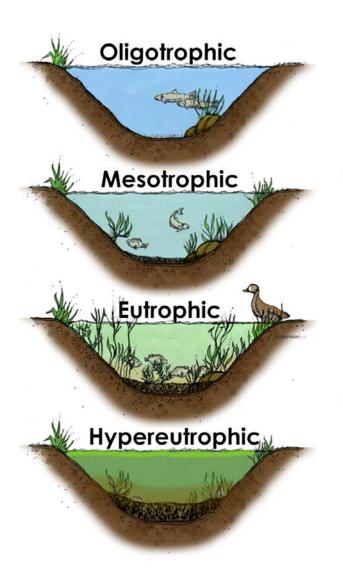




How does a net loss in water quantity affect these lakes?







HIGH clarity, LOW productivity



Low nutrient levels Good light penetration High dissolved oxygen Deeper waters

Intermediate/Moderate Levels

High nutrient levels
Poor light penetration
High algal growth
Very low dissolved oxygen
Shallow waters

Possible dead zones due to lack of oxygen

LOW clarity, HIGH productivity

Water Quality

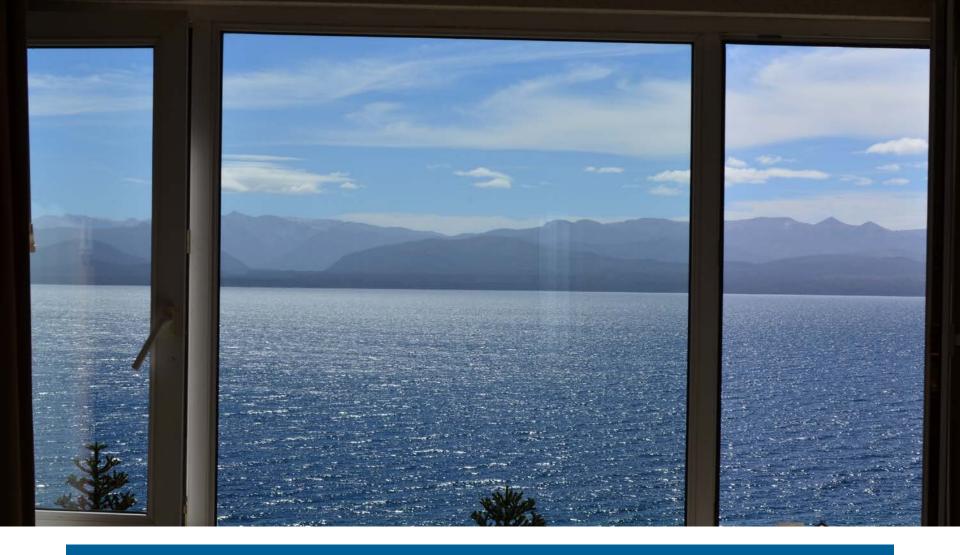
Hubbles

- Excellent water clarity
- No oxygen below 11 meters
- Nutrients low in upper layer and high at lake bottom

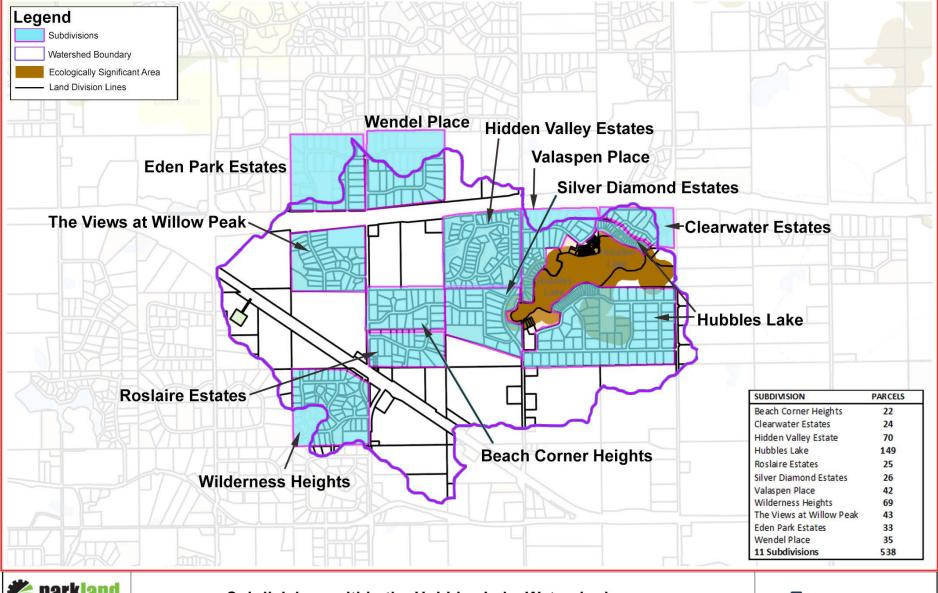
Antler

- Low water clarity
- Good oxygen in Summer, none in Winter
- Getting saltier
- High nutrients
- Cyanobacteria blooms





How might land use affect lake longevity?





Subdivisions within the Hubbles Lake Watershed

Notes: Custom notes

Disclaimer This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

ifate, current, or otherwise reliable.

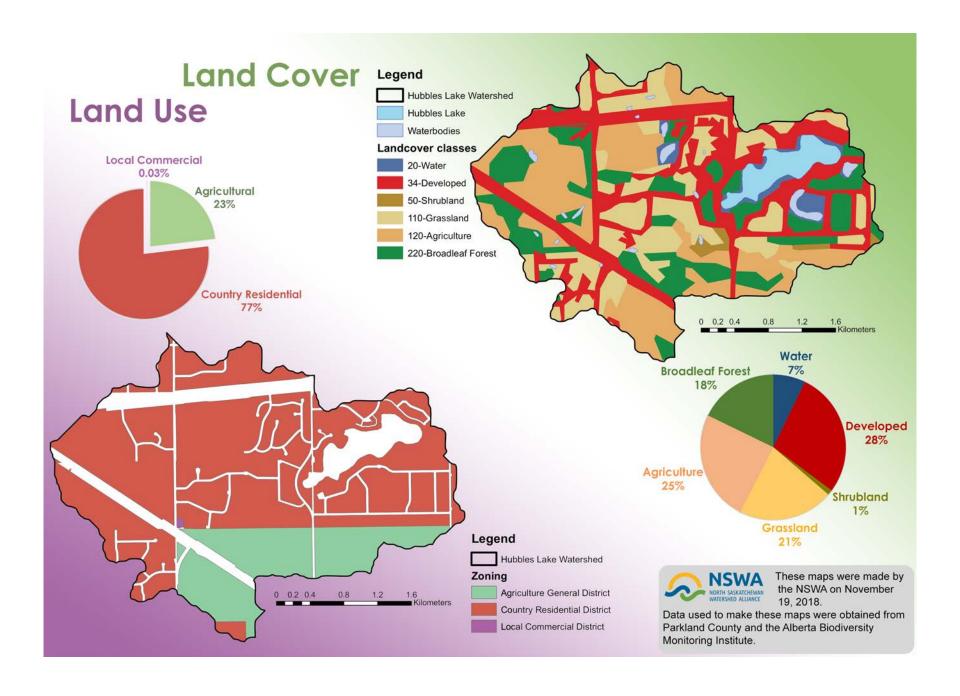


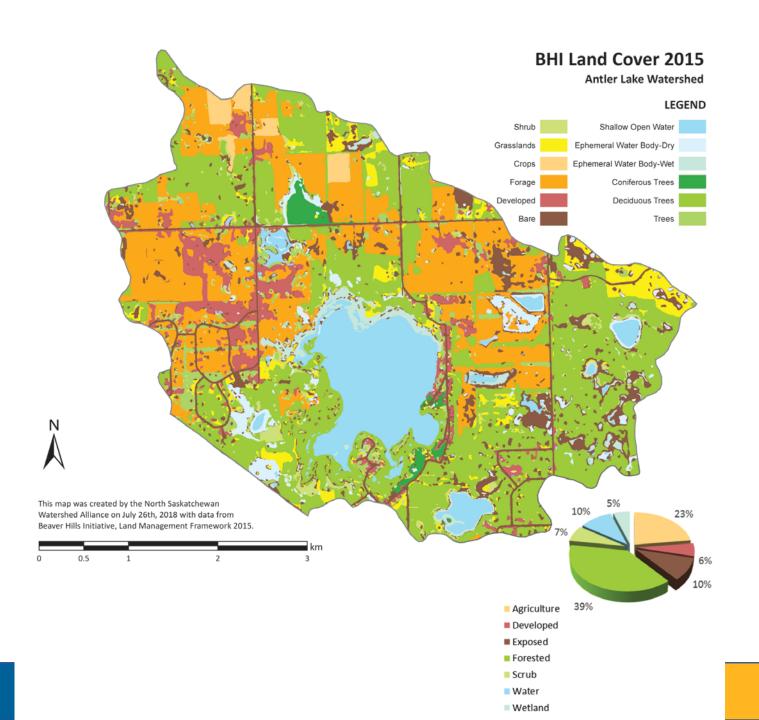




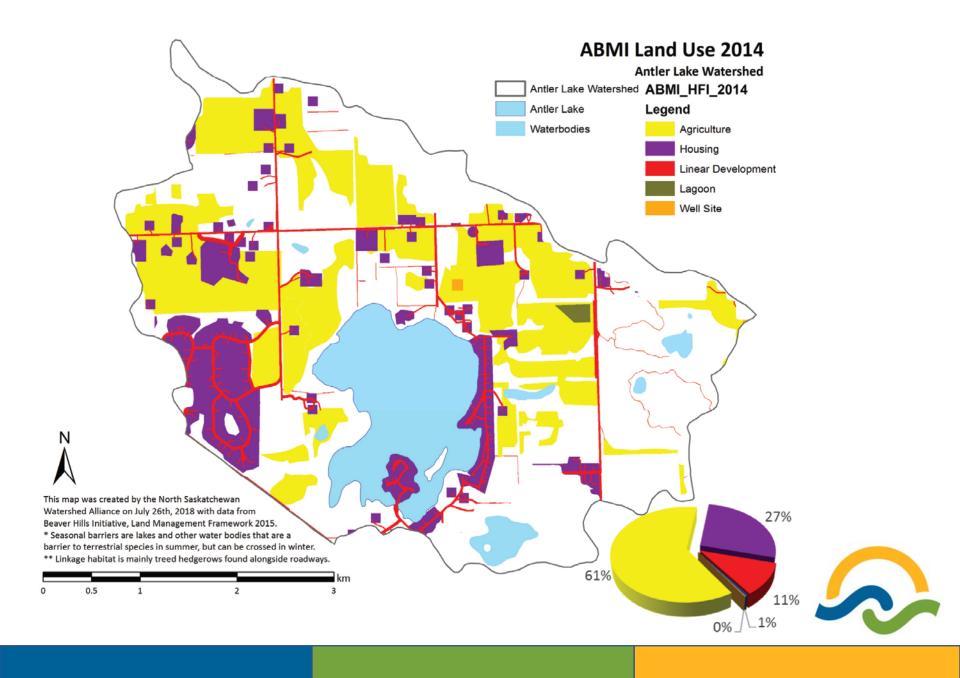
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION OR LEGAL PURPOSES

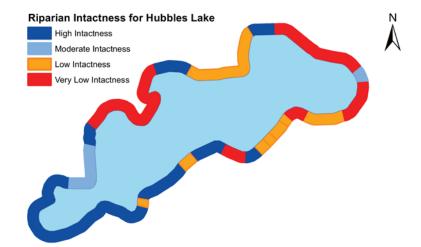
1: 35,707 © Parkla





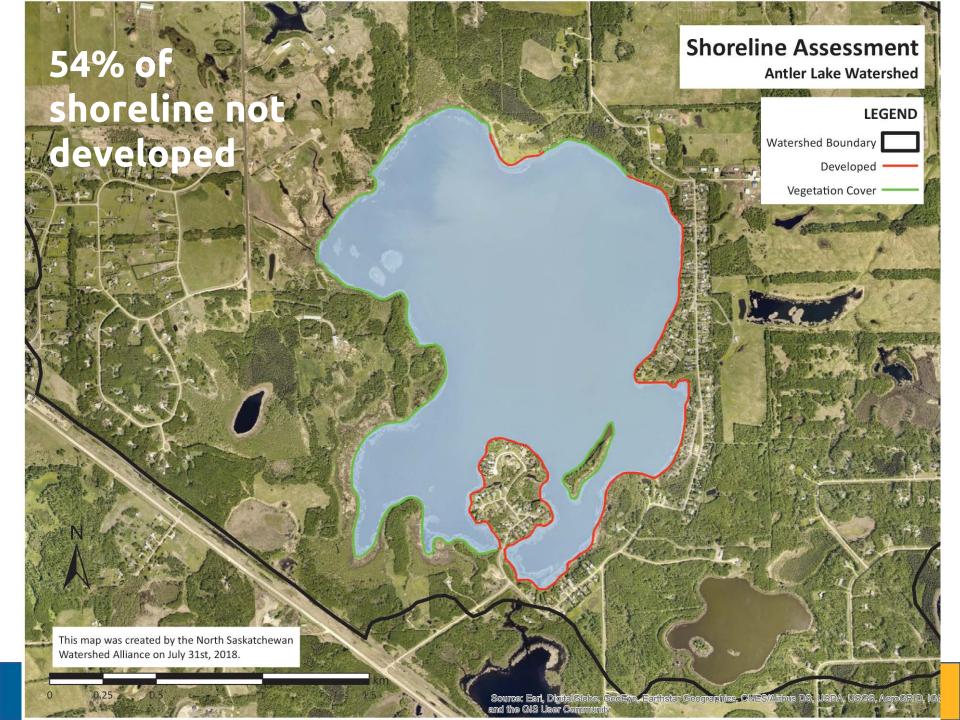




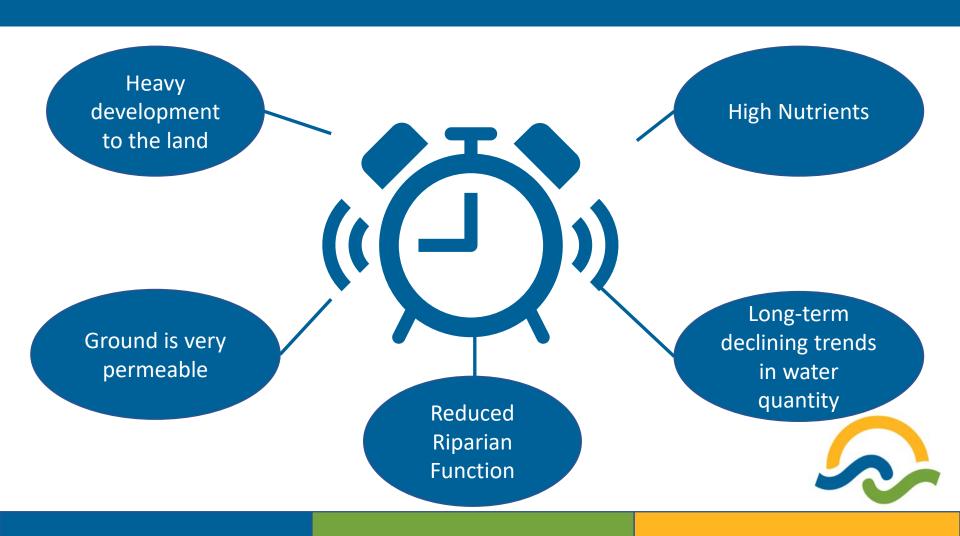




These maps were created by the NSWA on October 24th, 2018.



Threats to Lake Longevity



Thank You!

