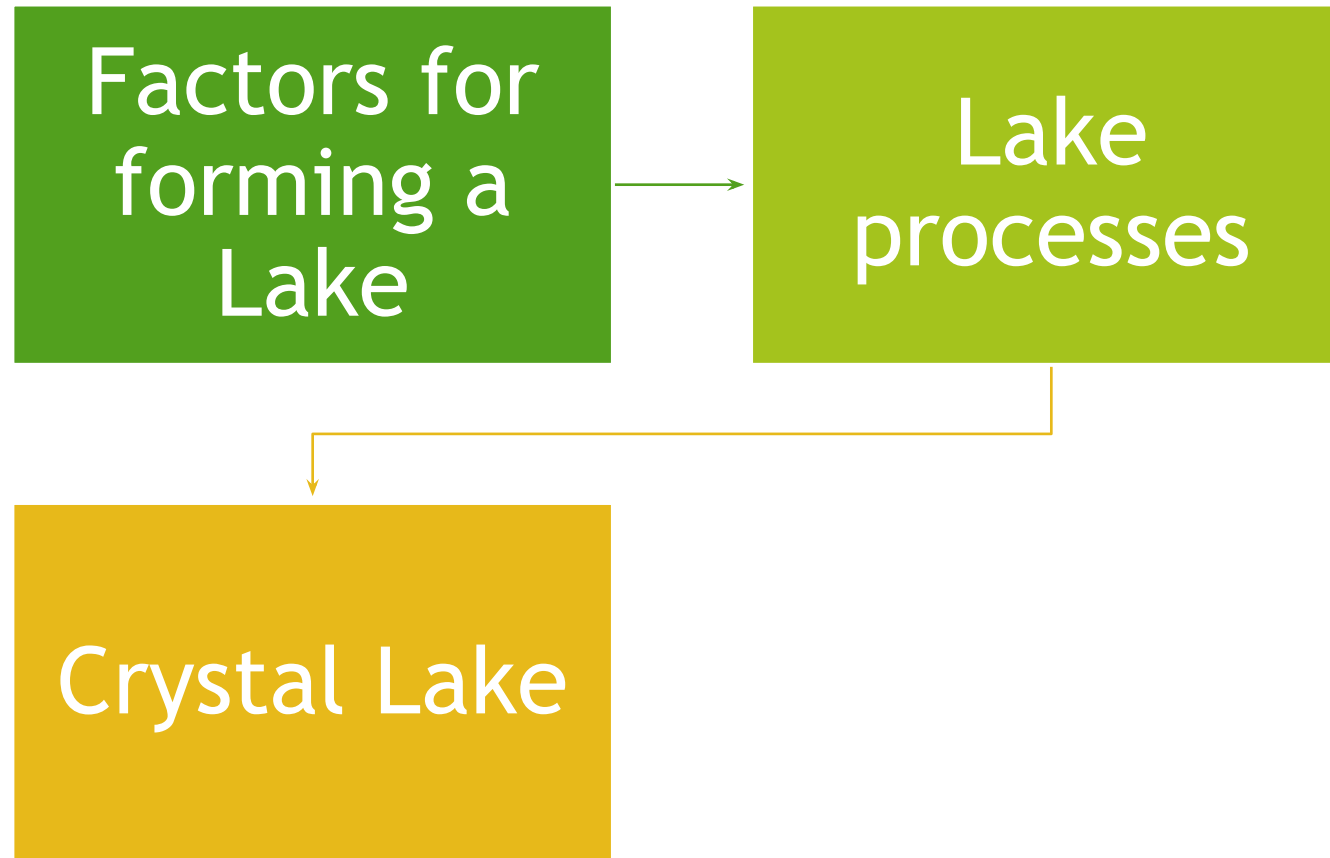


Crystal Lake: Past, Present and Future?



Photo courtesy of David Doud

Defining a Lake environment



I. Factors for forming lakes

A. Climate (Long and Short Term)

- Cold □ Warm □ Hot
- Wet □ Dry
- Change in Climate over time

B. Terrain

- Steep □ Flat
- Natural depressions
 - ✓ Weathering and Erosion
 - ✓ Tectonics

C. Interactions between Climate and Terrain

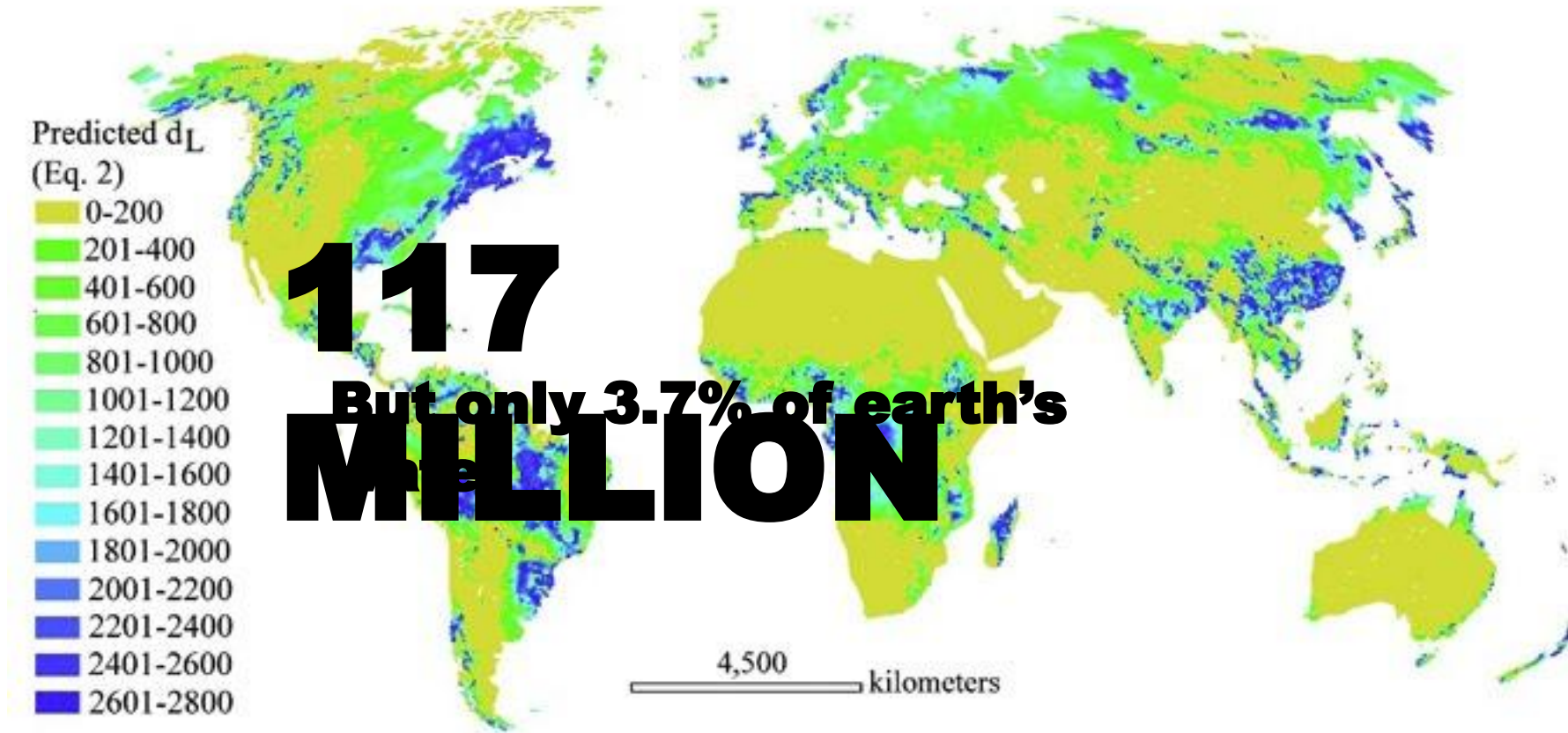
- Source of water
 - ✓ Rain (direct and/or indirect), Ice, Groundwater

D. Human intervention □ Dams

Crystal Lake is the product of all these factors to some extent

Examples:

I. Distribution of Lakes



How many lakes are there in the world?

II. Origin of Lakes by Earth Processes

A. River Fed

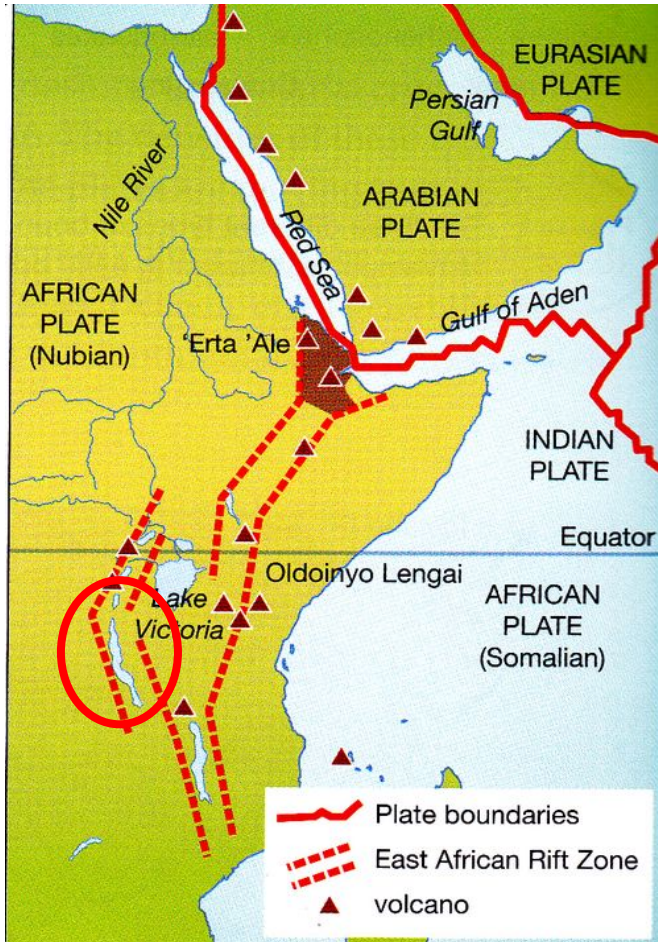
e.g. Caspian Sea

- World's largest (371,000 km²)



B. Tectonic Rift

- e.g. Lake Tanganyika
- Narrow but deep



Crystal Lake: Past, Present and Future?



C. Volcanic Calderas

- e.g. Crater Lake
- Snow and rain fed
- 2000+ ft deep



D. Subsidence Lakes

- e.g. Florida Sinkholes
- Limestone dissolution
- Shallow groundwater table



E. Man-Made Lakes

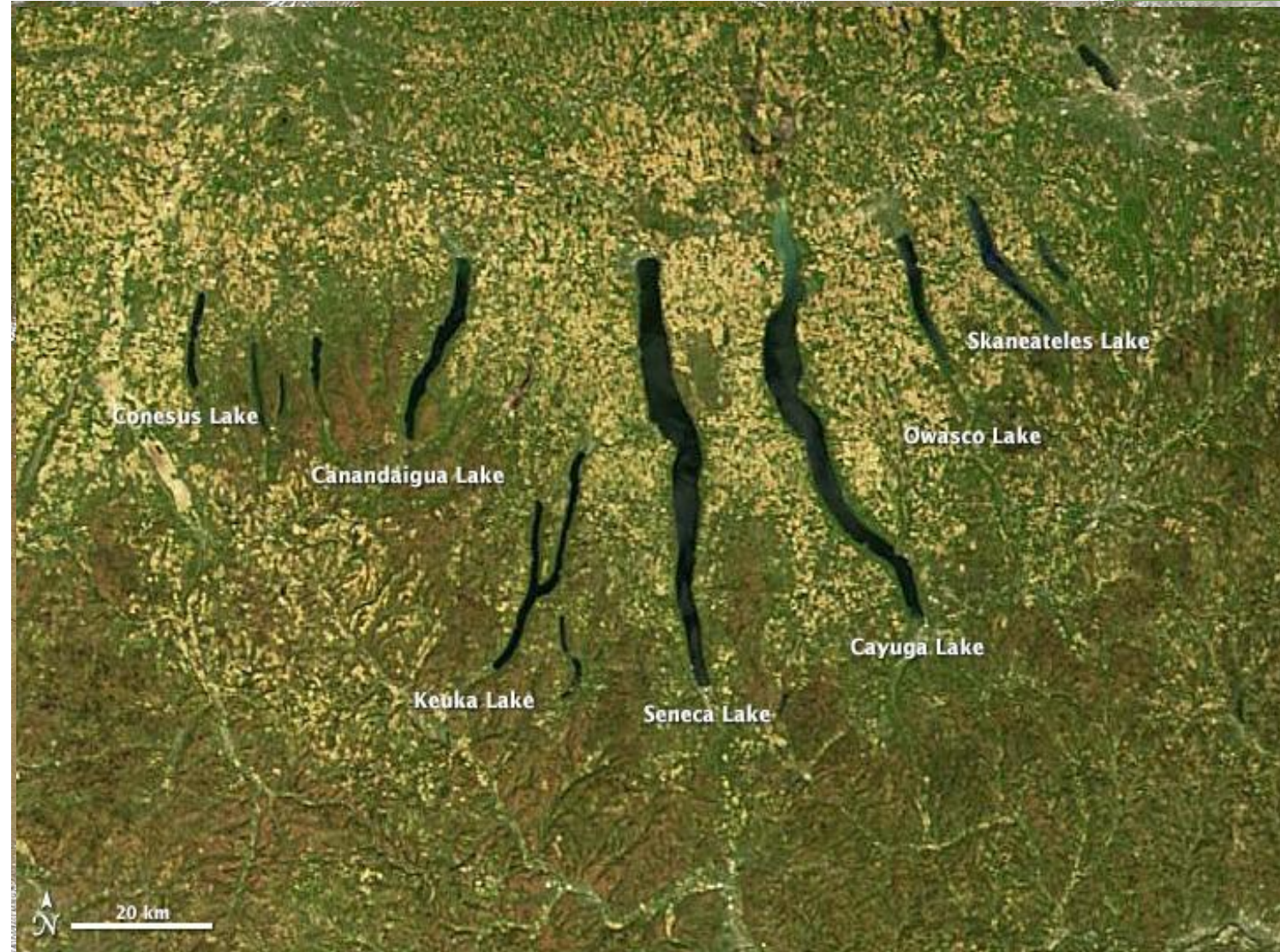
- e.g. Lake Mead
- Flooded river basin



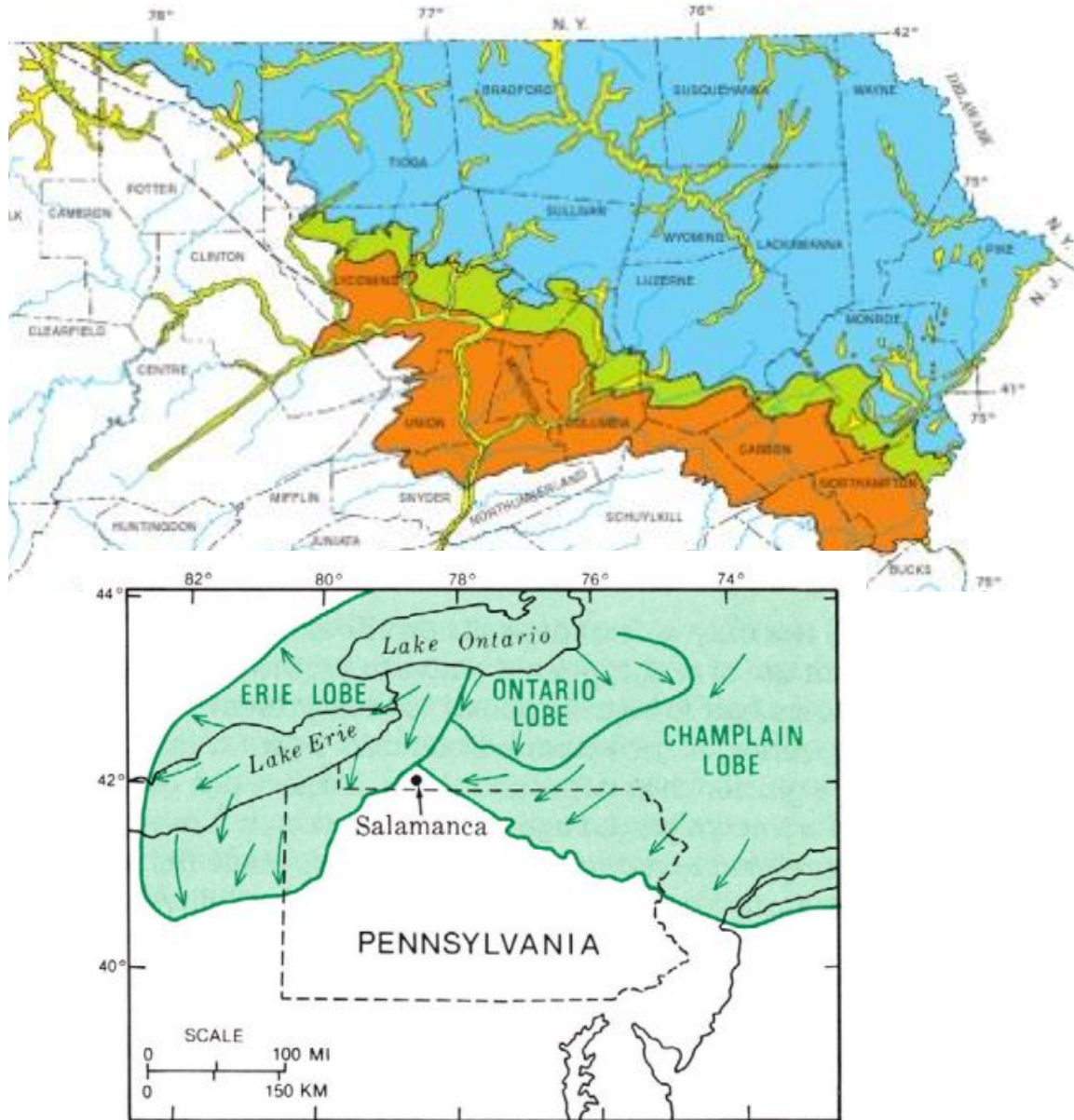
F. Glacial Lakes

- e.g. US Great Lakes
- Glacial gouging and drainage
- #2, 4, and 5 largest in the world

Closer to “home” –
The Finger Lakes



III. FORMATION OF CRYSTAL LAKE



ARCHIBALD POTHOLE ST.
PARK

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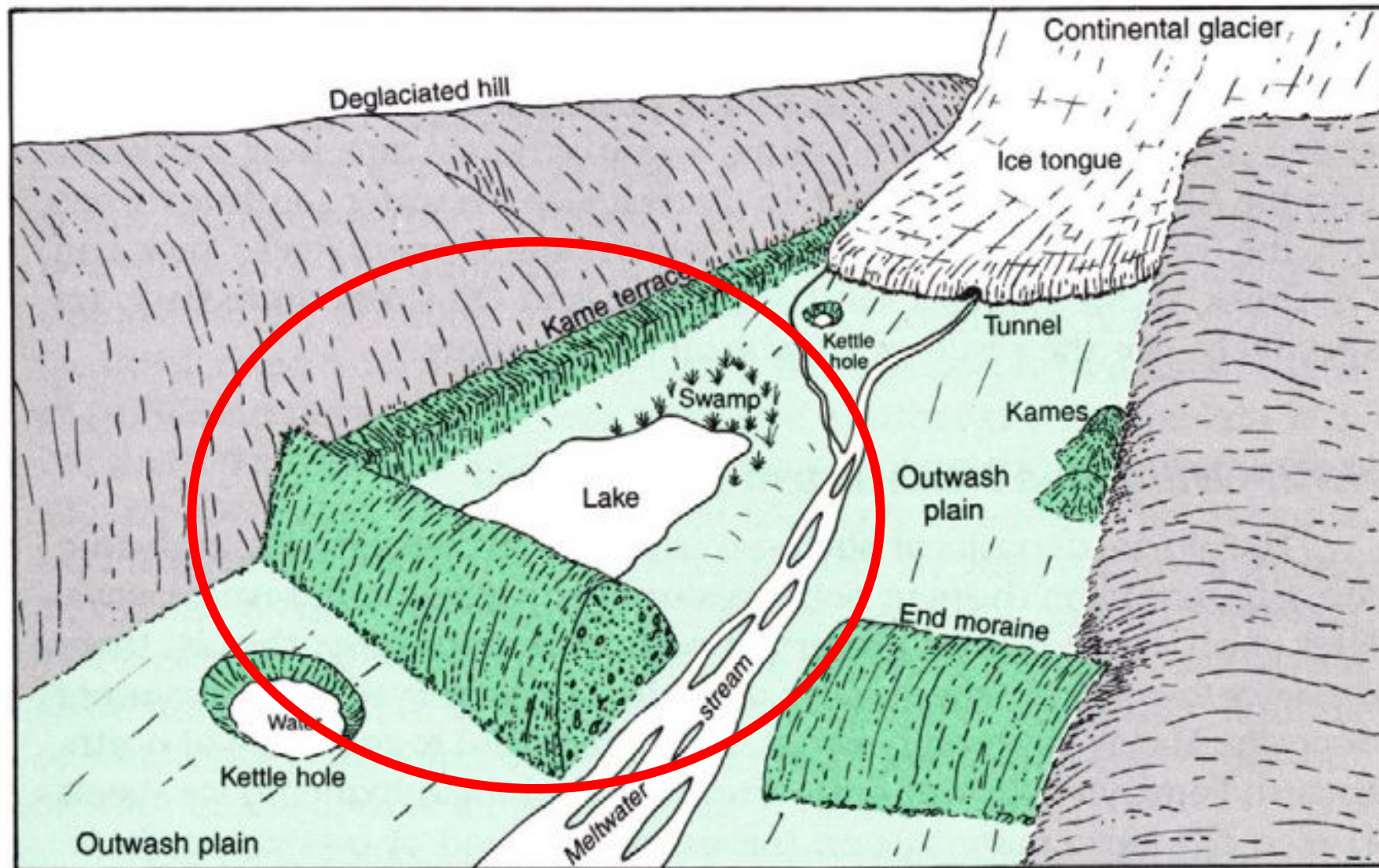
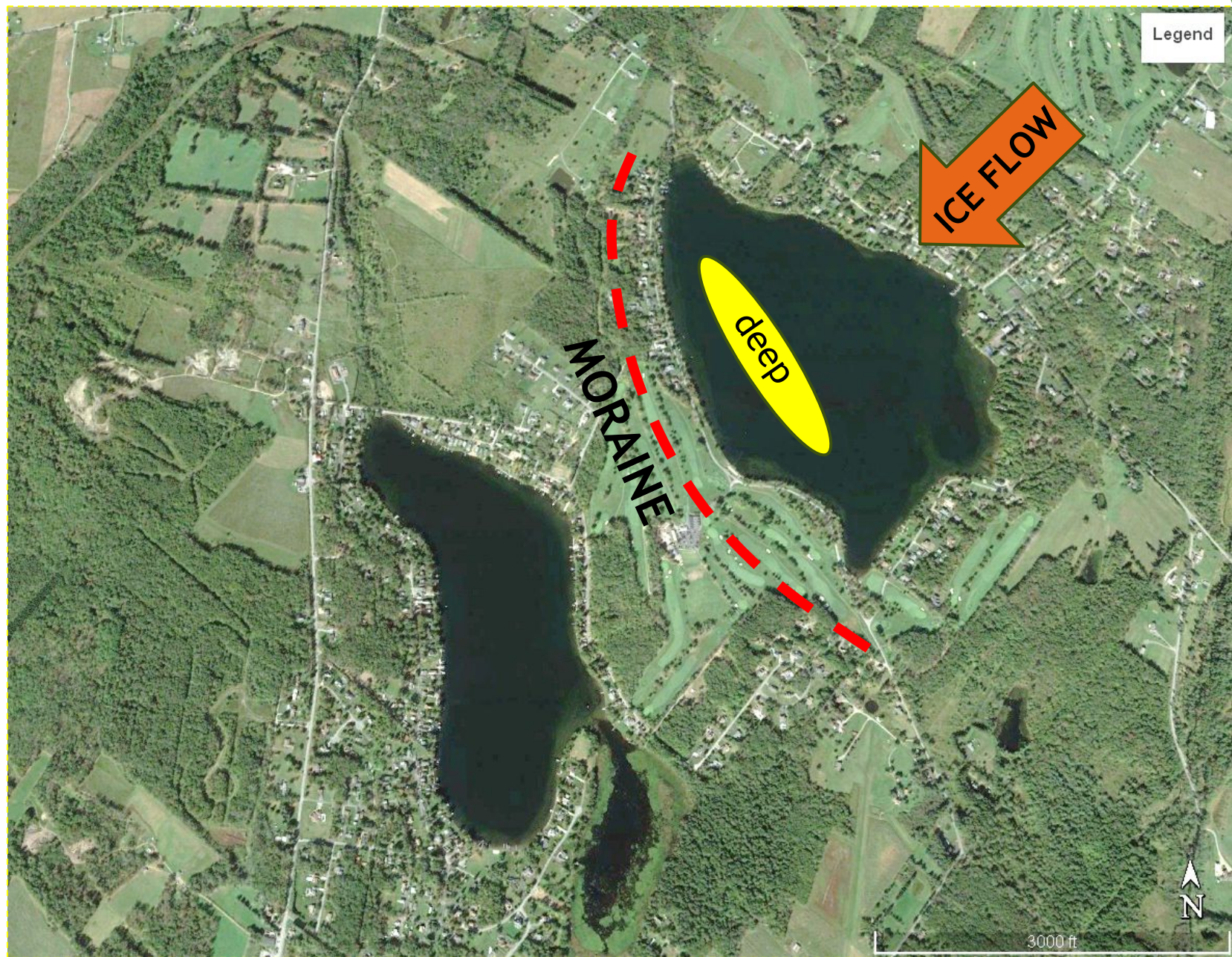
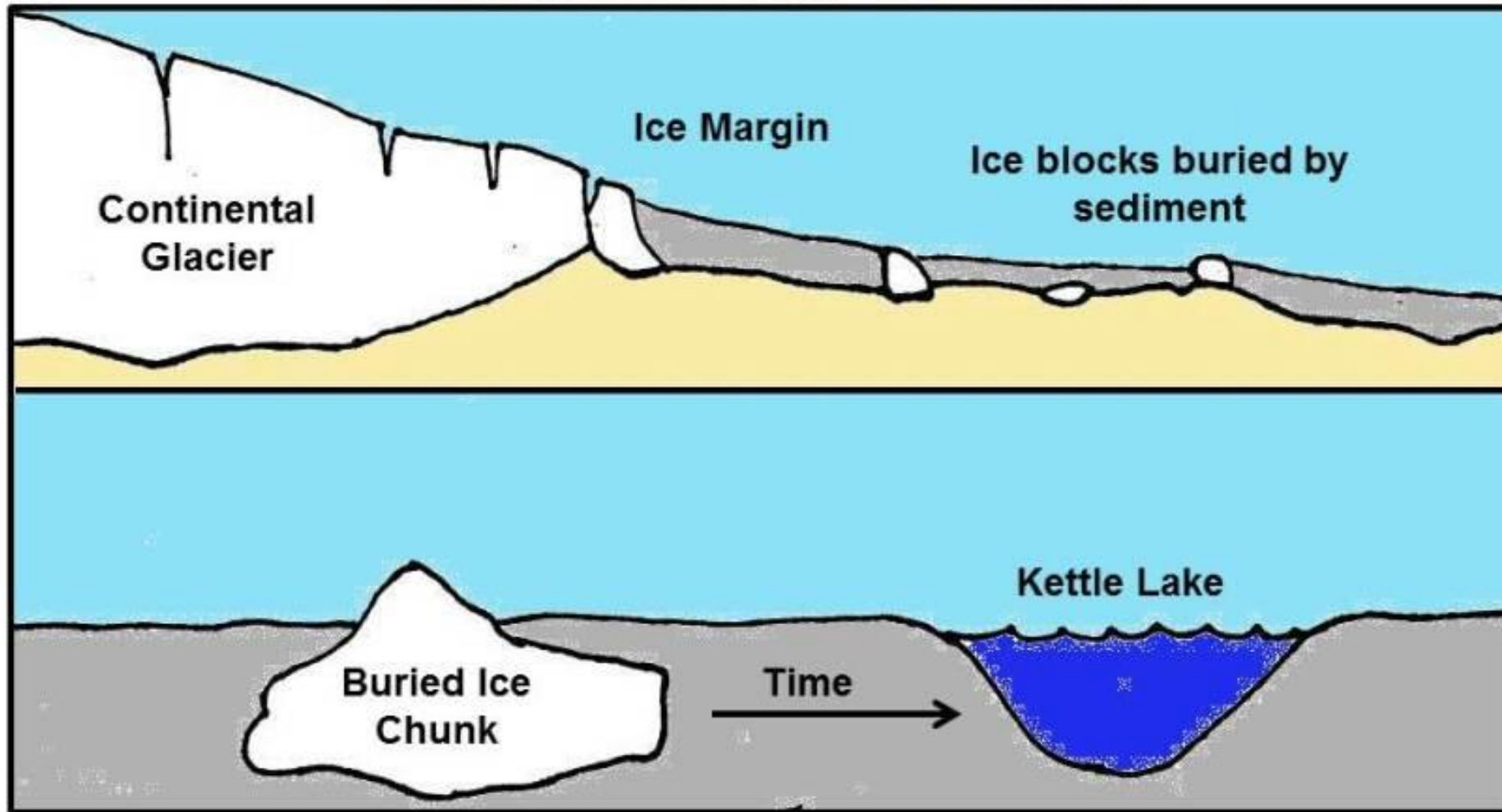


Diagram of deglaciation in a valley in northwestern Pennsylvania.



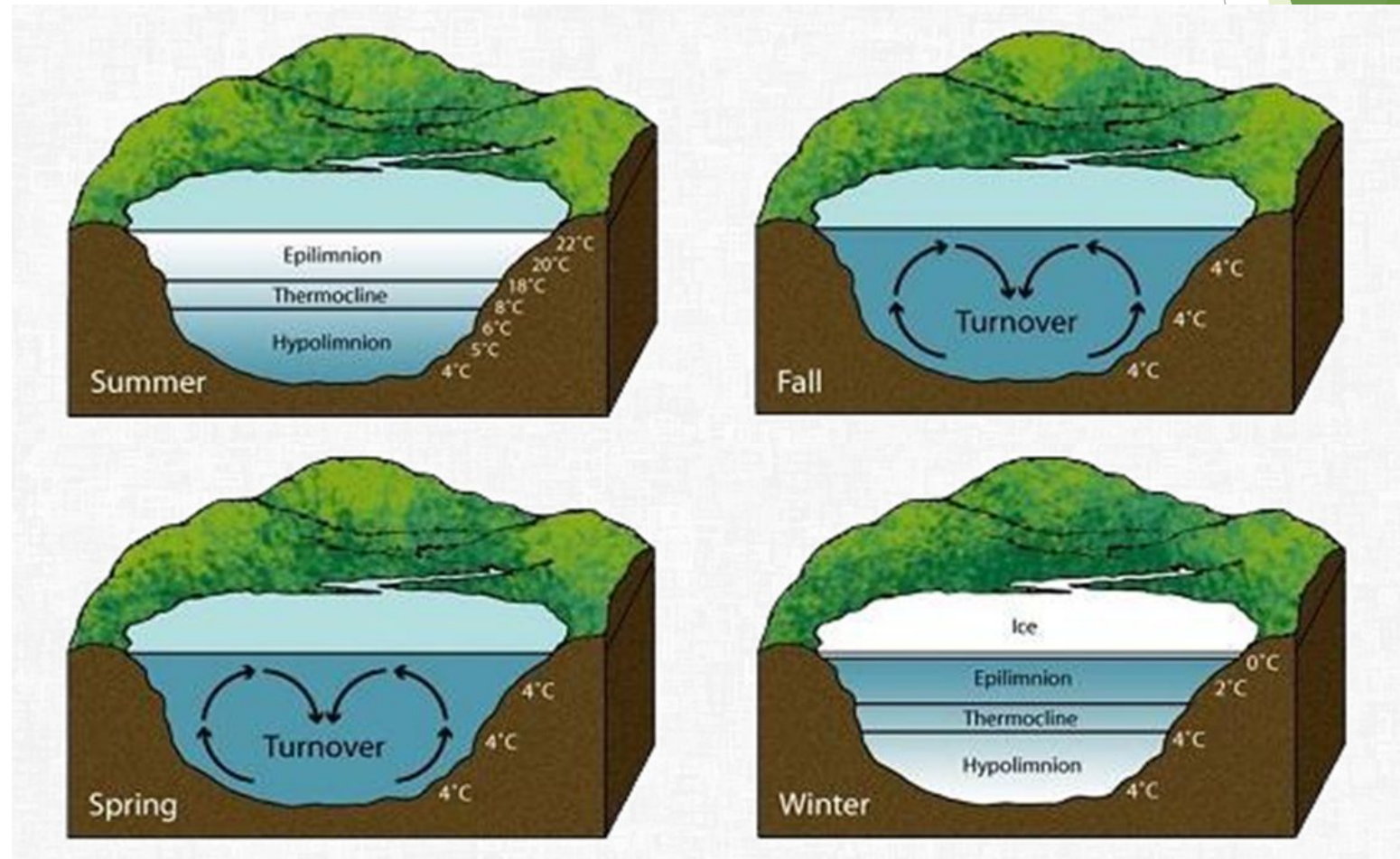
Formation of Kettle Lakes



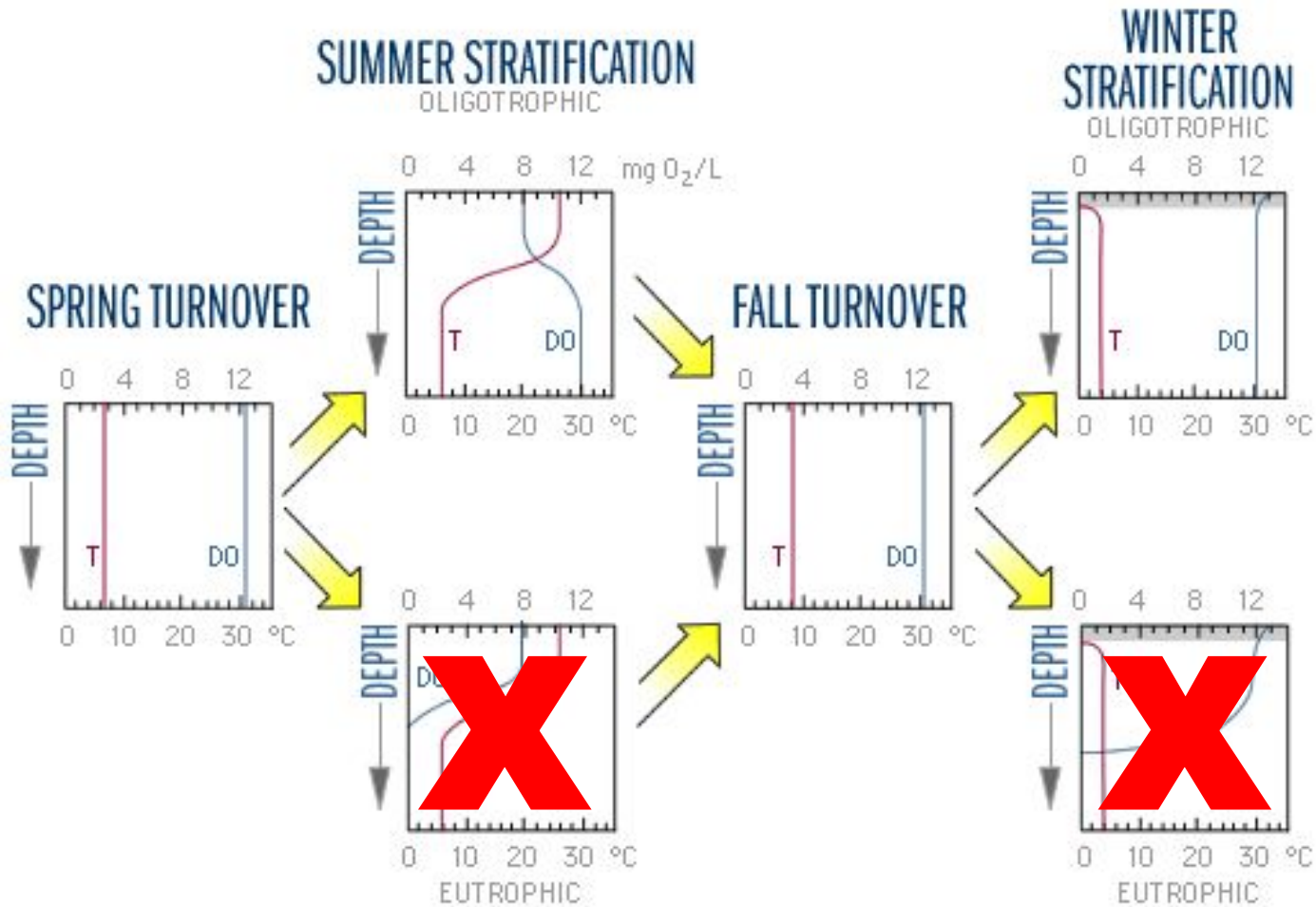
IV. Lake Processes

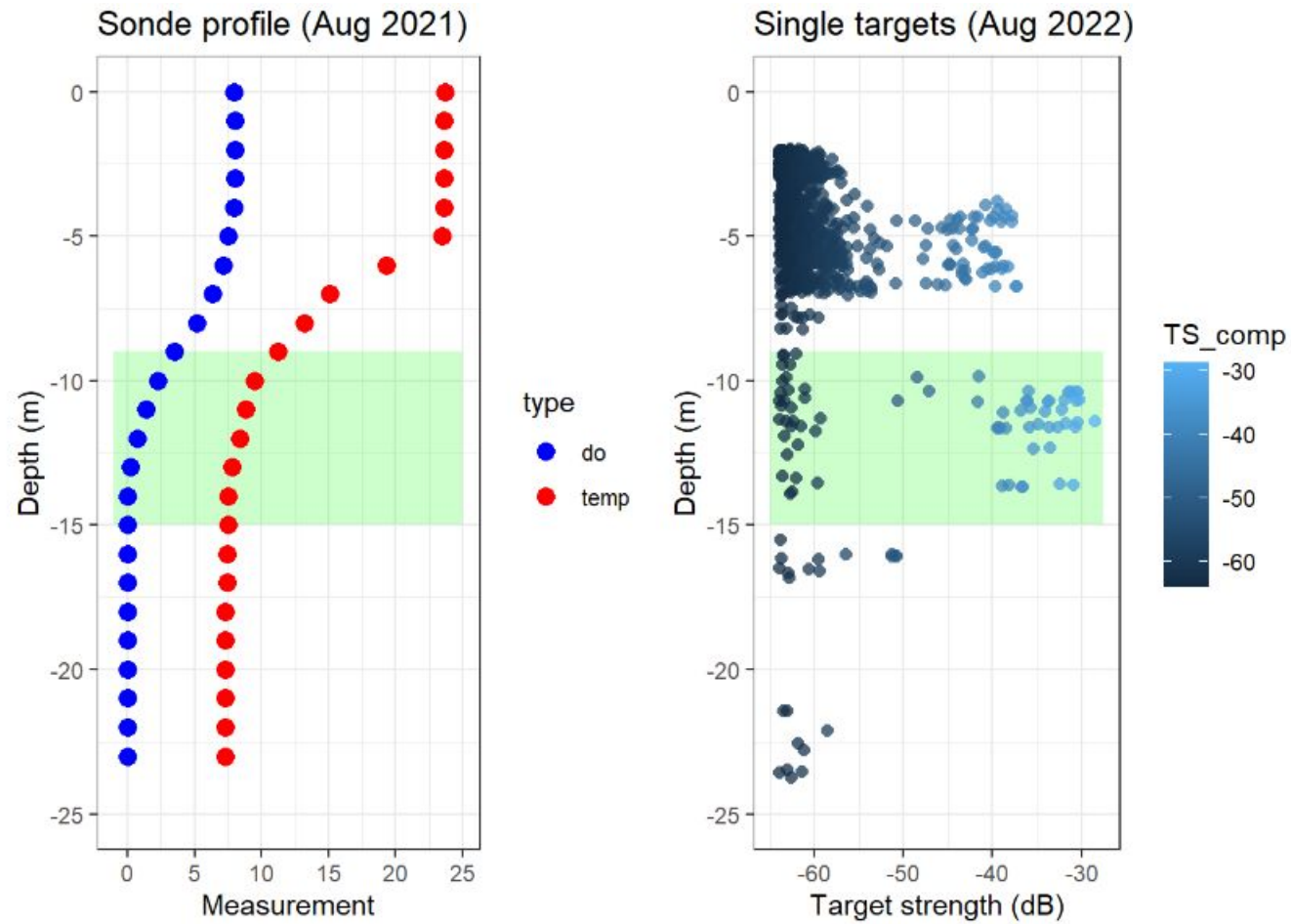
- A. Interaction of physical and biological factors
- B. Water temperature □ stratification/mixing
- C. Oxygen availability □ oxic/anoxic conditions

Crystal Lake is a
DIMICTIC lake
(mixed
twice per year)



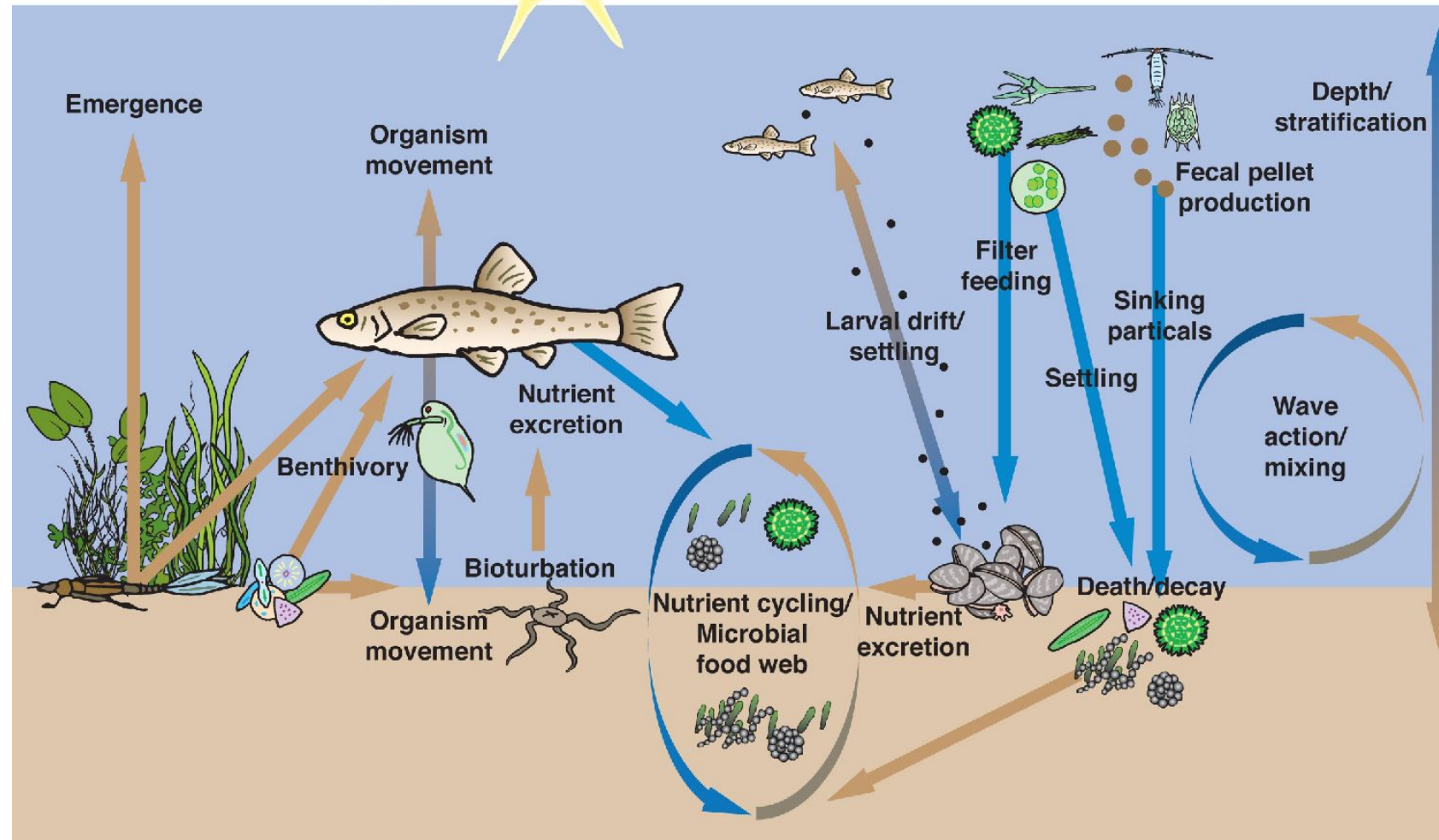
PHYSICAL CHANGES OVER A YEAR





Crystal Lake dissolved oxygen and Temperature from August 2022 (after DuFour and others, 2022)

BIOGEOCHEMICAL CHANGES OVER A YEAR

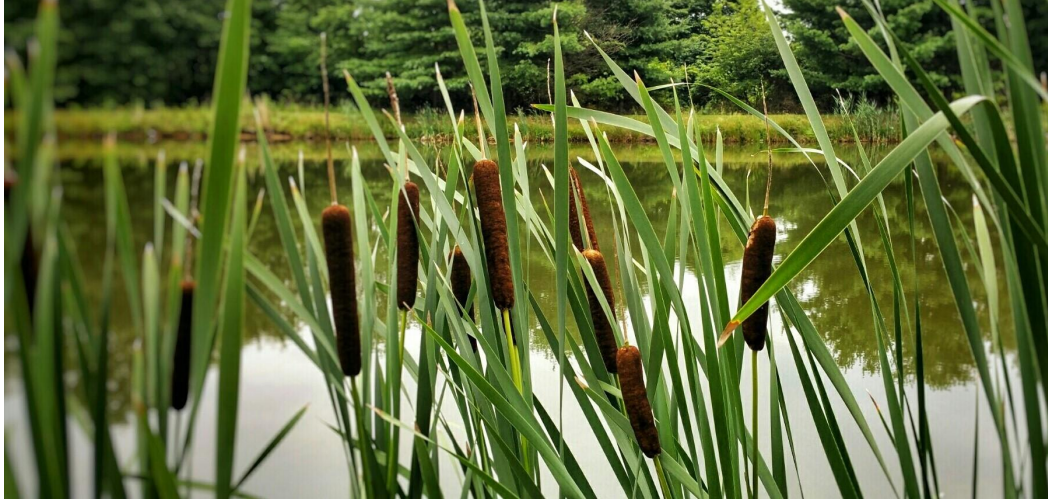


NEKTON (FISH)

• FRESHWATER FISH of PENNSYLVANIA •



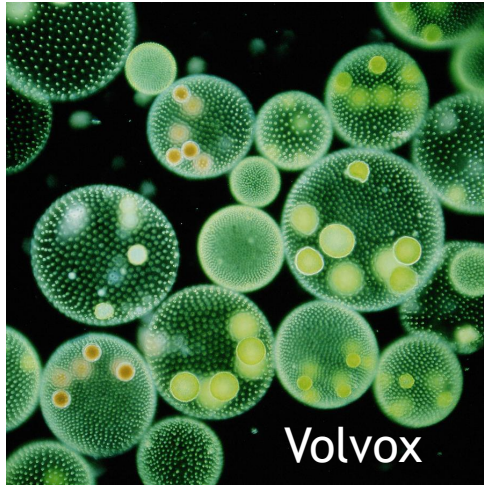
MACROPHYTES



PLANKTON

Phyto- = plant

Zoo- = animal



Volvox



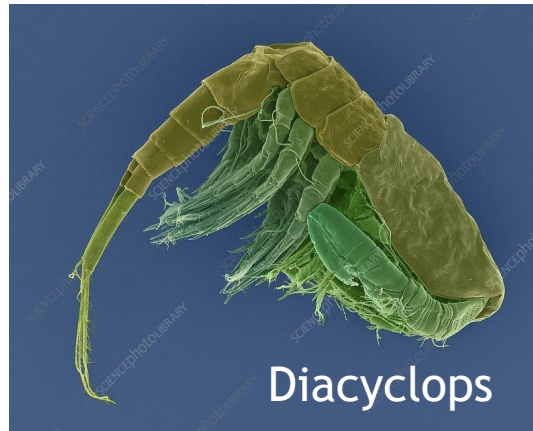
Fragillaria



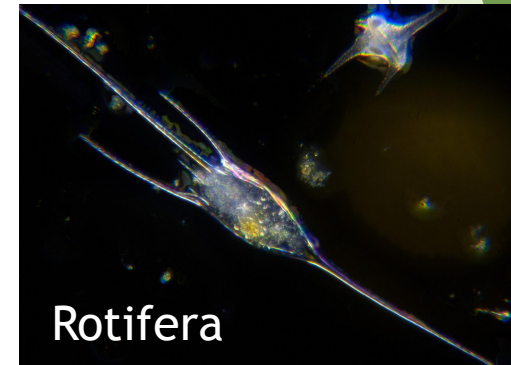
Bosmina



Dinobryon



Diacyclops



Rotifera

V. THE FUTURE OF CRYSTAL LAKE ???

I. FACTORS

a. CLIMATE CHANGE

- 1. Ice Cover Duration**
- 2. Summer Temperature/Rain**

b. DEVELOPMENT

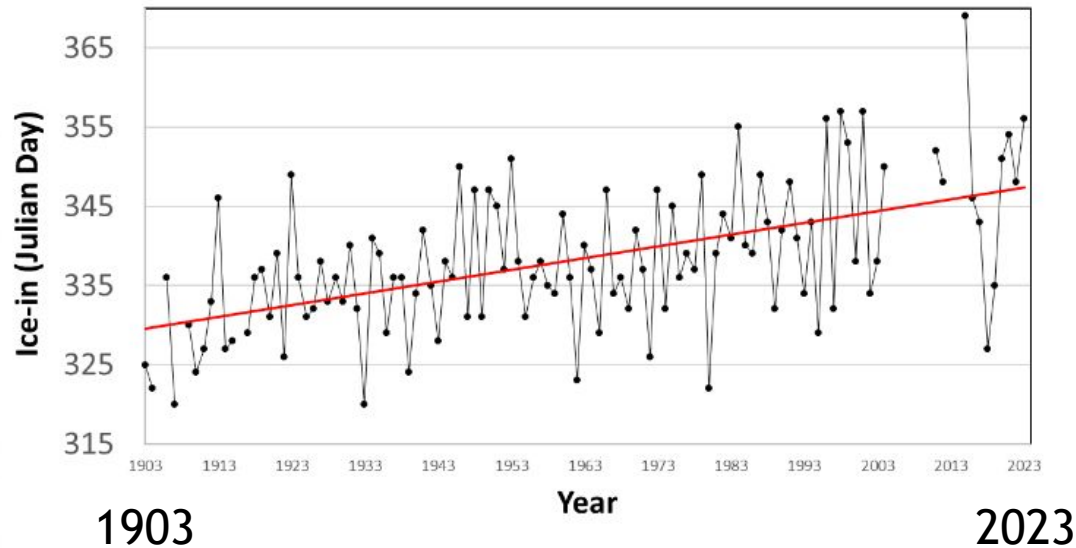
- 1. Excessive sediment runoff**
- 2. Nutrients (Fertilizer)**
- 3. Toxics (Herbicides)**
- 4. Water Clarity**

c. WATER as a RESOURCE

- 5. Water Co. usage**

Ice-In

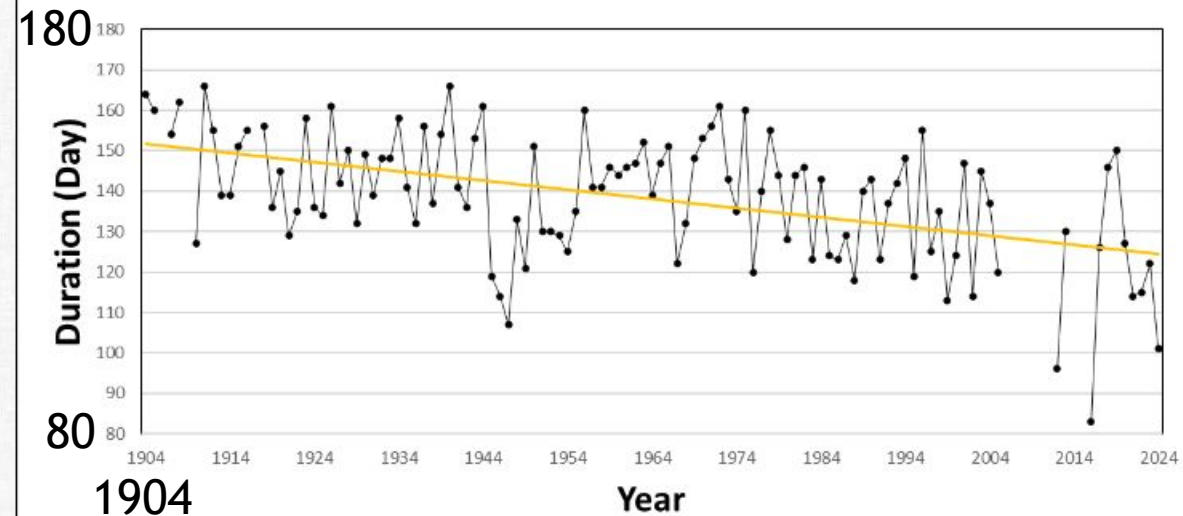
Mirror Lake Ice-in Date



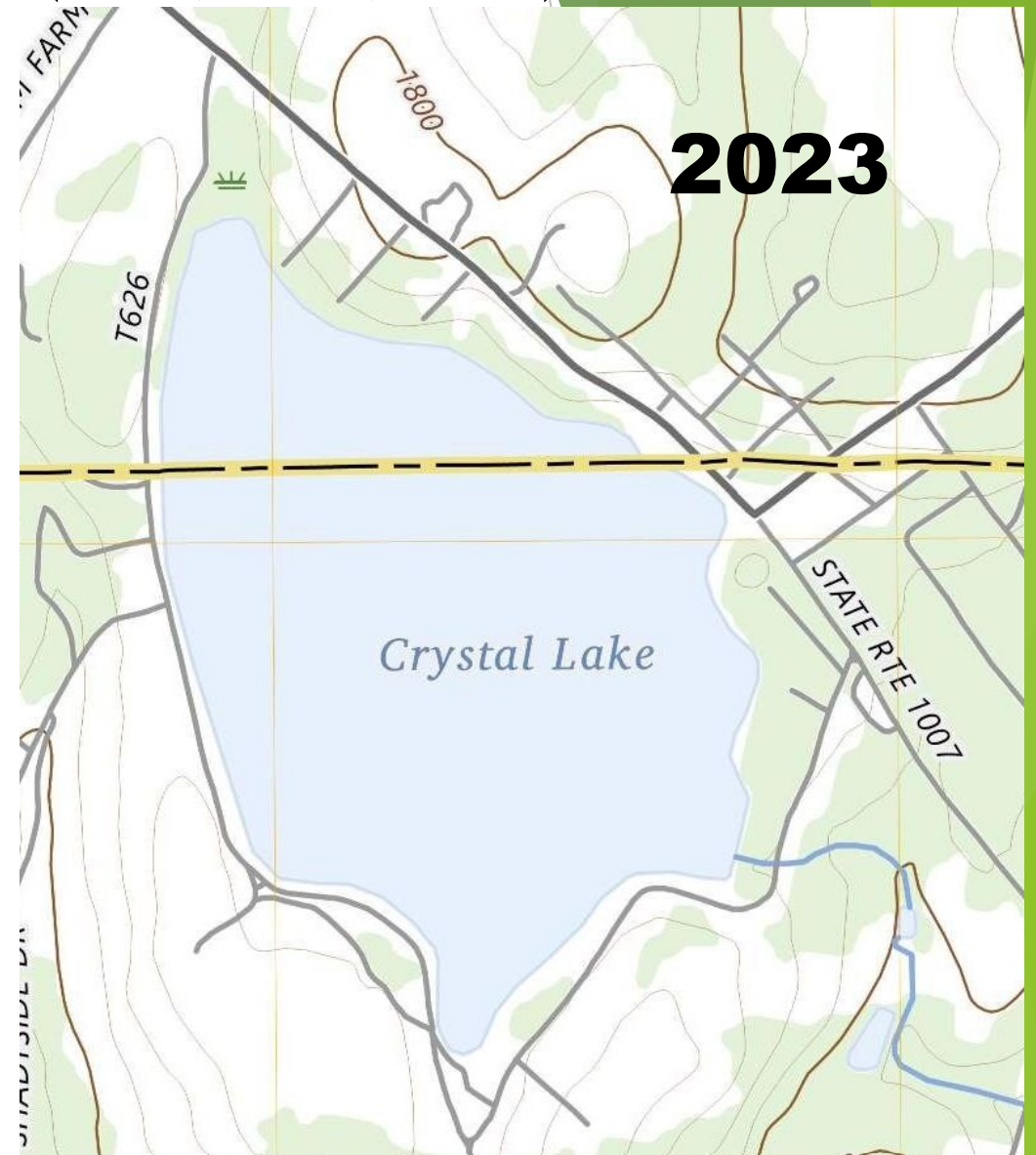
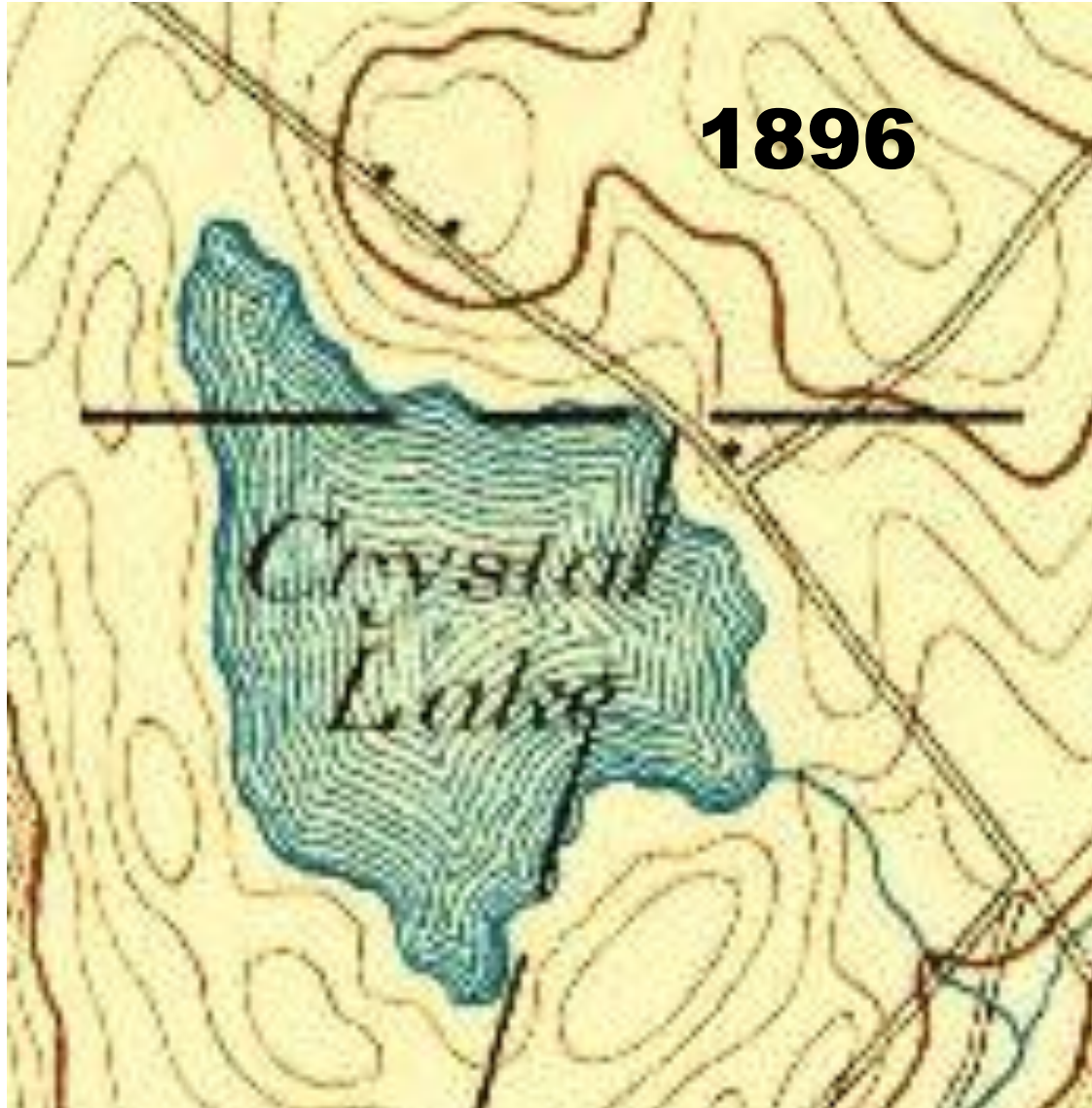
MIRROR LAKE, NY ICE RECORD

Duration of Ice Cover

Mirror Lake Ice Duration



Claim that the Lake has been raised three times (1840, 1862, 1899) = 5-6 m



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IV. THE FUTURE OF CRYSTAL LAKE ???

I. FACTORS

a. CLIMATE CHANGE

- 1. Ice Cover**
- 2. Summer Temperature**
- 3. Water Clarity**

b. DEVELOPMENT

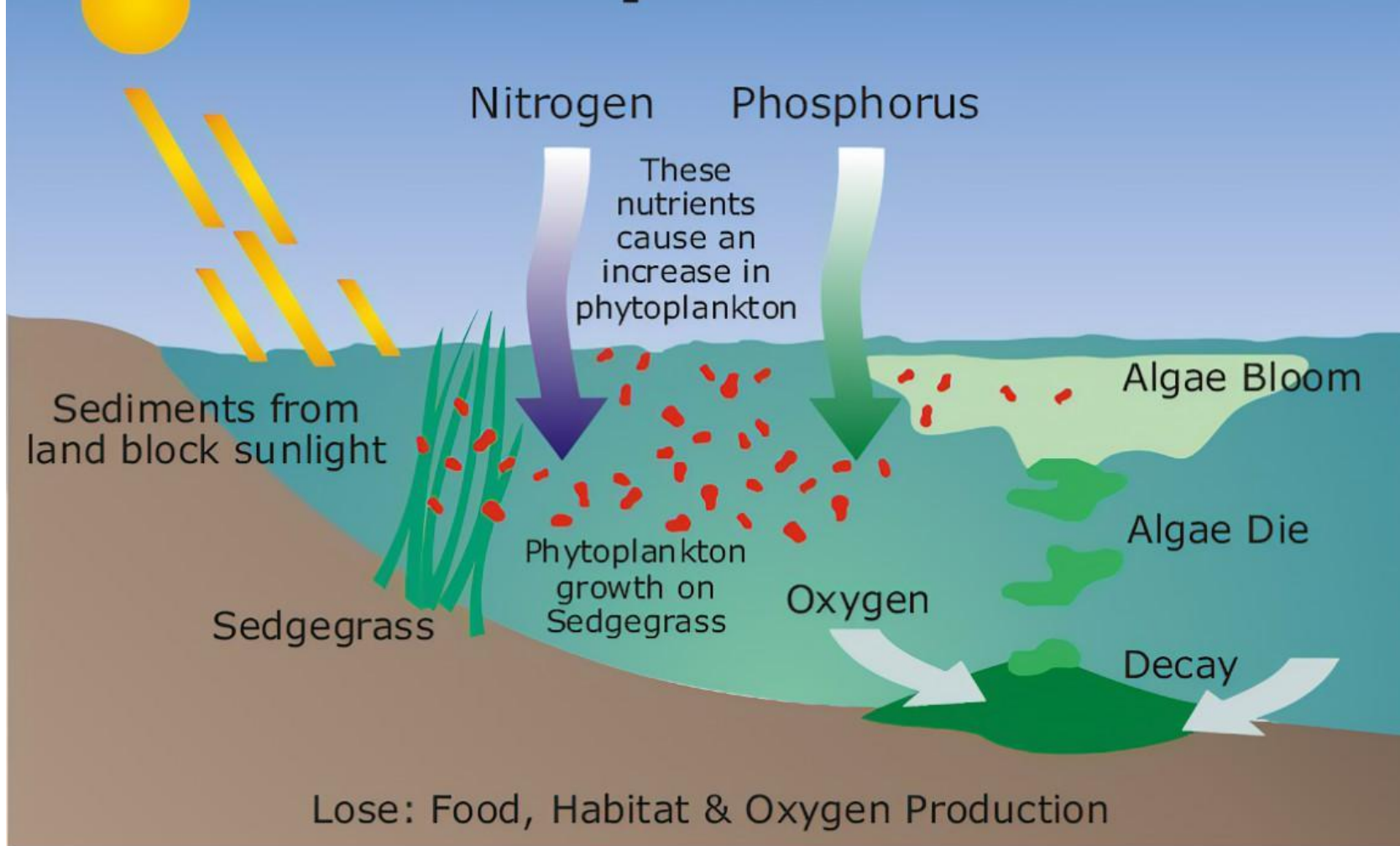
- 1. Excessive sediment runoff**
- 2. Nutrients (Fertilizer)**
- 3. Toxics (Herbicides)**

c. WATER as a RESOURCE

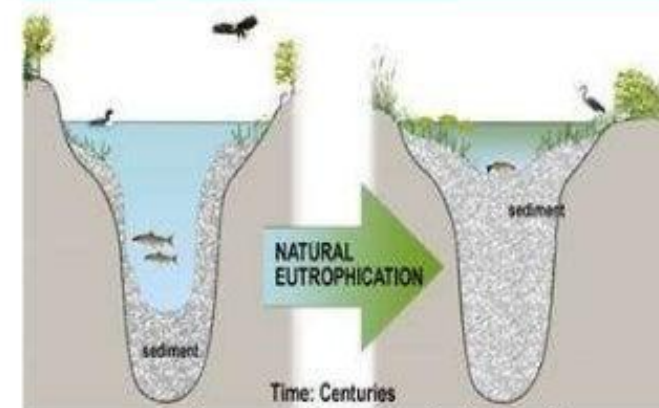
- 1. Water Co. usage**

II. Consequences = Eutrophication

Eutrophication



Natural Eutrophication

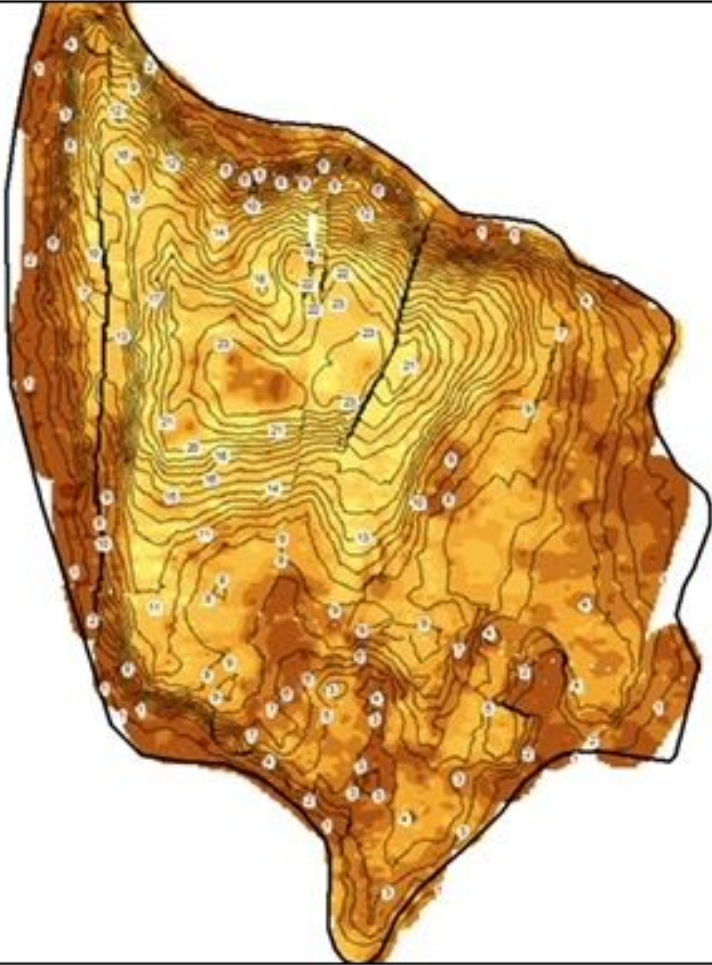


a process that occurs as a lake or river ages over a period of hundreds or thousands of years.

Cultural Eutrophication



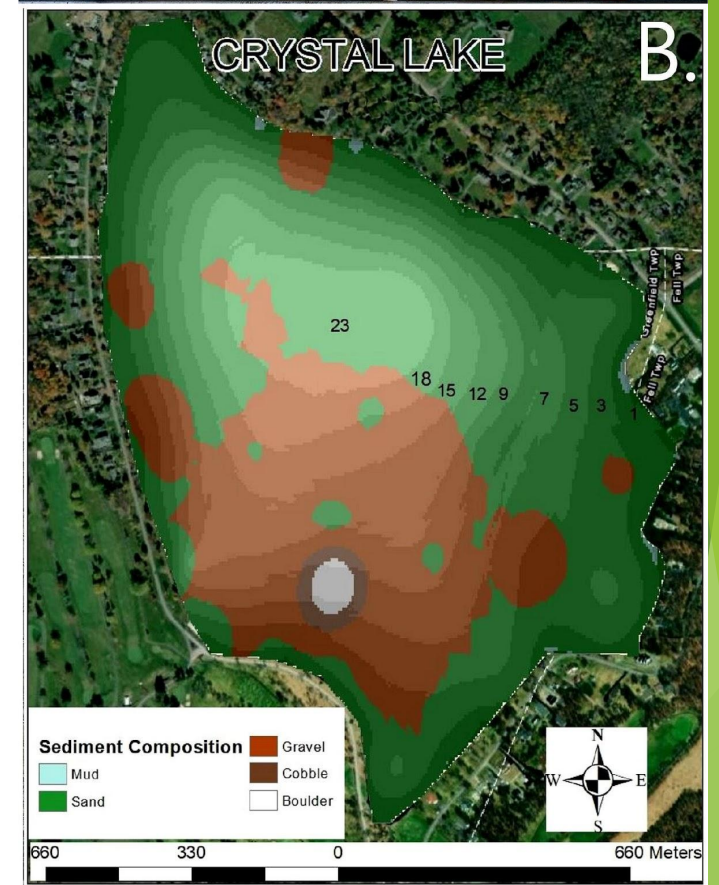
a process that occurs when humans release excessive amounts of nutrients; it shortens the rate of aging to decades.



(Bathymetry courtesy of Aaron Frey,
PA Fish and Game Commission)



(after Schmitt and others, 2024)



QUESTION