



# REDUCTIONS IN PHOSPHORUS LOADS TO LAKE WINNIPEG

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL  
SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS



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# CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

# REDUCTIONS IN PHOSPHORUS LOADS TO LAKE WINNIPEG

November 2021

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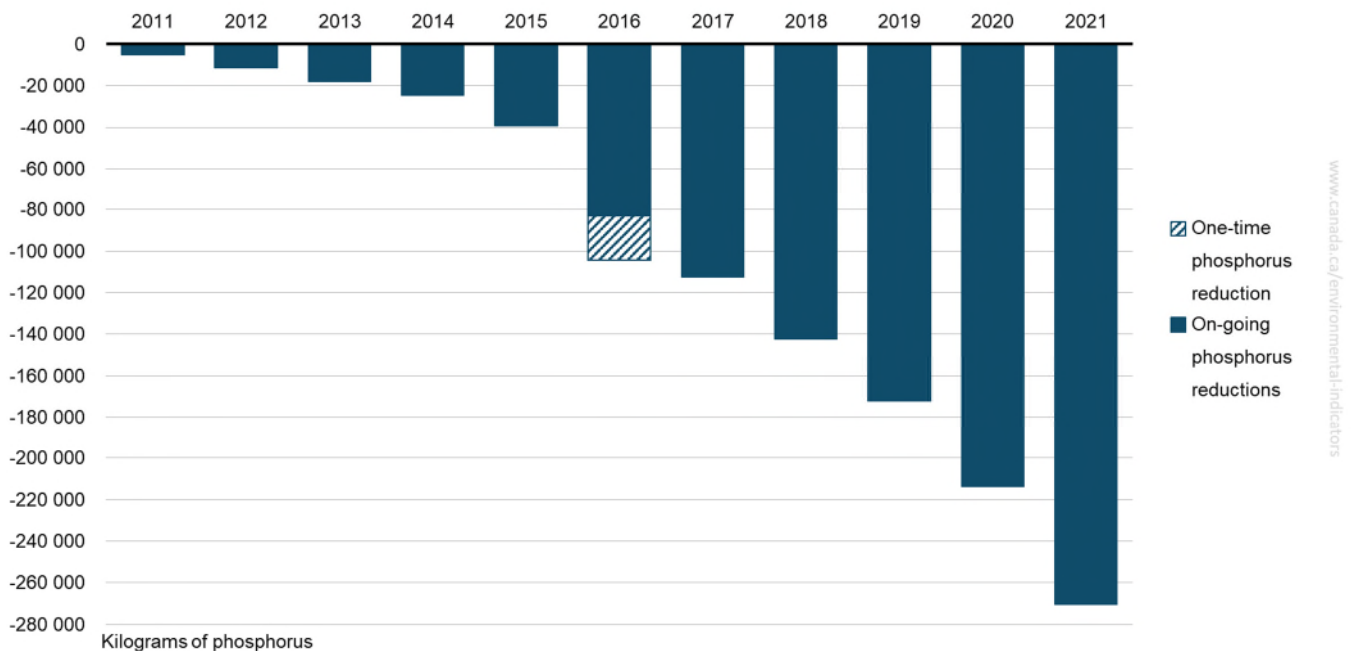
# Reductions in phosphorus loads to Lake Winnipeg

Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient. When phosphorus levels are too high, they can have harmful impacts on a lake's food web as observed in Lake Winnipeg. Reducing the amount of phosphorus that enters Lake Winnipeg helps to improve the health of the lake. The indicator shows the extent to which projects completed since 2010 with funding from Environment and Climate Change Canada's Lake Winnipeg basin programming have reduced the amount of phosphorus reaching Lake Winnipeg.

## Key results

- Projects funded by Environment and Climate Change Canada and completed between 2010 and 2021 have prevented an estimated 270 215 kilograms of phosphorus from reaching Lake Winnipeg
- One specific project, the bioremediation of a retired municipal wastewater lagoon, prevented 21 345 kilograms of phosphorus from reaching Lake Winnipeg in 2016

**Figure 1. Estimated cumulative reduction in the amount of phosphorus reaching Lake Winnipeg as a result of projects implemented through Environment and Climate Change Canada's Lake Winnipeg basin programming, Canada, April 2010 to March 2021**



[Data for Figure 1](#)

**Note:** The estimated reduction in phosphorus load is based on the results of Environment and Climate Change Canada's Lake Winnipeg basin programming funded projects completed between April 2010 and March 2021. Estimated phosphorus reductions for each project are summed to calculate the total. Year refers to fiscal year, which runs from April 1 to March 31. The year 2021 therefore refers to April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021.

**Source:** Environment and Climate Change Canada (2021) [Lake Winnipeg Basin Program](#).

The amount of phosphorus reaching Lake Winnipeg is reduced by projects which have received funding for activities such as:

- building retention ponds which intercept water flow across the landscape and capture nutrients
- stabilizing river banks and lake shorelines
- restoring wetlands
- implementing management practices that prevent livestock from entering lakes and rivers

Environment and Climate Change Canada, the Manitoba government and other partners are engaging people in nutrient reducing activities and supporting innovative nutrient reduction demonstration projects and research. Environment and Climate Change Canada's support for these types of efforts through the Lake Winnipeg Basin Program will help Manitoba achieve its long-term goal of reducing phosphorus concentrations in the lake by 50% to pre-1990 levels.

## About the indicator

### What the indicator measures

The Reductions in phosphorus loads to Lake Winnipeg indicator shows the extent to which projects funded by the Lake Winnipeg Basin Stewardship Fund (April 2008<sup>1</sup> to March 2017) and the Lake Winnipeg Basin Program (since March 2017) have reduced the amount of phosphorus reaching the lake from its watershed. By managing point and non-point<sup>2</sup> sources of nutrients, the amount of phosphorus reaching Lake Winnipeg can be lowered which will lead to the restoration of the lake.

### Why this indicator is important

Clean freshwater is an essential resource. It protects aquatic plant and animal biodiversity. We use it for manufacturing, energy production, irrigation, swimming, boating, fishing and for domestic use (for example, drinking, washing). Degraded water quality damages the health of freshwater ecosystems and can disrupt economic activities, such as fisheries, tourism and agriculture. When phosphorus levels in water become too high, aquatic plant growth can become excessive and harmful. The decay of excess plant material can reduce the amount of oxygen available for fish and other aquatic animals. High nutrient levels can also lead to harmful algal blooms, which can kill animals that use the water and affect human health. Conversely, too little phosphorus can result in not enough plant or algal growth to support a lake's food web, which could reduce fish populations and impact local fisheries.



### Pristine lakes and rivers

This indicator tracks progress on the [2019 to 2022 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy](#), supporting the target: By 2022, reduce nutrient loadings in the Lake Winnipeg Basin by an estimated 44 700 kilograms per year in support of Manitoba's plan to reduce phosphorus in Lake Winnipeg by 50% to pre-1990 levels. The most recent data available shows that, as of March 2021, projects funded by Environment and Climate Change Canada and completed between 2010 and 2021 prevented an estimated 270 215 kilograms of phosphorus from reaching Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries, or an estimated 56 537 kilograms per year.

In addition, the indicator contributes to the [Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). It is linked to Goal 6, Clean water and sanitation and Target 6.3, "By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally."

### Related indicators

The [Nutrients in Lake Winnipeg](#) indicator reports on the status of total phosphorus and total nitrogen levels in Lake Winnipeg and its 3 largest tributaries: the Red, Saskatchewan and Winnipeg rivers.

The [Phosphorus levels in the offshore waters of the Great Lakes](#) and the [Nutrients in the St. Lawrence River](#) indicators report the status of total phosphorus and total nitrogen levels in those 2 ecosystems.

The [Phosphorus loading to Lake Erie](#) indicators report on the total phosphorus loadings flowing directly into Lake Erie or from its tributary rivers.

The [Water quality in Canadian rivers](#) indicators provide a measure of the ability of river water across Canada to support plants and animals.

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<sup>1</sup> The Lake Winnipeg Basin Stewardship Fund, part of the Lake Winnipeg Basin Initiative, was funded from 2008 to 2017. The first nutrient reduction projects were funded in fiscal year 2010 to 2011, with the first results being reported in March 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Point source includes municipal sewage treatment plant effluent and industrial effluent. They are sources of phosphorus that can be identified as a single source such as an effluent pipe going into a water body. Non-point sources are diffuse sources of pollution and include agriculture and urban storm water runoff.

The [Household use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers](#) indicator reports on how many people in Canada use pesticides and fertilizers on their lawns and gardens.



## Data sources and methods

### Data sources

The amount of phosphorus diverted from Lake Winnipeg through Environment and Climate Change Canada's Lake Winnipeg basin programming was either provided in final project reports submitted by funding recipients or estimated by Environment and Climate Change Canada.

#### More information

The estimated phosphorus load reductions are calculated using the results of Environment and Climate Change Canada funded projects completed in the Lake Winnipeg watershed between April 2010 and March 2021. The indicator includes data for all projects completed by March 31, 2021.

From 2008 to 2021, Environment and Climate Change Canada's Lake Winnipeg basin programming funded 145<sup>3</sup> projects. Of the projects funded, 50% are having a direct impact on phosphorus loading and 50% are having an indirect impact. The indicator reports on projects resulting in direct reductions of phosphorus loadings to Lake Winnipeg.

### Methods

Load reductions were estimated for each project using project-specific equations that were either derived independently based on project data or from the Lake Simcoe Clean-Up Fund: Phosphorus Reduction Calculation Report.<sup>4</sup> The Lake Simcoe report is applicable to projects in the Lake Winnipeg basin because it uses generic land use models collected from scientific literature. The results for each year were added to estimate the total loading reduction.

#### More information

In general, the concentration of phosphorus reaching a watercourse is determined by the form and chemical nature of the phosphorus compounds and the degree of contact with the soil, soil pH, soil texture, soil type and aerobic conditions. Projects to reduce phosphorus inputs from agriculture include practices such as limiting livestock access to streams through fencing and installing alternate watering sources. Other projects include those that protect or stabilize stream banks or lake shores by installing erosion-control structures and planting trees and shrubs.

Once a project has been initiated, its impact on the removal of phosphorus in water running off the landscape is accounted for on a yearly basis. Loading reductions achieved each year over the life of the project are added to projects completed in 2010. In this way, the reduction of phosphorus runoff due to projects aggregates on the landscape.

The phosphorus reduction results are calculated estimates, the figures for each project type were summed to produce the final number.

### Caveats and limitations

The indicator assumes that each phosphorus reduction project completed through Environment and Climate Change Canada's Lake Winnipeg basin programming has resulted in a permanent annual reduction in phosphorus loads to Lake Winnipeg.

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<sup>3</sup> Projects approved by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) are funded through Contribution Agreements that are signed with individual funding recipients. For some projects, where a Contribution Agreement is already in place with a funding recipient, ECCC may choose to amend that agreement to include additional project activities and funding instead of signing a new one. In these cases, the project is not counted as a new project and therefore not reflected in the total number of projects that are approved annually by ECCC. However, the phosphorus reductions realized through additional activities carried out via amended agreements are included in the calculations for this indicator.

<sup>4</sup> Sealock L (2011) Lake Simcoe Clean-Up Fund: Phosphorus Reduction Calculation Report. Great Lakes Management and Reporting Section, Environment Canada.

The indicator does not compare results to annual phosphorus load data for the lake or rivers or the overall land use and activity changes in the basin that might affect phosphorus loading.

The indicator relies on the most appropriate equations to predict phosphorus loading reductions from the implementation of the projects. Despite the rigour behind them, uncertainty exists when using these equations.

## **Resources**

### **References**

Sealock L (2011) Lake Simcoe Clean-Up Fund: Phosphorus Reduction Calculation Report. Great Lakes Management and Reporting Section, Environment Canada.

### **Related information**

[Lake Winnipeg Basin Program](#)

[Lake Winnipeg Basin Program interactive map](#)

## Annex

### Annex A. Data tables for the figures presented in this document

Table A.1. Data for Figure 1. Estimated cumulative reduction in the amount of phosphorus reaching Lake Winnipeg as a result of projects implemented through Environment and Climate Change Canada's Lake Winnipeg basin programming, Canada, April 2010 to March 2021

Year	Estimated phosphorus removal (kilograms of phosphorus per year)	Estimated one-time phosphorus removal (kilograms of phosphorus)	Total estimated phosphorus removal over all years (kilograms of phosphorus)
2011	4 906	n/a	4 906
2012	1 586	n/a	11 398
2013	0 <sup>[A]</sup>	n/a	17 890
2014	122	n/a	24 504
2015	8 194	n/a	39 312
2016	7 403	21 345	82 869
2017	7 504	n/a	112 583 <sup>[B]</sup>
2018	0 <sup>[A]</sup>	n/a	142 298 <sup>[B]</sup>
2019	9	n/a	172 022 <sup>[B]</sup>
2020	11 932	n/a	213 678
2021	14 881	n/a	270 215

**Note:** n/a = not applicable. <sup>[A]</sup> No new phosphorus reduction projects were funded that year. <sup>[B]</sup> The value has been updated as a result of a correction in the reported value from a completed project.

**Source:** Environment and Climate Change Canada (2021) [Lake Winnipeg Basin Program](#).

Additional information can be obtained at:

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