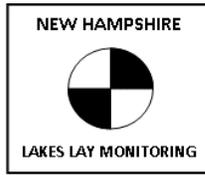


SQUAM LAKE

SITE 11 KENT ISLAND 2013 SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

MOUTLONBOROUGH, NH



Squam Lake volunteers collected water quality data between June 3 and October 16, 2013 while a more in depth water quality survey of Site 11 Kent Island was conducted by the Center for Freshwater Biology on June 19, 2013.

Light Blue = Outstanding
= Ultraoligotrophic

Blue = Excellent =
Oligotrophic

Yellow = Fair =
Mesotrophic

Red = Poor = Eutrophic

Light Gray = No Data

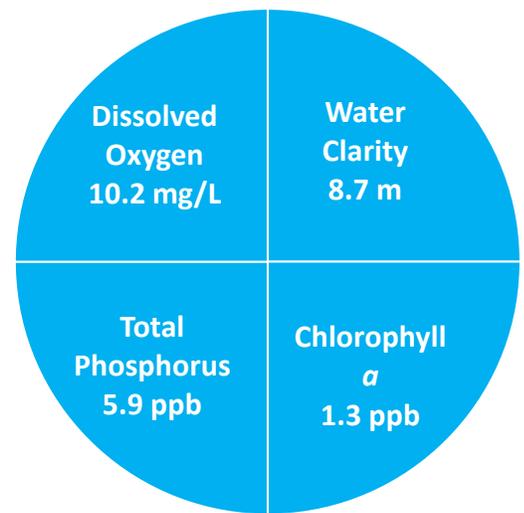


Figure 1. Average Water Quality Conditions

2013 RESULT HIGHLIGHTS

WATER CLARITY: Water clarity, measured as Secchi disk depth, averaged 8.7 meters (m) at Site 11 Kent Island. The 2013 Site 11 Kent Island water clarity increased relative to the 2012 water clarity readings.

CHLOROPHYLL: Chlorophyll *a*, a measure of microscopic plant life within the lake, averaged 1.3 parts per billion (ppb) at Site 11 Kent Island. The 2013 chlorophyll *a* concentrations decreased (less green water) relative to the 2012 readings.

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: Phosphorus is the nutrient most responsible for microscopic plant growth. Total phosphorus concentrations taken from the surface waters averaged 5.9 parts per billion (ppb) and remained well below 10 ppb. A total phosphorus concentration of 10 ppb is considered sufficient to support green water events that are referred to as algal blooms.

DISSOLVED OXYGEN: Dissolved oxygen is important for healthy fisheries. Dissolved oxygen concentrations collected in the bottom waters ranged from 9.6 to 10.5 milligrams per liter (mg/L) on June 19. Dissolved oxygen concentrations were well above 5.0 mg/L, which is considered the threshold for the growth and reproduction of coldwater fish, such as trout and salmon.

COLOR: Color is a result of naturally occurring "tea" colored substances from the breakdown of soils and plant materials. The Site 11 Kent Island color averaged 7.6 color units (CPU).

ALKALINITY/pH: Alkalinity measures the resistance the lake has against acid rain. Site 11 Kent Island had an alkalinity of 6.7 milligrams per liter (mg/L) on June 19, which indicated a moderate vulnerability to acid rain. The pH, a measure of lake acidity, at Site 11 Kent Island ranged from 6.3 to 7.1 units and remained within the acceptable range for most aquatic organisms.

SPECIFIC CONDUCTIVITY: Specific conductivity is a general indicator of pollution. The measured Specific Conductivity measured 44.0 micro-Siemans per centimeter (μ S/cm) at Site 11 Kent Island. The 11 Kent Island specific conductivity indicates low to moderate concentrations of dissolved substances such as nutrients (e.g. phosphorus and nitrogen) and other dissolved salts (e.g. sodium and chloride).

CYANOBACTERIA: Squam Lake did not take part in the 2013 cyanobacteria monitoring program. Please refer to the recommendation section for further information.

Note: For a more detailed discussion of water quality measurements and a discussion on the inter-comparison of sample sites, please refer to the executive summary within the annual Squam Lake report.

Table 1. 2013 Squam Lake Site 11 Kent Island Seasonal Average Water Quality Readings and Trophic Level Classification Criteria used by the New Hampshire Lakes Lay Monitoring Program

Parameter	Ultraoligo "Outstanding"	Oligo "Excellent"	Meso "Fair"	Eutrophic "Poor"	Site 11 Kent Island Average (range)	Site 11 Kent Island Classification
Water Clarity (meters)	> 7.0	4.0 – 7.0	2.5 - 4.0	< 2.5	8.7 meters (range: 5.5 – 10.0)	Ultraoligotrophic
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ppb)	< 2.0	2.0 - 3.0	3.0 - 7.0	> 7.0	1.3 ppb (range: 0.8 – 2.4)	Ultraoligotrophic
Total Phosphorus (ppb)	< 7.0	15.0 – 7.0	15.0 - 25.0	> 25.0	5.9 ppb (range: 6.4 – 9.8)	Ultraoligotrophic
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	> 7.0	5.0 – 7.0	2.0 – 5.0	< 2.0	10.2 mg/L (range: 9.6 – 10.5)	Ultraoligotrophic
Cyanobacteria (cell counts, microcystin concentration & Water safety)	The Massachusetts Department of Public Health considers dangerous microcystin (MC) levels to be 14 micrograms per liter (ug/l) lake water, and/or 70,000 cyanobacteria cells per milliliter lake water.				The New Hampshire Department of Environmental services posts warnings at State beaches when cyanobacteria cell numbers exceed 70,000 cells per milliliter lake water.	

* Dissolved oxygen concentrations taken from the bottom layers

LONG TERM WATER QUALITY TRENDS

WATER CLARITY: Water clarity has increased slightly over the past thirty-five years of sampling. However, the trend is not statistically significant.

CHLOROPHYLL: Chlorophyll *a* has decreased approximately 0.5 parts per billion (ppb) between 1979 and 2013. However, the trend is not statistically significant.

COLOR: Color concentrations have decreased over the twenty-seven years of sampling. However, the trend is not statistically significant.

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: Total phosphorus has increased over the past fourteen years of sampling. However, the trend is not statistically significant.

In summary, there are some indications of an increase in the Site 11 Kent Island water quality over the past thirty-five years of water quality monitoring. Water clarity has shown a slight increase, while the chlorophyll *a* indicate a long-term decreasing trend. However, increasing long-term total phosphorus (nutrient) levels remain a threat to the high Squam Lake water quality documented at Site 11 Kent Island.

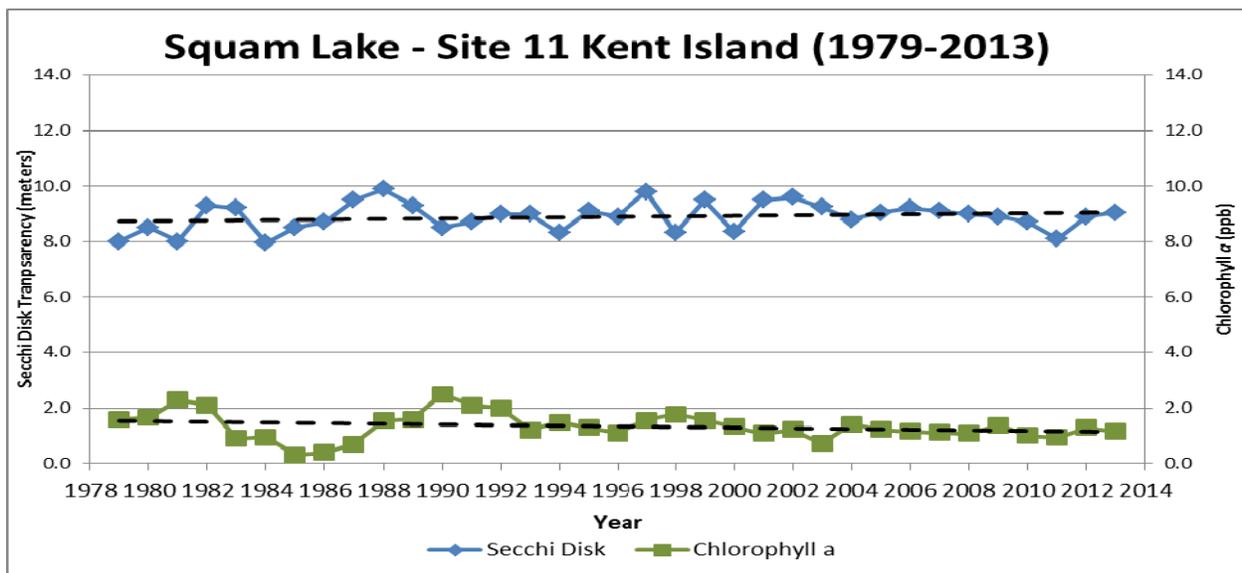


Figure 2. Changes in water clarity (Secchi disk depth) and chlorophyll *a* measured between 1979 and 2013 at Site 11 Kent Island. There has been an increasing water clarity trend with time. However, the trend is not statistically significant (dashed line). Algal growth (chlorophyll *a*) has decreased since 1979. However, the trend is not statistically significant (dashed line).

Recommendations:

- Conduct early season sampling (April/May) to document Squam's reaction to periods of high stream flow during and after spring thaw.
- Implement a simple cyanobacteria-monitoring routine into the conventional water quality monitoring methods including monthly water samples. Cyanobacteria collections throughout the summer and fall months can give insight as to how these populations are distributed throughout the seasons and when they are most likely to be at harmful levels. If you are interested in discussing additional water quality monitoring options that would meet your needs please contact Bob Craycraft by phone, 862-3696, or via email, bob.craycraft@unh.edu
- Implement Best Management Practices within the Squam Lake watershed to minimize the adverse impacts of polluted runoff and erosion into the lake. Refer to "Landscaping at the Water's Edge: An Ecological Approach" and "New Hampshire Homeowner's Guide to Stormwater Management: Do-It-Yourself Stormwater Solutions for Your Home" for more information on how to reduce nutrient loading caused by overland run-off.
 - https://extension.unh.edu/resources/files/Resource001799_Rep2518.pdf
 - <http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/wd-11-11.pdf>

Squam Lakes - Site 11 Kent Island

Moultonborough, NH

2013 Deep water sampling site locations with annual seasonal water clarity



Aerial Orthophoto Source: NH GRANIT
Site location GPS coordinates collected by the UNH Center of Freshwater Biology

