

NEWFOUND LAKE

2015 SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

Station – Beechwood 6



Refer to the Newfound Lake Watershed Assessment (2013) for additional information,

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3Zgrj7TV9sZRTJwaVk3S2IHMF/view?pli=1>

Blue = Excellent = Oligotrophic

Yellow = Fair = Mesotrophic

Red = Poor = Eutrophic

Light Gray = No Data

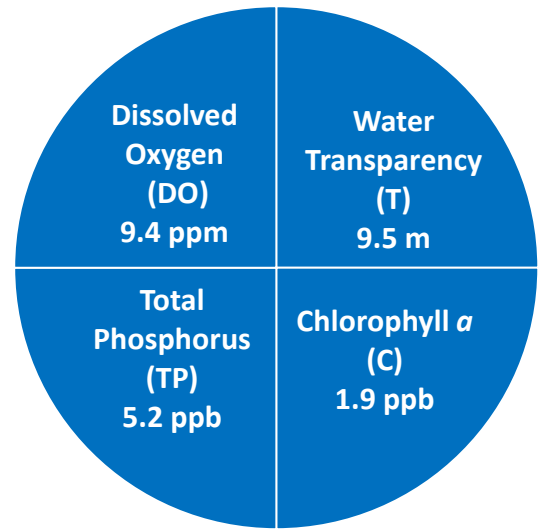


Figure 1. Station Beechwood 6 Water Quality

Table 1. 2015 Station Beechwood 6 Seasonal Averages and NHDES Trophic Level Classification Criteria

Parameter	Oligotrophic “Excellent”	Mesotrophic “Fair”	Eutrophic “Poor”	Station Beechwood 6 Average (range)	Station Beechwood 6 Classification
Water Clarity (meters)	4.0 – 7.0	2.5 - 4.0	< 2.5	9.5 meters (range: 6.2-11.3)	Oligotrophic
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ppb)	< 3.3	> 3.3 – 5.0	> 5.0 – 11.0	1.9 ppb (range: 1.4-2.4)	Oligotrophic
Total Phosphorus (ppb)	< 8.0	> 8.0 – 12.0	> 12.0 – 28.0	5.2 ppb (range: 3.1-7.1)	Oligotrophic
Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)	5.0 – 7.0	2.0 – 5.0	<2.0	N/A	Oligotrophic

Table 2. 2015 Station Beechwood 6 Seasonal Average Accessory Water Quality Measurements.

Parameter	Assessment Criteria					Station Beechwood 6 Average (range)	Station Beechwood 6 Classification
Color (color units)	< 10 uncolored	10 – 20 slightly colored	20 – 40 lightly tea colored	40 – 80 tea colored	> 80 highly colored	8.6 color units (range: 7.2 – 10.1)	Uncolored
Alkalinity (ppm)	< 0.0 acidified	0.1 – 2.0 extremely vulnerable	2.1 – 10 moderately vulnerable	10.1 – 25.0 low vulnerability	> 25.0 not vulnerable	4.8 ppm (range: 4.4 – 5.1)	Moderately vulnerable
pH (std units)	< 5.5 suboptimal for successful growth and reproduction		6.5 – 9.0 optimal range for fish growth and reproduction			7.2 standard units (range: 7.0 – 7.3)	Optimal range for fish growth and reproduction
Specific Conductivity (<i>uS/cm</i>)	< 50 <i>uS/cm</i> Characteristic of minimally impacted NH lakes		50-100 <i>uS/cm</i> Lakes with some human influence	> 100 <i>uS/cm</i> Characteristic of lakes experiencing human disturbances		37.3 <i>uS/cm</i> (range: 36.4 – 38.2)	Characteristic of minimally impacted NH lakes

Recommendations for Property Owners:

Implement Best Management Practices within the Newfound 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>

LONG TERM WATER QUALITY

Site Beechwood 6 is located along the westerly shoreline of Newfound Lake (Figure 4). The condition of Site Beechwood 6 is a reflection of the various nearshore and upstream sources in close proximity to the sampling site. Further review of water quality measurements at the other Newfound Lake sampling locations will provide a better assessment of more localized pollutant inputs that impact the other sampling locations (refer to the 2015 summary data contained in Table 3).

WATER CLARITY: The site Beechwood 6 water clarity data display an increasing water clarity trend over the past seventeen years of sampling (1999–2015). However, when the atypically high 2014 and 2015 water clarity data points are removed, a decreasing water transparency trend is evident between 1999 and 2013.

CHLOROPHYLL: The site Beechwood 6 chlorophyll *a* data display a trend of increasing chlorophyll *a* concentrations over the seventeen years of sampling (1999–2015).

COLOR: The site Beechwood 6 color data do not display a trend over the seventeen years of sampling (1999–2015).

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: The site Beechwood 6 total phosphorus concentrations do not display a trend over the fourteen years of sampling (2001-2015).

In summary, the site Beechwood 6 continues to display good water quality. However, the trend of increasing chlorophyll concentrations over the past seventeen years and a trend of decreasing water transparency between 1999 and 2013 suggest this site remains susceptible to water quality problems. On the other hand, the long-term total phosphorus (nutrient) data do not display a trend. One should be aware that total phosphorus data have not been collected on an annual basis and that data gaps exist among years (Figure 3).

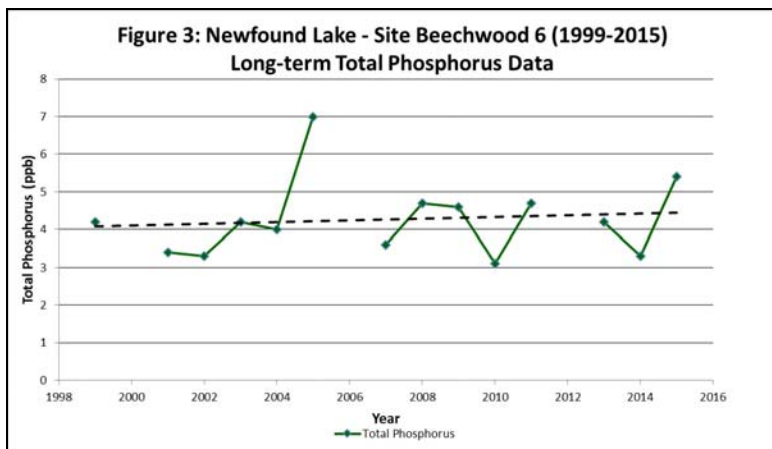
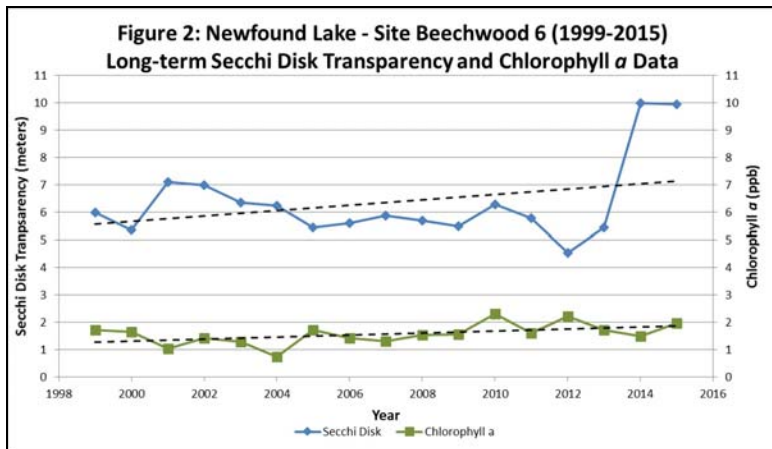


Table 3. Seasonal Average Water Quality by Sampling Location (2015)

Site	Average Secchi Disk Transparency (meters)	Average Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ppb)	Average Total Phosphorus (ppb)	Average Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)
Deep 1	8.2	1.9	4.1	10.6
Mayhew 2	7.7	2.0	4.6	1.5
Pasquaney 3	8.4	2.4	4.6	10.2
Loon Island 4	9.4	2.0	3.9	XXXX
Cockermouth 5	7.9	2.0	4.6	10.2
Beechwood 6	9.5	1.9	5.2	XXXX
Follansbee 8	9.4	1.8	4.6	10.4

XXXX indicates site is too shallow to collect comparable oxygen data.

Figures 2 and 3. Changes in the Newfound Lake water clarity (Secchi Disk depth), chlorophyll *a* and total phosphorus concentrations measured between 1999 and 2015 at site Beechwood 6. **These data indicate the relationship between plant growth and water clarity. Total phosphorus data are also displayed and are oftentimes correlated with the amount of plant growth.** Note: due to personnel limitations and budgetary constraints, there are years between 1999 and 2015 when incomplete data were collected at site Beechwood 6.

Figure 4. Newfound Lake

Bristol, Alexandria, Bridgewater & Hebron, NH

2015 Deep sampling sites with seasonal average water clarity

