

SWAINS LAKE

2015 SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

Station A

Barrington, NH



Blue = Excellent =
Oligotrophic

Yellow = Fair =
Mesotrophic

Red = Poor = Eutrophic

Gray = No Data

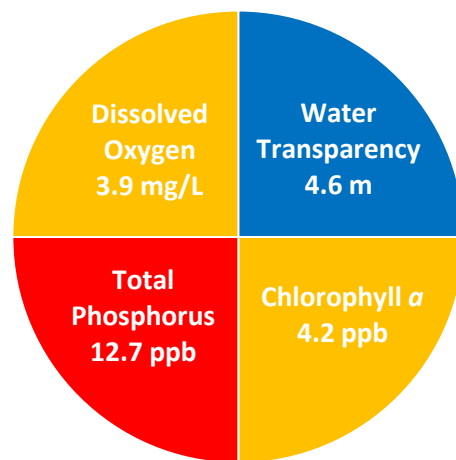


Figure 1. Swains Lake Water Quality (2015)

Table 1. 2015 Swains Lake Seasonal Averages and NH DES Trophic Level Classification Criteria

Parameter	Oligotrophic "Excellent"	Mesotrophic "Fair"	Eutrophic "Poor"	Swains Lake Average (range)	Swains Lake Classification
Water Clarity (meters)	4.0 – 7.0	2.5 - 4.0	< 2.5	4.6 meters (3.3 – 5.7)	Oligotrophic
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ppb)	< 3.3	> 3.3 – 5.0	> 5.0 – 11.0	4.2 ppb (2.9 – 6.5)	Mesotrophic
Total Phosphorus (ppb)	< 8.0	> 8.0 – 12.0	> 12.0 – 28.0	12.7 ppb (8.5 – 18.2)	Eutrophic
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.0 – 7.0	2.0 – 5.0	<2.0	3.9 mg/L (2.3 – 5.5)	Mesotrophic

* Dissolved oxygen concentrations were measured on May 18, 2015 between 5.0 and 6.5 meters, in the bottom waters.

Table 2. 2015 Swains Lake Seasonal Average Accessory Water Quality Measurements

Parameter	Assessment Criteria					Swains Lake Average (range)	Swains Lake Classification
	< 10 uncolored	10 – 20 slightly colored	20 – 40 lightly tea colored	40 – 80 tea colored	> 80 highly colored		
Color (color units)	< 10 uncolored	10 – 20 slightly colored	20 – 40 lightly tea colored	40 – 80 tea colored	> 80 highly colored	32.1 color units (23.2 – 42.5)	Lightly tea colored
Alkalinity (mg/L)	< 0.0 acidified	0.1 – 2.0 extremely vulnerable	2.1 – 10 moderately vulnerable	10.1 – 25.0 low vulnerability	> 25.0 not vulnerable	3.1 mg/L (2.3 – 4.5)	Moderately vulnerable
pH (std units)	< 5.5 suboptimal for successful growth and reproduction		6.5 – 9.0 optimal range for fish growth and reproduction			Not Measured in 2015	-----
Specific Conductivity (uS/cm)	< 50 uS/cm Characteristic of minimally impacted NH lakes		50-100 uS/cm Lakes with some human influence	> 100 uS/cm Characteristic of lakes experiencing human disturbances		106.5 uS/cm (98.9– 110.2)	Characteristic of lakes experiencing human disturbances

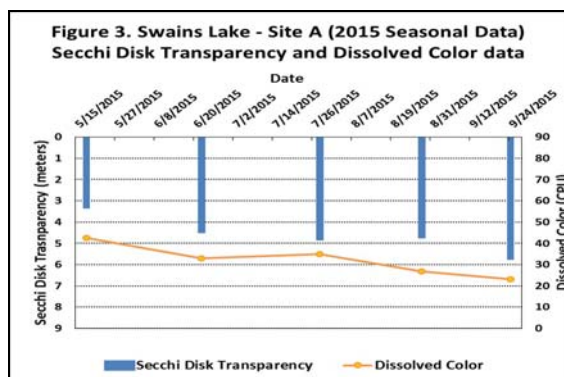
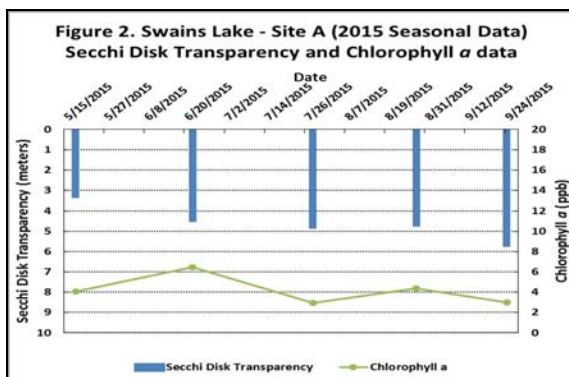


Figure 2 and 3. Seasonal Secchi disk transparency, chlorophyll *a* changes and dissolved color concentrations. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the interplay among Secchi Disk transparency, chlorophyll *a* and dissolved color. Shallower water transparency measurements oftentimes correspond to increases in chlorophyll *a* and/or color concentrations.

LONG-TERM TRENDS

WATER CLARITY: The Swains Lake water clarity measurements, measured as Secchi Disk transparency, display a trend of increasing water clarity (Figure 4).

CHLOROPHYLL: The Swains Lake chlorophyll *a* concentrations, a measure of microscopic plant life within the lake, display a trend of increasing concentrations (Figure 4).

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: Phosphorus is the nutrient most responsible for microscopic plant growth. The Swains Lake total phosphorus concentrations display a trend of increasing concentrations (Figure 5).

COLOR: The Swains Lake color data, the result of naturally occurring “tea” color substances from the breakdown of soils and plant materials, display a trend of increasing concentrations (Figure 5).

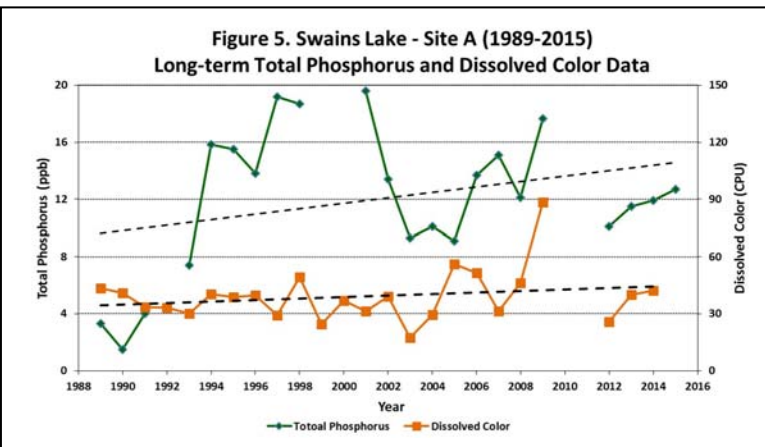
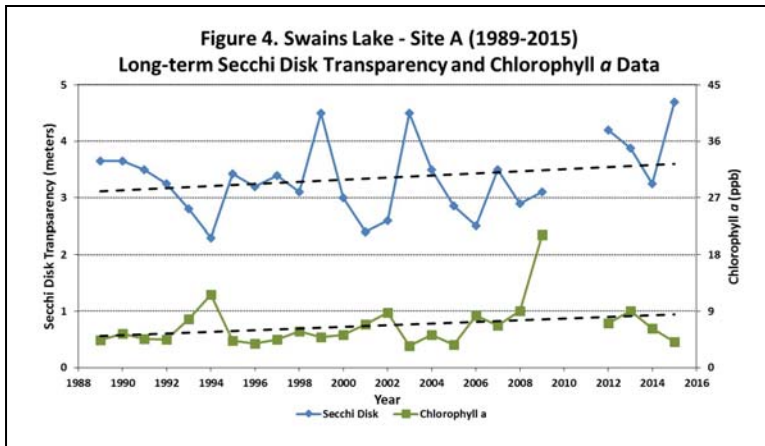


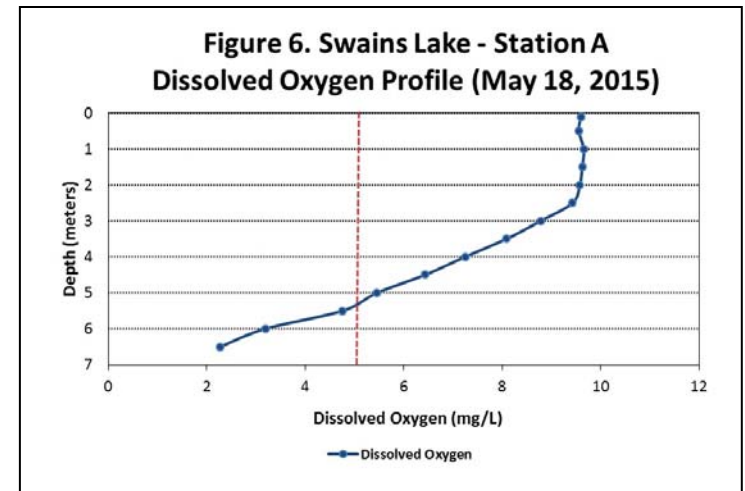
Table 3. Swains Lake Seasonal Average Water Quality Inter-site Comparison (2015)

Site	Average Secchi Disk Transparency (meters)	Average Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ppb)	Average Total Phosphorus (ppb)	Average Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)
Station A	4.6	4.2	12.7	3.9
Station B	5.7	4.2	12.2	5.8

- Dissolved oxygen measurements were taken early season (mid May) and from the bottom water layer (hypolimnion).
- Dissolved oxygen data are reported for the bottom-lake layer (hypolimnion).

Figures 4 and 5. Changes in the Swains Lake water clarity (Secchi Disk depth), chlorophyll *a*, dissolved color and total phosphorus concentrations measured between 1989 and 2015. **These data illustrate the relationship among plant growth, water color and water clarity. Total phosphorus data are also displayed and are oftentimes correlated with the amount of plant growth.**

Figure 6. May 18, 2015 Swains Lake dissolved oxygen profile. The vertical red line indicates the oxygen concentration commonly considered the threshold for successful growth and reproduction of cold water fish. *Notice the low oxygen concentrations near the lake bottom.*



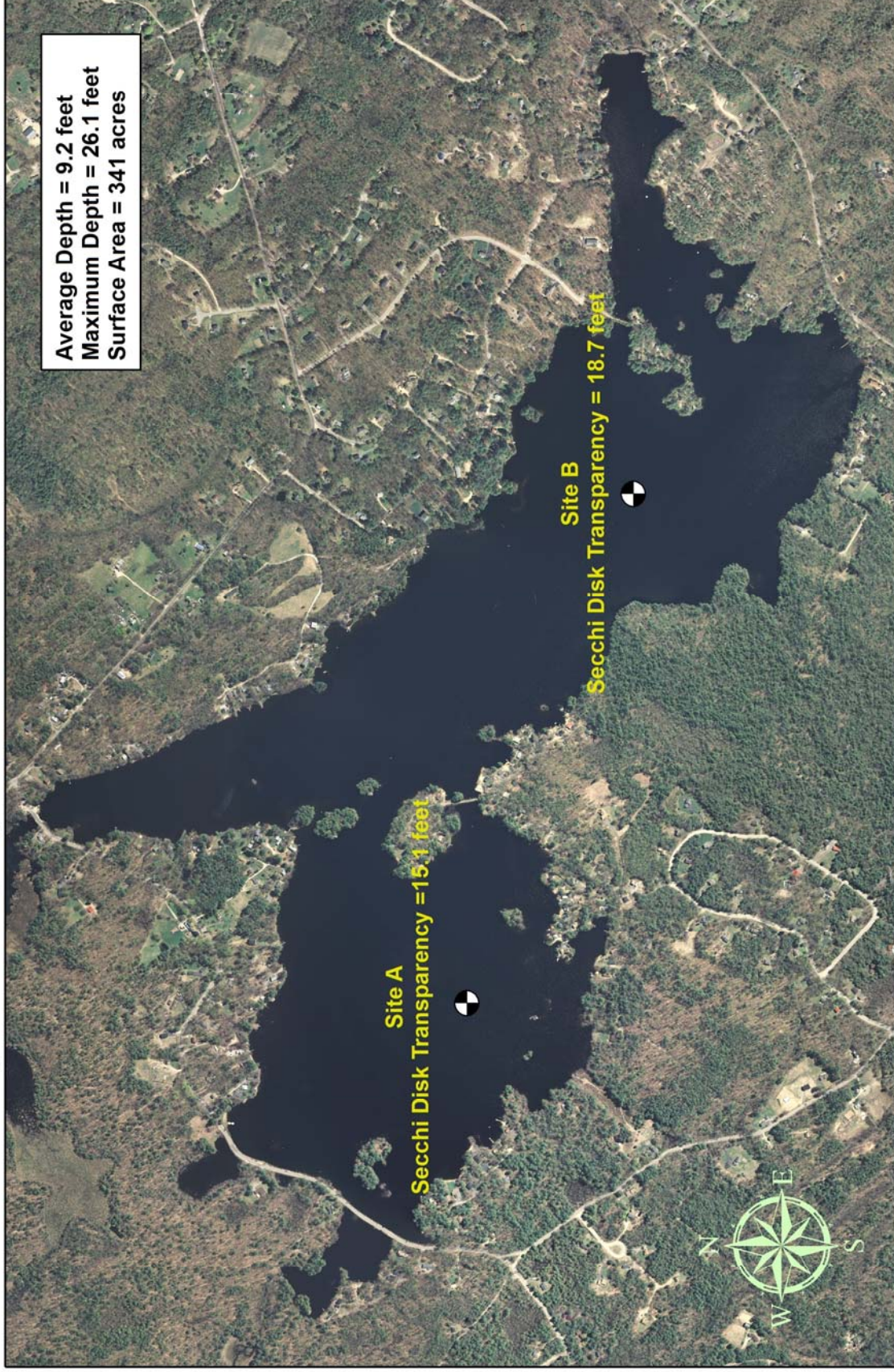
Recommendations

Implement Best Management Practices within the Swains Lake watershed to minimize the adverse impacts of polluted runoff and erosion into Swains 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.

- http://extension.unh.edu/resources/files/Resource004159_Rep5940.pdf
- <http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/wd-11-11.pdf>

Figure 7. Swains Lake Barrington, NH

2015 deep water sampling stations and seasonal average water clarity



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

Aerial Orthophoto Source: NH GRANIT
Site locations GPSed by the UNH Center for Freshwater Biology



University of New Hampshire
Cooperative Extension

