

WINNIPESAUKEE WINTER HARBOR

2017 SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

Station – 15 Winter

Wolfeboro, NH



Blue = Excellent =
Oligotrophic

Yellow = Fair =
Mesotrophic

Red = Poor = Eutrophic

Gray = Not Assessed

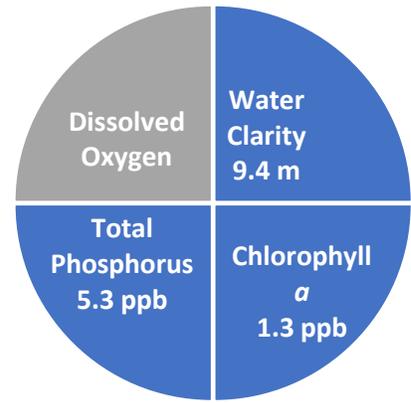


Figure 1. Winter Water Quality (2017)

Station 15 Winter Harbor (Figure 8) was used as a reference point to represent the overall Winter Harbor water quality. Water quality data displayed in Tables 1 and 2 are surface water measurements.

Table 1. 2017 Winter Seasonal Averages and NH DES Aquatic Life Nutrient Criteria¹

| Parameter | Oligotrophic "Excellent" | Mesotrophic "Fair" | Eutrophic "Poor" | 15 Winter Average (range) | 15 Winter Classification |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Water Clarity (meters) | 4.0 – 7.0 | 2.5 - 4.0 | < 2.5 | 9.4 meters (7.6 – 10.0) | Oligotrophic |
| Chlorophyll <i>a</i> ¹ (ppb) | < 3.3 | > 3.3 – 5.0 | > 5.0 – 11.0 | 1.3 ppb (0.8 - 2.1) | Oligotrophic |
| Total Phosphorus ¹ (ppb) | < 8.0 | > 8.0 – 12.0 | > 12.0 – 28.0 | 5.3 ppb (4.3 – 7.8) | Oligotrophic |
| Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) | 5.0 – 7.0 | 2.0 – 5.0 | <2.0 | Not Assessed | Not Assessed |

Table 2. 2017 Winter Seasonal Average Accessory Water Quality Measurements

| Parameter | Assessment Criteria | | | | | 15 Winter Average (range) | 15 Winter 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 | 6.6 color units (range: 5.3 – 8.8) | Uncolored |
| 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 | Not Assessed | Not Assessed |
| pH (std units) | < 5.5 suboptimal for successful growth and reproduction | | 6.5 – 9.0 optimal range for fish growth and reproduction | | | Not Assessed | Not Assessed |
| 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 | | Not Assessed | Not Assessed |

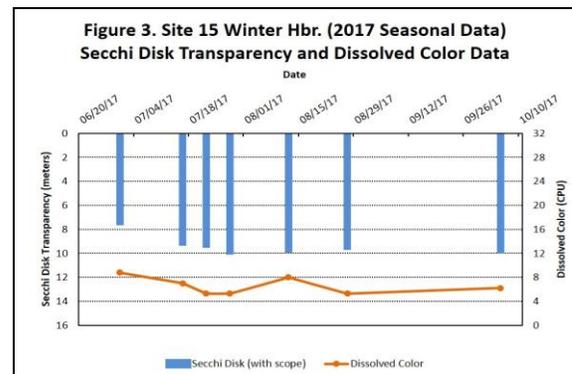
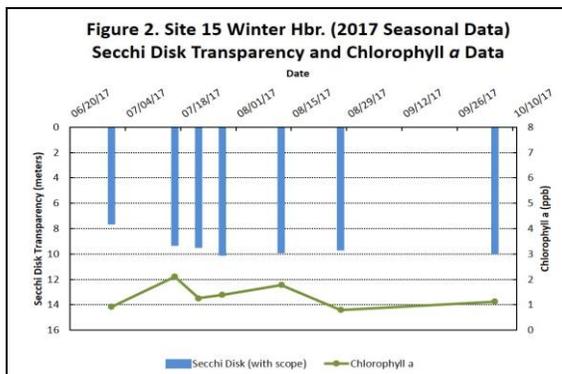


Figure 2 and 3. Seasonal Secchi Disk transparency, chlorophyll *a* and dissolved color concentrations. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the interplay among Secchi Disk transparency, chlorophyll *a* and dissolved color. Shallower water transparency measurements oftentimes correspond to increases in chlorophyll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

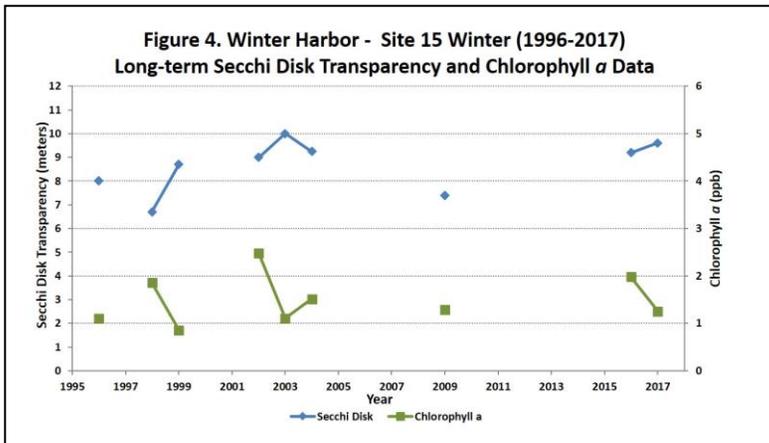
LONG-TERM TRENDS

WATER CLARITY: The Winter Harbor – Site 15 Winter water clarity measurements, measured as Secchi Disk transparency, have been collected over a span of nine sampling seasons. Due to the limited number of years sampled (less than ten) a trend analysis was not performed on the Secchi Disk transparency data.

CHLOROPHYLL: The Winter Harbor – Site 15 Winter chlorophyll *a* concentrations, a measure of microscopic plant life within the lake, have been collected over a span of nine sampling seasons. Due to the limited number of years sampled (less than ten) a trend analysis was not performed on the chlorophyll *a* data.

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: The Winter Harbor – Site 15 Winter total phosphorus concentrations, the nutrient most responsible for microscopic plant growth, have been collected over a span of three sampling seasons. Due to a limited number of years sampled (less than ten) a trend analysis was not performed on the total phosphorus data.

COLOR: Color is a result of naturally occurring “tea” color substances from the breakdown of soils and plant materials. Color data have been collected over a span of eight sampling seasons. Due to a limited number of years sampled (less than ten) a trend analysis was not performed on the color data.



Figures 4 and 5. Changes in the Winter Harbor water clarity (Secchi Disk depth), chlorophyll *a*, dissolved color and total phosphorus concentrations measured between 1996 and 2017. **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.**

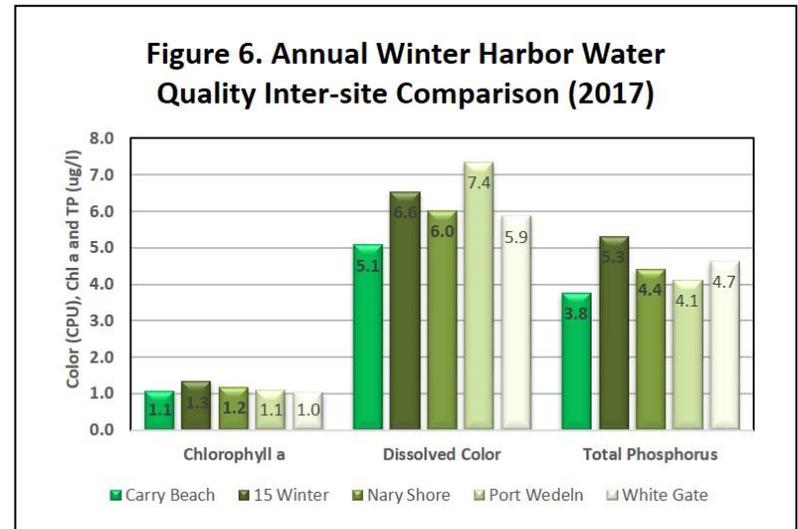
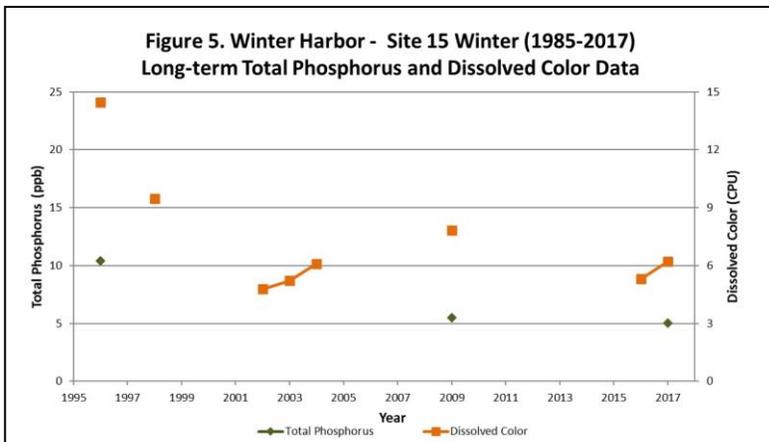
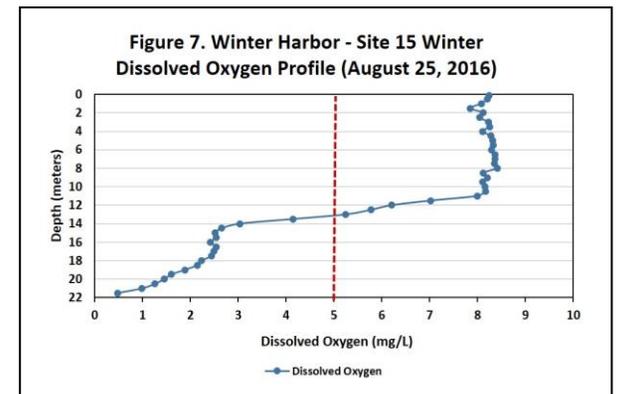


Figure 6. Site 15 Winter surface water total phosphorus inter-site comparison. *While subtle differences exist, total phosphorus concentrations are similar between sampling sites.*

Figure 7. Winter Harbor dissolved oxygen profile collected on August 25, 2016. The vertical red line indicates the dissolved oxygen concentration commonly considered the threshold for successful growth and reproduction of cold water fish such as trout and salmon. *The August 25, 2016 readings are the most current dissolved oxygen data available for Site 15 Winter Harbor.*



Recommendations

Implement Best Management Practices within the Lake Winnepesaukee watershed to minimize the adverse impacts of polluted runoff and erosion into Winter Harbor. 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 8. Lake Winnepesaukee - Winter Harbor South
Wolfeboro, NH
2017 sampling sites and seasonal average water clarity



0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles

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

