SILVER LAKE

2019 SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

Station - 2 Deep

Madison, NH



Station 2 Deep (Figure 7) was used as a reference point to represent the overall Silver Lake water quality. Water quality data displayed in Tables 1, 2 and 3 are surface water measurements with the exception of the dissolved oxygen data that were collected near the lake bottom.

Blue = Excellent = Oligotrophic

Yellow = Fair = Mesotrophic

Red = Poor = Eutrophic

Gray = No Data

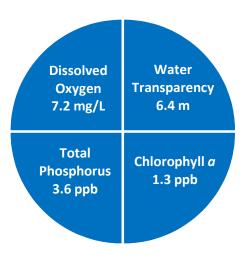


Figure 1. Silver Lake Water Quality (2019)

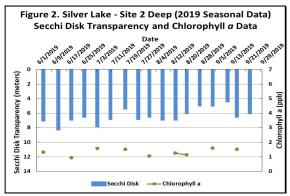
Table 1. 2019 Silver Lake Seasonal Averages and NH DES Aquatic Life Nutrient Criteria¹

| Parameter | Oligotrophic "Excellent" | Mesotrophic "Fair" | Eutrophic "Poor" | Silver Lake – Site 2 Deep Average (range) | Silver Lake – Site 2 Deep Classification |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Water Clarity (meters) | 4.0 – 7.0 | 2.5 - 4.0 | < 2.5 | 6.4 meters (4.4 – 8.3) | Oligotrophic |
| Chlorophyll a 1 (ppb) | < 3.3 | > 3.3 – 5.0 | > 5.0 – 11.0 | 1.3 ppb (0.9 – 1.6) | Oligotrophic |
| Total Phosphorus ¹ (ppb) | < 8.0 | > 8.0 – 12.0 | > 12.0 – 28.0 | 3.6 ppb (single sample) | Oligotrophic |
| Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) | > 5.0 | 2.0 – 5.0 | <2.0 | 7.2 mg/L (6.4 – 8.2)* | Oligotrophic |

^{*} Dissolved oxygen concentrations were measured on August 14, 2019 between 9.5 and 23.4 meters, in the bottom waters.

Table 2. 2019 Silver Lake Seasonal Average Accessory Water Quality Measurements

| Parameter | Assessment Criteria | | | | Silver Lake – Site 2 Deep Average (range) | Silver Lake – Site 2 Deep Classification | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Color (color units) | < 10 uncolored | 10 – 20 slightly colored | 20 – 40 lightly tea colored | 40 – 80 tea colored | > 80 highly colored | 29.8 color units (range: 22.5 – 35.5) | Lightly 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 | 3.8 mg/L (range: 3.5 – 4.4) | Moderately vulnerable |
| pH (std units) | < 5.5 suboptimal for successful growth and reproduction | | 6.5 – 9.0 optimal range for fish growth and reproduction | | | 6.8 standard units (range: 6.5 – 7.2) | Optimal range for fish growth and reproduction |
| 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 | | 46.3 <i>u</i> S/cm (single sample) | Characteristic of lakes with some human influence |



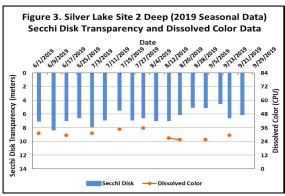


Figure 2 and 3. Seasonal Secchi Disk transparency, chlorophyll *a* changes and dissolved color concentrations. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the interplay among Secchi Disk transparency, chlorophyll *a* and dissolved color. Shallower water transparency measurements oftentimes correspond to increases in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

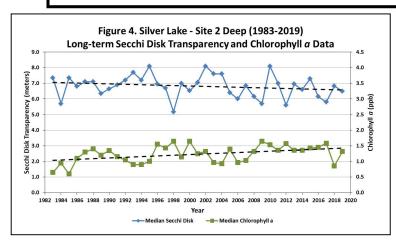
LONG-TERM TRENDS

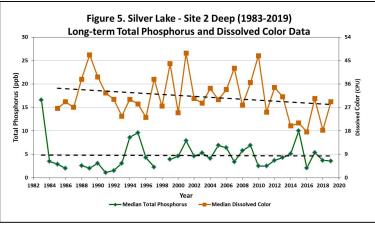
WATER CLARITY: The Silver Lake water clarity measurements, measured as Secchi Disk transparency, display a trend of decreasing water clarity over thirty-seven years of water quality monitoring conducted between 1983 and 2019 (Figure 4).

CHLOROPHYLL: The Silver Lake chlorophyll *a* concentrations, a measure of microscopic plant life within the lake, display a trend of increasing concentrations over thirty-seven years of water quality monitoring conducted between 1983 and 2019 (Figure 4).

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: Phosphorus is the nutrient most responsible for microscopic plant growth. The Silver Lake total phosphorus concentrations display a relatively stable trend over the thirty-six years of water quality monitoring conducted between 1983 and 2019 (Figure 5).

COLOR: The Silver Lake color data, the result of naturally occurring "tea" color substances from the breakdown of soils and plant materials, display a trend of decreasing concentrations over the thirty—four years of water quality monitoring conducted between 1985 and 2019 (Figure 5).





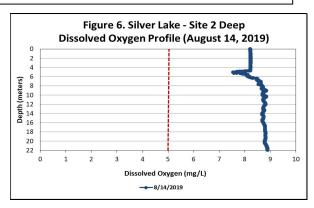
| Table 3. Silver Lake Seasonal Average Water Quality Inter-Site Compa |
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| Sampling Station | Average (range) Water Clarity (meters) | Average (range) Total Phosphorus (ppb) | Average (range) Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ppb) | Average (range) Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) |
|---------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1 South | 6.4 m (range: 4.8 – 8.1) | 3.7 ppb (single value) | 1.4 ppb (range: 0.8 – 1.7) | |
| 2 Deep | 6.4 m (range: 4.4 – 8.3) | 3.6 ppb (single value) | 1.3 ppb (range: 0.9 – 1.6) | 7.2 mg/L (range: 6.4 – 8.2) |
| 3 Center | 6.1 m (range: 4.9 – 7.0) | 3.7 ppb (single value) | 1.4 ppb (range: 0.9 – 2.0) | 8.7 mg/L (range: 8.7 – 8.7) |
| 4 East | * 5.4 m (range: 4.4 – 6.2) | 4.4 ppb (single value) | 1.7 ppb (range: 1.2 – 2.1) | |
| 5 North | 5.6 m (range: 4.4 – 6.6) | 4.4 ppb (single value) | 1.6 ppb (range: 1.3 – 2.2) | 8.3 mg/L (range: 7.9 – 9.5) |
| 7 North Island | 5.4 m (range: 4.2 – 6.6) | 4.4 ppb (single value) | 1.7 ppb (range: 1.3 – 2.2) | 0.2 mg/L (range: 0.0 – 0.6) |

- Dissolved oxygen concentrations were measured in the bottom waters (hypolimnion)
- Dashed line indicates there was not a bottom water (hypolimnion) layer due to the shallowness of the sampling location.
- Asterisk inciates the Secchi Disk was occassionally visible on the lakebottom

Figures 4 and 5. Changes in the Silver Lake water clarity (Secchi Disk depth), chlorophyll *a*, dissolved color and total phosphorus concentrations measured between 1983 and 2019. 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. Longterm trends are based on the analysis of annual median values.

Figure 6. Silver Lake dissolved oxygen profile collected on August 14, 2019. 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. *Notice the high dissolved oxygen concentrations near the lake bottom.*



Recommendations

Implement Best Management Practices within the Silver Lake watershed to minimize the adverse impacts of polluted runoff and erosion into Silver 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/Resource004159 Rep5940.pdf
- https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/wd-11-11.pdf

Figure 7. Silver Lake

Madison, NH

2018 Deep water sampling sites with seasonal average water clarity

