SQUAM LAKE

16A INNER DOG COVE

2013 SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

CENTER HARBOR, NH

NEW HAMPSHIRE
LAKES LAY MONITORING

Squam Lake volunteers collected water quality data between June 3 and October 16, 2013 while a more in depth water quality survey of the Squam Lake deep sampling stations were conducted by the **Center for Freshwater Biology** on June 19, July 17 and August 20, 2013.

Light Blue = Outstanding = Ultraoligotrophic

Blue = Excellent = Oligotrophic

Yellow = Fair = Mesotrophic

Red = Poor = Eutrophic

Light Gray = No Data

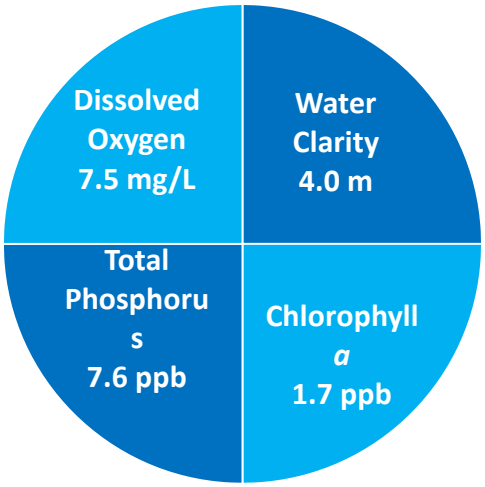


Figure 1. Average Water Quality Conditions

2013 RESULT HIGHLIGHTS

WATER CLARITY: Water clarity, measured as Secchi disk depth, averaged 4.0 meters (m) at Site 16A Inner Dog Cove. The 2013 Site 16A Inner Dog Cove water clarity increased from the 2012 water clarity readings.

CHLOROPHYLL: Chlorophyll *a*, a measure of microscopic plant life within the lake, averaged 1.7 parts per billion (ppb) at Site 16A Inner Dog Cove. The 2013 chlorophyll a concentrations showed a decrease (less green water) from the 2012 readings.

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: Phosphorus is the nutrient most responsible for microscopic plant growth. Total phosphorus concentrations taken from the surface waters averaged 7.6 parts per billion (ppb) and remained 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. Site 16A Inner Dog Cove was well oxygenated throughout the water column on August 20 and ranged from 7.2 to 7.7 milligrams per liter mg/L. 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" color substances from the breakdown of soils and plant materials. Site 16A Inner Dog Cove color averaged 8.8 color units (CPU).

ALKALINITY/pH: Alkalinity measures the resistance the lake has against acid rain. Site 16A Inner Dog Cove alkalinity averaged 6.7 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and indicated a moderate vulnerability to acid rain. The **pH** is a measure of lake acidity. Values for this parameter were not collected at Site 16A Inner Dog Cove during the 2014 sampling season.

SPECIFIC CONDUCTIVITY: Specific conductivity is a general indicator of pollution. Specific Conductivity ranged from 48 to 52 micro-Siemans per centimeter (*u*S/cm at Site 16A Inner Dog Cove. 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 16A Inner Dog Cove 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 16A Inner Dog Cove Average (range)	Site 16A Inner Dog Cove Classification
Water Clarity (meters)	> 7.0	4.0 – 7.0	2.5 - 4.0	< 2.5	**4.0** meters (range: 4.0 – 4.1)	Oligotrophic
Chlorophyll *a* (ppb)	< 2.0	2.0 - 3.0	3.0 - 7.0	> 7.0	**1.7** ppb (range: 1.3 – 2.1)	Ultraoligotrophic
Total Phosphorus (ppb)	< 7.0	15.0 – 7.0	15.0 - 25.0	> 25.0	**7.6** ppb (range: 6.3 – 8.9)	Oligotrophic
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	> 7.0	5.0 – 7.0	2.0 – 5.0	<2.0	**7.5** mg/L (range: 7.2 – 7.7)	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 approximately 10 centimeters (cm) in the six years of sampling, although the trend is not statistically significant.

CHLOROPHYLL: Chlorophyll *a* has decreased approximately 0.5 parts per billion (ppb) between 2000 and 2013, although the trend is not statistically significant.

COLOR: Color concentrations have slightly increased over the sampling years; however, not statistically significantly.

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS: Total phosphorus has decreased over thirteen years of sampling, however, the trend is not statistically significant.

In summary, there are some indications of a slight increase in the Site 16A Inner Dog Cove water quality over the past thirteen years of water quality monitoring. Water clarity has increased over the six years of sampling, while there has been a corresponding decrease in chlorophyll *a* concentrations. Furthermore, total phosphorus concentrations have displayed a decreasing trend. None of the water quality parameters displayed statistical significance over time.

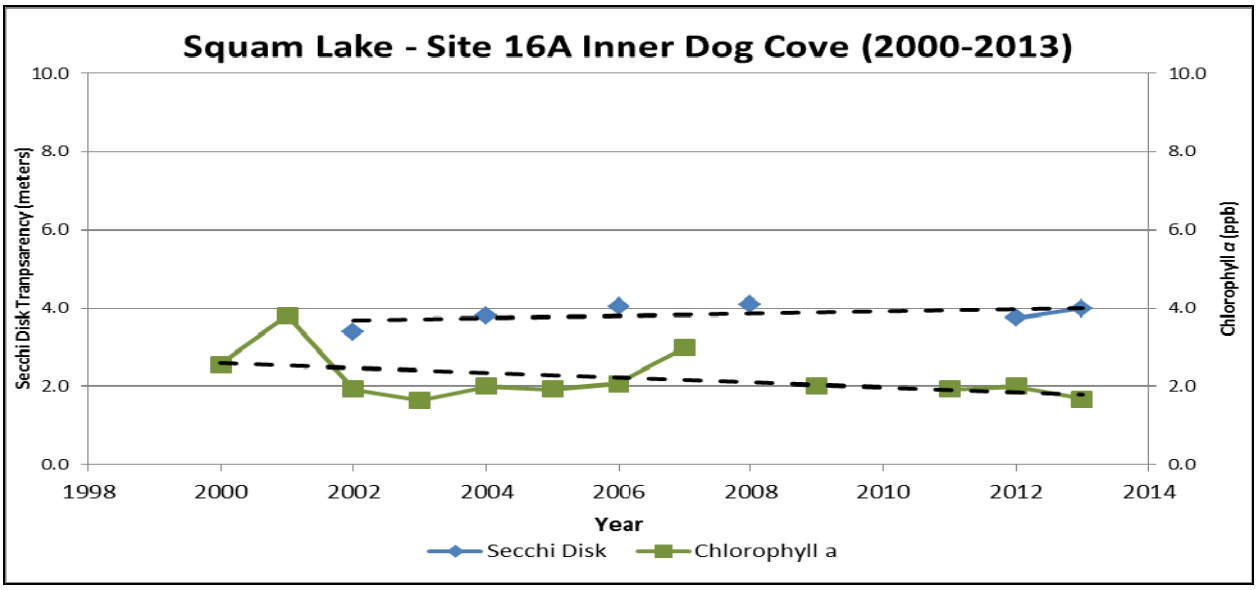


Figure 2. Changes in water clarity (Secchi disk depth) and chlorophyll *a* measured between 2000 and 2013 at 16A Inner Dog Cove. There has been an increasing trend in water clarity with time, although the trend is not statistically significant (dashed line). Algal growth (chlorophyll *a*) has shown a decreasing trend since 2000; however, this trend is not statistically significant (dashed line).

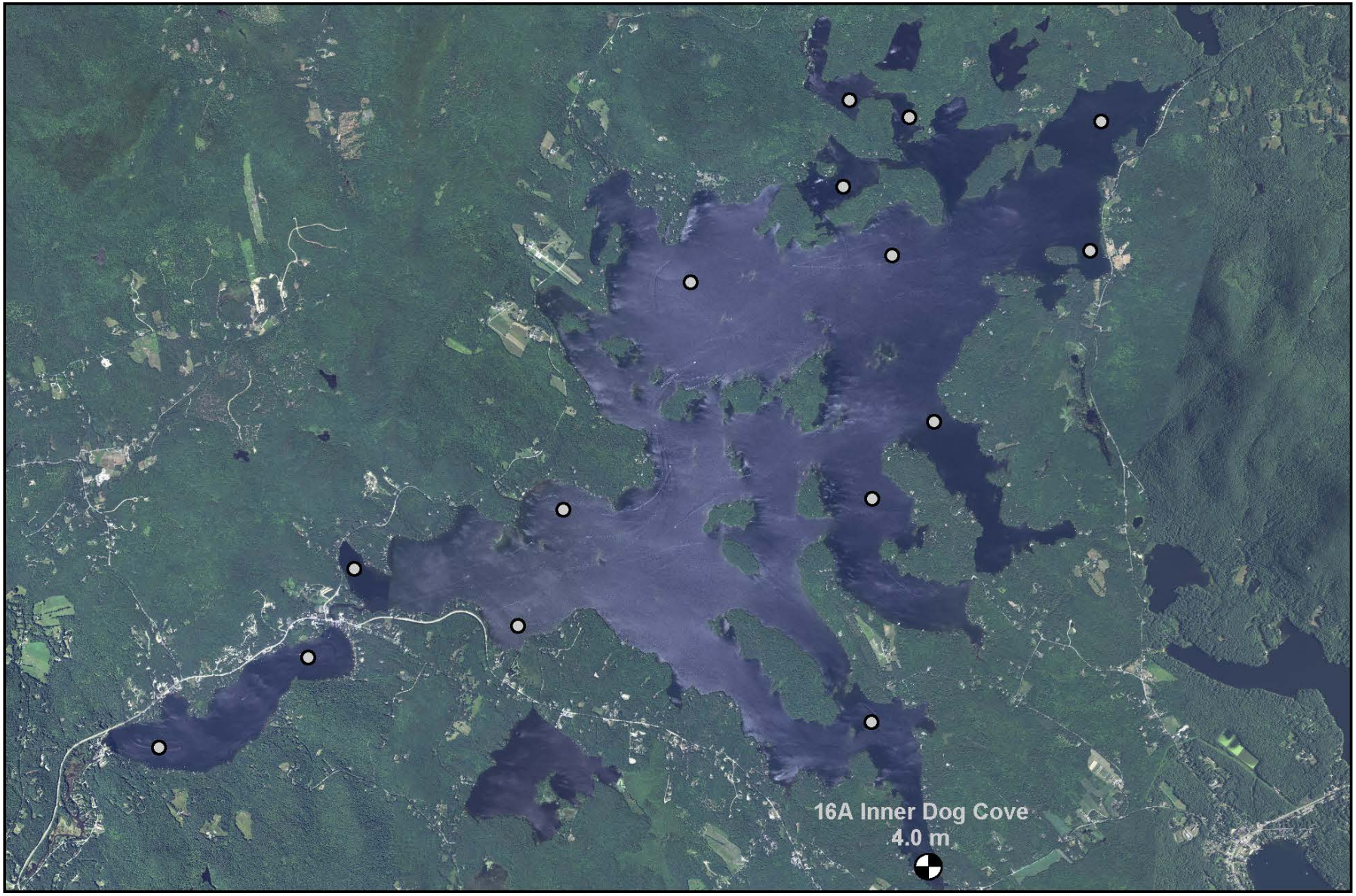
Recommendations:

- 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 16A Inner Dog Cove

Center Harbor, NH

2013 Deep water sampling site locations with annual seasonal water clarity



Aerial Orthophoto Source: NH GRANIT
Site location GPS coordiniates collected by theUNH Center of Freshwater Biology

University of New Hampshire
Cooperative Extension

New Hampshire Lakes Lay Monitoring