

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

After reviewing data collected from **Crystal Lake, Manchester**, the program coordinators have made the following observations and recommendations.

We congratulate your group for sampling your lake **once** this summer. However, we **strongly** encourage your monitoring group to sample **additional** times each summer. Typically, we recommend that monitoring groups sample **three times** per summer (once in **June, July**, and **August**). We understand that the number of sampling events you decide to conduct per summer will depend upon volunteer availability, and your monitoring group's goals and funding availability. However, with a limited amount of data it is difficult to determine accurate and representative water quality trends. Since weather patterns and activity in the watershed can change throughout the summer, from year to year, and even from hour to hour during a rain event, it is a good idea to sample the lake at least once per month during the summer.

If you are having difficulty finding volunteers to help sample or to travel to one of the laboratories, please call the VLAP Coordinator and DES will help you work out an arrangement.

FIGURE INTERPRETATION

CHLOROPHYLL-A

- **Figure 1 and Table 1:** Figure 1 in Appendix A shows the historical and current year chlorophyll-a concentration in the water column. Table 1 in Appendix B lists the maximum, minimum, and mean concentration for each sampling year that the lake has been monitored through VLAP.

Chlorophyll-a, a pigment found in plants, is an indicator of the algal abundance. Algae (also known as phytoplankton) are typically microscopic, chlorophyll producing plants that naturally occur in lake ecosystems. The chlorophyll-a concentration measured in the water gives biologists an estimation of the algal concentration or lake

productivity. **The median summer chlorophyll-a concentration for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 4.58 mg/m³.**

The current year data (the top graph) show that the chlorophyll-a concentration was **4.23 mg/m³** in **June**.

The historical data (the bottom graph) show that the **2008** chlorophyll-a mean is ***slightly less than*** the state and similar lake medians. For more information on the similar lake median, refer to Appendix F.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data (the bottom graph) shows that the mean annual chlorophyll-a concentration has ***not significantly changed*** since monitoring began. Specifically, the mean annual chlorophyll-a concentration has ***fluctuated between approximately 1.79 and 20.0 mg/m³*** since **1993**. Please refer to Appendix E for a detailed statistical analysis explanation and data print-out.

While algae are naturally present in all lakes, an excessive or increasing amount of any type is not welcomed. In freshwater lakes, phosphorus is the nutrient that algae typically depend upon for growth in New Hampshire lakes. Algal concentrations may increase as nonpoint sources of phosphorus from the watershed increase, or as in-lake phosphorus sources increase. Therefore, it is extremely important for volunteer monitors to continually educate all watershed residents about management practices that can be implemented to minimize phosphorus loading to surface waters.

TRANSPARENCY

- **Figure 2 and Tables 3a and 3b:** Figure 2 in Appendix A shows the historical and current year data for transparency with and without the use of a viewscope. Table 3a in Appendix B lists the maximum, minimum and mean transparency data without the use of a viewscope and Table 3b lists the maximum, minimum and mean transparency data with the use of a viewscope for each year that the lake has been monitored through VLAP.

Volunteer monitors use the Secchi disk, a 20 cm disk with alternating black and white quadrants, to measure how far a person can see into the water. Transparency, a measure of water clarity, can be affected by the amount of algae and sediment in the water, as well as the natural color of the water. **The median summer transparency for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 3.2 meters.**

The current year data (the top graph) show that the non-viewscope in-lake transparency was **3.38 meters** in **June**.

The historical data (the bottom graph) show that the **2008** mean non-viewscope transparency is ***slightly greater than*** the state and similar lake medians. Please refer to Appendix F for more information about the similar lake median.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data (the bottom graph) shows that the mean annual non-viewscope transparency has ***not significantly changed*** since monitoring began. Specifically, the transparency has ***fluctuated between approximately 2.59 and 5.40 meters***, but has ***not continually increased or decreased*** since **1993**. Please refer to Appendix E for the detailed statistical analysis explanation and data print-out.

Typically, high intensity rainfall causes sediment-laden stormwater runoff to flow into surface waters, thus increasing turbidity and decreasing clarity. Efforts should continually be made to stabilize stream banks, lake shorelines, disturbed soils within the watershed, and especially dirt roads located immediately adjacent to the edge of tributaries and the lake. Guides to best management practices that can be implemented to reduce, and possibly even eliminate, nonpoint source pollutants, are available from DES upon request.

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS

- **Figure 3 and Table 8:** The graphs in Figure 3 in Appendix A show the amount of epilimnetic (upper layer) phosphorus and hypolimnetic (lower layer) phosphorus; the inset graphs show current year data. Table 8 in Appendix B lists the annual maximum, minimum, and median concentration for each deep spot layer and each tributary since the lake has been sampled through VLAP.

Phosphorus is typically the limiting nutrient for vascular plant and algae growth in New Hampshire's lakes and ponds. Excessive phosphorus in a lake/pond can lead to increased plant and algal growth over time. **The median summer total phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion (upper layer) of New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 12 ug/L. The median summer phosphorus concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer) is 14 ug/L.**

The current year data for the epilimnion (the top inset graph) show that the phosphorus concentration was **9.5 ug/L** in **June**.

The historical data show that the **2008** mean epilimnetic phosphorus concentration is ***slightly less than*** the state and similar lake

medians. Refer to Appendix F for more information about the similar lake median.

The current year data for the hypolimnion (the bottom inset graph) show that the phosphorus concentration was **17 ug/L** in **June**.

The historical data show that the **2008** mean hypolimnetic phosphorus concentration is ***slightly greater than*** the state and similar lake medians. Please refer to Appendix F for more information about the similar lake median.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data shows that the phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion (upper layer) has ***not significantly changed*** (either *increased* or *decreased*) since monitoring began. Specifically, the mean epilimnetic phosphorus concentration has remained ***relatively stable, ranging between approximately 8 and 17 ug/L*** since **1993**. Please refer to Appendix E for the statistical analysis explanation and data print-out.

Overall, the statistical analysis of the historical data shows that the phosphorus concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer) has ***not significantly changed*** since monitoring began. Specifically, the mean hypolimnetic phosphorus concentration has ***fluctuated between approximately 11 and 25 ug/L*** since **1993**. Please refer to Appendix E for the detailed statistical analysis explanation and data print-out.

One of the most important approaches to reducing phosphorus loading to a waterbody is to continually educate watershed residents about the watershed sources of phosphorus and how excessive phosphorus loading can negatively affect the ecology and the recreational, economical, and ecological value of lakes and ponds.

TABLE INTERPRETATION

➤ **Table 2: Phytoplankton**

Table 2 in Appendix B lists the current and historical phytoplankton and/or cyanobacteria observed in the lake. Specifically, this table lists the three most dominant phytoplankton and/or cyanobacteria observed in the sample and their relative abundance in the sample.

The dominant phytoplankton and/or cyanobacteria observed in the **June** sample were ***Ceratium (Dinoflagellate)***, ***Asterionella (Diatom)***, and ***Anabaena (cyanobacteria)***.

Phytoplankton populations undergo a natural succession during the

growing season. Please refer to the “Biological Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding seasonal plankton succession. Diatoms and golden-brown algae populations are typical in New Hampshire’s less productive lakes and ponds.

➤ **Table 2: Cyanobacteria**

A **small amount** of the cyanobacterium *Anabaena* was observed in the **June** plankton sample. ***This cyanobacteria, if present in large amounts, can be toxic to livestock, wildlife, pets, and humans.*** Please refer to the “Biological Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding cyanobacteria.

Cyanobacteria can reach nuisance levels when phosphorus loading from the watershed to surface waters is increased and favorable environmental conditions occur, such as a period of sunny, warm weather.

The presence of cyanobacteria serves as a reminder of the lake’s delicate balance. Watershed residents should continue to act proactively to reduce nutrient loading to the lake by eliminating lawn fertilizer use, keeping the lake shoreline natural, re-vegetating cleared areas within the watershed, and properly maintaining septic systems and roads.

In addition, residents should also observe the lake in September and October during the time of fall turnover (lake mixing) to document any algal blooms that may occur. Cyanobacteria have the ability to regulate their depth in the water column by producing or releasing gas from vesicles. However, occasionally lake mixing can affect their buoyancy and cause them to rise to the surface in high concentrations. Wind and currents tend to “pile” cyanobacteria into scums that accumulate in one section of the lake. If a fall bloom occurs, please collect a sample in any clean jar or bottle and contact the VLAP Coordinator.

➤ **Table 4: pH**

Table 4 in Appendix B presents the in-lake and tributary current year and historical pH data.

pH is measured on a logarithmic scale of 0 (acidic) to 14 (basic). pH is important to the survival and reproduction of fish and other aquatic life. A pH below 6.0 typically limits the growth and reproduction of fish. A pH between 6.0 and 7.0 is ideal for fish. The median pH value for the epilimnion (upper layer) in New Hampshire’s lakes and ponds is **6.6**, which indicates that the state surface waters

are slightly acidic. For a more detailed explanation regarding pH, please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report.

The mean pH at the deep spot this year ranged from **6.97** in the hypolimnion to **7.20** in the epilimnion, which means that the water is ***approximately neutral***.

➤ **Table 5: Acid Neutralizing Capacity**

Table 5 in Appendix B presents the current year and historical epilimnetic ANC for each year the lake has been monitored through VLAP.

Buffering capacity (ANC) describes the ability of a solution to resist changes in pH by neutralizing the acidic input. The median ANC value for New Hampshire’s lakes and ponds is **4.8 mg/L**, which indicates that many lakes and ponds in the state are at least “moderately vulnerable” to acidic inputs. For a more detailed explanation about ANC, please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report.

The mean acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) of the epilimnion (upper layer) was **15.2 mg/L**, which is ***much greater than*** the state median. In addition, this indicates that the lake is has a ***low vulnerability*** to acidic inputs.

➤ **Table 6: Conductivity**

Table 6 in Appendix B presents the current and historical conductivity values for tributaries and in-lake data. Conductivity is the numerical expression of the ability of water to carry an electric current, which is determined by the number of negatively charged ions from metals, salts, and minerals in the water column. The median conductivity value for New Hampshire’s lakes and ponds is **38.4 uMhos/cm**. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report.

The mean annual epilimnetic conductivity at the deep spot this year was **422 uMhos/cm**, which is ***much greater than*** the state median.

The conductivity continued to remain ***much greater than*** the state median in the lake and tributaries this year. Typically, elevated conductivity indicates the influence of pollutant sources associated with human activities. These sources include failed or marginally functioning septic systems, agricultural runoff, and road runoff, which contains road salt during the spring snow-melt. New

development in the watershed can alter runoff patterns and expose new soil and bedrock areas, which could also contribute to increasing conductivity. In addition, natural sources, such as iron and manganese deposits in bedrock, can influence conductivity.

We recommend that your monitoring group conduct stream surveys and rain event sampling along the tributaries with **elevated** conductivity so that we can determine what may be causing the increases.

For a detailed explanation on how to conduct rain event sampling and stream surveys, please refer to the 2002 VLAP Annual Report special topic article, which is posted on the VLAP website at

<http://www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/vlap/categories/publications.htm>, or contact the VLAP Coordinator.

We also recommend that your monitoring group conduct a shoreline conductivity survey of the lake and the tributaries with **elevated** conductivity to help identify the sources of conductivity.

To learn how to conduct a shoreline or tributary conductivity survey, please refer to the 2004 special topic article, which is posted on the VLAP website at

<http://www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/vlap/categories/publications.htm> or contact the VLAP Coordinator.

It is possible that de-icing materials applied to nearby roadways during the winter months may be influencing the conductivity in the lake. The most commonly used de-icing material in New Hampshire is salt (sodium chloride).

Therefore, we recommend that the **epilimnion** and the **tributaries** be sampled for chloride next year. This additional sampling may help us identify what areas of the watershed are contributing to the increasing in-lake conductivity.

Please note that the DES Limnology Center in Concord is able to conduct chloride analyses, free of charge. As a reminder, it is best to conduct chloride sampling in the spring as the snow is melting and during rain events.

➤ **Table 8: Total Phosphorus**

Table 8 in Appendix B presents the current year and historical total phosphorus data for in-lake and tributary stations. Phosphorus is the nutrient that limits the algae's ability to grow and reproduce. Please refer to the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The phosphorus concentration in the **Outlet** was **relatively low** this year, which is good news. However, we recommend that your monitoring group sample the major tributaries to the lake during snow-melt and periodically during rainstorms to determine if the phosphorus concentration is **elevated** in the tributaries during these times. Typically, the majority of nutrient loading to a lake occurs in the spring during snow-melt and during intense rainstorms that cause soil erosion and surface runoff and within the watershed.

For a detailed explanation on how to conduct rain event sampling and stream surveys, please refer to the 2002 VLAP Annual Report special topic article, which is posted on the VLAP website at <http://www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/vlap/categories/publications.htm>, or contact the VLAP Coordinator.

➤ **Table 9 and Table 10: Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature Data**

Table 9 in Appendix B shows the dissolved oxygen/temperature profile(s) collected during **2008**. Table 10 in Appendix B shows the historical and current year dissolved oxygen concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer). The presence of sufficient amounts of dissolved oxygen in the water column is vital to fish and amphibians and bottom-dwelling organisms. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The dissolved oxygen concentration was greater than **100 percent** saturation at **five** meters at the deep spot on the **June** sampling event. Wave action from wind can also dissolve atmospheric oxygen into the upper layers of the water column. Layers of algae can also increase the dissolved oxygen in the water column, since oxygen is a by-product of photosynthesis. Cyanobacteria can regulate their buoyancy in the water column based on nutrient availability and sunlight. They often congregate near bottom sediment where nutrient levels are higher due to lower dissolved oxygen levels. We suspect this is what caused the super saturation of oxygen at this depth.

During this year, and many past sampling years, the lake has experienced a lower dissolved oxygen concentration and a higher total phosphorus concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer) than in the epilimnion (upper layer). These data suggest that the **process of internal phosphorus loading is occurring in the lake**. When the hypolimnetic dissolved oxygen concentration is depleted to less than 1 mg/L, **as it was on the annual biologist visit this year and on many previous annual visits**, the phosphorus that is normally bound up with iron and aluminum in the sediment may be re-

released into the water column. Since an internal source of phosphorus in the lake may be present, it is even more important that watershed residents act proactively to minimize phosphorus loading from the watershed.

Low hypolimnetic oxygen levels are a sign of the lake's **aging** and **declining** health. This year the DES biologist conducted the dissolved oxygen profile in **June**. We recommend that the annual biologist visit for the **2009** sampling year be scheduled during **July** so that we can determine if oxygen is depleted in the hypolimnion **later** in the sampling year.

➤ **Table 11: Turbidity**

Table 11 in Appendix B lists the current year and historical data for in-lake and tributary turbidity. Turbidity in the water is caused by suspended matter, such as clay, silt, and algae. Water clarity is strongly influenced by turbidity. Please refer to the "Other Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The tributary and deep spot turbidity was **relatively low** this year, which is good news.

However, we recommend that your group sample the pond and any surface water runoff areas during significant rain events to determine if stormwater runoff contributes turbidity and phosphorus to the pond.

For a detailed explanation on how to conduct rain event sampling, please refer to the 2002 VLAP Annual Report special topic article, which is posted on the VLAP website at

<http://www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/vlap/categories/publications.htm>, or contact the VLAP Coordinator.

➤ **Table 12: Bacteria (*E.coli*)**

Table 12 in Appendix B lists the current year and historical data for bacteria (*E.coli*) testing. *E. coli* is a normal bacterium found in the large intestine of humans and other warm-blooded animals. *E.coli* is used as an indicator organism because it is easily cultured and its presence in the water, in defined amounts, indicates that sewage **may** be present. If sewage is present in the water, potentially harmful disease-causing organisms **may** also be present.

Bacteria sampling was not conducted this year. If residents are concerned about sources of bacteria such as failing septic systems, animal waste, or waterfowl waste, it is best to conduct *E. coli* testing

when the water table is high, when beach use is heavy, or immediately after rain events.

➤ **Table 13: Chloride**

Table 13 in Appendix B lists the current year and the historical data for chloride sampling. The chloride ion (Cl⁻) is found naturally in some surfacewaters and groundwaters and in high concentrations in seawater. Research has shown that elevated chloride levels can be toxic to freshwater aquatic life. In order to protect freshwater aquatic life in New Hampshire, the state has adopted **acute and chronic** chloride criteria of **860 and 230 mg/L** respectively. The chloride content in New Hampshire lakes is naturally low, generally less than 2 mg/L in surface waters located in remote areas away from habitation. The median epilimnetic chloride value for New Hampshire lakes and ponds is **5 mg/L**. Higher values are generally associated with salted highways and, to a lesser extent, with septic inputs. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

Chloride sampling was **not** conducted during **2008**.

➤ **Table 14: Current Year Biological and Chemical Raw Data**

Table 14 in Appendix B lists the most current sampling year results. Since the maximum, minimum, and annual mean values for each parameter are not shown on this table, this table displays the current year “raw,” meaning unprocessed, data. The results are sorted by station, depth, and then parameter.

➤ **Table 15: Station Table**

As of the spring of 2004, all historical and current year VLAP data are included in the DES Environmental Monitoring Database (EMD). To facilitate the transfer of VLAP data into the EMD, a new station identification system had to be developed. While volunteer monitoring groups can still use the sampling station names that they have used in the past and are most familiar with, an EMD station name also exists for each VLAP sampling location. Table 15 in Appendix B identifies what EMD station name corresponds to the station names you have used in the past and will continue to use in the future.

DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL

Annual Assessment Audit:

During the annual visit to your lake, the biologist conducted a sampling procedures assessment audit for your monitoring group. Specifically, the biologist observed the performance of your monitoring group and completed an assessment audit sheet to document the volunteer monitors' ability to follow the proper field sampling procedures, as outlined in the VLAP Monitor's Field Manual. This assessment is used to identify any aspects of sample collection in which volunteer monitors failed to follow proper procedures, and also provides an opportunity for the biologist to retrain the volunteer monitors as necessary. This will ultimately ensure samples that the volunteer monitors collect are truly representative of actual lake and tributary conditions.

Overall, your monitoring group did an **excellent** job collecting samples on the annual biologist visit this year! Specifically, the members of your monitoring group followed the proper field sampling procedures and there was no need for the biologist to provide additional training. Keep up the good work!

USEFUL RESOURCES

Best Management Practices to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution: A Guide for Citizens and Town Officials, DES Booklet WD-03-42, (603) 271-2975 or

www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/wd-03-42.pdf.

Canada Geese Facts and Management Options, DES fact sheet BB-53, (603) 271-2975 or

www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/bb/documents/bb-53.pdf.

Cyanobacteria in New Hampshire Waters Potential Dangers of Blue-Green Algae Blooms, DES fact sheet WMB-10, (603) 271-2975 or

www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/wmb/documents/wmb-10.pdf.

Impacts of Development Upon Stormwater Runoff, DES fact sheet WD-WQE-7, (603) 271-2975 or

www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/aot/documents/wqe-7.pdf.

Lake Protection Tips: Some Do's and Don'ts for Maintaining Healthy Lakes, DES fact sheet WD-BB-9, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/bb/documents/bb-9.pdf.

Road Salt and Water Quality, DES fact sheet WD-WMB-4, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/wmb/documents/wmb-4.pdf.

Shorelands Under the Jurisdiction of the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, DES fact sheet SP-4, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/sp/documents/sp-4.pdf.

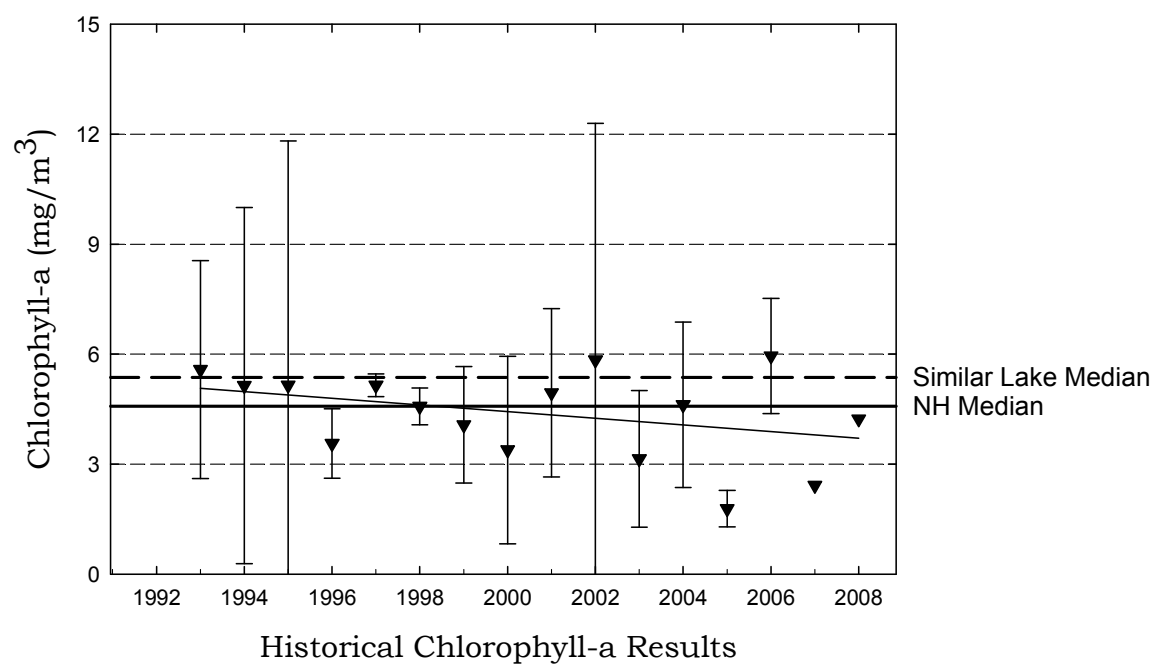
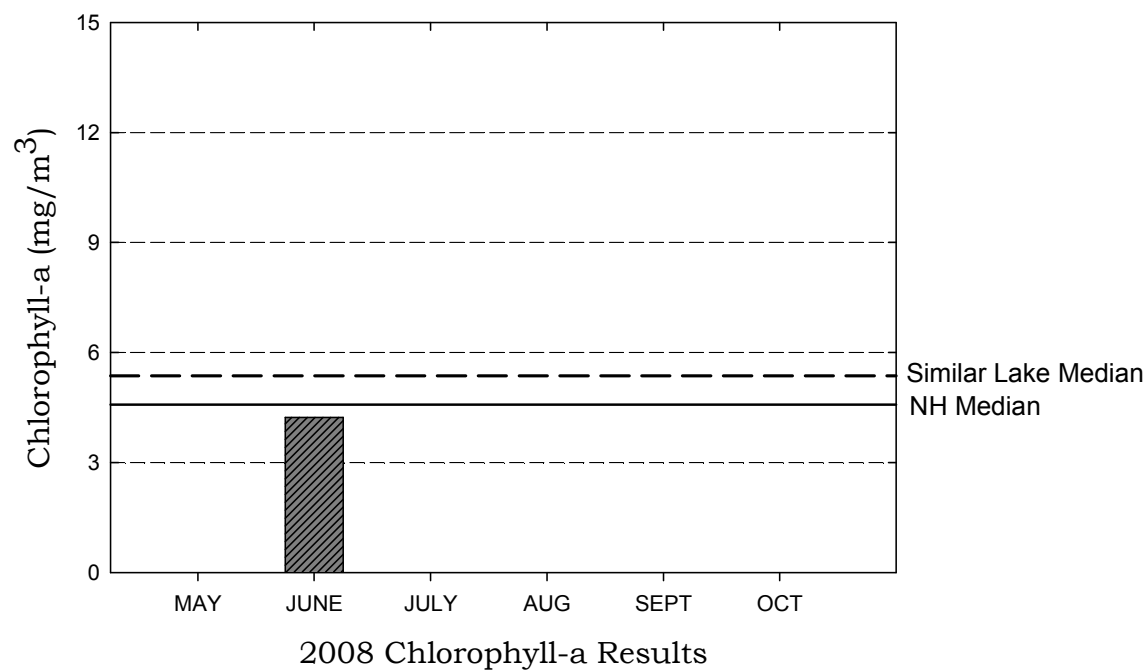
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites, DES fact sheet WQE-6, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/aot/documents/wqe-6.pdf.

Weed Watchers: An Association to Halt the Spread of Exotic Aquatic Plants, DES fact sheet WD-BB-4, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/bb/documents/bb-4.pdf.

Watershed Districts and Ordinances, DES fact sheet WD-WMB-16, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/factsheets/wmb/documents/wmb-16.pdf.

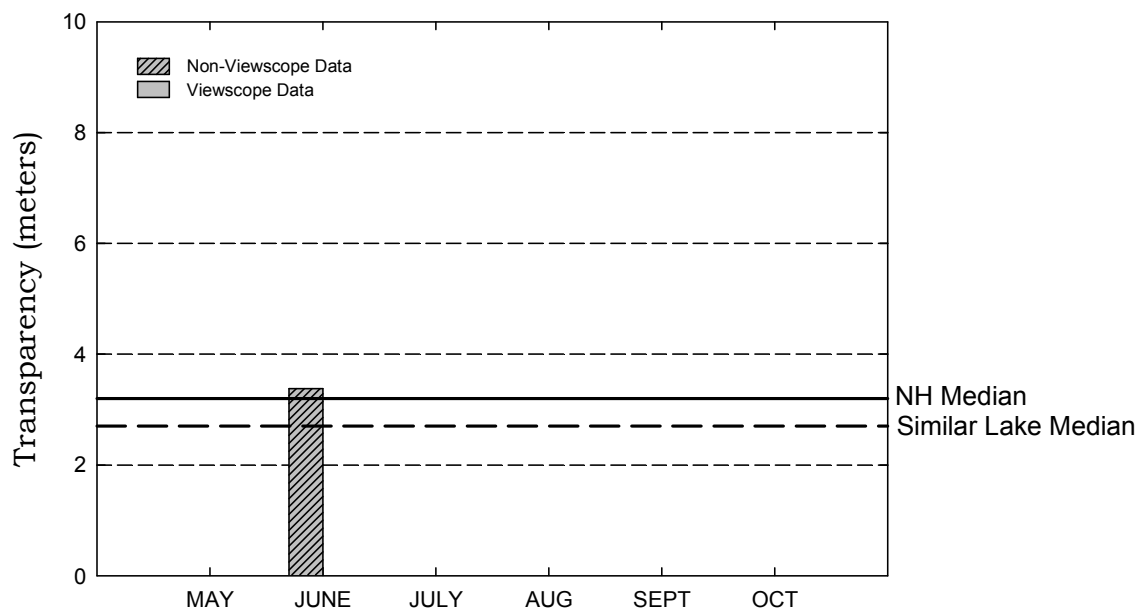
Crystal Lake, Manchester

Figure 1. Monthly and Historical Chlorophyll-a Results

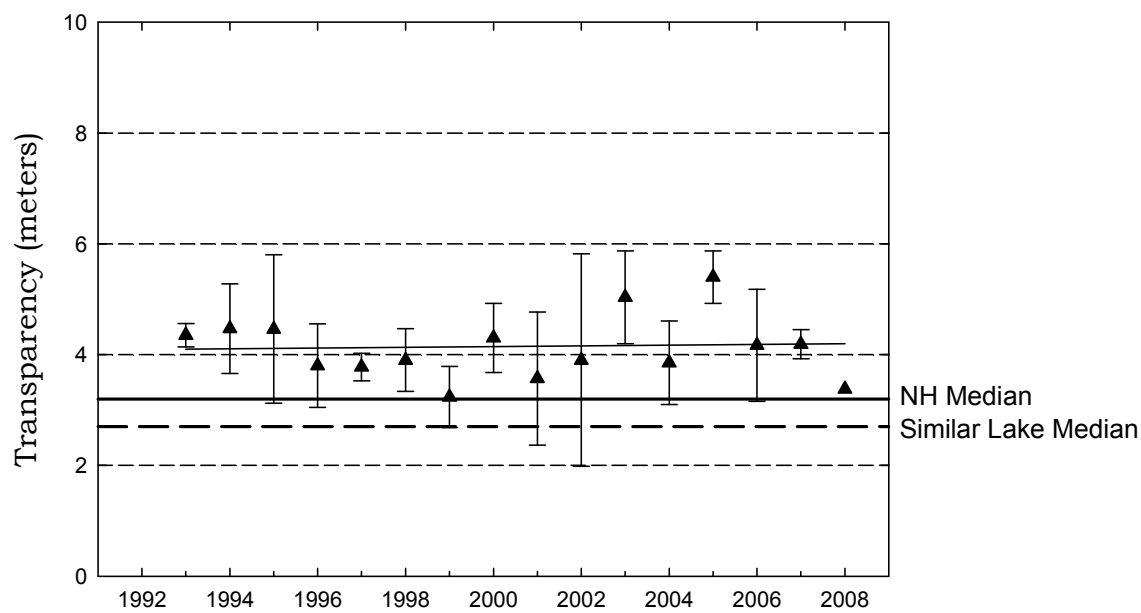


Crystal Lake, Manchester

Figure 2. Monthly and Historical Transparency Results



2008 Transparency Viewscope and Non-Viewscope Results



Historical Transparency Non-Viewscope Results

Crystal Lake, Manchester

Figure 3. Monthly and Historical Total Phosphorus Data

