



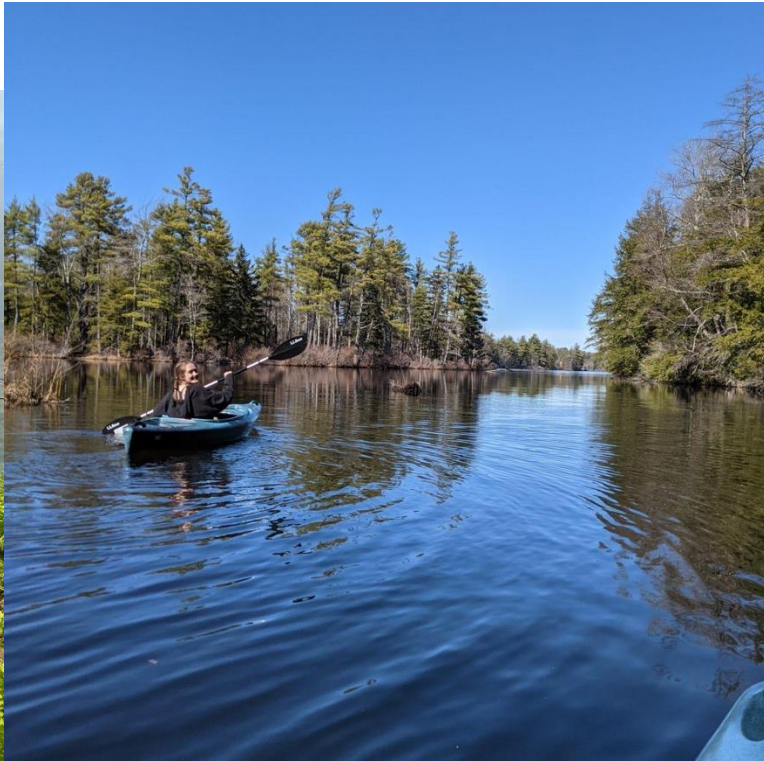
Pleasant Lake Summer Watershed Analysis

Colby-Sawyer College

Quinn Aldrich, Samantha Carus, Steven Williamson, Nick Baer, David Lutz

Who We Are

- Quinn Aldrich – Senior Environmental Science Major, Chemistry Minor



Who We Are

- Sam Carus- Senior Environmental Science, Biology Minor



Introduction: Key Findings of Community Based

Project Data

September - April

750 samples

22 sample days

- Defined seasonal dynamics of tributaries
- Identified tributaries of concern
- Highlighted importance of storm events and snowmelt



Introduction: Key Findings of Community Based Project Data

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Loading of Phosphorus and Chloride



Phosphorus Concentration

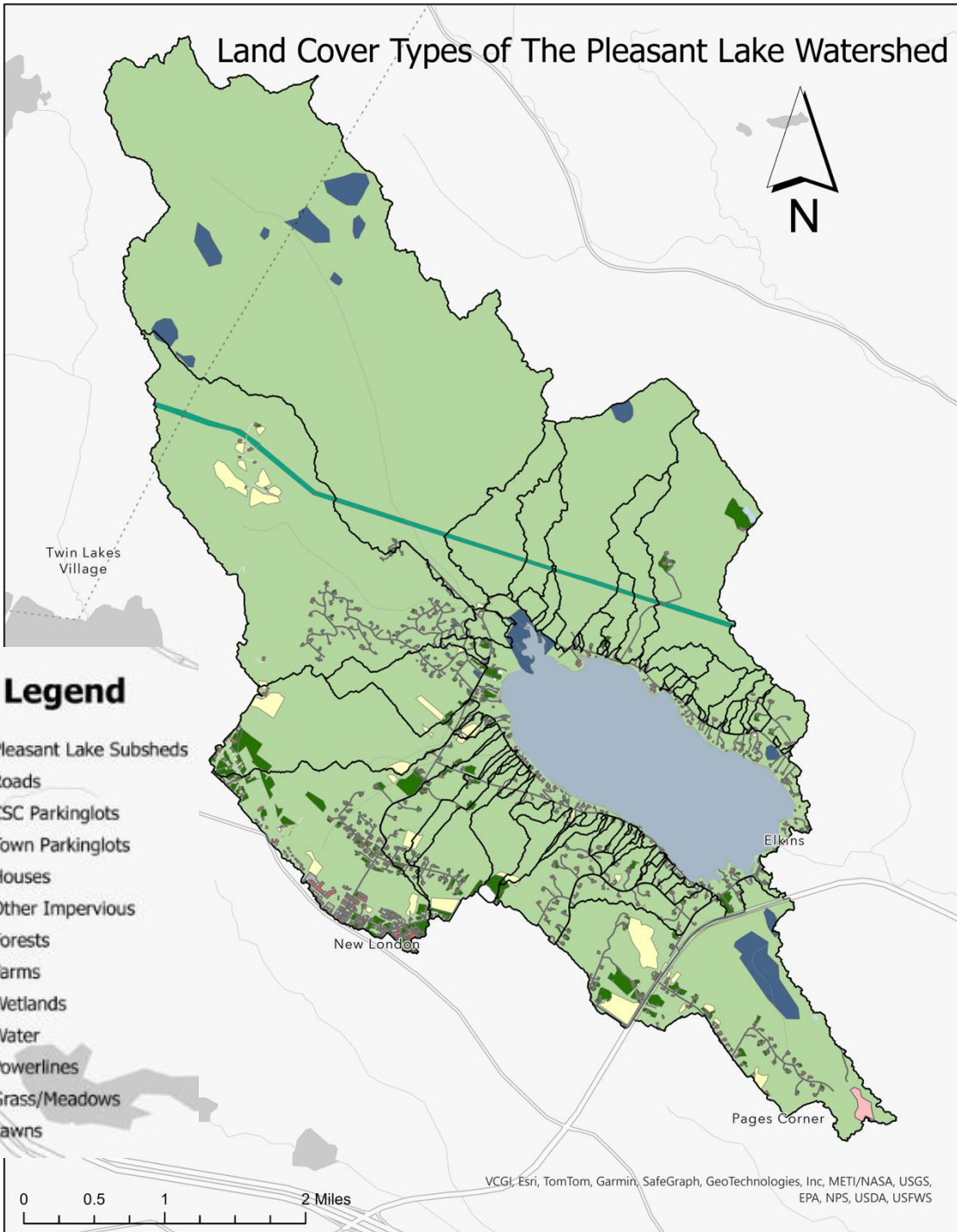


Turbidity



Chloride Concentration

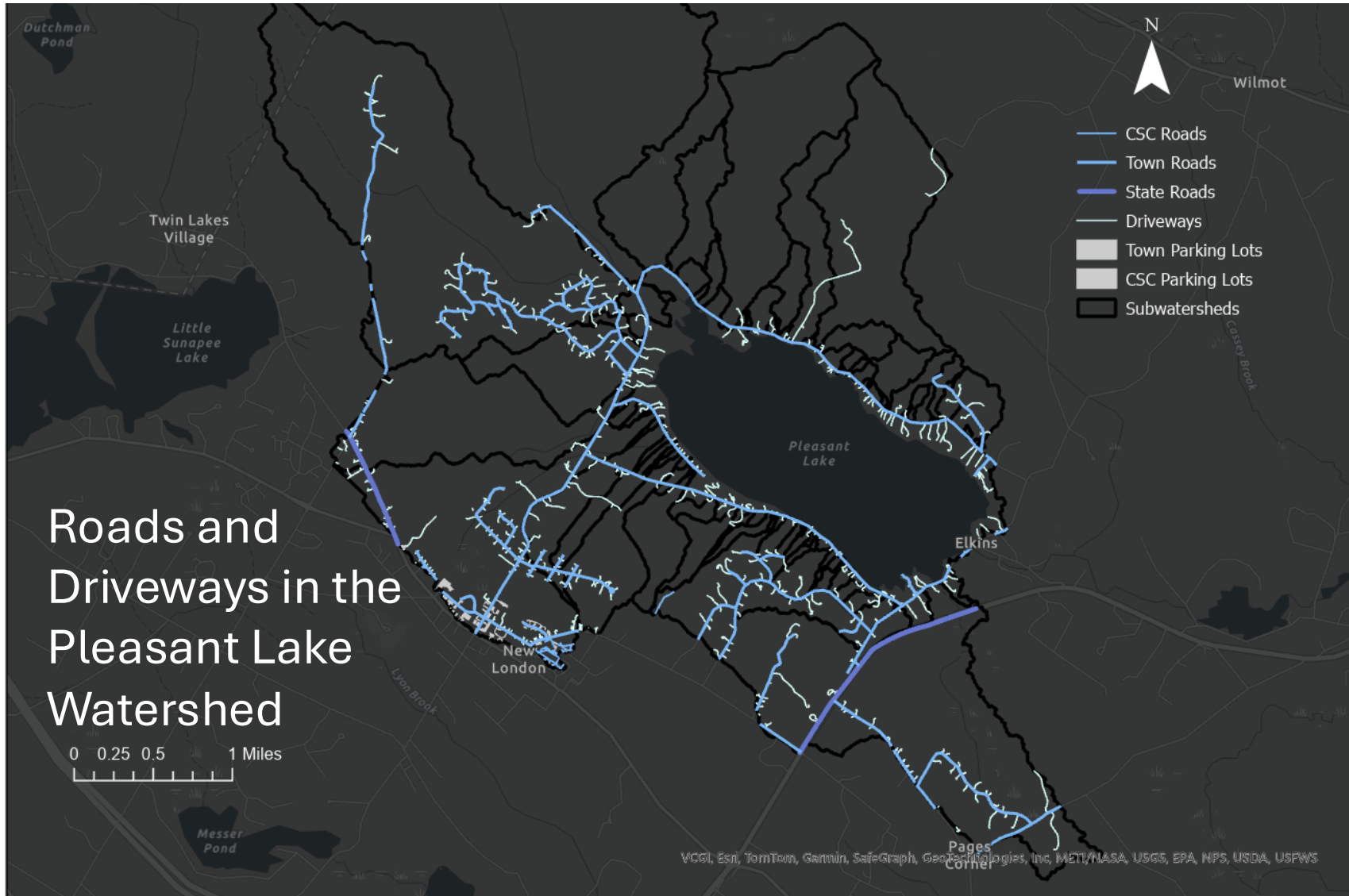
Land Cover Types of The Pleasant Lake Watershed



Human Development and
Impervious Surfaces




Phosphorus Concentrations



State road salt application

Higher Salt Application



Higher Chloride Concentrations



Objectives of Additional Sampling



Continued Monitoring

Growing season biogeochemical assessment

Capture summer rainstorm events



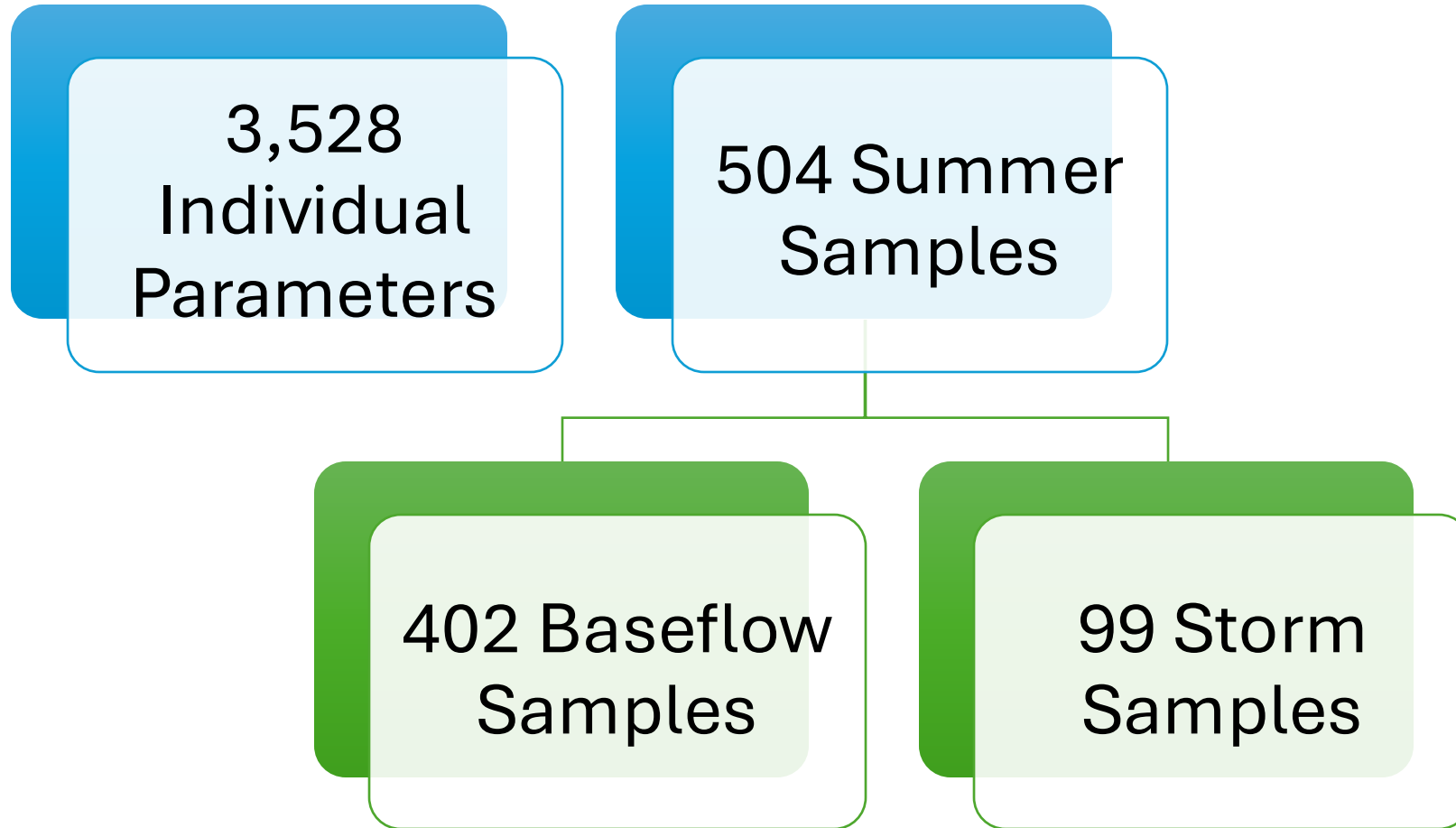
Comparative Analysis

Compare tributary data with 2024 VLAP data

Compare loading across seasons

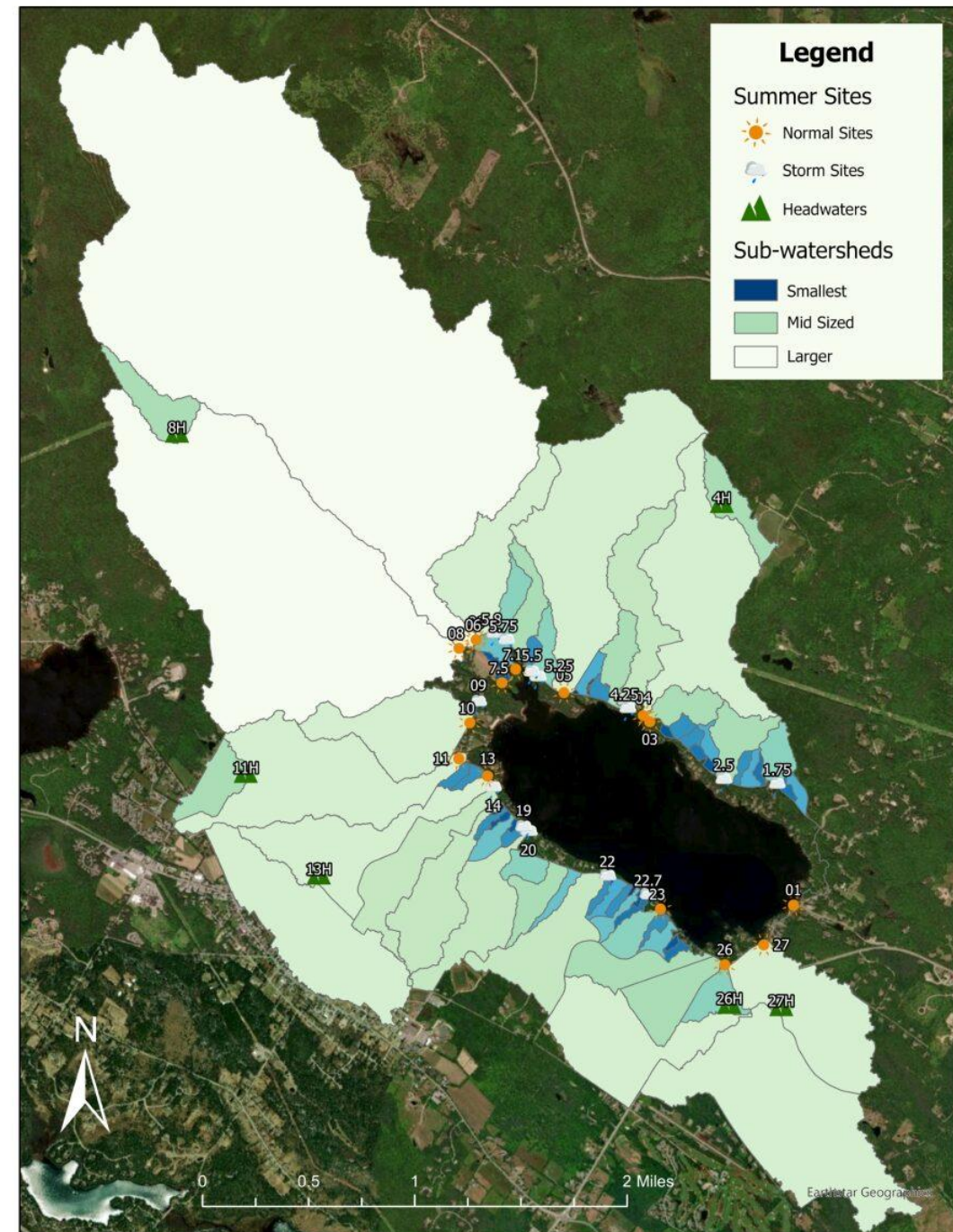
Identify factors that influence differences in concentrations

Total Summer Sampling Effort



Additional Contributions from Summer Efforts

- Sampling/analysis at tributary headwaters
- Summer thunderstorm impact (pre/post storm)
- Focus on consistently flowing Summer sites
- E-Coli sampling @ baseflow sites (8/19)
- In-lake sediment coring @ VLAP sites (7/25)
- Same-day VLAP and tributary sampling comparison
- Headwater sampling of significant sites





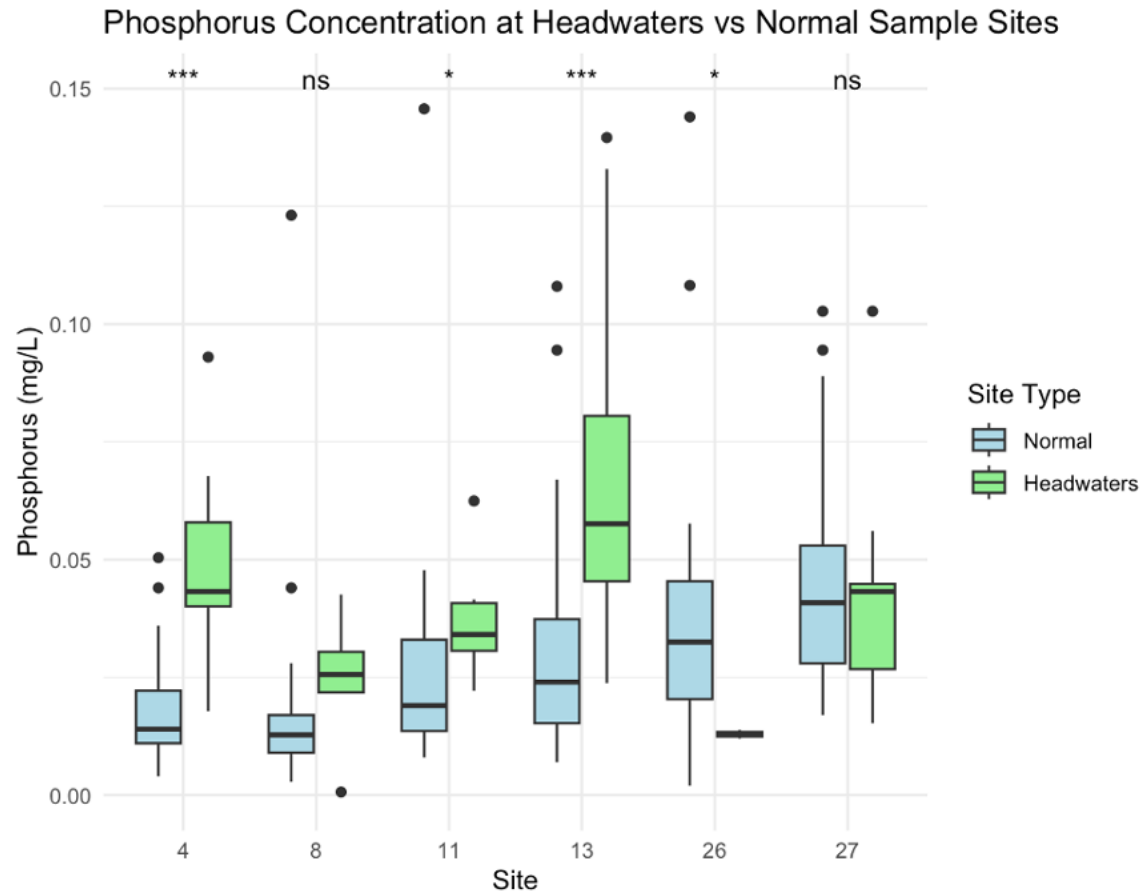
Headwater Analysis:

Provided insights into phosphorus concentrations at upstream vs. regular tributary sites

Headwaters were first Identified key headwaters using GIS-based sub-watershed delineation

Samples were collected at headwaters and downstream sites for comparison for a paired analysis

Headwater Sampling: Phosphorus



Three sites with significantly higher phosphorus concentration at headwaters

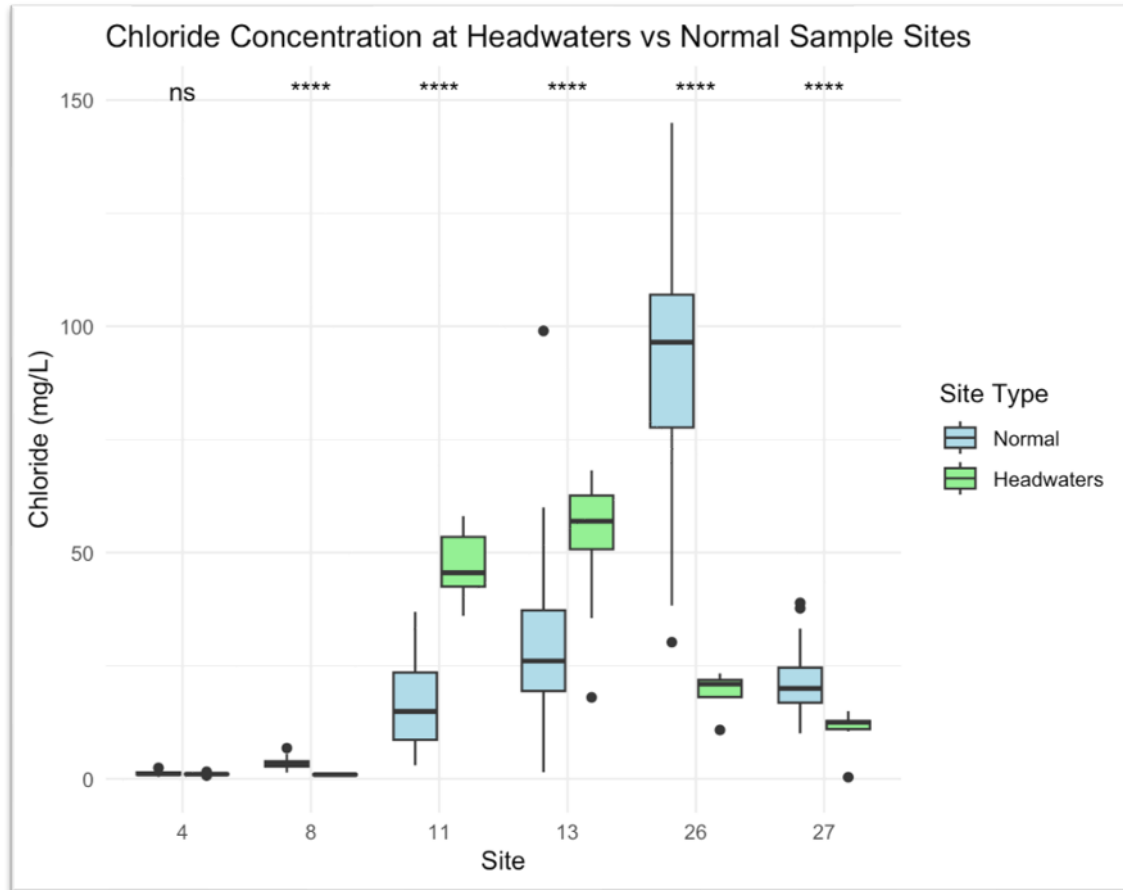
- Stream flowing next to Winship's house (Site 4)
- White Brook (site 11)
- Little Brook (site 13)

One site with significantly lower concentrations at headwaters

- Elkins/Bunker (Site 26)

Phosphorus concentrations at tributary headwaters and their corresponding routine sampling site are shown. Wilcox test significance between groups p values: ns = no significance. 0.05* 0.01** 0.001*** <0.001****

Headwater Sampling: Chloride



Chloride concentrations for tributary headwaters and their corresponding routine sampling sites are shown. Wilcoxon test significance between groups p values: ns = no significance. 0.05* 0.01** 0.001*** <0.001****

Two sites with significantly higher chloride concentration at Headwaters

- White Brook (Site 11)
- Little Brook (site 13)

One site with lower chloride concentrations at headwaters

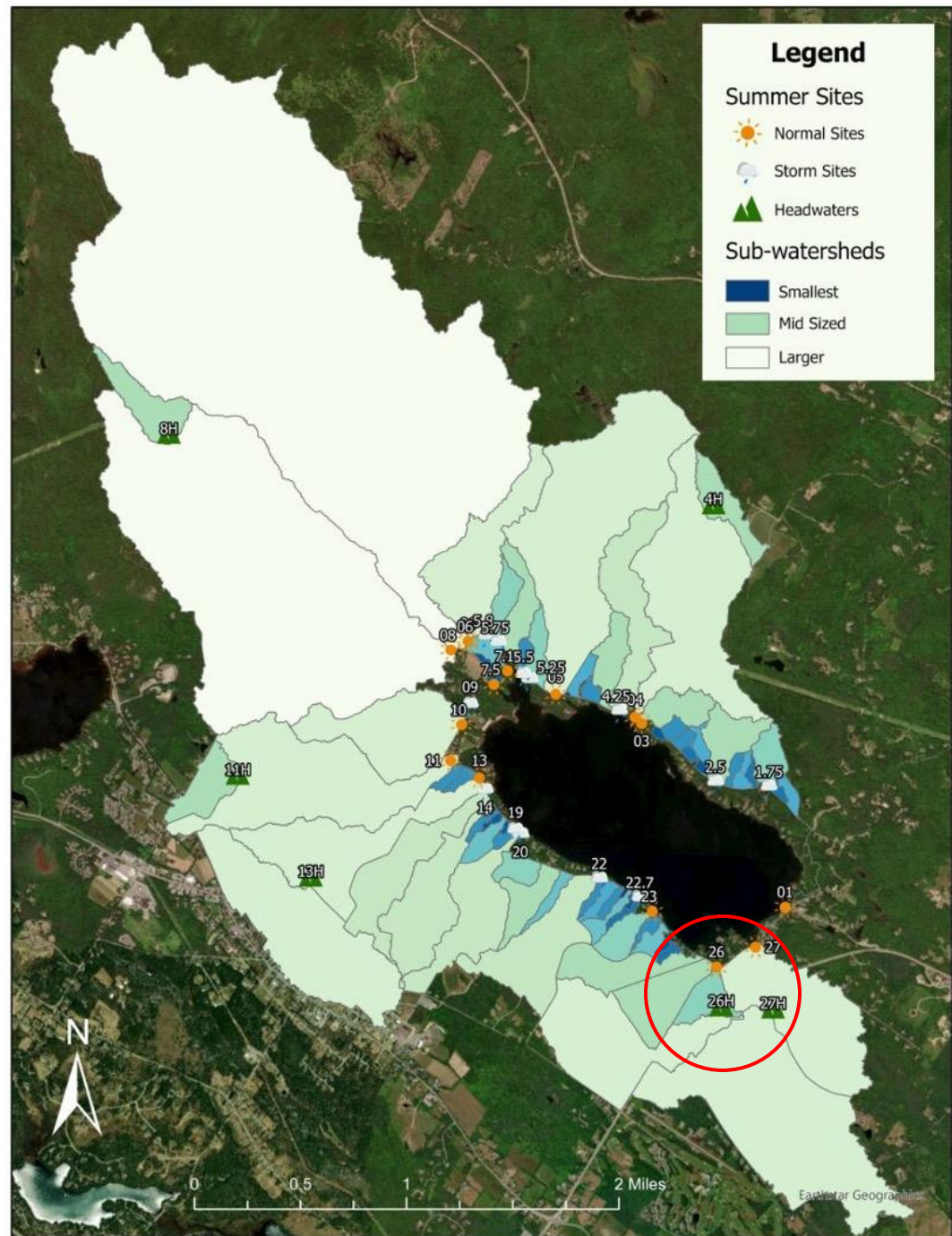
- Site 26 (Elkins/Bunker)

Summary of Headwater Analysis

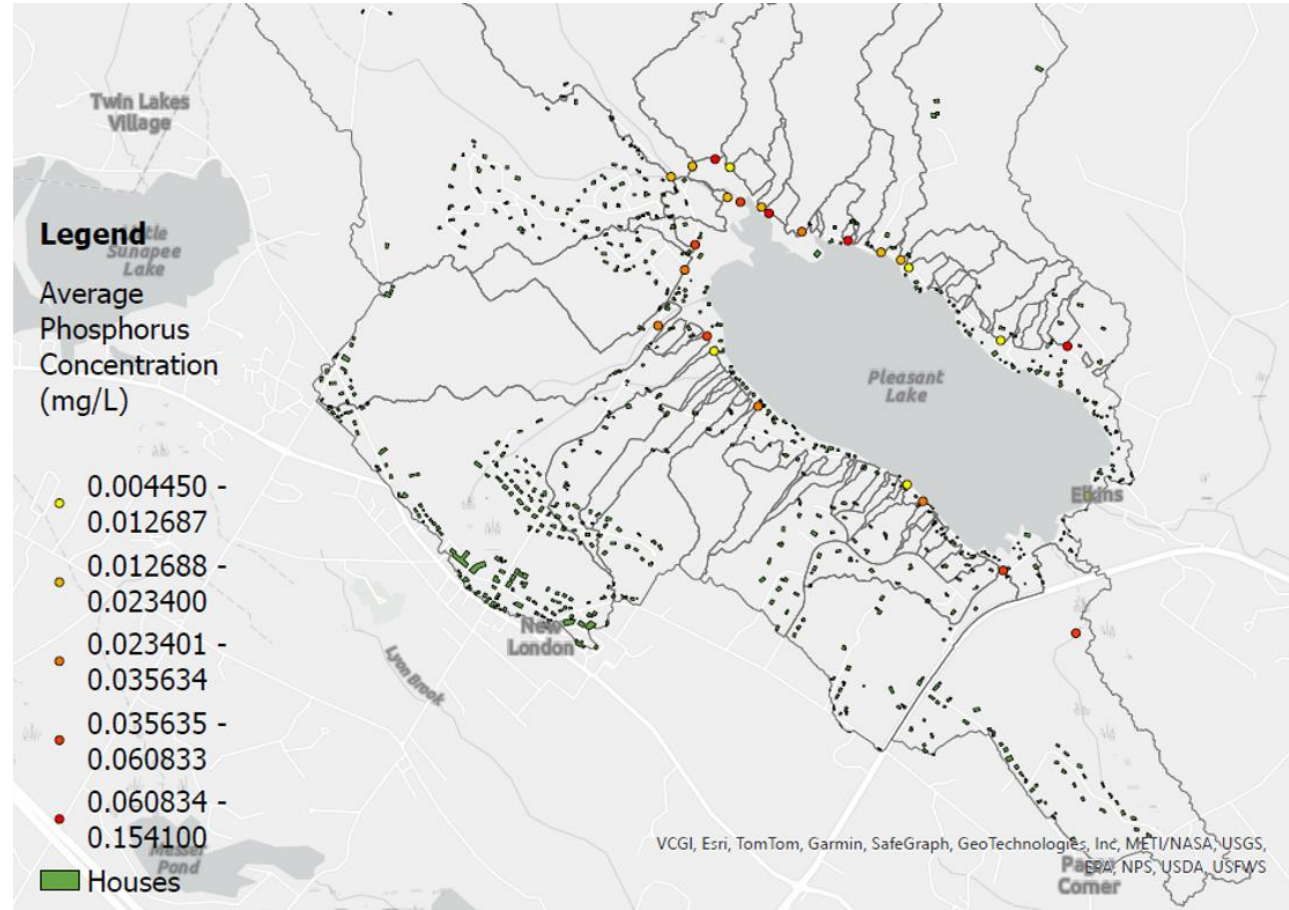
Concentrations were generally **higher** at headwater sites.

Site 26 Headwaters

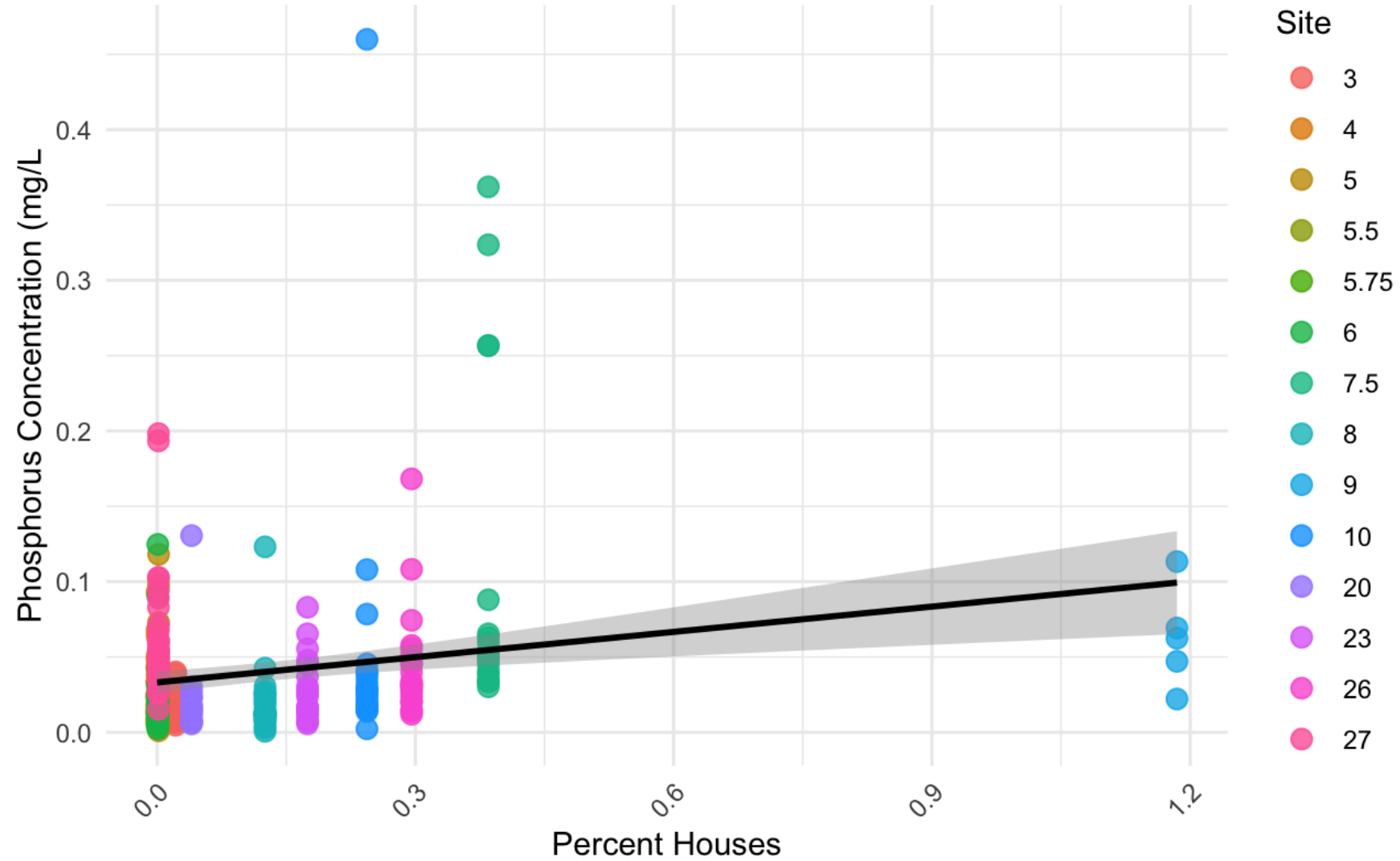
(Esther Currier Wildlife Management Area) had **lower** concentrations than tributary samples.
(Intersection of Elkins and Bunker road)



Impact of Housing Density on Phosphorus Concentrations in Sub-Watersheds

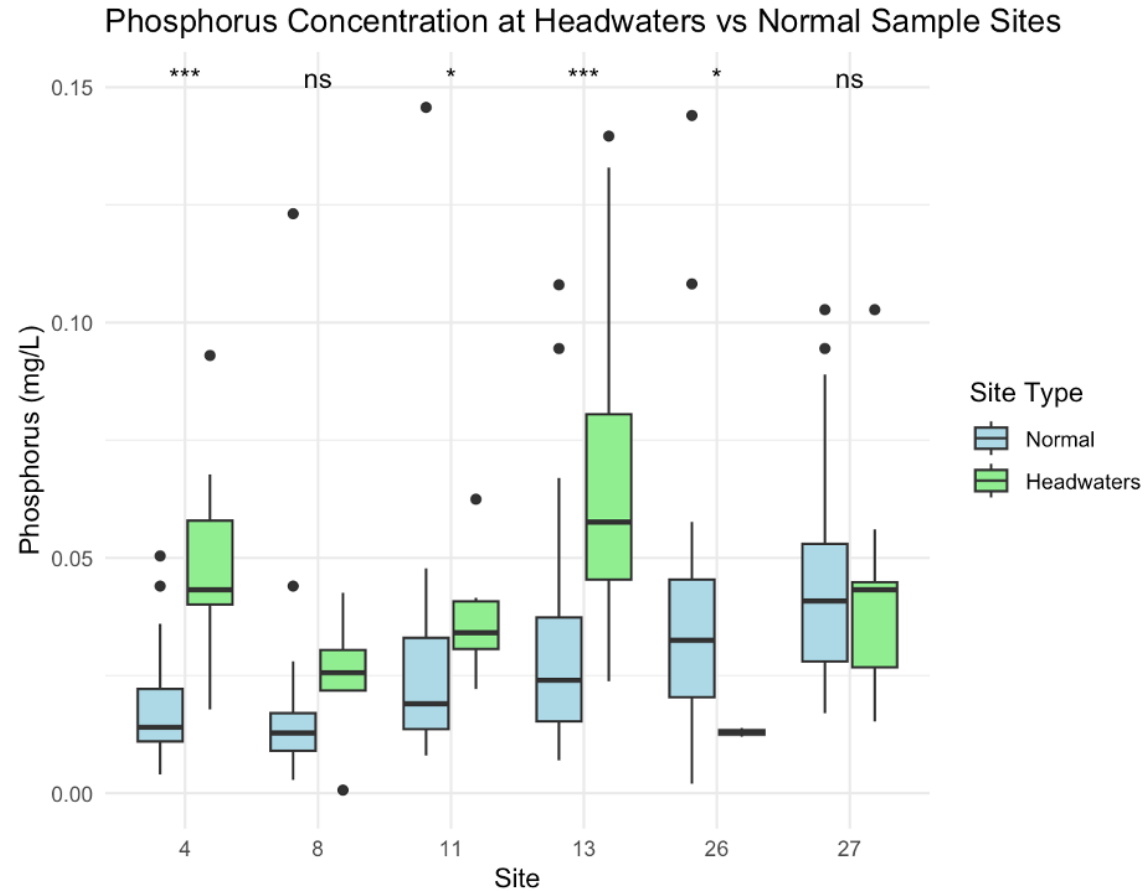


Phosphorus Concentration vs Percent Development by Subwatershed



Linear regression model of phosphorus concentration versus percent houses:
Intercept: 0.0331, p-value: 0.0006, residual Standard Error: 0.05087, R-squared: 0.0445, F-statistic: 12.06

Headwater Sampling: Phosphorus



Significantly Higher Phosphorus Concentration at Headwater Site

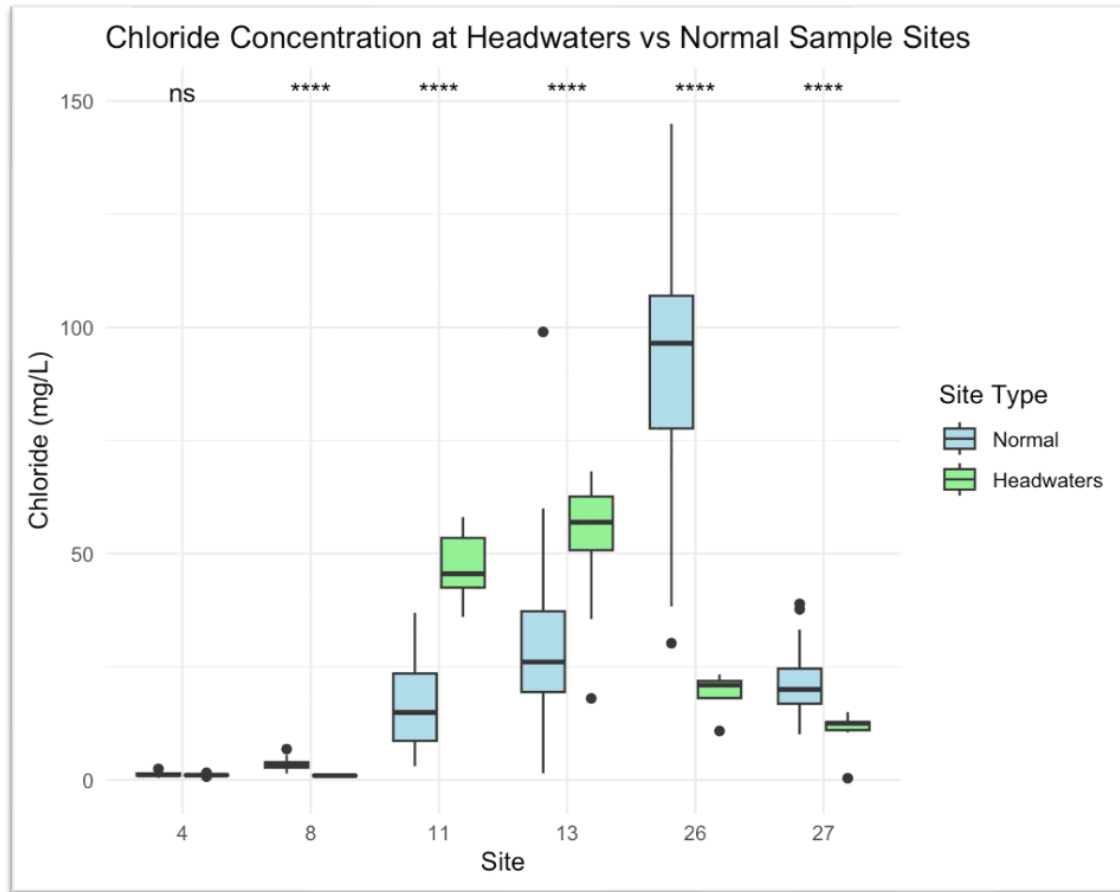
- Stream flowing next to Winship's house (Site 4)
- White Brook (site 11)
- Little Brook (site 13)

Significantly lower concentrations at headwater

Site 26 (Elkins/Bunker)

Figure 5: Phosphorus concentrations at tributary headwaters and their corresponding routine sampling site are shown. Wilcox test significance between groups p values: ns = no significance. 0.05* 0.01** 0.001*** <0.001****

Headwater sampling: Chloride



Higher Chloride Concentration at Headwater Site

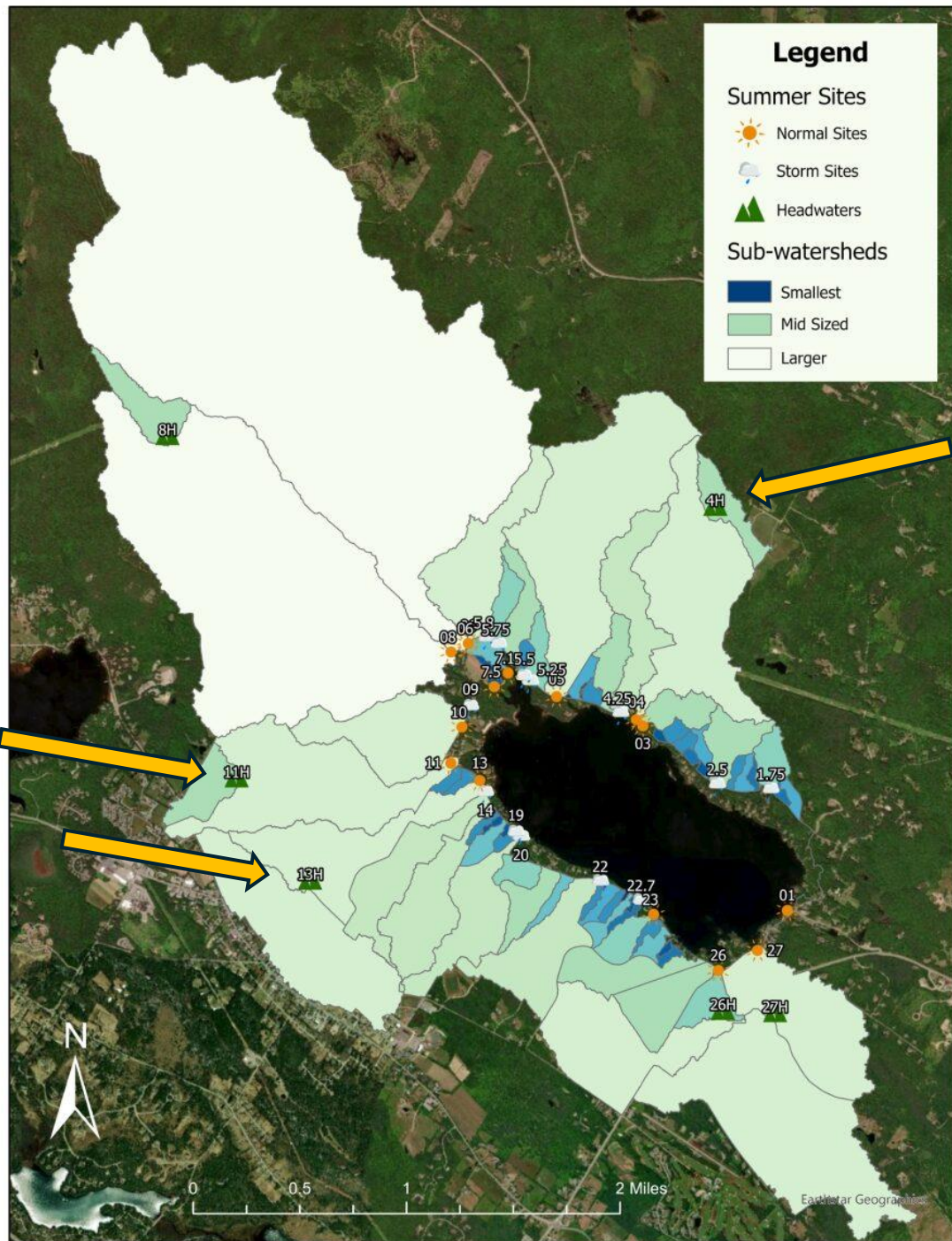
White Brook (Site 11)

Little Brook (site 13)

Lower Chloride Concentrations at Headwater Site

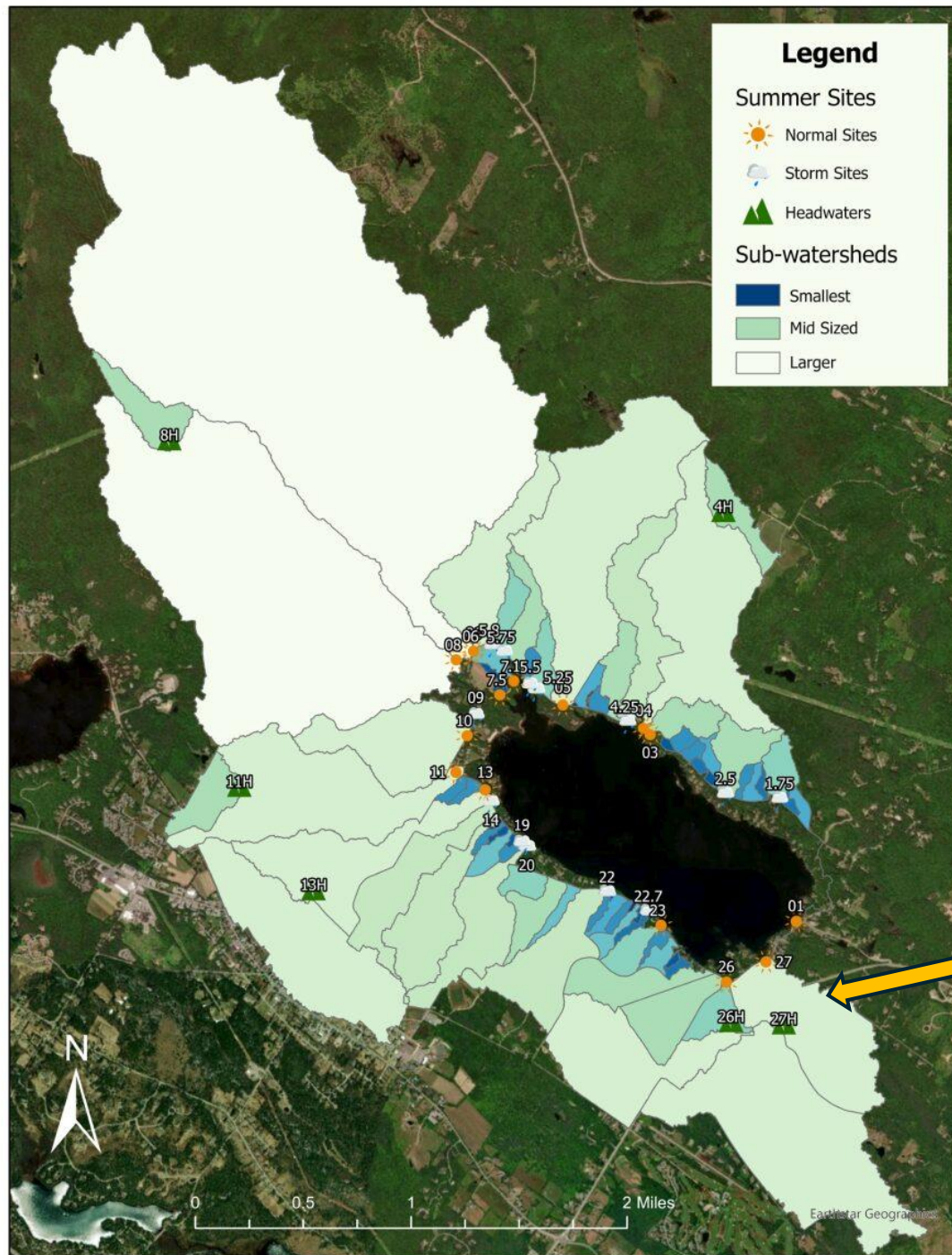
Site 26 (Elkins/Bunker)

Figure 4: Chloride concentrations for tributary headwaters and their corresponding routine sampling sites are shown. Wilcoxon test significance between groups p values: ns = no significance. 0.05* 0.01** 0.001*** <0.001****



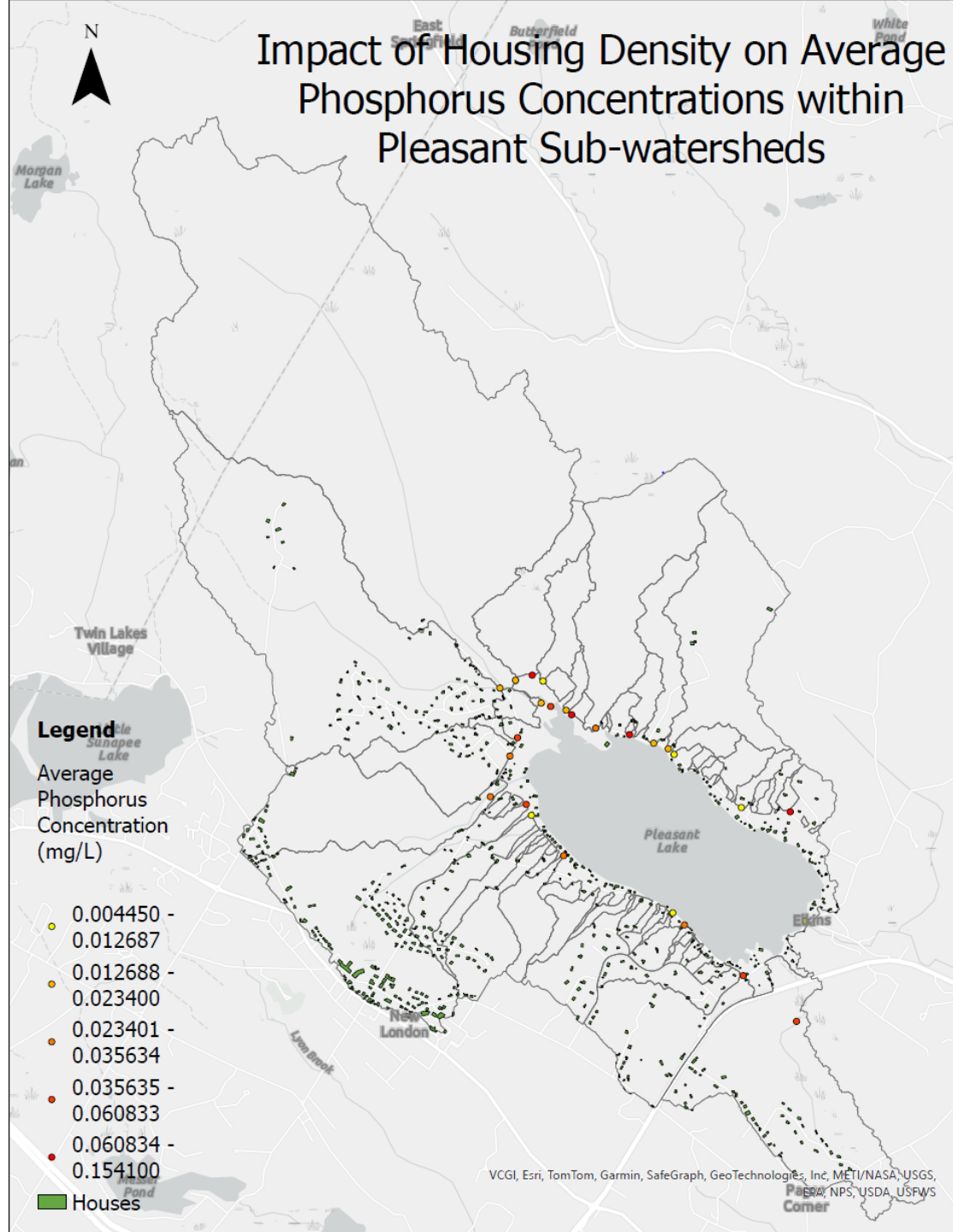
Site 4 Headwaters:
Significantly higher
Phosphorus and
Chloride

Little and White
Brook Headwaters:
Significantly higher
Phosphorus and
Chloride



Fire pond and Elkins/Bunkers Headwaters had significantly lower Chloride concentrations

Impact of Housing Density on Average Phosphorus Concentrations within Pleasant Sub-watersheds

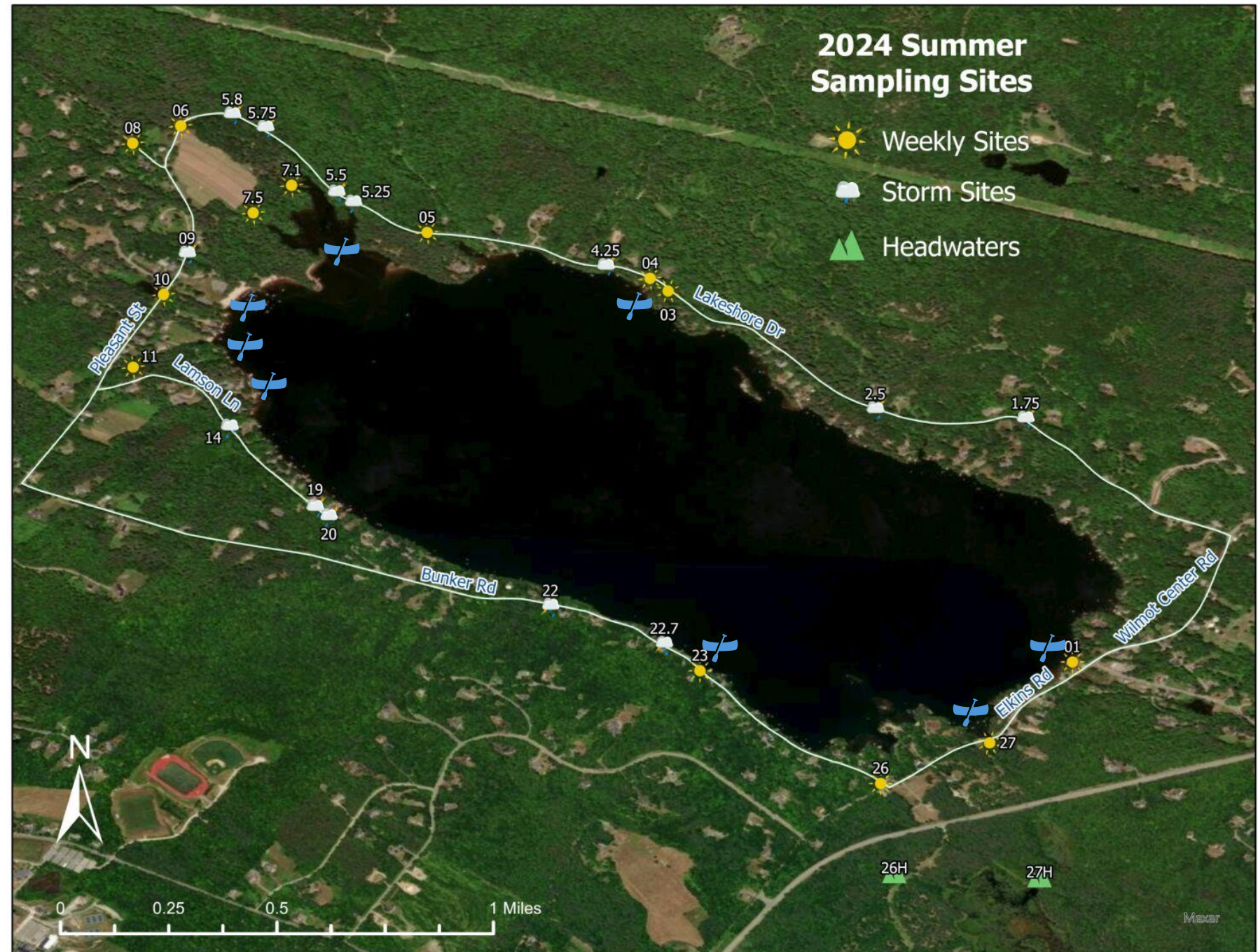


VLAP vs Our Sites

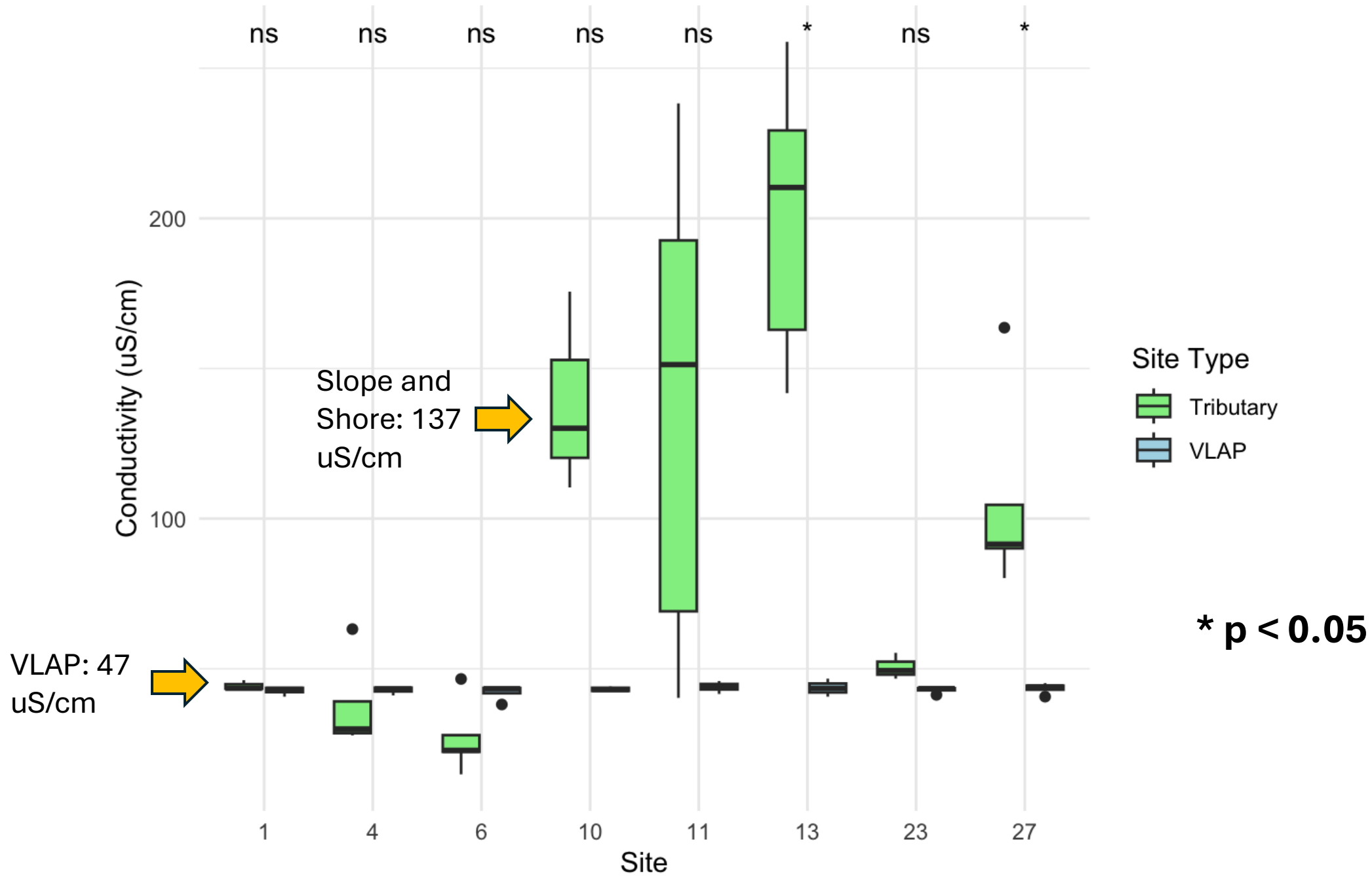


VLAP Site

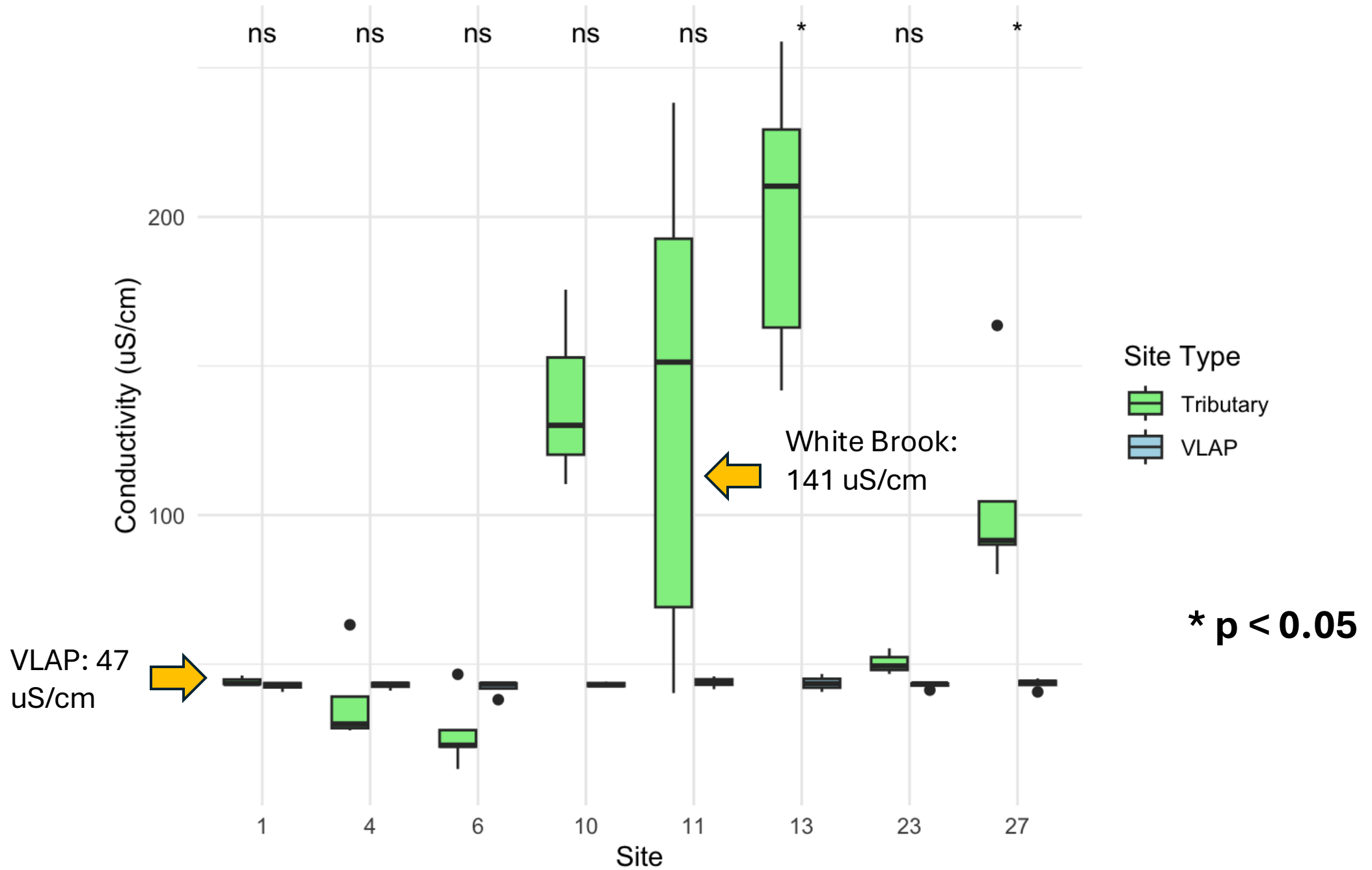
- June 11th
- July 9th
- August 13th



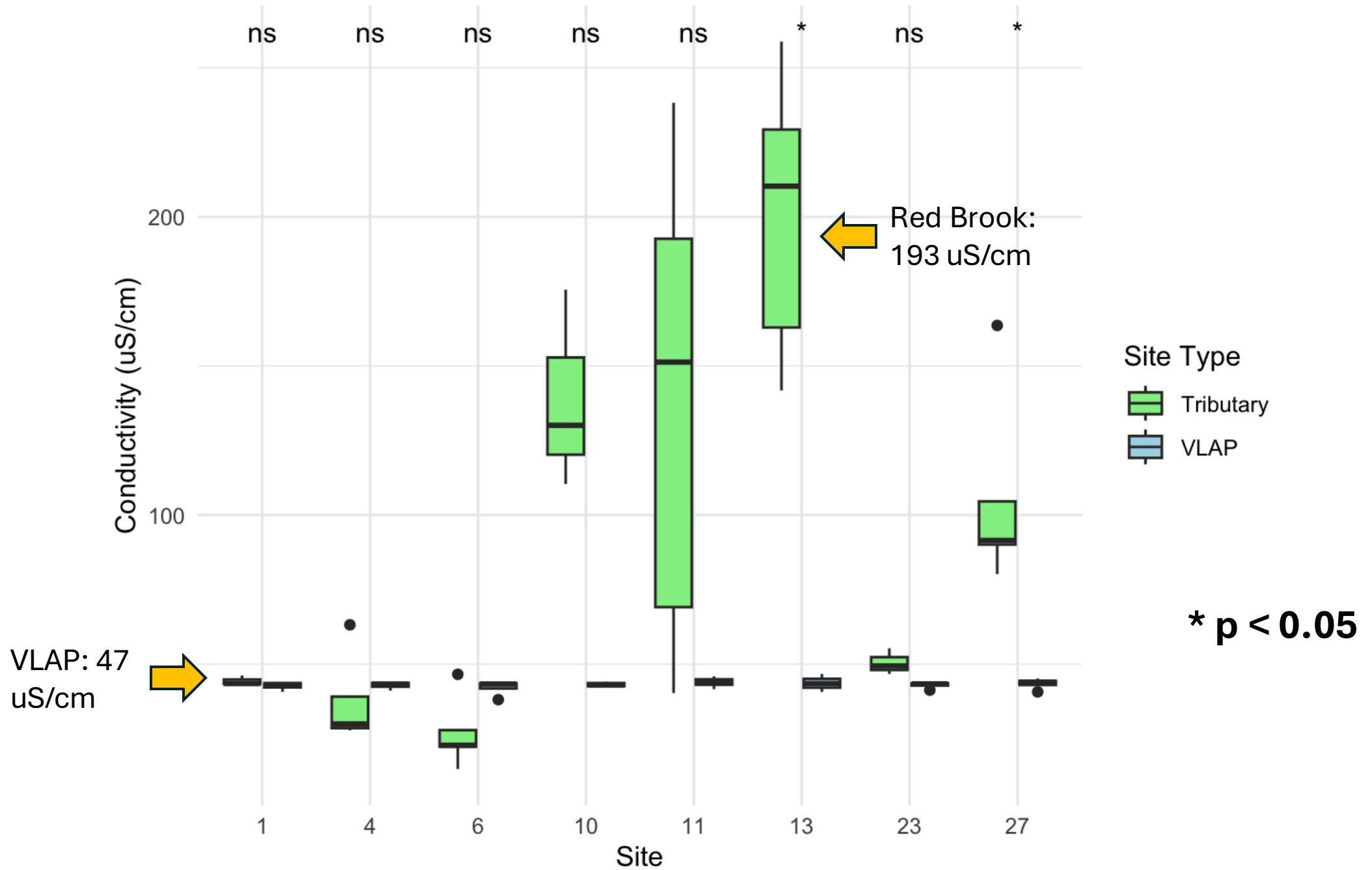
Conductivity Levels at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites



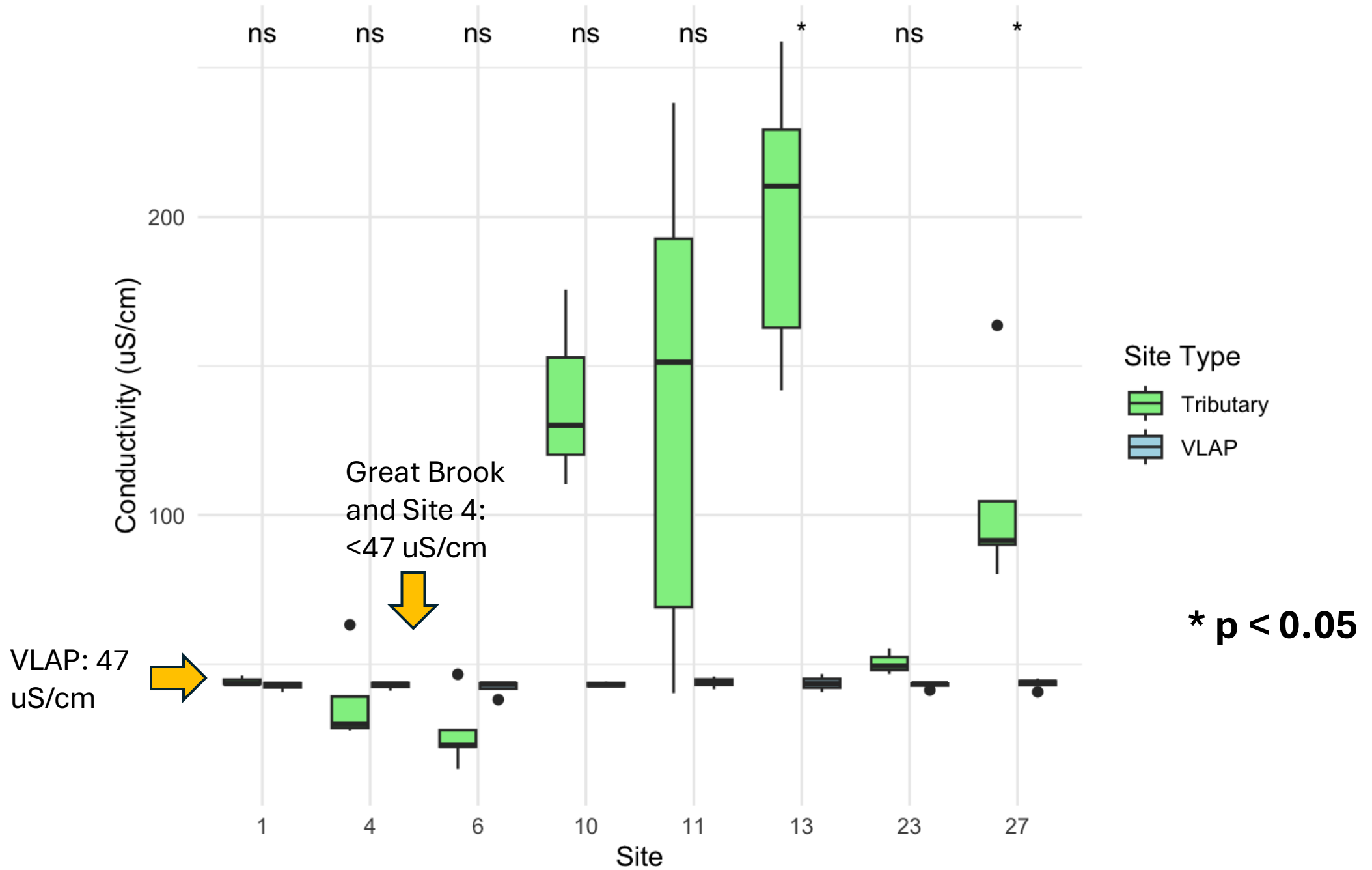
Conductivity Levels at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites



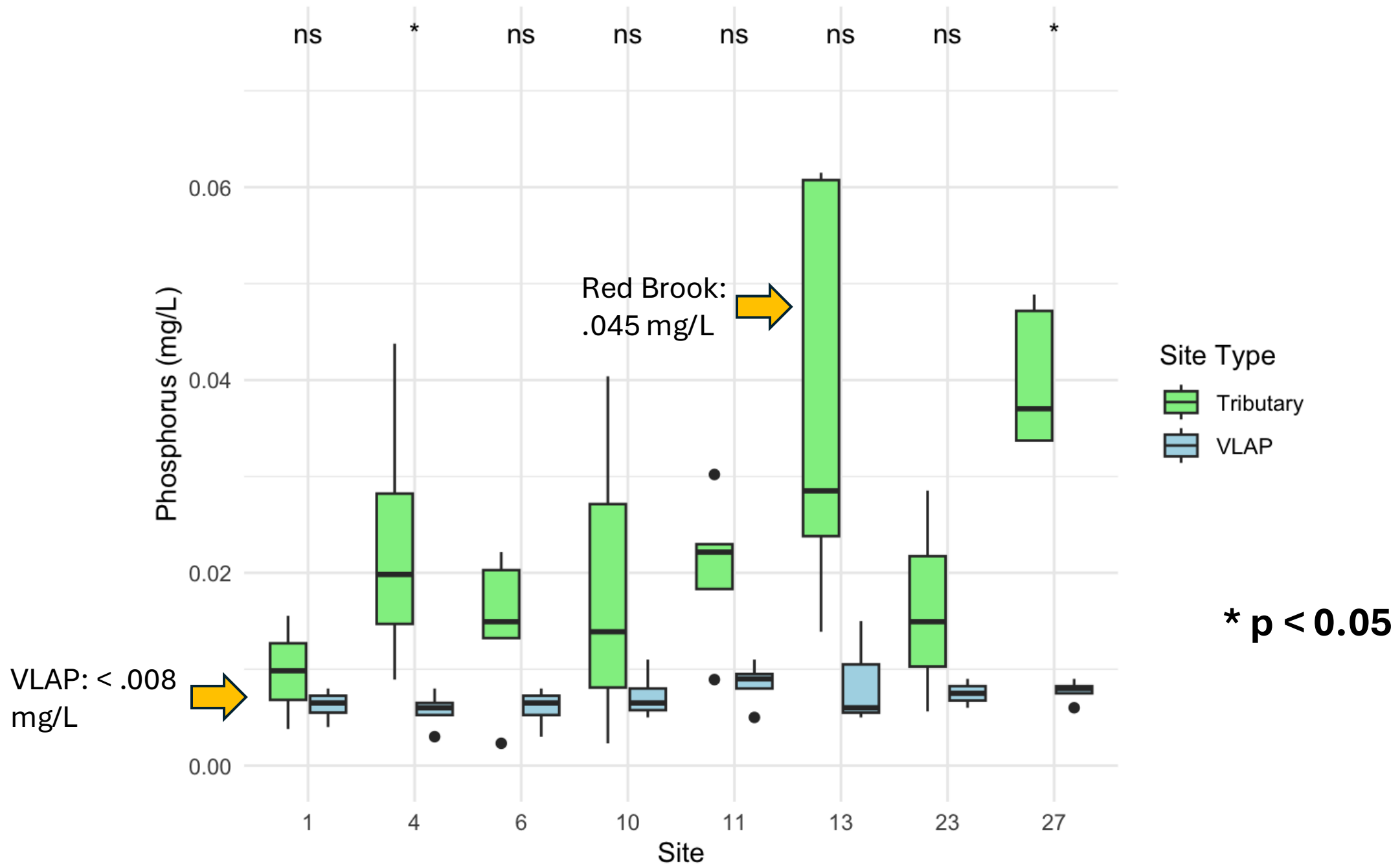
Conductivity Levels at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites



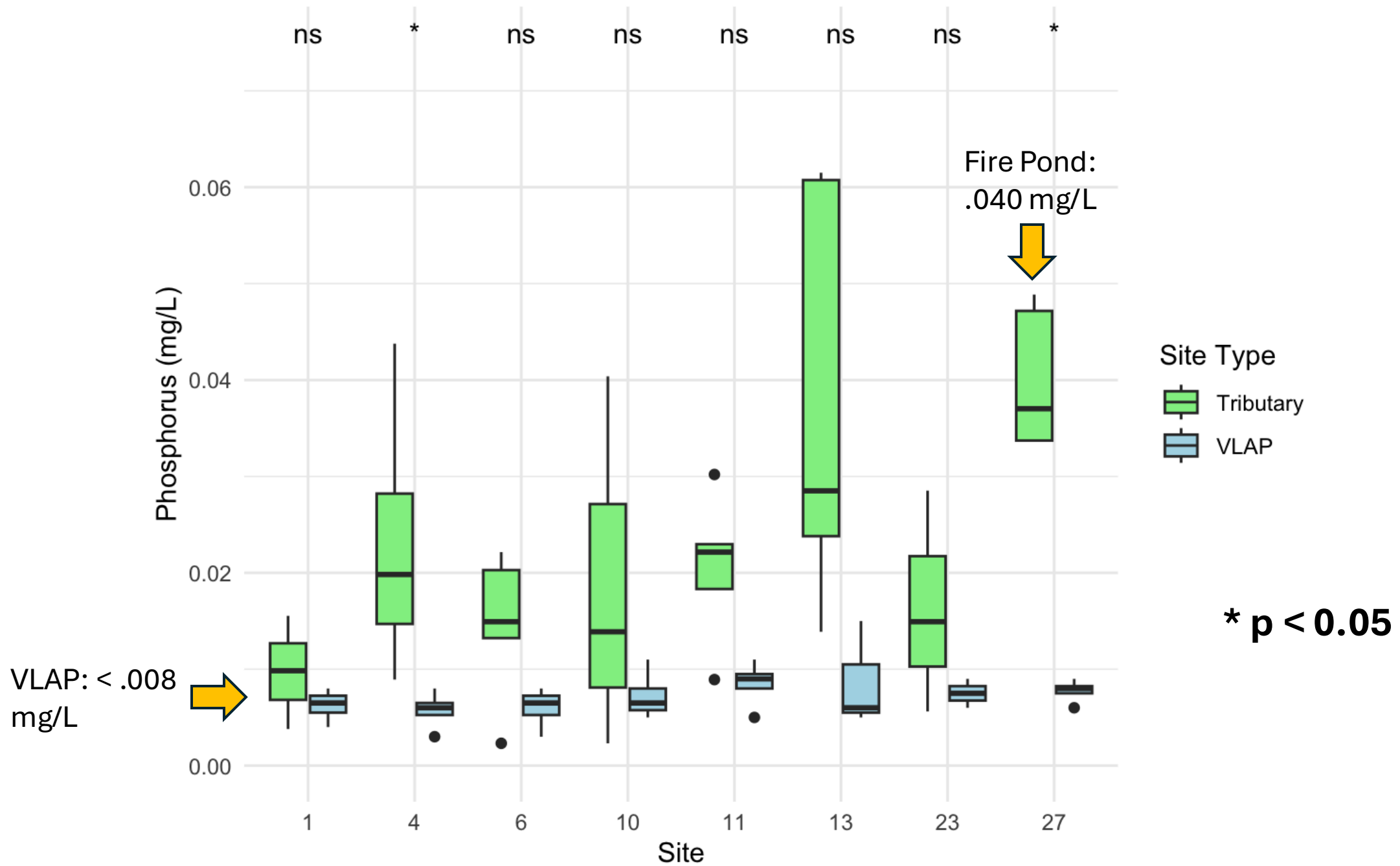
Conductivity Levels at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites



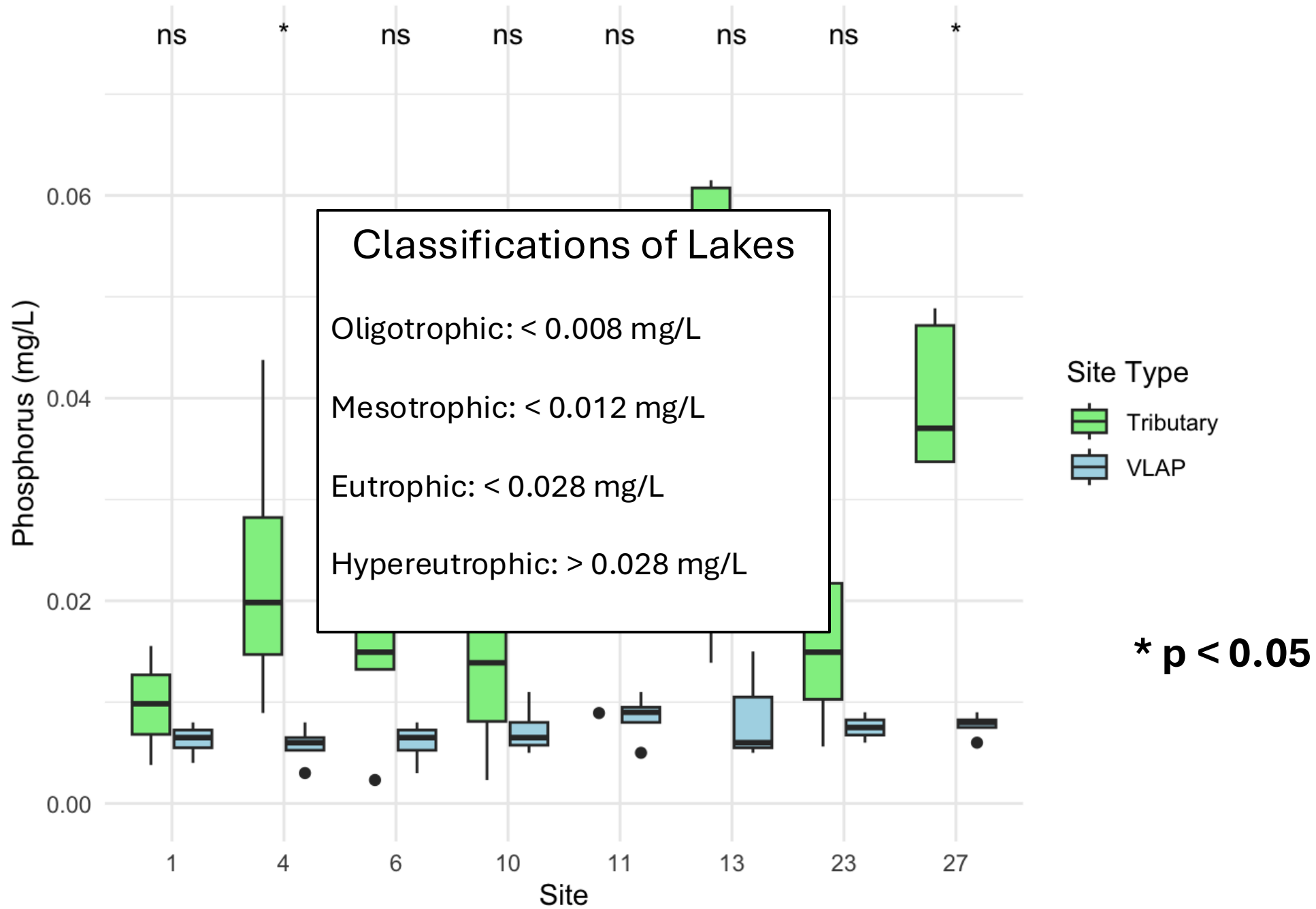
Phosphorus Concentration at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites



Phosphorus Concentration at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites



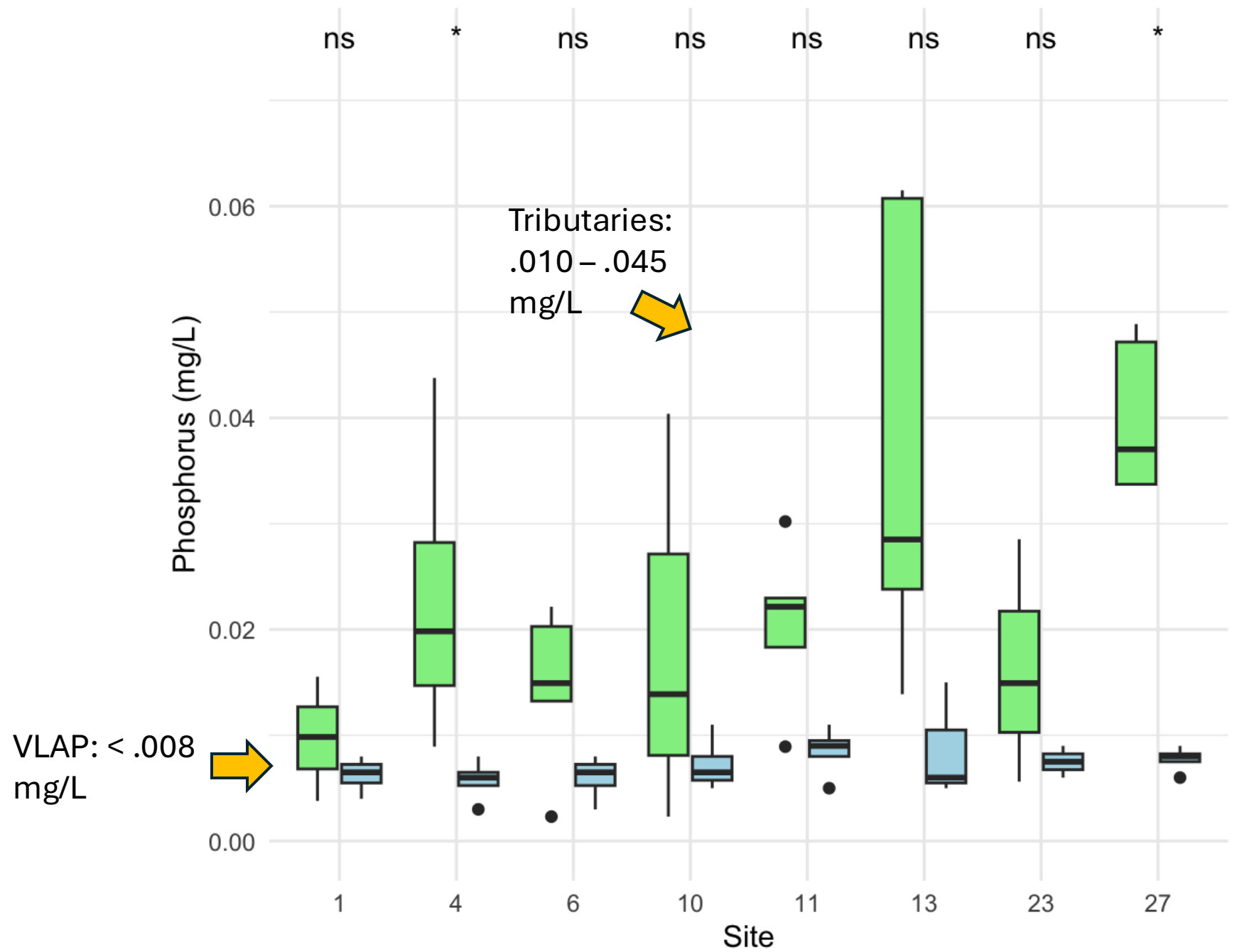
Phosphorus Concentration at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites



Phosphorus Concentration at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites

Classifications of Lakes

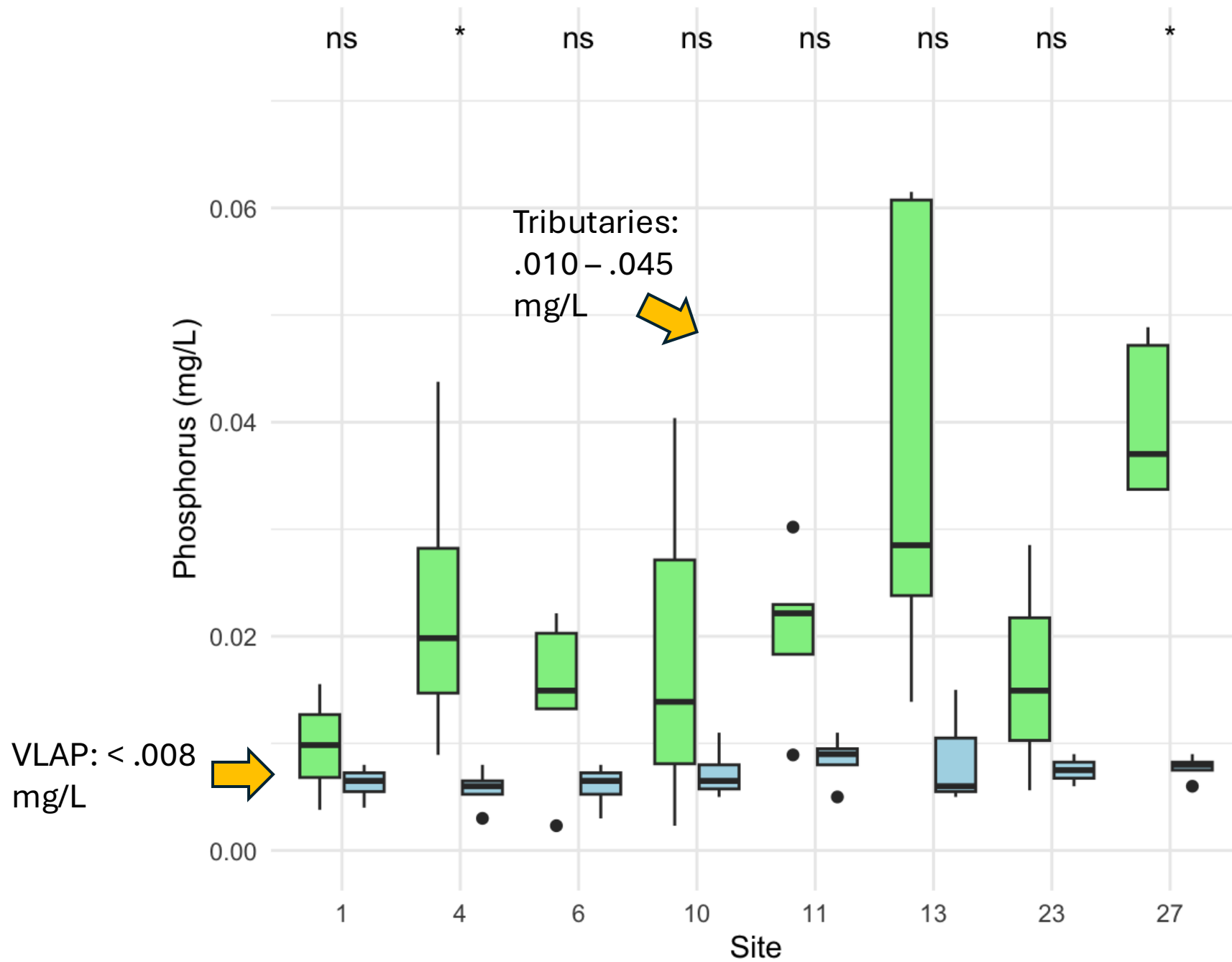
- Oligotrophic: < 0.008 mg/L
- Mesotrophic: < 0.012 mg/L
- Eutrophic: < 0.028 mg/L
- Hypereutrophic: > 0.028 mg/L



Phosphorus Concentration at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites

Classifications of Lakes

- Oligotrophic: < 0.008 mg/L
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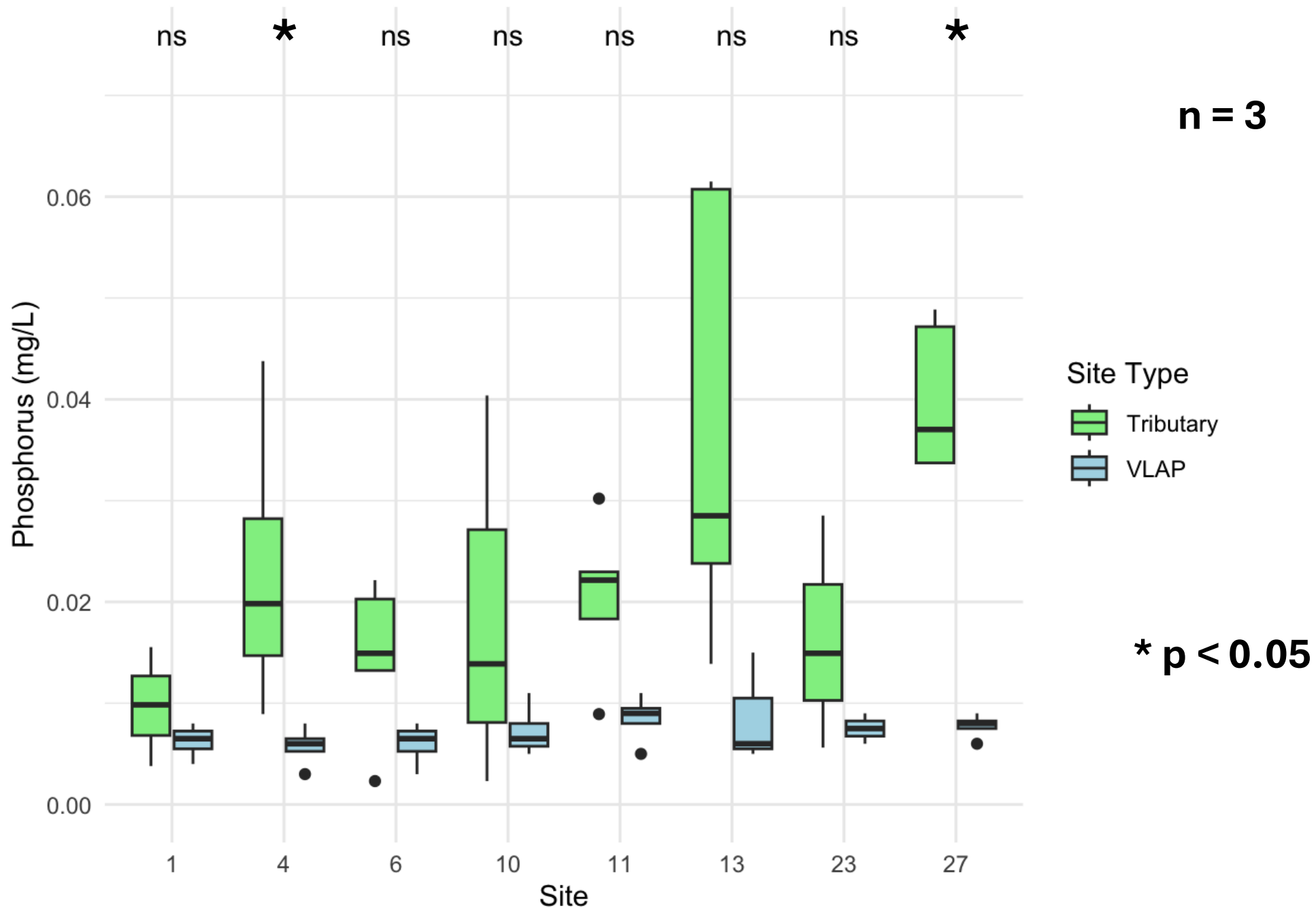


Site Type

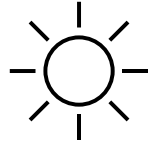
- Tributary
- VLAP

*** p < 0.05**

Phosphorus Concentration at VLAP vs Tributary Sample Sites



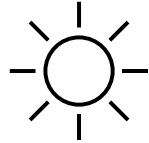
Impact of Summer Thunderstorms on Phosphorus – June 20th



Site	Before Storm	After Storm
Great Brook	30 ug/L	91 ug/L
Little Brook	13 ug/L	123 ug/L
White Brook	23 ug/L	146 ug/L
Red Brook	35 ug/L	108 ug/L
Bunker/Elkins	45 ug/L	168 ug/L
Fire Pond	83 ug/L	198 ug/L

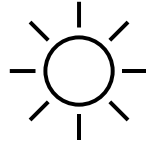
0.4 in / 1hr!

Impact of Summer Thunderstorms on Phosphorus – June 20th



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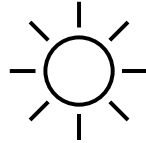
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10x Higher!

Impact of Summer Thunderstorms on Phosphorus – June 20th



Site	Before Storm	After Storm
Great Brook	Classifications of Lakes Oligotrophic: < 8 ug/L Mesotrophic: < 12 ug/L Eutrophic: < 28 ug/L Hypereutrophic: > 28 ug/L	91 ug/L
Little Brook		123 ug/L
White Brook		146 ug/L
Red Brook		108 ug/L
Bunker/Elkins		168 ug/L
Fire Pond	83 ug/L	198 ug/L



Storm Events Drive Summer Phosphorus Loading

Site	Grams P in Hour	Grams P in Day
Fire Pond (Pre Storm)	5.8	139.2
Fire Pond (Storm)	211.4	5074.3
Little Brook (Pre Storm)	0.032	1.92



Discharge



Sediments

Storm Events Drive Summer Phosphorus Loading

Site	Grams P in Hour	Grams P in Day
Fire Pond (Pre Storm)	5.8	139.2
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A 1-hour storm brings in almost twice as much phosphorus as a day of baseflow for the Fire Pond

Storm Events Drive Summer Phosphorus Loading

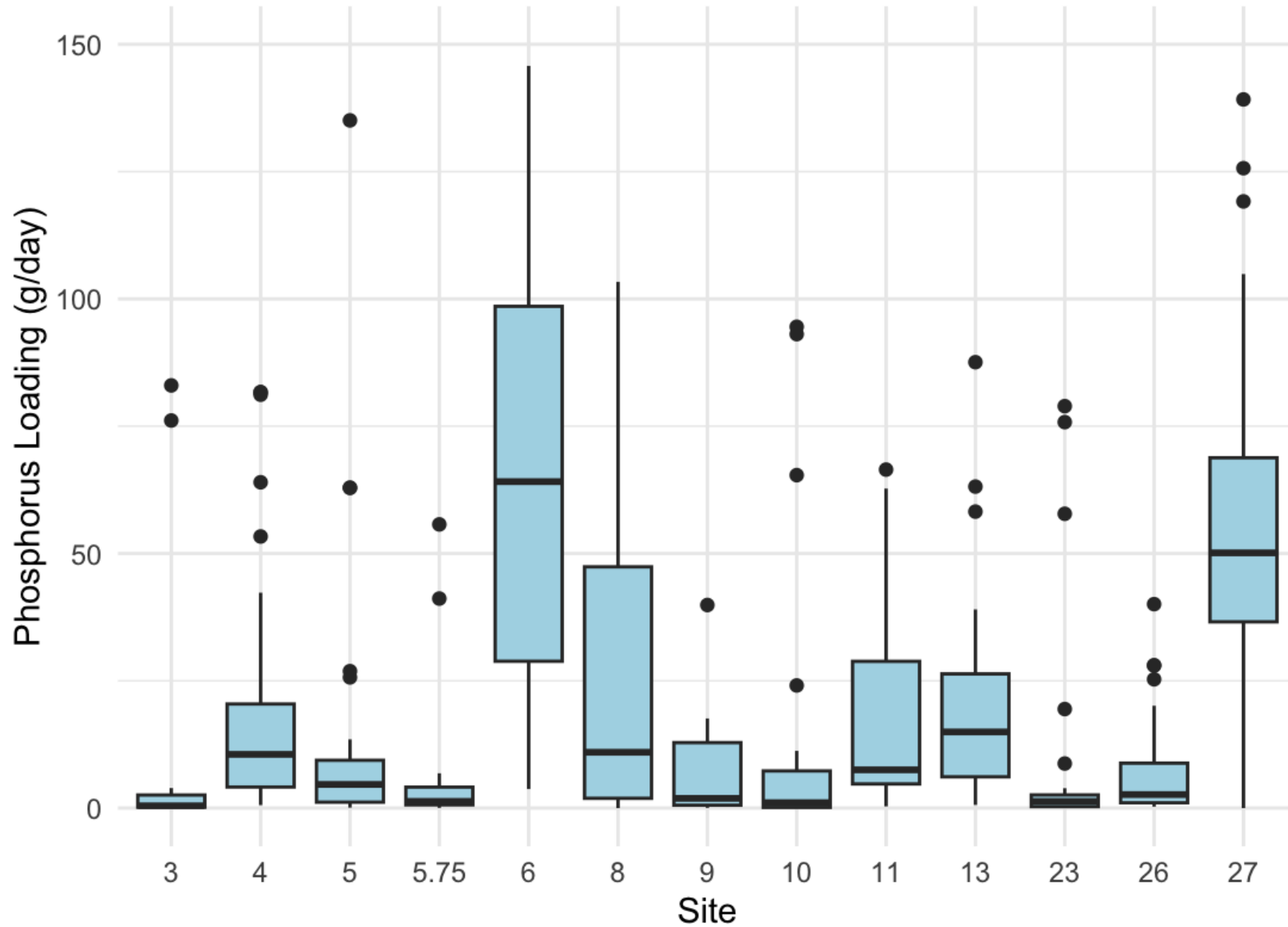
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Storm Events Drive Summer Phosphorus Loading

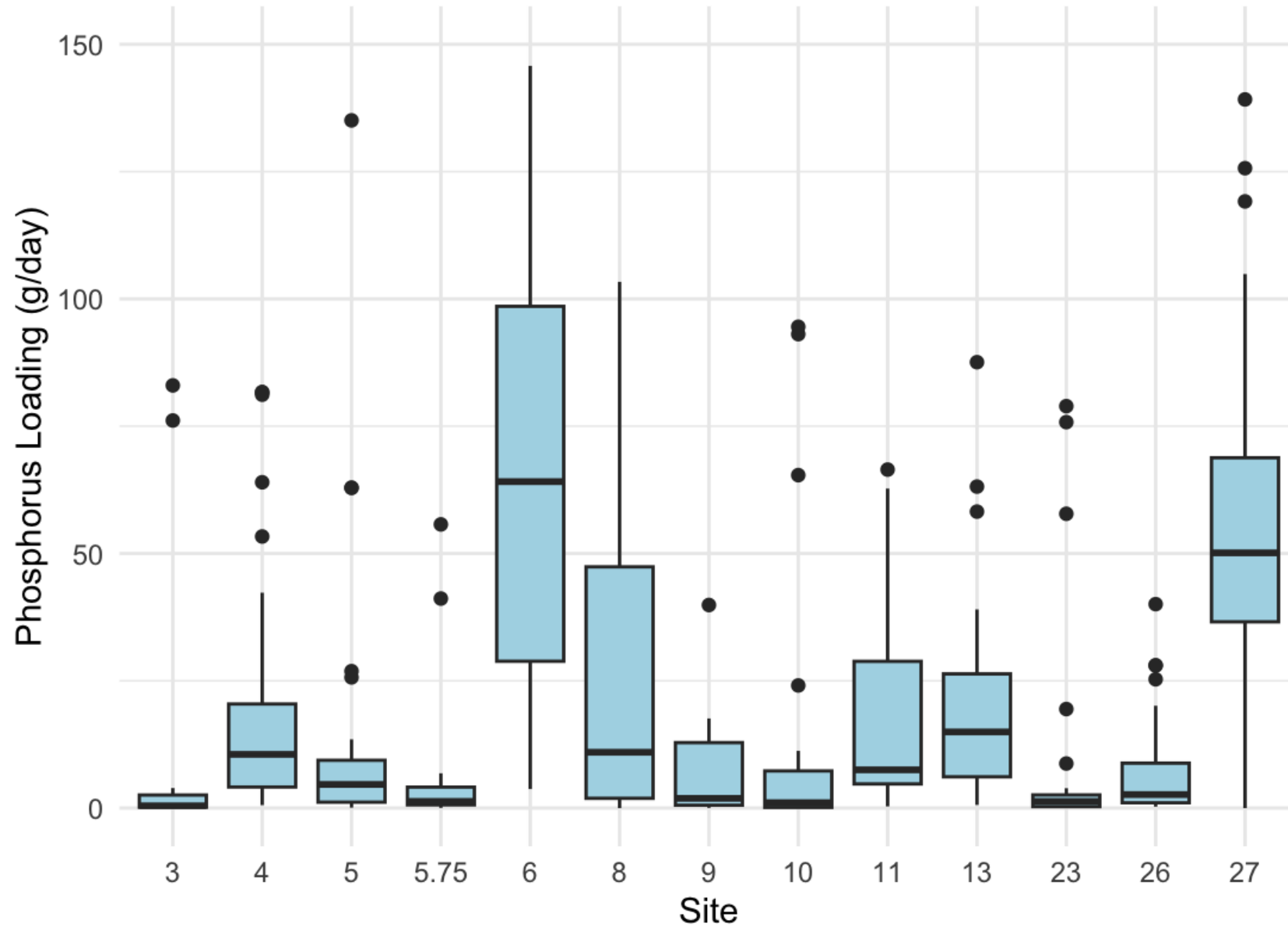
Site	Grams P in Hour	Grams P in Day
Fire Pond (Pre Storm)	5.8	139.2
Fire Pond (Storm)	211.4	5074.3
Little Brook (Pre Storm)	0.032	1.92

 The Fire Pond brings in as much phosphorus during a 1-hour storm as Little Brook brings in 110 Baseflow Days

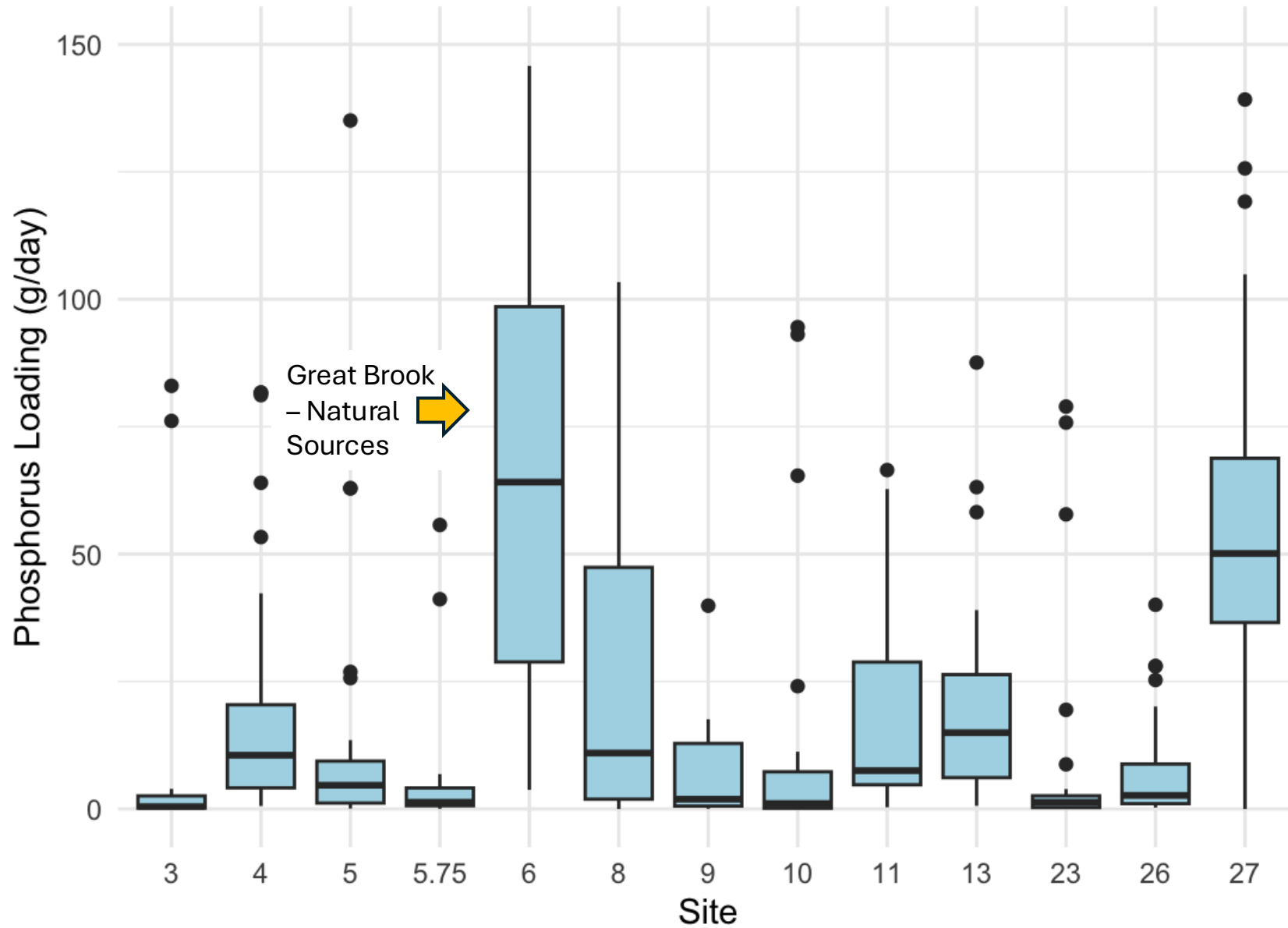
Average Phosphorus Loading Per Day



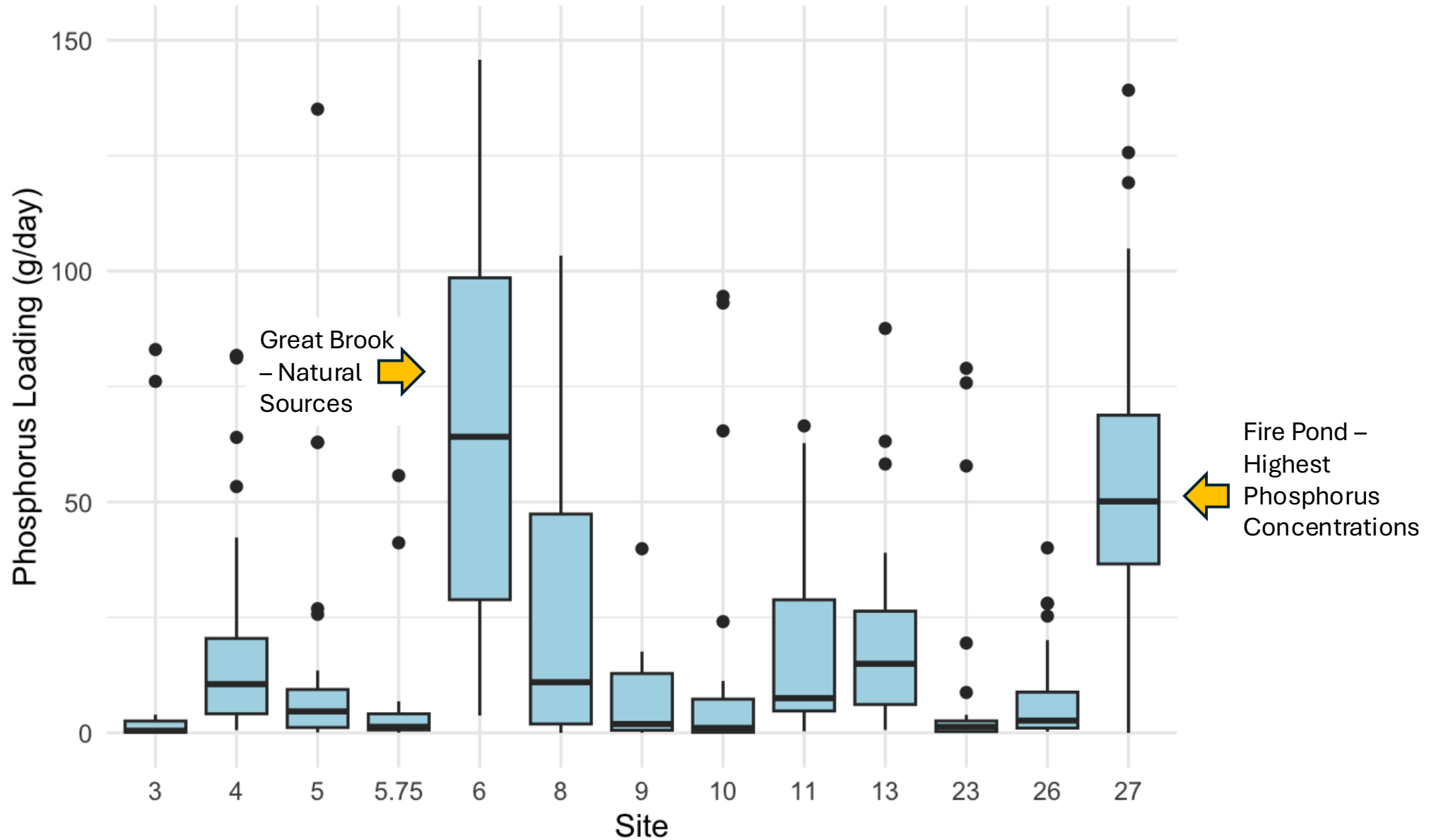
Sites to Focus Management Efforts on



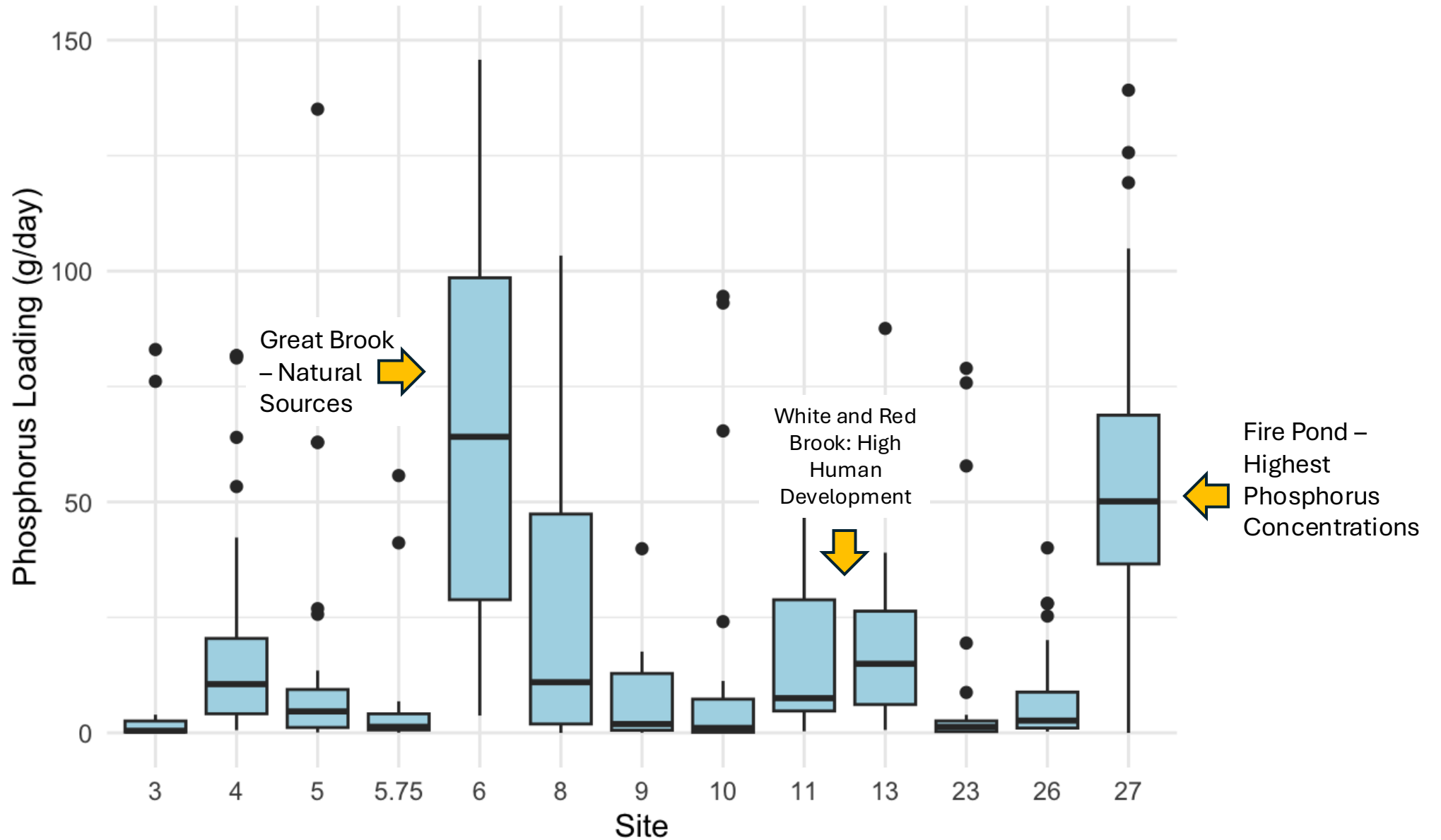
Average Phosphorus Loading Per Day



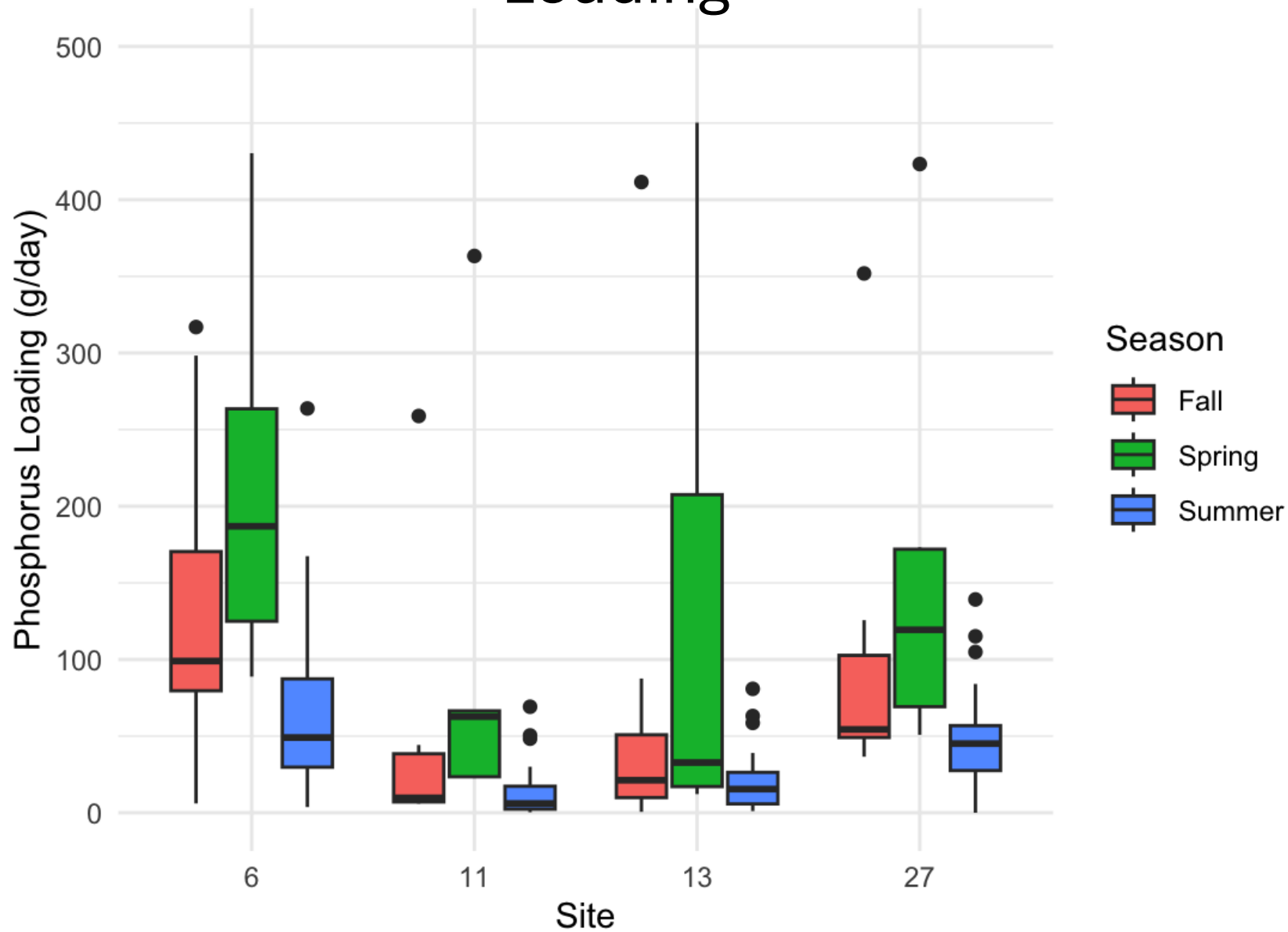
Average Phosphorus Loading Per Day



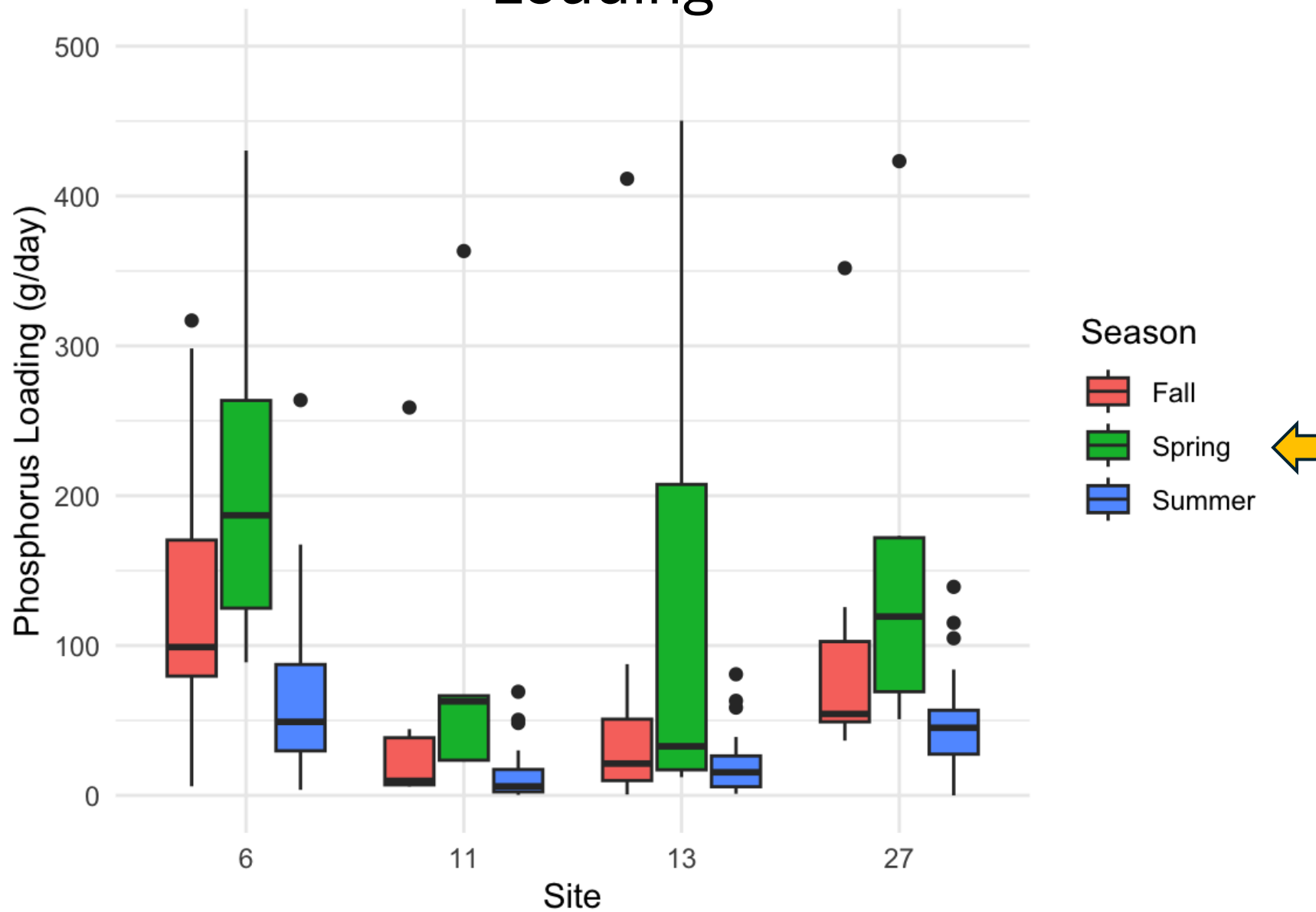
Average Phosphorus Loading Per Day



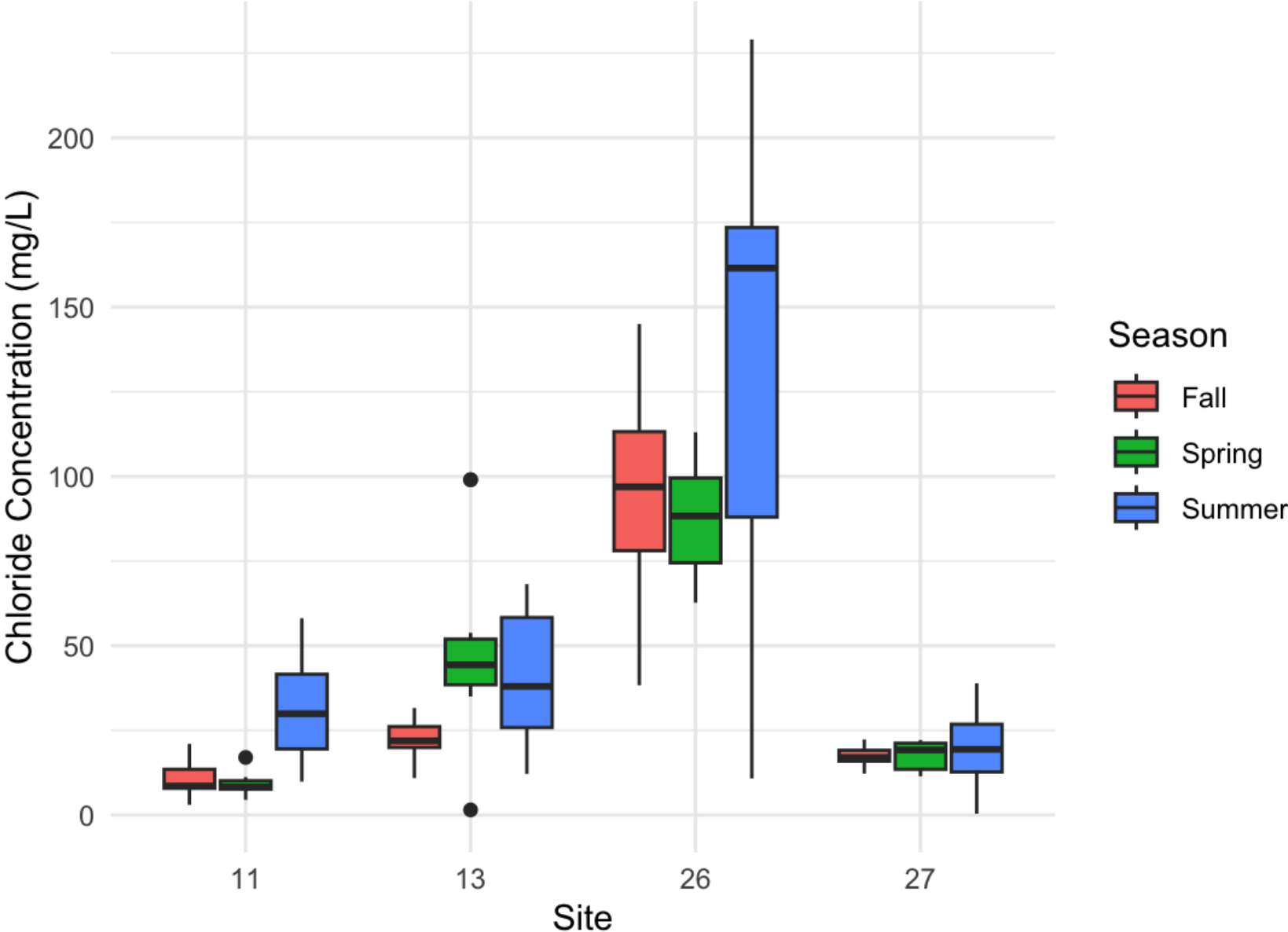
Seasonal Impacts on Phosphorus Loading



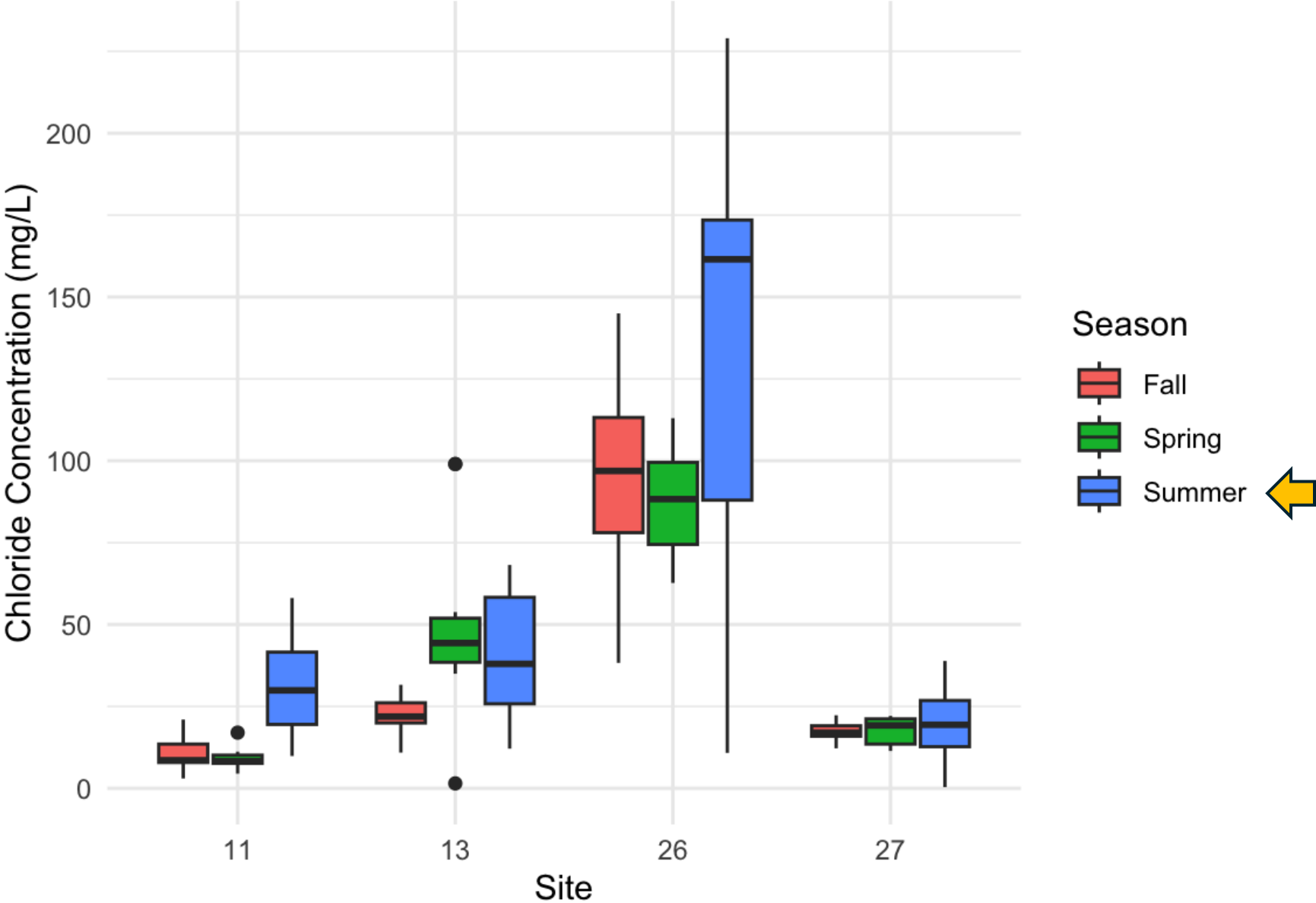
Seasonal Impacts on Phosphorus Loading



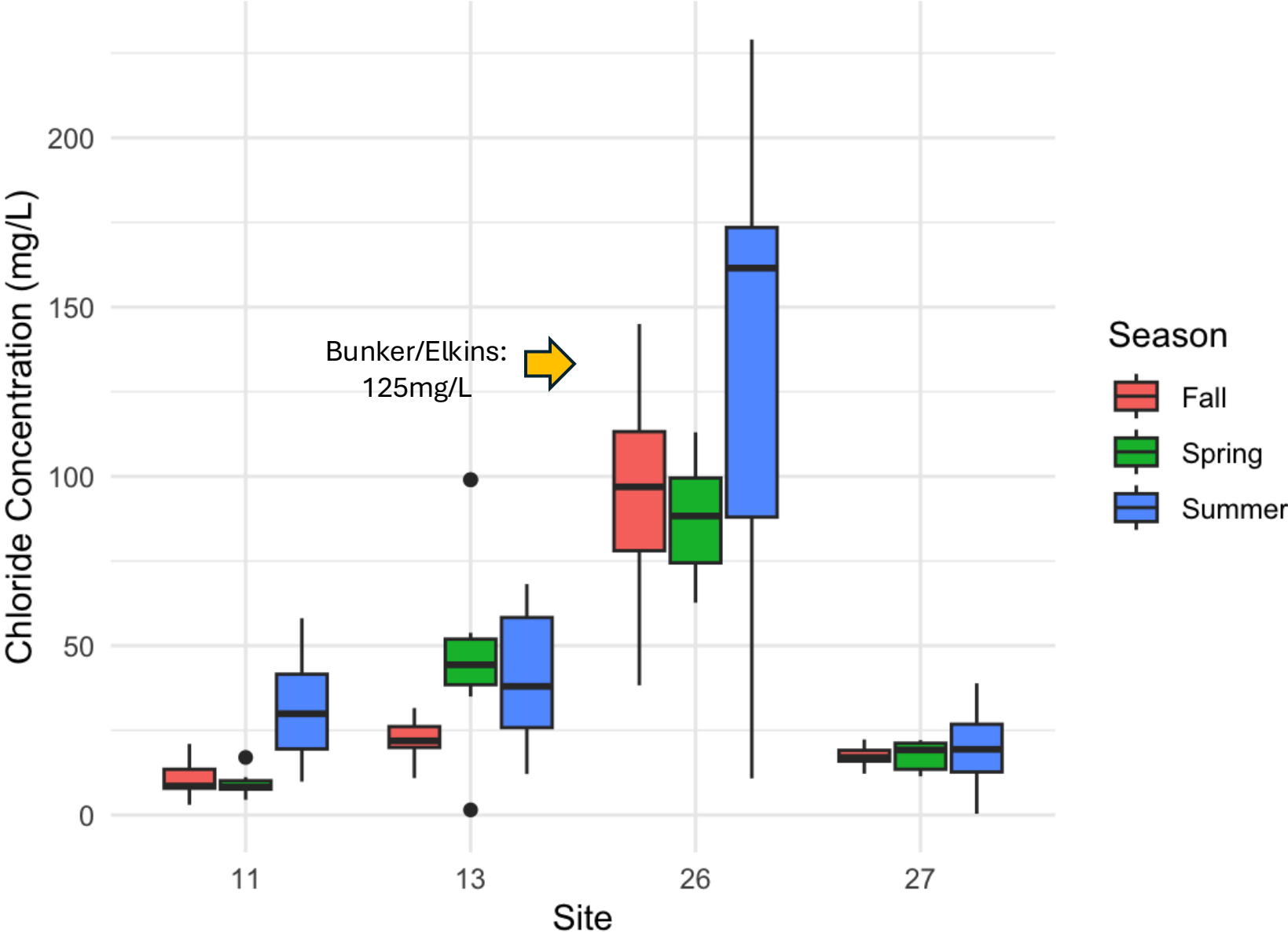
Chloride Stays in the Soil Across Seasons



Chloride Stays in the Soil Across Seasons



Chloride Stays in the Soil Across Seasons



Conclusions

- Site 26 > Headwaters (Phosphorus + Chloride)
- Site 27 > Headwaters (Chloride)
- Housing cover and development -> phosphorus concentrations
- Tributary sampling different than in-lake
- Summer storm events drive phosphorus loading
- Spring flushes of phosphorus
- Chloride stays in the soils and leaches throughout the year

Potential Next Steps

- Future VLAP sampling to include tributaries
- Measuring DO beyond 25m at the deep spot
- Analysis of sediment cores
- E coli testing for septic influence
- Salt Minimization Plan
- Watershed-Based Management Plan



What Can Homeowner's Do?

- Fertilizer Use
- Winter Road Salt Use
- Septic System Maintenance
- Shoreline buffers
- Native Vegetation

LSPA Examples



BUCKLIN BEACH PROJECT

RAIN GARDEN SLOWS RUNOFF AND ALLOWS INFILTRATION OF
RUNOFF AND PLANT UPTAKE OF NUTRIENTS

LSPA Examples



GRANLIDEN PROJECT
SLOWED WATER AND INCORPORATED SEVERAL
ELEMENTS TO ALLOW MATERIAL TO SETTLE OR INFILTRATE.

Thank You

Teriko MacConnell

Nick Baer

Dave Lutz

Terri Herman

Town of New London

Bob Harrington

Kimberly Hallquist

Cara Leon

Jim Perkins

New London Archives

Pleasant Lake Protective Association

Pleasant Lake Homeowners

Debra Perkins

NH Department of Environmental Services

Leon Malan

Doug Baxter

Lake Sunapee Protective Association

Elizabeth Harper

John Waage

Tehya Kloster

Craig Williamson

Buster Welch

Janet Kidder

Bebe Casey

Bill Helm

Doug Bent

Jen Esten

John Wilson

Mark Vernon



Colby·Sawyer
College

EXPLORE. CONNECT. MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

Appendix

Regular Site	Headwater Site
Winship House	Langenau Forest pond outlet
Little Brook	Powerlines at the top of Morgan Hill
White Brook	Messer Farm Expansion land plot (Ausborn Sargent Property)
Bunker/Elkins	Esther Currier Wildlife Management Area
Fire Pond	Outlet of Esther Currier Wildlife Management Area

Appendix