

SITE STATUS SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS



WATER CLARITY



TOTAL PHOSPHORUS



CHLOROPHYLL A



DISSOLVED OXYGEN

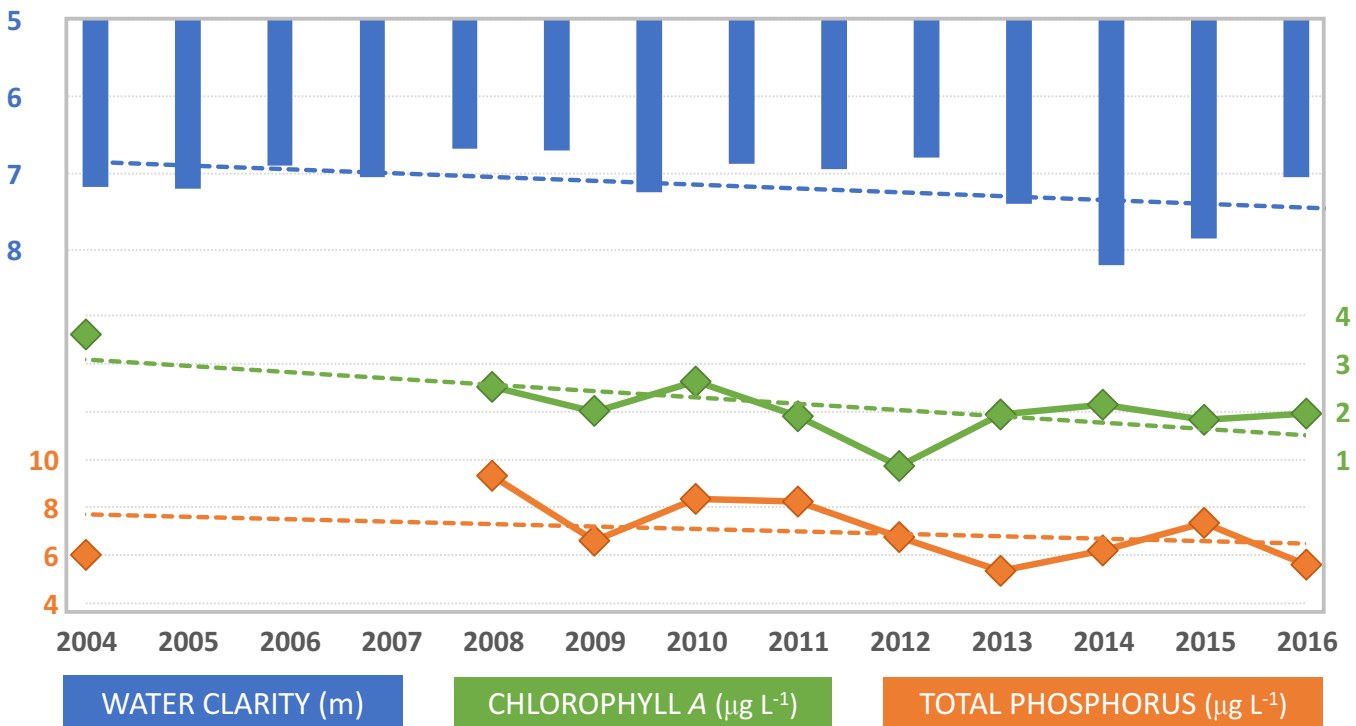
TROPHIC STATE

OLIGOTROPHIC

At site 1 Deep, water quality is generally excellent. Water clarity, chlorophyll a and phosphorus exhibit improving trends. However, low dissolved oxygen in the deep layer reveals potential for to internal phosphorus loading, which could result in degraded water quality.

TREND degrading improving flat too few data **CURRENT** poor good excellent no data

SITE RESULTS ANNUAL WATER QUALITY PATTERNS



LAKE BASICS BACKGROUND INFO

Site Depth	1 Deep – 31 feet
Lake Max/Mean Depth	31 feet / 13 feet
Location	Wakefield, NH & Acton, ME
Watershed Area	1.8 square miles
Lake Area	227 acres
Shore Length	4.8 miles
Lake Volume	3.2 million cubic meters
Flushing Rate	8.2 times per year
Lake Elevation	554 feet



Extension



LOW DISSOLVED OXYGEN at 1 Deep indicates potential susceptibility to internal phosphorus loading, which could increase the amount of phosphorus available to stimulate plant and algal growth.

WATERSHED RESTORATION EFFORTS by the Acton Wakefield Watersheds Alliance began in 2008 to help improve water quality. Work will be ongoing to achieve water quality goals.

Horn Pond is part of the Salmon Falls Headwater Watershed **MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WATER QUALITY REVIEW

LEARN MORE ABOUT LAKE HEALTH

LAKE PRODUCTIVITY is determined by multiple factors, including

WATER CLARITY Water clarity is used as an indirect measure of algal productivity, but is also influenced by suspended sediments and dissolved color.

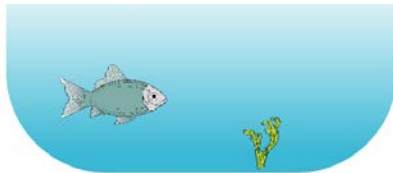
CHLOROPHYLL A A green pigment found in plants and algae, it is used to estimate algal biomass. Algal growth is promoted by phosphorus, increasing chlorophyll.

PHOSPHORUS A key nutrient that stimulates algal blooms and excessive plant growth, particularly for invasive species.

DISSOLVED OXYGEN Low dissolved oxygen can kill or stress organisms and release phosphorus from sediments, further degrading water quality.

LAKE TROPHIC STATE is generally broken into three categories

OLIGOTROPHIC



DEEP

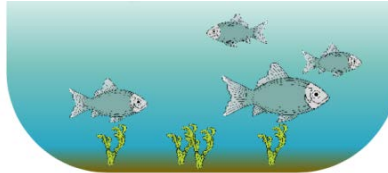
LOW

LOW

HIGH THROUGHOUT
WATER COLUMN

MINIMAL PLANTS

MESOTROPHIC



REDUCED

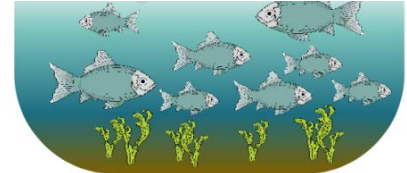
MODERATE

MODERATE

OCCASIONALLY LOW
IN BOTTOM WATERS

MODERATE PLANTS

EUTROPHIC



SHALLOW

HIGH

HIGH

FREQUENTLY LOW IN
BOTTOM WATERS

ABUNDANT PLANTS

LAKE AGING is both natural and accelerated by human activities

Lakes **NATURALLY** age or become more productive over thousands of years. In recent geologic time, humans have enhanced the rate of nutrient enrichment and lake productivity, speeding up this natural process to tens or hundreds of years.

HUMANS introduce excess phosphorus enters the lake in eroding sediment, groundwater (e.g. aging septic systems), or stormwater runoff, which contains fertilizers, detergents, or other phosphorus-based products. Algal blooms and uncontrolled sediment erosion along the shoreline can decrease water clarity, which can reduce shoreline property values.



Extension

