



74 Higgins Highway Mansfield Center, CT 06250 www.northeastaquaticresearch.net

January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021

TO: Crystal Pond Association ATTN: Tom Hawkins FROM: Kendra Kilson and Hillary Kenyon **Re: Crystal Pond 2020 Water Quality and Aquatic Plant Results** 

### **Discussion of 2020 Water Quality Results**

### Water Clarity

Water clarity was best early in the season but worsened later in the season. The best water clarity was 7.25m, recorded on May 26<sup>th</sup>. This was slightly better than the long-term average for May. The worst water clarity reading was 4.9m, recorded on September 8<sup>th</sup>, which was significantly worse than the long-term average for September. Compared to long term averages, May and July readings were higher, whereas September clarity reading was lower.

### **Nutrients**

Total Phosphorus (TP) remained below 20ppb in the top and middle of the lake, with concentrations ranging from 9ppb to 16ppb. The September bottom water concentration was elevated as a result of internal nutrient release during periods of anoxia at the lake bottom. Total nitrogen (TN) concentrations were highest at the bottom of the lake also during September. TN concentrations in the top and middle of the lake were ranged from 192ppb to 276ppb. Middle water ammonia nitrogen (NH3) was elevated in July.

### Inlet Nutrients

Inlet samples were collected on the May  $26^{th}$  visit from the four flowing inlets. Inlet 1, 8, and 9 total phosphorus (TP) levels were below 20ppb. The highest TP concentration was 26ppb at Inlet 7. Inlet 7 was also the highest concentration of nitrate nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>).

### Aquatic Plants

NEAR conducted a full-lake aquatic plant survey on September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2020 and documented a total of 24 species. No invasive species were found in the pond during this survey. The same five species, all of which are native, have remained dominant in the pond since 2011, when annual surveys began. *Potamogeton robbinsii* (Robbin's pondweed), *Potamogeton amplifolius* (Largeleaf pondweed), and *Potamogeton gramineus* (Grassy pondweed) are consistently present at frequencies near or above 20%. *Bidens beckii* (Water marigold), which is a Connecticut state listed protected Species, was present at 14% of survey waypoints. *Vallisneria americana* (Tapegrass) and *Fontinalis sp.* (Aquatic moss) were present at 12% and 7%, respectively.

### **Recommendations**

We recommend in-lake and inlet monitoring from April through November in 2021. Additional watershed monitoring should take place in partnership with the Eastern Conservation District (ECCD). We recommend coordinating water quality monitoring efforts between NEAR and ECCD.

Next winter, we recommend that we conduct a long-term comparison of all of our annual surveys. Since we began conducting annual surveys in 2011, we have anecdotally noticed that largeleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton amplifolius*) and Tapegrass (*Vallisneria americana*) is becoming denser and more widespread in the lake. Both species may indicate a shift toward eutrophication, and both species can become a nuisance if left unmanaged. A long-term comparison of the same waypoints visited during each annual survey would provide a good understanding of the distribution and density of these species over the year, and would provide a strong justification for any future plant management in Crystal Pond.

We also propose that a continuous monitoring station be set up at the deep-hole sampling location. Temperature loggers are relatively inexpensive and can be deployed at various depths in the water column, to determine if the lake has multiple partial mixing events per season. This information would not replace the NEAR monitoring but would provide higher resolution information for temperature. We also recommend installing a dissolved oxygen continuous sensor at a depth of 8 meters, which is the depth where anoxia becomes particularly problematic. Dissolved oxygen loggers are significantly more expensive, with a typical cost around \$2,000, but the value of continuous oxygen monitoring at this site would provide key data between the NEAR sampling periods. The loggers will monitor for changes in mixing and stratification patterns every 30 minutes. Monitoring differences in water temperature and oxygen throughout the season will help to better illustrate the thermal stratification and it's impact on internal loading of nutrients that lead to surface algae blooms.

Thank you for your tireless efforts to improve Crystal Pond. As always, if you have any questions or concerns, please email us at <u>northeastaquaticresearch@gmail.com</u>. We would be happy to answer additional question about continuous data loggers and anticipate forming a proposal for 2021.

Sincerely, Hillary Kenyon, Certified Lake Manager Kendra Kilson, Research Scientist Northeast Aquatic Research, LLC

Month Average Secchi Disk Depth		2020 Secchi Disk Depth (m)		
May	6.9	7.25		
June	6.6			
July	4.1	5.25		
August	4.2			
September	6.2	4.9		
October	6.0			

Average Secchi Disk Depth in Crystal Pond Per Month (1990-2002, 2004-2006, 2008-2020) compared to 2020 Secchi Disk Depths – higher values indicated better water clarity/visibility:

## 2020 Nutrient Results

Total Phosphorus (TP) ppb

Depth	May 26	July 24	Sept 8
Top (1m)	13	10	16
Middle (4 or 5m)	9	12	16
Bottom (8 or 8.5m)	14	12	39

### Total Nitrogen (TN) ppb

Depth	May 26	July 24	Sept 8
Top (1m)	204	208	256
Middle (4 or 5m)	192	219	276
Bottom (8 or 8.5m)	202	182	431

### Ammonia Nitrogen (NH3) ppb

Depth	May 26	July 24	Sept 8
Top (1m)	ND	13	9
Middle (4 or 5m)	ND	31	16
Bottom (8 or 8.5m)	5	19	27

Inlet Sample Results from May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2020

Inlet #	NOX (ppb)	TP (ppb)
1	ND	7
7	374	26
8	111	11
9	25	14

Scientific Name	Common Name	Frequency	Average Density
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbin's pondweed	82.8	65.8
Potamogeton amplifolius	Largeleaf pondweed	47.0	33.9
Potamogeton gramineus	Grassy pondweed	22.4	29.7
Bidens beckii	Water marigold	14.9	7.25
Vallisneria americana	Tapegrass	12.7	67.1
Fontinalis	Aquatic moss	7.5	9
Eleocharis acicularis	Needle spikerush	6.7	50
Potamogeton epihydrus	Ribbonleaf pondweed	5.9	38.75
Sagittaria graminea	Grassy arrowhead	5.9	16.25
Utricularia macrorhiza	Common bladderwort	5.2	8.6
Potamogeton berchtoldii	Small pondweed	4.5	16.7
Utricularia purpurea	Purple bladderwort	4.5	9.2
Filamentous algae	Filamentous algae	2.9	7.5
Nitella sp.	Stonewort sp.	2.9	22.5
Chara sp.	Muskgrass sp.	2.2	25
Ceratophyllum echinatum	Spiny hornwort	1.5	7.5
Typha	Cattail	1.5	NA
Utricularia geminiscapa	Hiddenfruit bladderwort	1.5	5
Elatine sp.	Waterwort sp.	0.7	30
Elodea nuttalli	Waterweed	0.7	5
Eriocaulon sp.	Pipewort sp.	0.7	5
Najas flexilis	Nodding waternymph	0.7	10
Nuphar variegata	Yellow Water Lily	0.7	5
Phragmites	Common reed	0.7	NA

List of aquatic plant species documented during September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2020 full-lake survey of Crystal Pond.



#### Crystal Pond September 8, 2020 Survey: Potamogeton robbinsii Northeast Aquatic Research, LLC



Crystal Pond September 8, 2020 Survey: Potamogeton amplifolius Northeast Aquatic Research, LLC





Crystal Pond September 8, 2020 Survey: Vallisneria americana Northeast Aquatic Research, LLC Crystal Pond September 8, 2020 Survey: Bidens beckii Northeast Aquatic Research, LLC



9-8-2020 Crystal Pond Survey Waypoints Northeast Aquatic Research, LLC



# Appendix

Connecticut DEEP Trophic Categories and Ranges of Indicator Parameters.

Category	T.P. (ppb)	T. Nitrogen (ppb)	Secchi Depth (m)	Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ppb)
Oligotrophic	0 10	2 200	6 +	0 2
Oligo-mesotrophic	10 15	200 300	4 6	2 5
Mesotrophic	15 25	300 500	3 4	5 10
Meso-eutrophic	25 30	500 600	2 3	10 15
Eutrophic	30 50	600 1000	1 2	15 30
Highly Eutrophic	50 +	1000 +	0 1	30 +



