State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
WATER SUPPLY & POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION
6 Hazen Drive, P.O. Box 95, Concord, NH 03301
603-271-3504

ALDEN H. HOWARD
COMMISSIONER

RUSSELL A. NYLANDER, P.E.
CHIEF ENGINEER

November 16, 1988

Dear Lay Monitors:

In the past four years, participation in the State Assisted Lay Monitoring Program has increased from 2 lakes to 48, with an additional 20 lakes and ponds anticipated for 1989. We are pleased that you are a part of this program and have dedicated your time and resources toward protecting one of New Hampshire's greatest assets.

New England is one of the last regions where many of the lakes and ponds remain in their natural state. Regional growth and recreational pressures, however, are stressing these ecosystems. It is appropriate, therefore, that New Hampshire is on the forefront of lake water quality monitoring and modeling. The Biology Bureau has classified approximately 500 of the state's 800 lakes and ponds with an area over 9 acres and will continue to survey and classify an additional 50 water bodies each year. We are currently engaged in two intensive E.P.A. Phase I Diagnostic/Feasibility Studies at Mendums Pond, Barrington and Webster Lake, Franklin. We have also applied for additional federal funds for a Phase I project at Beaver Lake, Derry and Phase II restoration project at French Pond, Henniker. The Bureau is also experimenting with a new model which predicts the capacity of a lake for development. In addition, approximately 100 lakes and ponds are being monitored on a long-term basis by lay people from lake associations and conservation commissions throughout the state.

We hope that you will find the enclosed report informative and we urge you to share with us your comments and suggestions regarding any aspect of this program. Remember that this program was developed for you and we believe that there is always room for improvement. It is still not to late to write your representatives requesting their support of this program.

As always, please feel free to call if we can assist you. We look forward to working with you next year.

Sincerely,

Jody Connor — Michael R. Martin — Tricia McCarthy

Lay Monitoring Coordinators

New Hampshire State Assisted
Lay Monitoring Program

Report for 1988
Stocker Pond

Introduction:

Each year more and more people living on or around New Hampshire's lakes are becoming aware of the problems and pressures these lakes are encountering. As a result of this increased awareness and environmental concerns, existing lake protection associations are being strengthened, while new lake associations are being organized all over this state. In response to requests from these associations for involvement in the protection of New Hampshire's lake resources, the Biology Bureau of the Department of Environmental Services initiated the State Assisted Lay Monitoring Program. In this, the fourth year of the programs' existence, nearly 50 lakes have participated.

The primary goal of the Lay Monitoring Program is to collect long-term water quality trend data on New Hampshire lakes. The data will be utilized by lake residents and the Biology Bureau to identify and describe changes in lake water quality, make decisions regarding the use and protection of lakes, and develop solutions to lakes with problems. Only by the collection of data over time can biologists determine whether the water quality of a particular lake is declining, improving or remaining stable. The accurate measurement of trends in water quality is an integral part of protecting lakes from degradation.

Because of other duties and responsibilities and the number of lakes in New Hampshire, it is impossible for the Biology Bureau to collect this quantity of information without the help of volunteers (due to personnel and budget constraints). The Lay Monitoring Program is a cooperative effort between the Biology Bureau and lake residents to meet this need. The Biology Bureau's responsibility in

this cooperative venture is to provide sampling equipment, train volunteers in the sampling procedure, analyze the samples in an EPA certified laboratory, and to interpret the data and report this information to the lake associations. Lake residents, for their part, agree to provide the use of their boat and time, physically sample the lake, and use good, accurate sampling techniques.

The coordinators of the program, Jody Connor, Michael Martin, and Tricia McCarthy, wish to thank all those progressive thinking lake associations for their dedication and commitment to the preservation of one of New Hampshire's major natural resources. Following is the year-end summary of the results for 1988. We urge you to consult with the New Hampshire State Assisted Lay Monitoring Program Publication ("the blue book") for a more in-depth discussion of lake ecology.

We hope to see you next summer.

DATA SUMMARY

Lake Biology:

Chlorophyll-a, the green pigment in plants that enables photosynthesis, is a good indicator of overall phytoplankton abundance (microscopic plants or algae). In general, chlorophyll-a concentrations of less than 4 mg/m^3 indicates oligotrophic conditions, while chlorophyll-a concentrations greater than 15 mg/m^3 indicate eutrophic, nutrient-rich conditions.

The average chlorophyll-a for New Hampshire lakes is 6 mg/m^3. The chlorophyll-a concentration in Stocker Pond was 5.51 mg/m^3 on September 5, 1988.

Transparency, a measure of water clarity, is affected by the amount of phytoplankton, color (dissolved organic compounds), and particulate matter within a lake. In general, transparencies greater than 4 meters indicate oligotrophic conditions while a transparency of less than 2 meters is indicative of eutrophic conditions.

The average transparency for New Hampshire lakes is 4.1 meters. The transparency value in Stocker Pond was 2.5 meters on that date.

The type of phytoplankton present in a lake can be used as an indicator of general water quality. An abundance of blue-green algae such as Anabaena, Aphanizomenon, or Microcystis may indicate high phosphorus concentrations. Diatoms such as Asterionella, Melosira, and Tabellaria or golden-brown algae such as Dinobryon or Chrysosphaerella are typical phytoplankton for New Hampshire's less productive lakes.

The dominant phytoplankton identified in Stocker Pond on that date was Chrysosphaerella (74%).

Some lake associations chose to monitor bacteria levels in their lakes and/or tributaries. In general, New Hampshire lakes meet the class B water quality standard of <240 total coliform bacteria per 100 ml of water and <200 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 ml of water. Bacteria results, if applicable, can be found in Appendix B.

Lake Chemistry:

Ideal pH within a lake is important for fish and other aquatic life. The median lake pH in New Hampshire is 6.5. A pH below 5.5 severely limits the growth and reproduction of fish. A pH between 6.5 and 7.5 is ideal.

The in-lake pH value for the upper water layer of Stocker Pond was 6.84 on September 5, 1988. The inlet pH was 6.24 and the outlet pH was 6.18 on that date.

Alkalinity is a measure of the buffering capacity of a lake. It acts like an antacid by neutralizing acidic input to the lake. New Hampshire lakes are naturally low in alkalinity, averaging 6.4 mg/L. This makes them vulnerable to the effects of acidic precipitation. The in-lake alkalinity for the upper water layer of Stocker Pond was 13.3 mg/L on that date.

Conductivity is the numerical expression of the ability of water to carry an electrical current. High conductivity may indicate pollution from such sources as road salting or faulty septic systems. Conductivity less than 50 is typical for oligotrophic lakes. Conductivity greater than 100 is more typical of eutrophic lakes.

The average conductivity for New Hampshire lakes is 56.4. The in-lake conductivity measurement for the upper water layer of Stocker Pond was 129.79. The inlet conductivity was 143.66, and the outlet conductivity was 129.30.

Color is a measure of the dissolved organic compounds within a lake. Lakes receiving water from swamps or marshes tend to have high colors, as these are big sources of dissolved organic compounds. Lakes that appear clear yield values less than 20. Lakes that are visibly tea-colored yield values greater than 40. The median color for New Hampshire lakes is 25.

The in-lake color measurement for the upper water layer of Stocker Pond was 30. The inlet color was 85, and the outlet color was 31 on that date.

Total phosphorus (TP) is the nutrient that promotes plant and algae growth in lakes. High TP levels encourage excessive weed growth and algae blooms. In-lake TP concentrations of less than 10 µg/L indicate oligotrophic conditions while TP concentrations greater than 20 µg/L promote eutrophic conditions. The median TP concentration in the upper water layer for New Hampshire lakes is 10 µg/L. The in-lake TP value for the upper water layer of Stocker Pond was 9 µg/L.

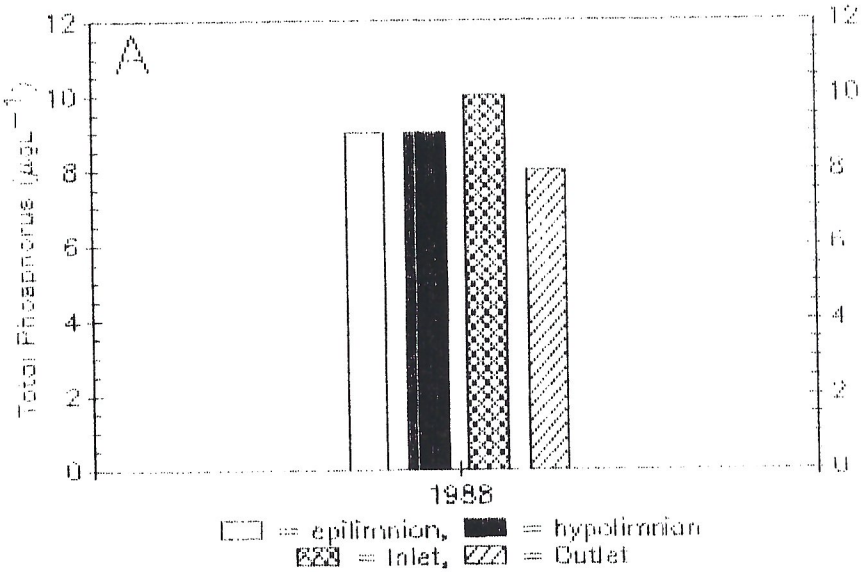
Phosphorus accumulated in the sediments is often released into the bottom water layer during the summer. This is particularly true for lakes that stratify and experience an oxygen deficit. The in-lake TP value for the bottom water layer of Stocker Pond was 9 µg/L.

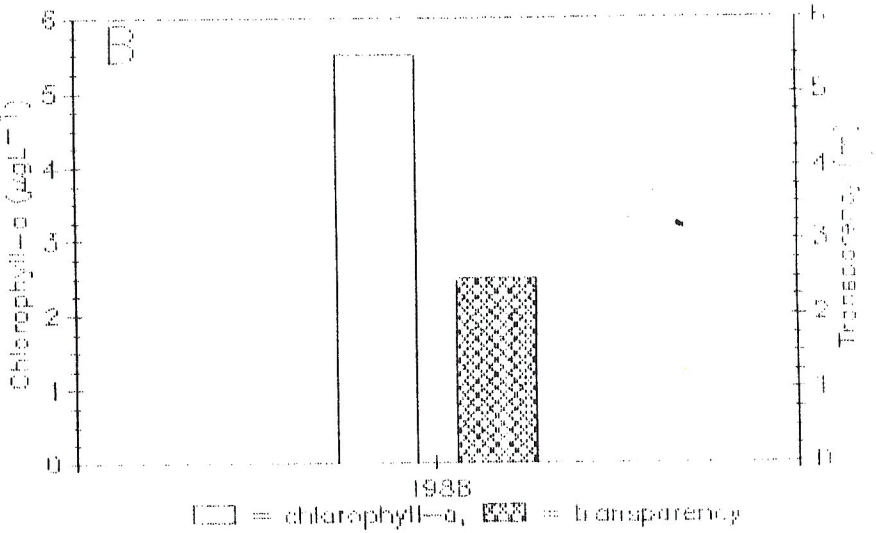
The inlet TP was 10 µg/L on September 5, 1988, and the outlet TP was 8 µg/L.

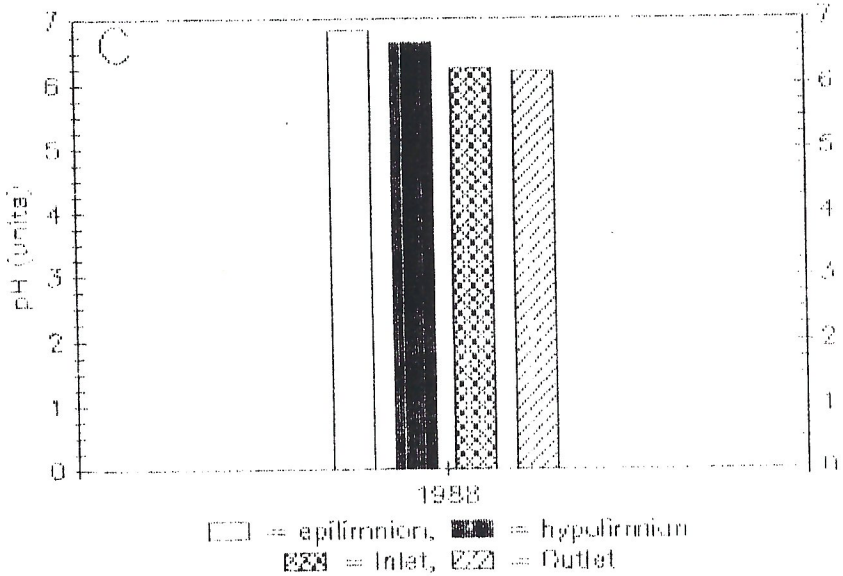
At least once this summer, state biologists measured dissolved oxygen and temperature at one meter intervals from the surface of the lake to the bottom. These measurements allow us to determine the extent of thermal stratification and the oxygen content of the lake. If a lake is deep enough to stratify, the bottom waters cannot mix with surface waters, often resulting in a depletion of the oxygen. The amount of oxygen depletion is a measure of the oxygen demand of the organic matter in the bottom waters. Indirectly, this is a measure of lake productivity. A graph of the dissolved oxygen and temperature profiles can be found in the appendix A.

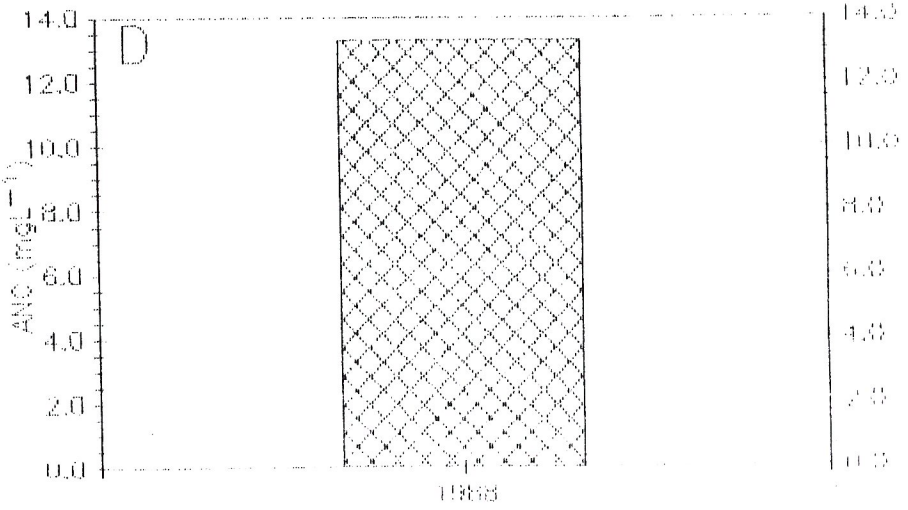
APPENDIX A: GRAPHICS

STOCKER POND WATER QUALITY DATA









APPENDIX B: RAW DATA TABLES

LAKE	TOWN	DATE	STATION	pH	ALK	COLOR	TP	COND
STOCKER POND	GRANTHAM	09-05-88	02 METERS	6.84	13.3	30	0.009	129.79
STOCKER POND	GRANTHAM	09-05-88	04 METERS	6.65	---	38	0.009	130.47
STOCKER POND	GRANTHAM	09-05-88	INLET	6.24	---	85	0.010	143.66
STOCKER POND	GRANTHAM	09-05-88	OUTLET	6.18	---	31	0.008	129.30

LAKE	TOWN	DATE	CHL	SD	PHYTOPLANKTON 1	%	PHYTOPLANKTON 2	%	PHYTOPLANKTON 3
STOCKER POND	GRANTHAM	09-05-88	5.51	2.5	CHRYSOSPHAERELLA	74			

APPENDIX C

TOPIC OF DISCUSSION

Bladderwort

There are twelve species of bladderwort found in New England. Nine species are known to occur in New Hampshire. Of the 439 lakes surveyed between 1976 and 1987, bladderwort was found to be present in 256 of them. It is safe to say, therefore, that bladderwort is a common aquatic plant in this state. Because bladderwort tends to grow in free-floating clumps and is found in so many of New Hampshire's lakes and ponds, it is the most common nuisance aquatic plant. This is not to say that it is a problem in all lakes where it occurs (see Tables at end of report).

Little is known about why bladderwort is a nuisance in some lakes and not in others, though it is said to do well in lakes having low pH. Since bladderwort is a native plant in New Hampshire, the Nuisance Aquatic Weed Program does not provide funds for its control. Several lakes have successfully controlled bladderwort abundance by raking the plants into boats and disposing of the biomass by composting (it makes excellent compost!). This approach was noticeably effective for several years in Mountainview Lake and Perkins Pond, Sunapee. It has also been suggested by lake observers that bladderwort 'blooms' in cycles, where for a period of years it will be quite abundant, followed by a period of relative inactivity.

Table 1
Frequency of Abundance of Bladderwort in
Surveyed New Hampshire Lakes and Ponds
(1976-1987)

Abundance	Frequency
NOT PRESENT	187
ABUNDANCE NOT KNOWN	4
SPARSE	66
SCATTERED	67
COMMON	58
ABUNDANT	38
VERY ABUNDANT	19

Table 2
Surveyed New Hampshire Lakes and Ponds
where Bladderwort is Present

Lake	Town	Abundance
AKERS POND	ERROL	SCATTERED
ARLINGTON MILL RESERVOIR	SALEM	COMMON
ARMINGTON LAKE	PIERMONT	SPARSE
ASHUELOT POND	WASHINGTON	COMMON
BABOOSIC LAKE	AMHERST	ABUNDANT
BALCH POND	WAKEFIELD	COMMON
BAPTIST POND	SPRINGFIELD	COMMON
BEARCAMP POND	SANDWICH	SCATTERED
BEAVER POND	DEERFIELD	ABUNDANT
BEAVER POND	WOODSTOCK	VERY ABUNDANT
BEECH POND, LOWER	TUFTONBORO	SPARSE
BELLAMY RESERVOIR	MADBURY	ABUNDANT
BERRY POND	MOULTONBORO	ABUNDANT
BILLINGS POND	SUTTON	SCATTERED
BLAISDELL LAKE	SUTTON	SPARSE
BLUE POND	MADISON	COMMON
BOG POND	DANBURY	?????
BOLSTER POND	SULLIVAN	ABUNDANT
BOWKER POND	FITZWILLIAM	COMMON
BURNS POND	WHITEFIELD	SCATTERED
CALDWELL POND	ALSTEAD	SCATTERED
CALEF POND	AUBURN	COMMON
CANAAN STREET LAKE	CANAAN	SCATTERED
CANOBIE LAKE	WINDHAM	SPARSE
CAPTAINS POND	SALEM	SPARSE
CASS POND	RICHMOND	COMMON
CENTER POND	NELSON	ABUNDANT
CHALK POND	NEW DURHAM	COMMON
CHALK POND	NEWBURY	COMMON
CHAPMAN POND	SULLIVAN	ABUNDANT
CHESHAM POND	HARRISVILLE	SPARSE
CHILDS BOG	HARRISVILLE	SPARSE
CHRISTINE LAKE	STARK	SPARSE
CLARK POND	AUBURN	VERY ABUNDANT
CLARK POND	NEW LONDON	SCATTERED
COLD SPRING POND	STODDARD	SPARSE
CONNECTICUT LAKE, SECOND	PITTSBURG	SPARSE
CONWAY LAKE	CONWAY	SPARSE
COOKS POND	BROOKFIELD	SPARSE
COOKS POND	MADISON	SCATTERED
COPPS POND	TUFTONBORO	VERY ABUNDANT
COUNTRY POND	KINGSTON	SCATTERED
CRANEY POND	HENNIKER	SCATTERED
CRESCENT LAKE	ACWORTH	SCATTERED
CRESCENT LAKE	WOLFEBORO	SPARSE
CROOKED POND	LOUDON	VERY ABUNDANT
CRYSTAL LAKE	GILMANTON	SPARSE
CRYSTAL LAKE	MANCHESTER	ABUNDANT
CUB POND, LITTLE	DANVILLE	SPARSE
DAMON RESERVOIR, LOWER	RINDGE	COMMON
DAMON RESERVOIR, UPPER	RINDGE	SCATTERED
DANFORTH POND, MIDDLE	FREEDOM	ABUNDANT

Table 2
Surveyed New Hampshire Lakes and Ponds
where Bladderwort is Present

Lake	Town	Abundance
DANIELS LAKE	WEARE	ABUNDANT
DINSMORE POND	SANDWICH	ABUNDANT
DORRS POND	MANCHESTER	ABUNDANT
DUDLEY POND	DEERING	SPARSE
EAGLE POND	WILMOT	COMMON
EASTMAN POND	GRANTHAM	COMMON
ECHO LAKE	FRANCONIA	SPARSE
EEL POND	RYE	COMMON
ELBOW POND	ANDOVER	ABUNDANT
ELLSWORTH POND	ELLSWORTH	COMMON
EMERSON POND	RINDGE	COMMON
FOREST LAKE	WHITEFIELD	SPARSE
FOREST LAKE	WINCHESTER	SCATTERED
FOREST LAKE	WINCHESTER	SPARSE
FRENCH POND	HAVERHILL	SCATTERED
GARDNER LAKE	BATH	SPARSE
GARLAND POND	MOULTONBORO	ABUNDANT
GEORGE POND	ENFIELD	SCATTERED
GILE POND	SUTTON	?????
GILES POND	SANBORNTON	ABUNDANT
GILMORE POND	JAFFREY	SPARSE
GORHAM POND	DUNBARTON	COMMON
GOVERNORS LAKE	RAYMOND	SCATTERED
GRAFTON POND	GRAFTON	SPARSE
GRASSY POND	HOPKINTON	SCATTERED
GRASSY POND	RINDGE	ABUNDANT
GREAT HILL POND	TAMWORTH	COMMON
GREAT POND	KINGSTON	SCATTERED
GREGG LAKE	ANTRIM	SPARSE
HALFMOON POND	GRAFTON	ABUNDANT
HALFMOON POND	HANCOCK	SPARSE
HALFMOON POND	WASHINGTON	COMMON
HALL POND, UPPER	SANDWICH	COMMON
HARRIS POND	PELHAM	COMMON
HARRISVILLE POND	HARRISVILLE	COMMON
HARRISVILLE POND	HARRISVILLE	COMMON
HARVEY LAKE	NORTHWOOD	COMMON
HAUNTED LAKE	FRANCESTOWN	ABUNDANT
HAWKINS POND	CENTER HARBOR	ABUNDANT
HEAD POND	BERLIN	ABUNDANT
HERMIT LAKE	SANBORNTON	SPARSE
HIGHLAND LAKE	STODDARD	COMMON
HILLS POND	ALTON	SCATTERED
HORTONS POND	MONT VERNON	SPARSE
HUBBARD POND	RINDGE	VERY ABUNDANT
HUNTRESS POND	BARNSTEAD	SCATTERED
HUNTS POND	HANCOCK	COMMON
IONA LAKE	ALBANY	SCATTERED
ISLAND POND, LITTLE	PELHAM	SPARSE
ISLAND POND	DERRY	SCATTERED
ISLAND POND	NEW IPSWICH	VERY ABUNDANT
ISLAND POND	STODDARD	VERY ABUNDANT

Table 2
Surveyed New Hampshire Lakes and Ponds
where Bladderwort is Present

Lake	Town	Abundance
KATHERINE, LAKE	PIERMONT	SPARSE
KEYSER POND	HENNIKER	SCATTERED
KILTON POND	GRAFTON	SCATTERED
KIMBALL LAKE, UPPER	CHATHAM	COMMON
KUSUMPE POND	SANDWICH	SPARSE
LAKINS POND	HOOKSETT	ABUNDANT
LEAVITT BAY	OSSIPEE	SPARSE
LILY LAKE	BARNSTEAD	VERY ABUNDANT
LILY POND	GILFORD	SCATTERED
LINE POND	WENTWORTH	SPARSE
LONG POND	CROYDON	SPARSE
LONG POND	DANVILLE	ABUNDANT
LONG POND	HENNIKER	COMMON
LONG POND	MANCHESTER	SCATTERED
LONG POND	NORTHWOOD	ABUNDANT
LONG POND	PELHAM	COMMON
LOON LAKE	FREEDOM	SPARSE
LOUGEE POND	BARNSTEAD	SCATTERED
LOVELL LAKE, STN 1	WAKEFIELD	SPARSE
LUCAS POND	NORTHWOOD	SCATTERED
MACDOWELL RESERVOIR	PETERBOROUGH	ABUNDANT
MANNING LAKE	GILMANTON	SCATTERED
MARCHS POND	NEW DURHAM	SCATTERED
MASSASECUM, LAKE	BRADFORD	COMMON
MASSASECUM, LAKE	BRADFORD	COMMON
MAY POND	WASHINGTON	COMMON
MEADOW POND	NORTHWOOD	COMMON
MEETINGHOUSE POND	MARLBORO	SPARSE
MENDUMS POND	BARRINGTON	SCATTERED
MENDUMS POND	BARRINGTON	SPARSE
MESSER POND	NEW LONDON	SPARSE
MILTON POND	MILTON	SCATTERED
MILVILLE LAKE	SALEM	SCATTERED
MIRROR LAKE	TUFTONBORO	SPARSE
MOORES POND	TAMWORTH	SPARSE
MOUNTAINVIEW LAKE	SUNAPEE	SPARSE
MUD POND	DUBLIN	VERY ABUNDANT
NATICOOK LAKE	MERRIMACK	SCATTERED
NAY POND	MILAN	SPARSE
NEW POND	CANTERBURY	VERY ABUNDANT
NIPPO POND	BARRINGTON	COMMON
NORTH POND	WASHINGTON	ABUNDANT
NORTH RIVER POND	NOTTINGHAM	SCATTERED
NORTHEAST POND	MILTON	COMMON
NOTTINGHAM LAKE	NOTTINGHAM	VERY ABUNDANT
OGONTZ LAKE	LYMAN	SCATTERED
ONWAY LAKE	RAYMOND	ABUNDANT
OTTER BROOK POOL	KEENE	COMMON
OTTER LAKE	GREENFIELD	SCATTERED
OTTER POND	SUNAPEE	ABUNDANT
OTTERNICK POND	HUDSON	SCATTERED
PAUGUS BAY, STN 1	LACONIA	SPARSE

Table 2
Surveyed New Hampshire Lakes and Ponds
where Bladderwort is Present

Lake	Town	Abundance
PAWTUCKAWAY LAKE	NOTTINGHAM	SCATTERED
PECKER POND	RINDGE	SCATTERED
PEQUAWKET POND	CONWAY	COMMON
PERKINS POND	SUNAPEE	COMMON
PERKINS POND	TROY	SCATTERED
PHILLIPS POND	SANDOWN	COMMON
PICKEREL POND	LACONIA	COMMON
PILLSBURY LAKE	WEBSTER	ABUNDANT
PINE ISLAND POND	MANCHESTER	SPARSE
PINE RIVER POND	WAKEFIELD	SPARSE
PIPER POND	WILMOT	SPARSE
PISGAH RESERVOIR	WINCHESTER	COMMON
PLEASANT LAKE	NEW LONDON	SPARSE
PLEASANT POND	FRANCESTOWN	SCATTERED
PLEASANT POND	HENNIKER	SCATTERED
PLEASANT POND	WARNER	SCATTERED
PONTOOK RESERVOIR	DUMMER	COMMON
POOL POND	RINDGE	ABUNDANT
POST POND	LYME	SPARSE
POTANIPO POND	BROOKLINE	COMMON
POWDER MILL POND	HANCOCK	COMMON
POWWOW POND	KINGSTON	SPARSE
PURITY LAKE	EATON	SCATTERED
RAINBOW LAKE	DERRY	ABUNDANT
RANDLETT POND	MEREDITH	SCATTERED
RED HILL POND	SANDWICH	ABUNDANT
RESERVOIR POND	DORCHESTER	COMMON
RESERVOIR POND	DORCHESTER	SPARSE
ROBINSON POND	HUDSON	VERY ABUNDANT
ROCK POND	WINDHAM	SCATTERED
ROCK POND	WINDHAM	COMMON
ROCKWOOD POND	FITZWILLIAM	SCATTERED
ROCKY POND	GILMANTON	SCATTERED
ROCKY POND	HOLLIS	COMMON
ROCKY POND	WENTWORTH	SPARSE
ROLLINS POND	GILMANTON	SCATTERED
ROUND POND	PITTSBURG	SPARSE
SACO LAKE	CARROLL	SCATTERED
SANDY POND	BEDFORD	SCATTERED
SANDY POND	RICHMOND	COMMON
SARGENT LAKE	BELMONT	SPARSE
SARGENTS POND	WOLFEBORO	COMMON
SCHOOL POND	DANBURY	SCATTERED
SCOBIE POND	LONDONDERRY	COMMON
SCOTT POND	FITZWILLIAM	VERY ABUNDANT
SEAVEY POND	WINDHAM	VERY ABUNDANT
SHAW POND	FREEDOM	COMMON
SHAWS POND	NEW DURHAM	SCATTERED
SHELLCAMP POND	GILMANTON	SCATTERED
SHOWELL POND	SANDOWN	SCATTERED
SIMPSON POND	WINDHAM	ABUNDANT
SIP POND	FITZWILLIAM	VERY ABUNDANT

Table 2
Surveyed New Hampshire Lakes and Ponds
where Bladderwort is Present

Lake	Town	Abundance
SONDOGARDY POND	NORTHFIELD	SCATTERED
SPAULDING POND	MILTON	VERY ABUNDANT
SPECTACLE POND	ENFIELD	COMMON
SPRUCE POND	DEERFIELD	SPARSE
STAR LAKE	SPRINGFIELD	SPARSE
STEELS POND	ANTRIM	COMMON
STEVENS POND	MANCHESTER	SCATTERED
STOCKER POND	GRANTHAM	COMMON
SUNAPEE LAKE, LITTLE	NEW LONDON	SPARSE
SUNAPEE LAKE, STN 2	SUNAPEE	SPARSE
SUNAPEE LAKE, STN 2	SUNAPEE	SPARSE
SUNCOOK POND, LOWER	BARNSTEAD	SPARSE
SUNCOOK POND, UPPER	BARNSTEAD	SPARSE
SUNRISE LAKE	MIDDLETON	SPARSE
SURRY MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR	SURRY	?????
SWANZEY LAKE	SWANZEY	SPARSE
TAYLOR RIVER REFUGE POND	HAMPTON	SCATTERED
THORNDIKE POND	JAFFREY	SCATTERED
TODD LAKE	NEWBURY	ABUNDANT
TOM POND	WARNER	SPARSE
TOWNHOUSE POND	MILTON	SCATTERED
TUCKER POND	SALISBURY	COMMON
TURKEY POND, BIG	CONCORD	ABUNDANT
TURKEY POND, LITTLE	CONCORD	ABUNDANT
TURTLE POND	CONCORD	VERY ABUNDANT
TUXBURY POND	SOUTH HAMPTON	?????
UNION MEADOWS	WAKEFIELD	VERY ABUNDANT
UNNAMED POND	NEW DURHAM	ABUNDANT
UPPER POND	HENNIKER	COMMON
WAKONDAH POND	MOULTONBORO	COMMON
WATER LOOM POND	NEW IPSWICH	VERY ABUNDANT
WAUKEENA LAKE	DANBURY	COMMON
WAUKEWAN, LAKE	MEREDITH	SPARSE
WHEELWRIGHT POND	LEE	ABUNDANT
WHITE OAK POND	HOLDERNESS	SPARSE
WHITE POND	WINDSOR	SCATTERED
WHITTON POND	ALBANY	SCATTERED
WICWAS LAKE	MEREDITH	SCATTERED
WILLARD POND	ANTRIM	SCATTERED
WILLEY POND, BIG	STRAFFORD	SPARSE
WILSON POND	SWANZEY	SCATTERED
WINONA, LAKE	NEW HAMPTON	SPARSE
WORLD END POND	SALEM	ABUNDANT
ZEPHYR LAKE	GREENFIELD	SCATTERED