



Shadow Lake

Phase 1 Lake Watershed Action Plan

Data Library Summary

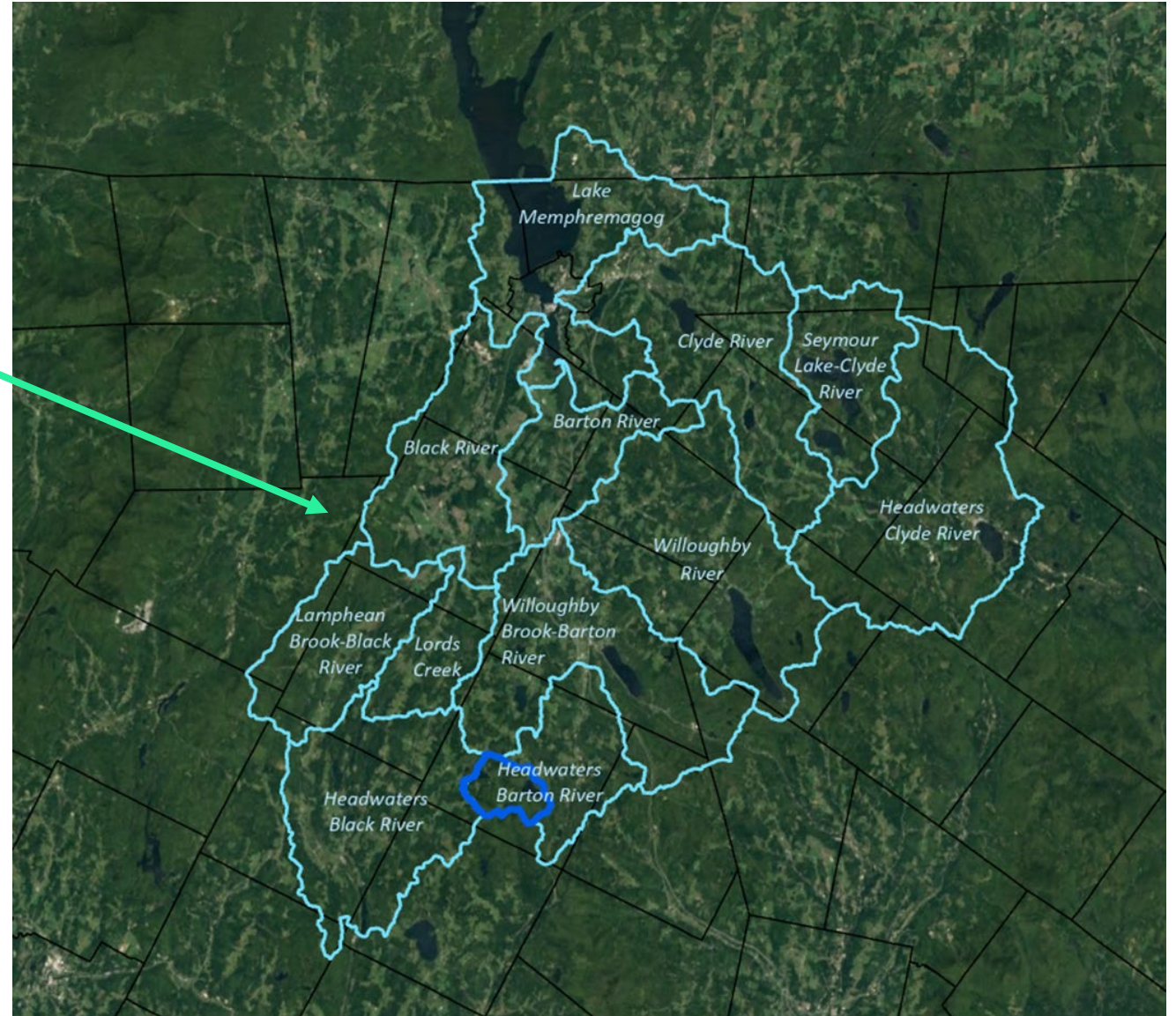
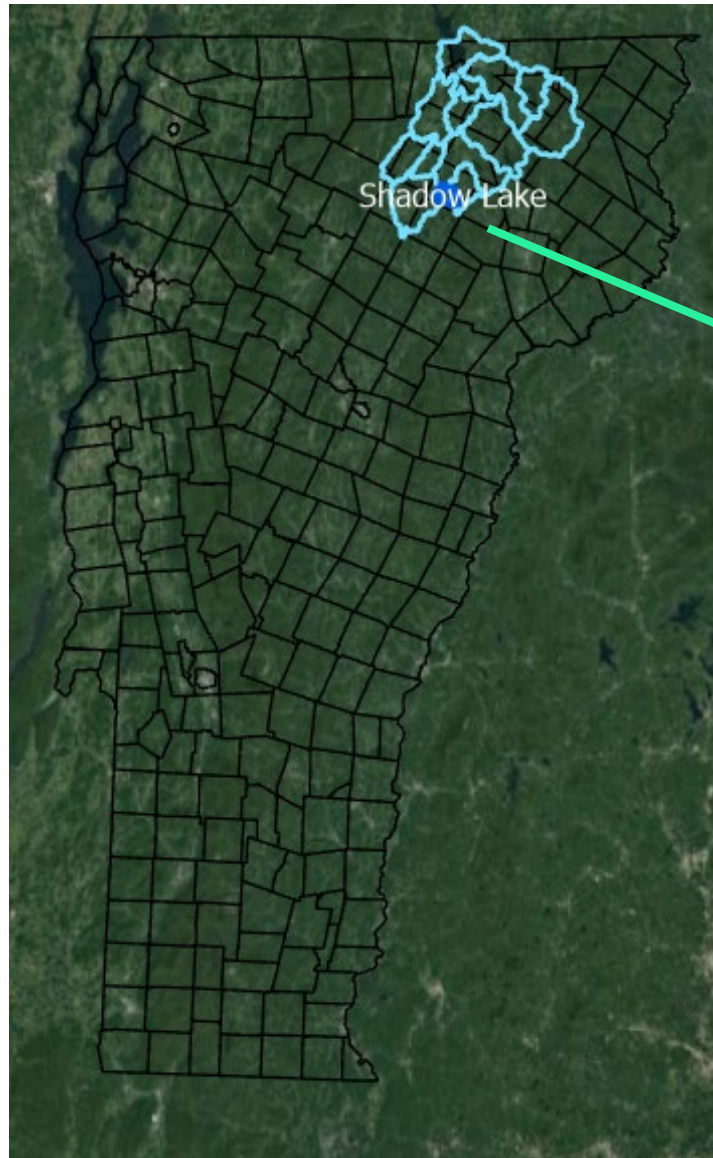
Glover, VT

July 26, 2022

Shadow Lake



Shadow Lake



Shadow Lake

217-acre lake area

3,413-acre drainage area
(dark blue line)

5 tributaries (light blue lines)
9.46 miles of tributaries

Daniels Pond flows to Shadow
Lake

Residence Time: 1.758 years

Lake Volume: 115.5 acre-feet



Shadow Lake

217-acre lake area

3,413-acre drainage area

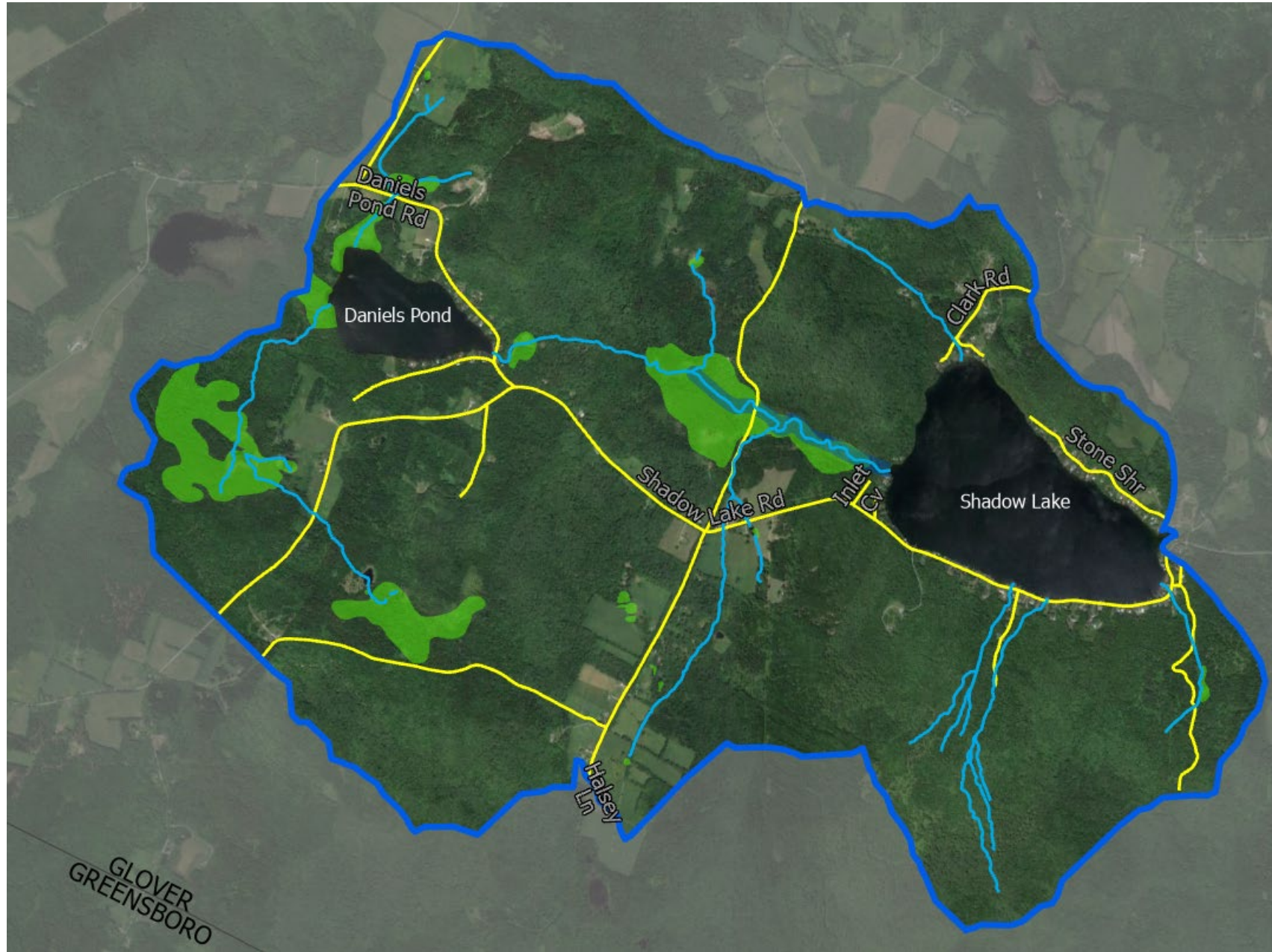
Main roads shown in yellow



Shadow Lake

217-acre lake area

178 acres of mapped wetlands
(green)

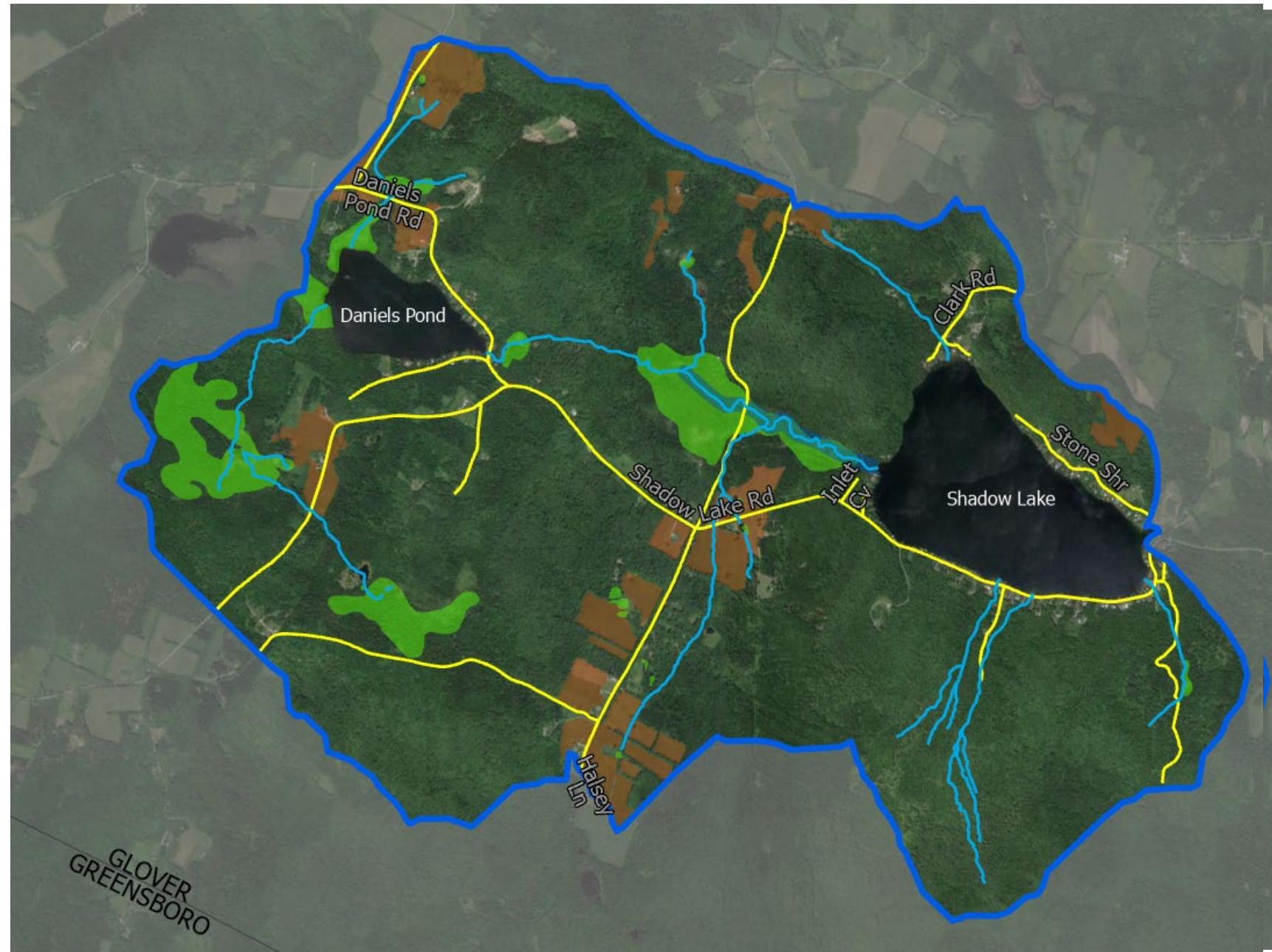


Shadow Lake

217-acre lake area

178 acres of mapped wetlands
(green)

200 acres of agricultural lands
(brown)



Shadow Lake

217-acre lake area

178 acres of mapped wetlands

200 acres of agricultural lands
(brown)

121 mapped culverts,
conveying water across roads
or driveways (red dots)



Shadow Lake

10 mapped stream crossing culverts, scored for Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP)

Red = No AOP for all aquatic organisms including adult salmonids

Grey = Reduced AOP for all aquatic organisms



Shadow Lake

10 mapped stream crossing culverts, scored for
Geomorphic Compatibility

Teal = Mostly Compatible

Yellow = Partially Compatible

Orange = Mostly Incompatible

Red = Fully Incompatible

- Structure fully incompatible with channel and high risk of failure.
- Re-design and replacement performed ASAP



Shadow Lake

Parcel boundaries in white

106 lakeshore properties (red
property boundary lines)

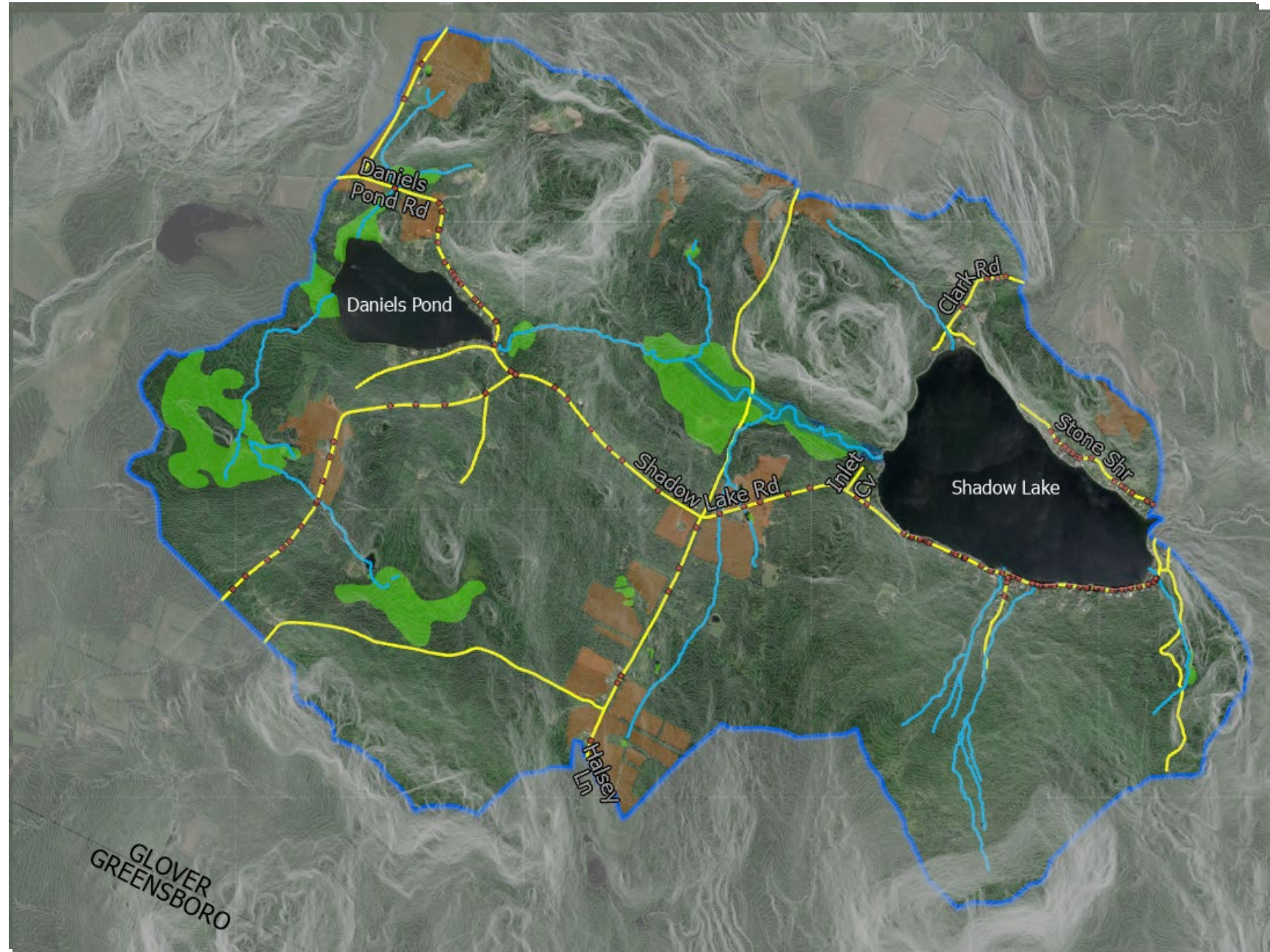


Shadow Lake

Shadow Lake is in a low point,
steeper to the northwest

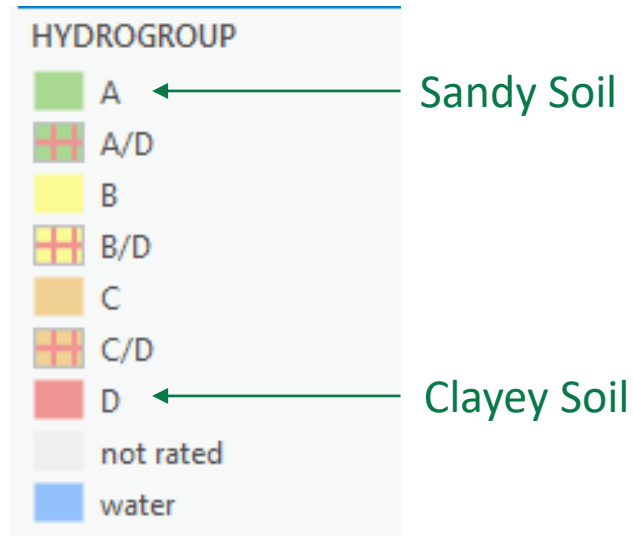
Grey lines show contours

Closer together = steeper
slopes

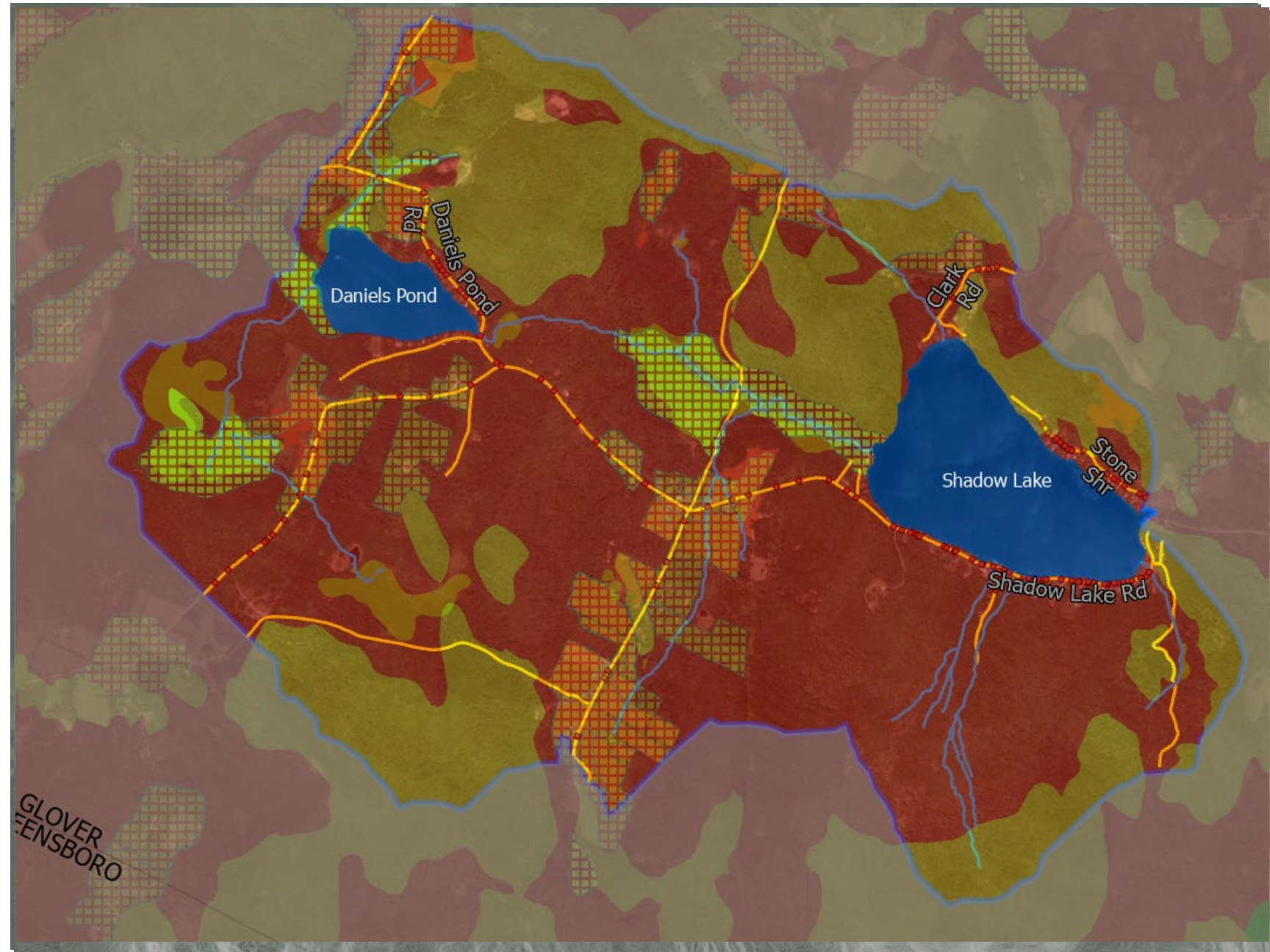


Shadow Lake

178 acres of mapped wetlands



More D (Clay Soil) = more runoff



Shadow Lake

34.8-acre Significant Natural Community (green)

- Northern White Cedar Swamp



Shadow Lake

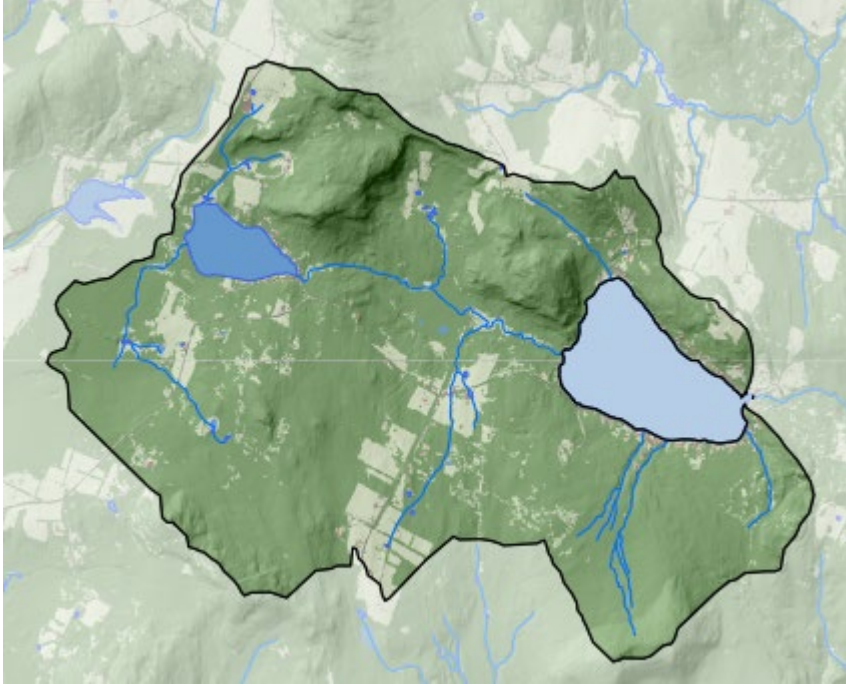
393 Potentially Erosive Features
(red)

5.99 acres



Data generated by UVM Spatial Analysis lab

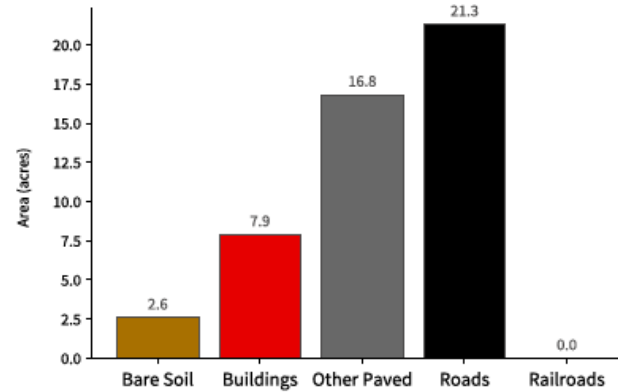
Land Cover: Watershed



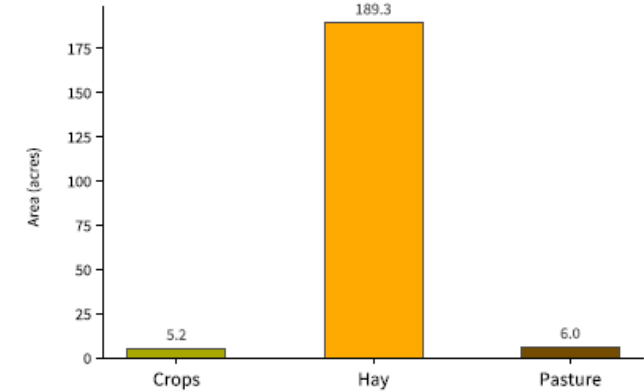
- 85% of the watershed is forested
- 15% is wetlands
- 1.5% impervious
- Agriculture is 6.3%
- See UVM SAL High-Resolution Land Cover 2016 Report for more detailed explanation of methodologies

Supplemental Land Cover

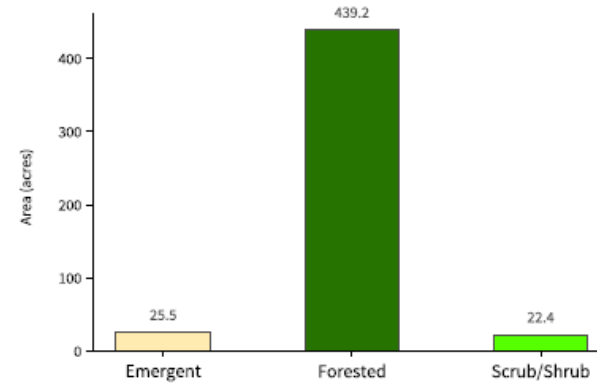
Impervious Surfaces (48.64 acres - 1.5 % of total)
(Bottom-Up**)



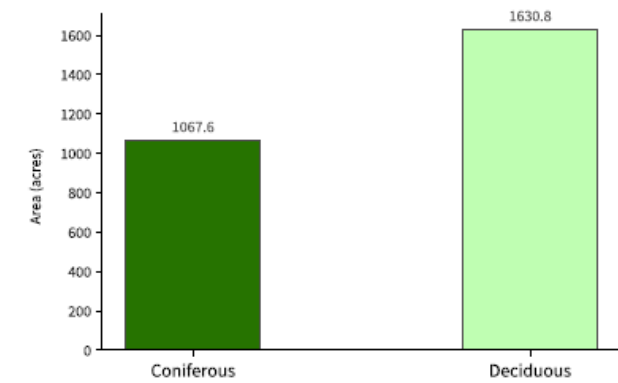
Agriculture (200.6 acres - 6.3 % of total)



Wetlands (487.09 acres - 15.2 % of total)

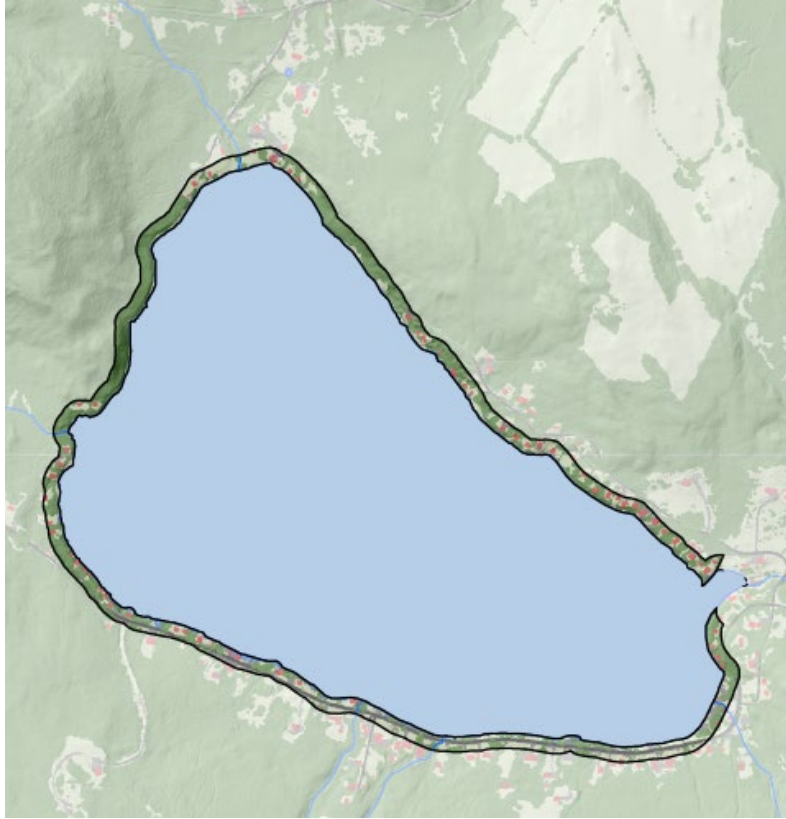


Tree Canopy (2,698.34 acres - 84.4 % of total)



*Top-Down: A traditional land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the uppermost land cover class.
**Bottom-Up: A new land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the lowermost land cover class. This approach results in improved mapping of features overlapped/obscured by other features.
See UVM SAL High-Resolution Land Cover 2016 Report for more detail.

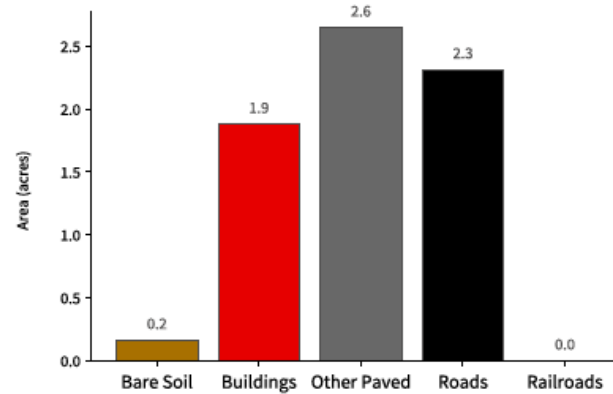
Land Cover: Lake 100ft buffer



Greater percentage of impervious surface within the 100 ft buffer than in the entire watershed

Supplemental Land Cover

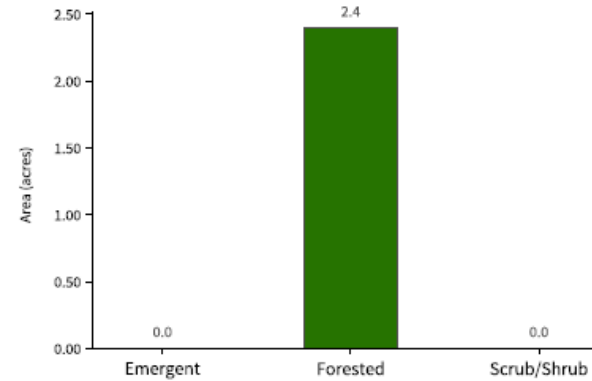
Impervious Surfaces (7.01 acres - 22.6 % of total) (Bottom-Up**)



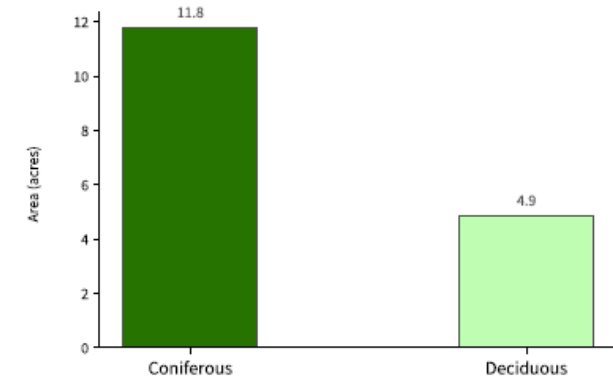
Agriculture (0 acres - 0 % of total)

No Agricultural Land Cover Mapped in this Area

Wetlands (2.4 acres - 7.7 % of total)

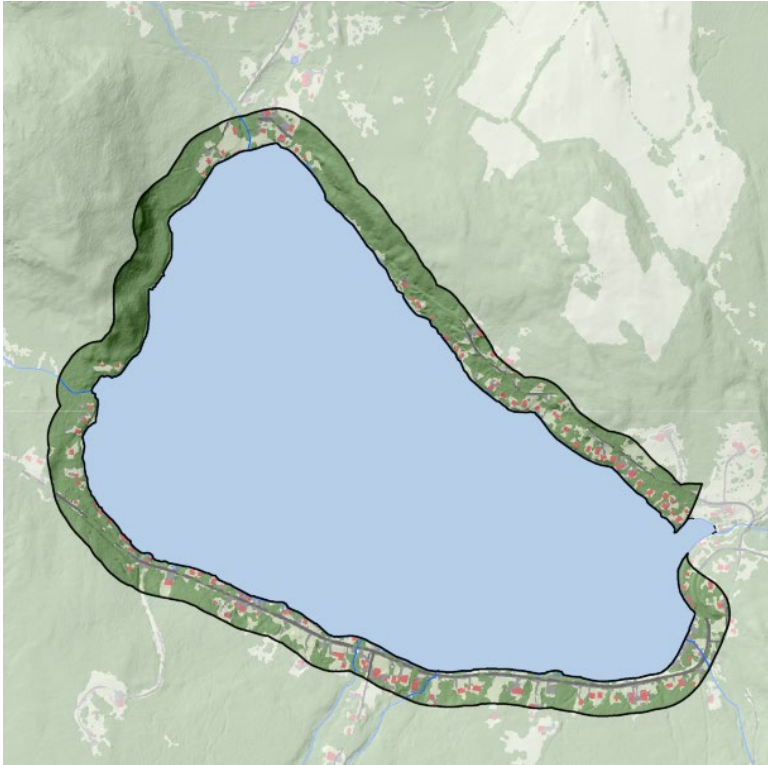


Tree Canopy (16.66 acres - 53.8 % of total)



*Top-Down: A traditional land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the uppermost land cover class.
**Bottom-Up: A new land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the lowermost land cover class. This approach results in improved mapping of features overlapped/obscured by other features.
See UVM SAL High-Resolution Land Cover 2016 Report for more detail.

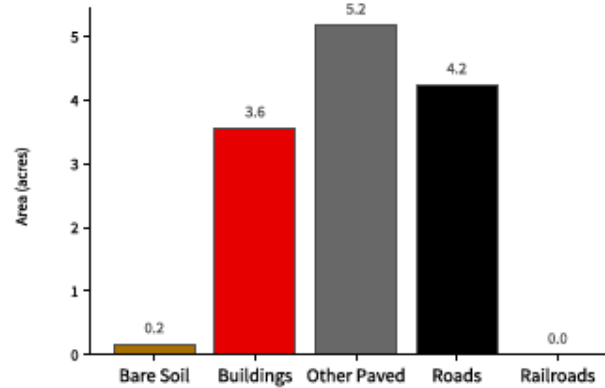
Land Cover: Lake 250ft buffer



More forested percentage of land cover within 250 ft of Shadow Lake than 100 ft, but still much higher percent impervious than overall watershed

Supplemental Land Cover

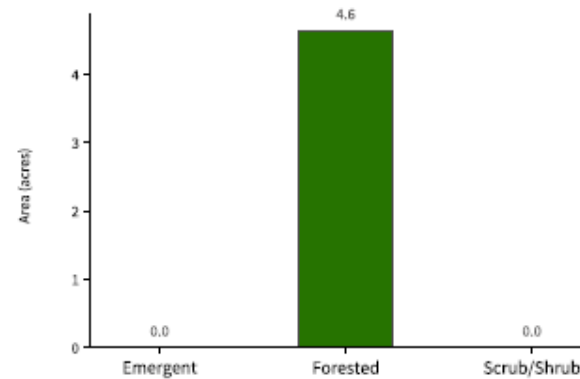
Impervious Surfaces (13.15 acres - 16.9 % of total)
(Bottom-Up**)



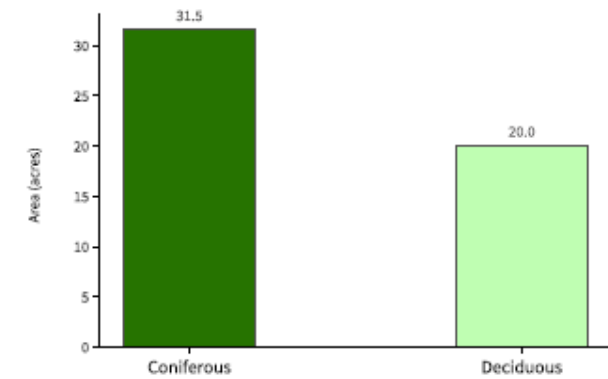
Agriculture (0 acres - 0 % of total)

No Agricultural Land Cover Mapped in this Area

Wetlands (4.64 acres - 5.9 % of total)



Tree Canopy (51.53 acres - 66.1 % of total)



*Top-Down: A traditional land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the uppermost land cover class.
**Bottom-Up: A new land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the lowermost land cover class. This approach results in improved mapping of features overlapped/obscured by other features.
See UNW SAL High-Resolution Land Cover 2016 Report for more detail.

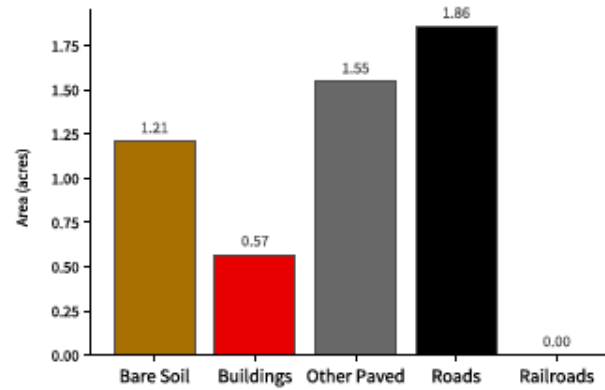
Land Cover: Tributary 100ft buffer



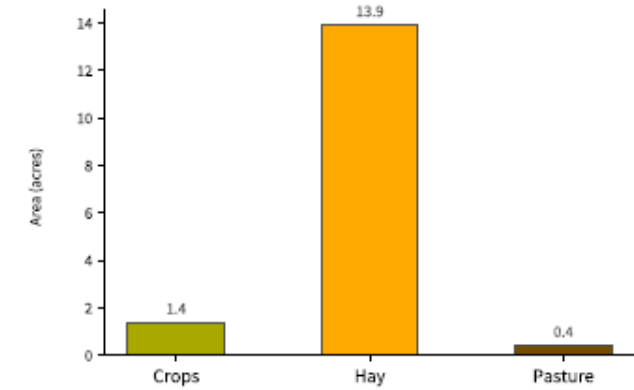
The impervious and agricultural percentages are slightly higher within 100ft of the tributaries than in the overall lake's watershed

Supplemental Land Cover

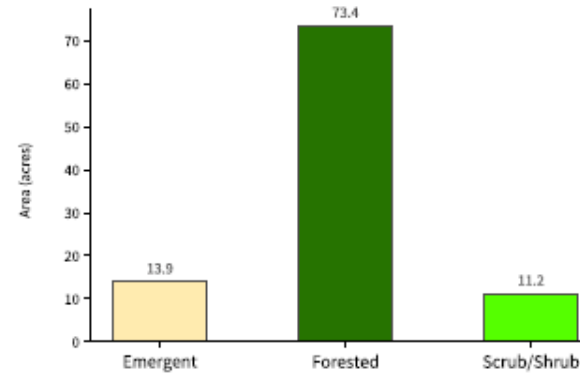
Impervious Surfaces (5.18 acres - 2.1 % of total)
(Bottom-Up**)



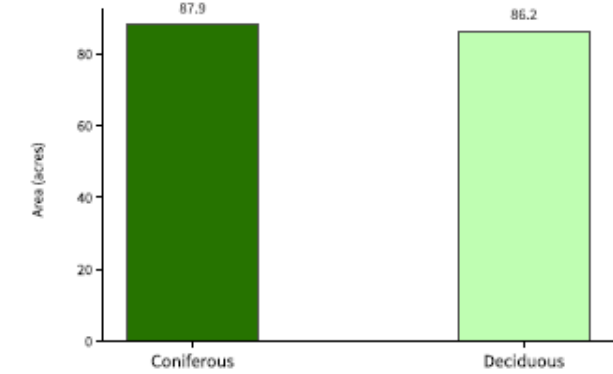
Agriculture (15.62 acres - 6.5 % of total)



Wetlands (98.52 acres - 40.7 % of total)

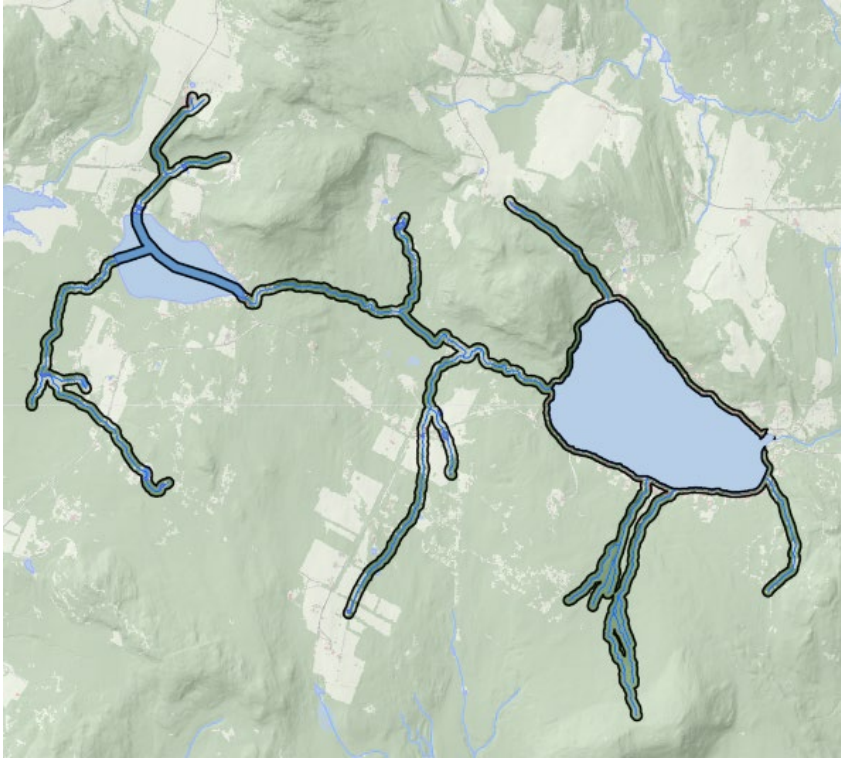


Tree Canopy (174.13 acres - 72 % of total)



*Top-Down: A traditional land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the uppermost land cover class.
**Bottom-Up: A new land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the lowermost land cover class. This approach results in improved mapping of features overlapped/observed by other features.
See UNM SAL High-Resolution Land Cover 2016 Report for more detail.

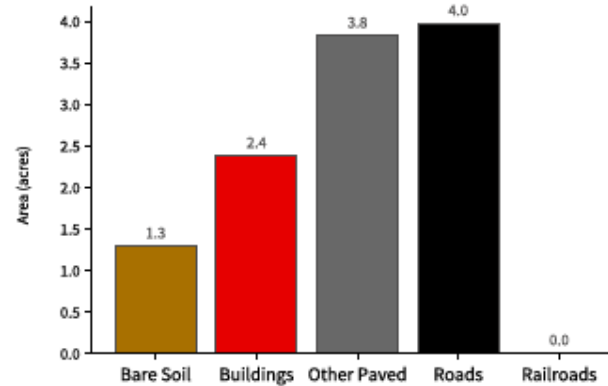
Land Cover: Lake and Tributary 100ft buffer



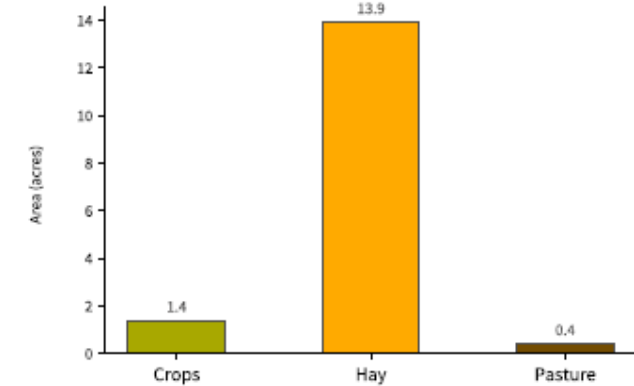
The impervious percentages are higher within 100ft of the tributaries and lake than in the overall lake's watershed

Supplemental Land Cover

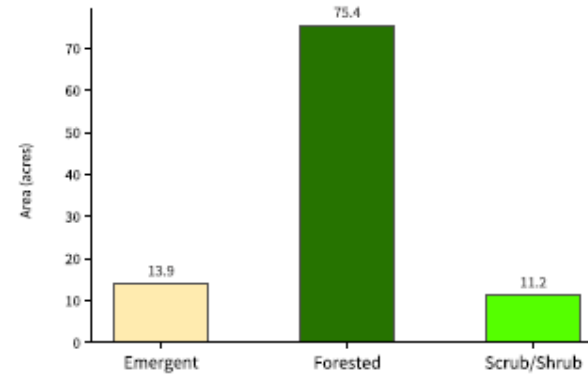
Impervious Surfaces (11.46 acres - 4.2 % of total)
(Bottom-Up**)



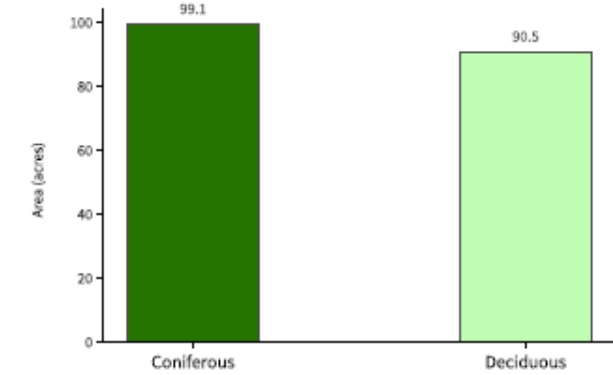
Agriculture (15.62 acres - 5.8 % of total)



Wetlands (100.45 acres - 37.2 % of total)



Tree Canopy (189.68 acres - 70.3 % of total)



*Top-Down: A traditional land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the uppermost land cover class.
**Bottom-Up: A new land cover mapping approach - land cover is mapped as the lowermost land cover class. This approach results in improved mapping of features overlapped/obscured by other features.
See UWM SAL High-Resolution Land Cover 2016 Report for more detail.

Lake Assessment

Assessment Report Card

Total Phosphorus **GOOD**

Total Nitrogen **GOOD**

Chlorophyll-a **GOOD**

Alkalinity **GOOD**

Dissolved Oxygen **GOOD**

Lakeshore Disturbance **POOR**

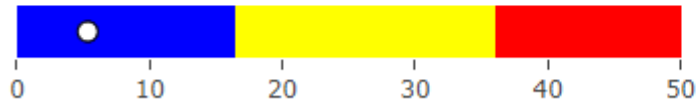
Lakeshore Habitat **POOR**

Shallow Water Habitat **FAIR**

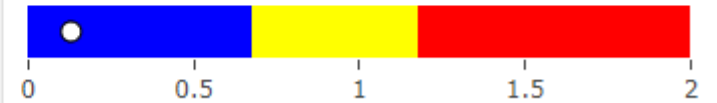
Physical Complexity of Habitat **POOR**

Condition Assessments

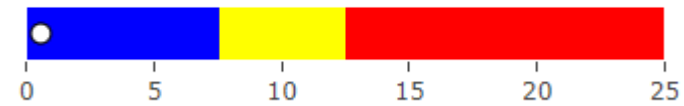
Total Phosphorus: GOOD



Total Nitrogen: GOOD



Chlorophyll-a: GOOD



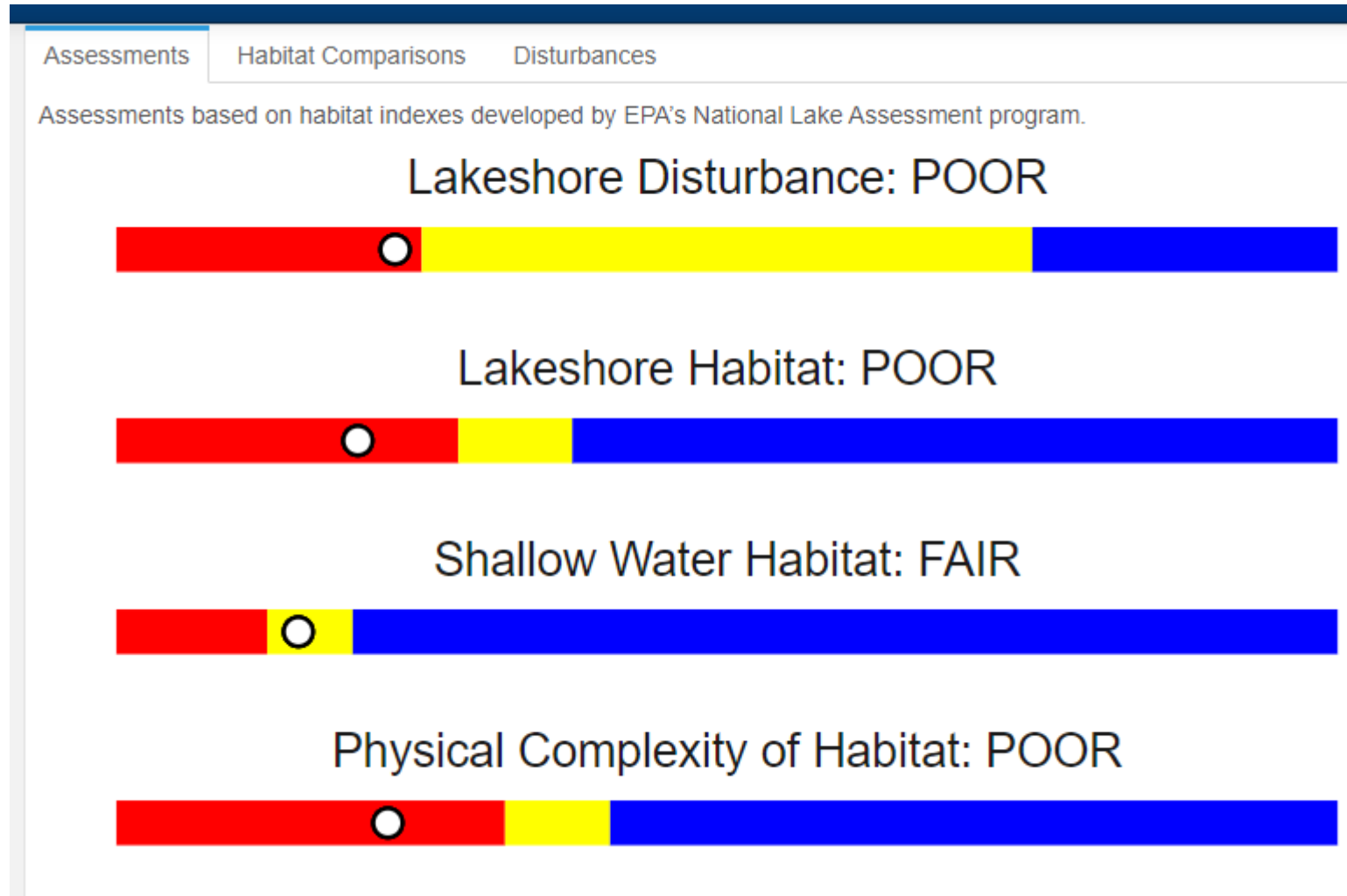
Alkalinity: GOOD



Dissolved Oxygen: GOOD



Lake Assessment

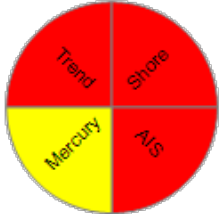


Other parameters were classified as fair (yellow) or poor (red)

Lake Scorecard

SHADOW (GLOVER) - data through 2020

[Learn How
Lakes Are
Scored](#)



Lake Area:
217.3 acres

Basin Lake Area Ratio:
16

Max Depth:
42.4 meters

Mean Spring TP:
8.3 ug/L

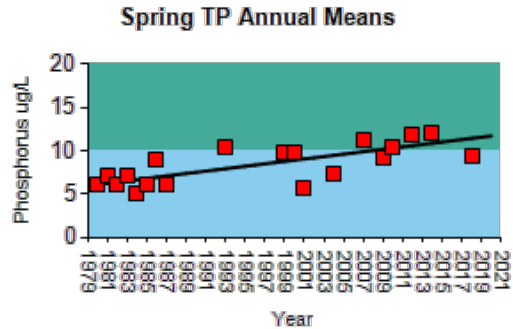
Mean Summer TP:
8.9 ug/L

Mean Summer Chla:
2.3 ug/L

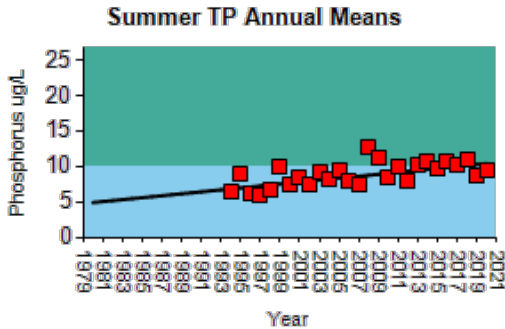
Mean Summer Secchi:
7.9 meters



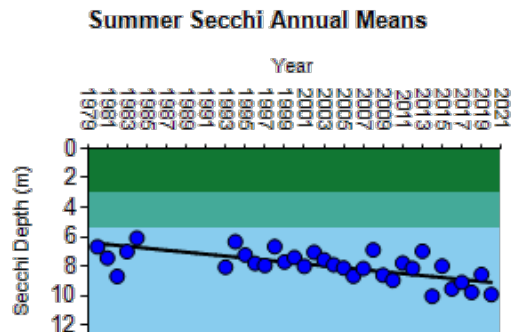
Spring TP Trend: $p = 0.0024$ | $CV = 27$
Highly significantly increasing



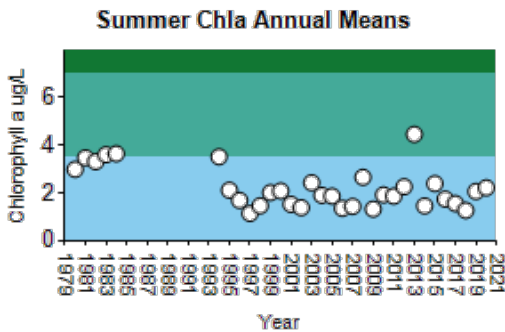
Summer TP Trend: $p = 0.0015$ | $CV = 19$
Highly significantly increasing



Summer Secchi Trend: $p = 0$ | $CV = 13$
Highly significantly increasing



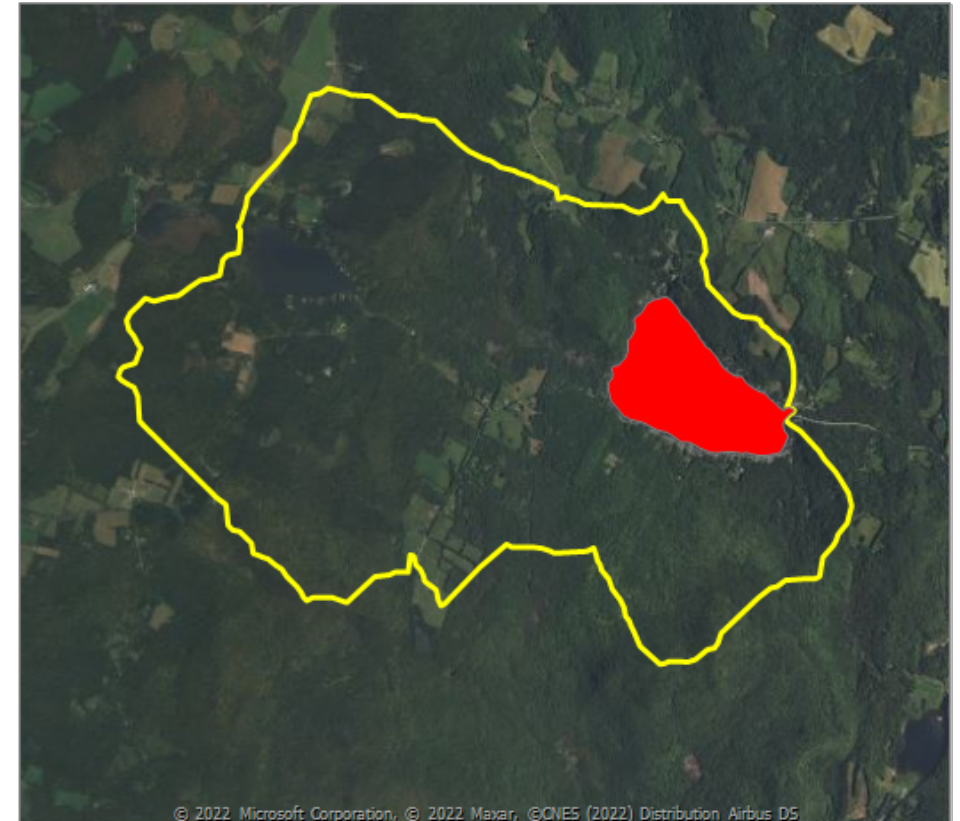
Summer Chla Trend: $p = 0.0717$ | $CV = 39$
Stable



Trend Score: **Poor**

WQ Standards Status: **Altered**

Watershed Score: **Moderately Disturbed**



Stresses / Impairments

Altered -- Flow alteration

While TP is still classified as good, the trends are showing increasing TP for annual means for spring and summer. These trends are pushing the lake out of oligotrophic status and into mesotrophic conditions.

Lake Scorecard

Eurasian watermilfoil may be taken off the states list of infested waters!

Milfoil has not been observed in several years!

IWIS

Lake ID SHADOW (GLOVER)

1 of 1Find | Next

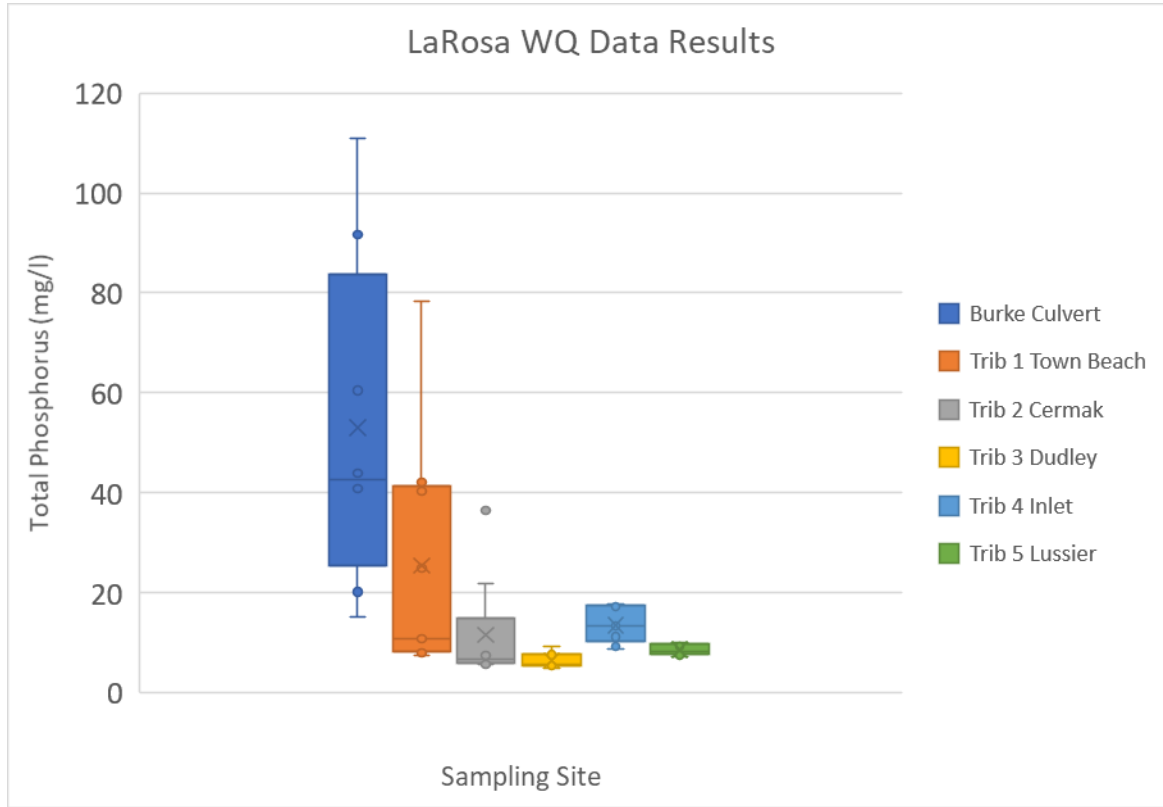
SHADOW (GLOVER)

21 Records

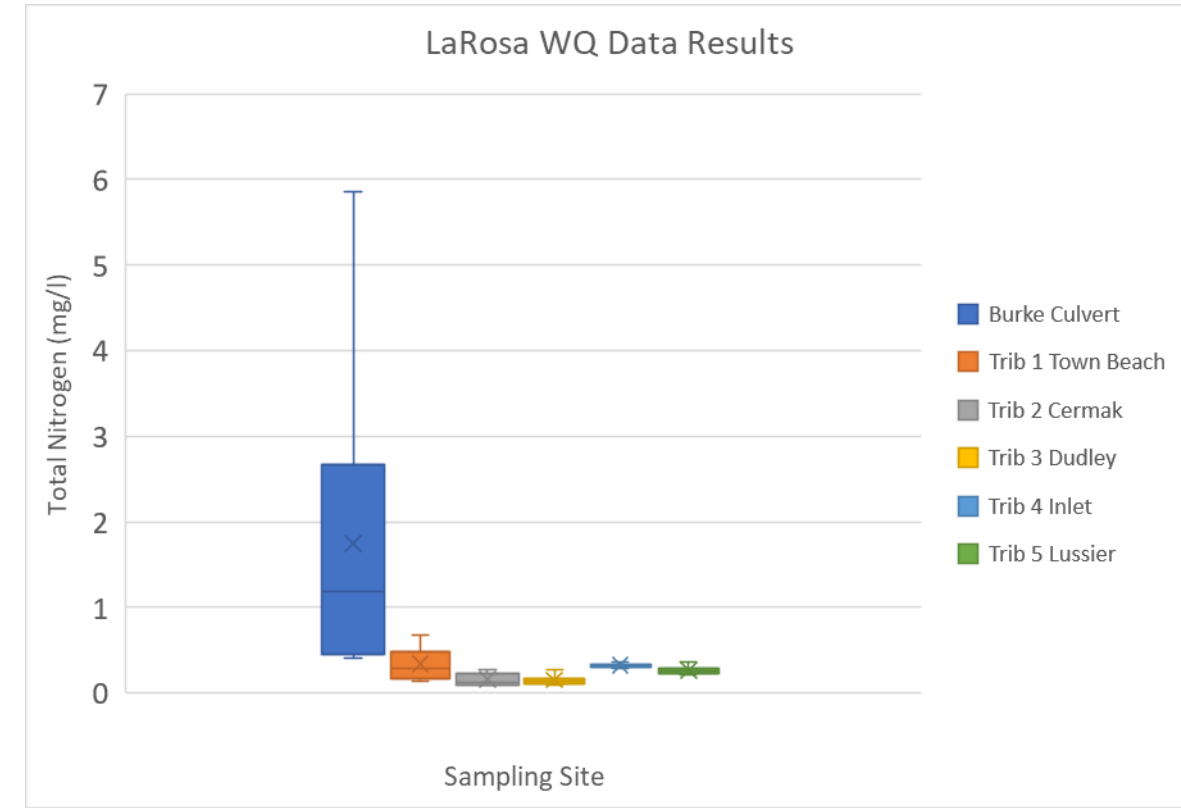
Lake Area = 217.3 acres

Species	Common Name	Earliest Record	Most Recent Record
Chara sp.	muskgrass or stonewort	8/28/1985	8/12/2019
Elodea canadensis	common elodea	9/17/1998	6/27/2013
Elodea sp.	waterweed	8/28/1985	9/17/1998
Equisetum sp.	horsetail	8/28/1985	8/28/1985
Fontinalis sp.	aquatic moss or brook moss	4/30/2013	6/27/2013
Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian watermilfoil	9/7/2011	10/11/2013
Najas flexilis	common naiad	9/7/2011	8/12/2019
Potamogeton amplifolius	big-leaf pondweed	8/28/1985	6/27/2013
Potamogeton epihydrus	ribbonleaf pondweed	9/17/1998	9/7/2011
Potamogeton gramineus	variable-leaf pondweed	9/17/1998	9/7/2011
Potamogeton illinoensis	Illinois pondweed	9/7/2011	9/7/2011
Potamogeton praelongus	boat-tipped pondweed	8/28/1985	8/12/2019
Potamogeton pusillus	small pondweed	9/17/1998	9/17/1998
Potamogeton pusillus ssp. Tenuissimus	small pondweed	9/7/2011	9/7/2011
Potamogeton sp.	pondweed	9/7/2011	9/7/2011
Potamogeton zosteriformis	flatstem pondweed	8/12/2019	8/12/2019
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup	4/30/2013	4/30/2013
Sagittaria sp.	arrowhead	8/28/1985	8/12/2019
Sparganium sp.	bur-reed	9/17/1998	9/7/2011
Vallisneria americana	wild celery or eelgrass	9/17/1998	9/17/1998
Zizania aquatica	wild rice	8/7/2012	8/7/2012

Water Quality Data

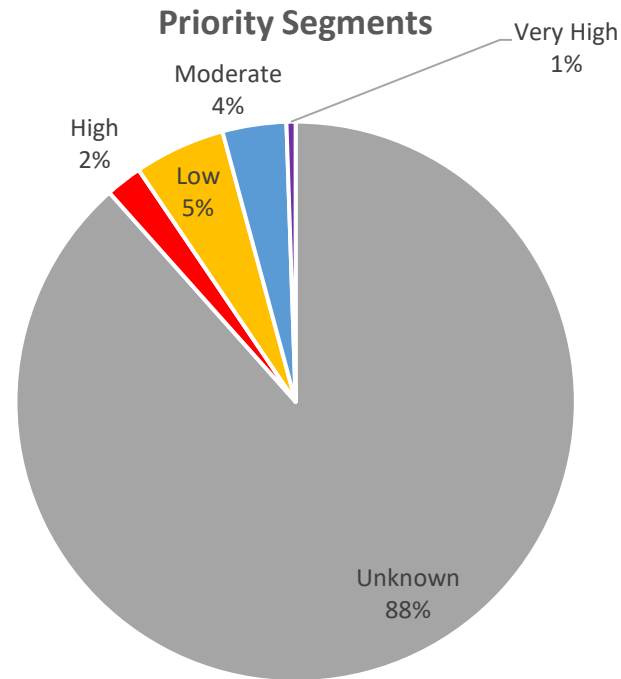
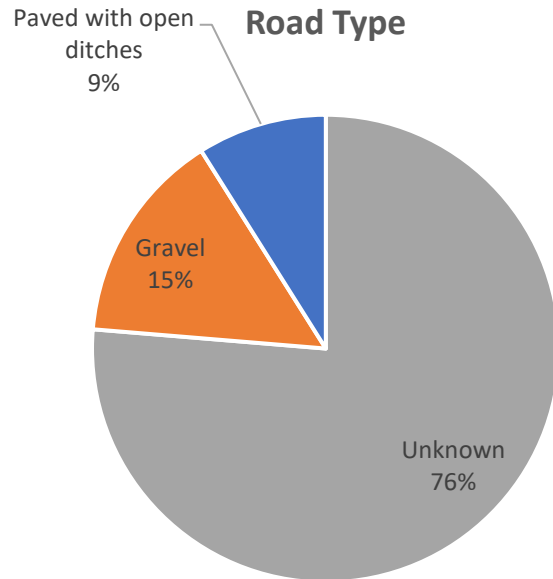


The Burke culvert and the Trib 1 Town beach will be areas of focus for this LWAP due to higher nutrient concentrations

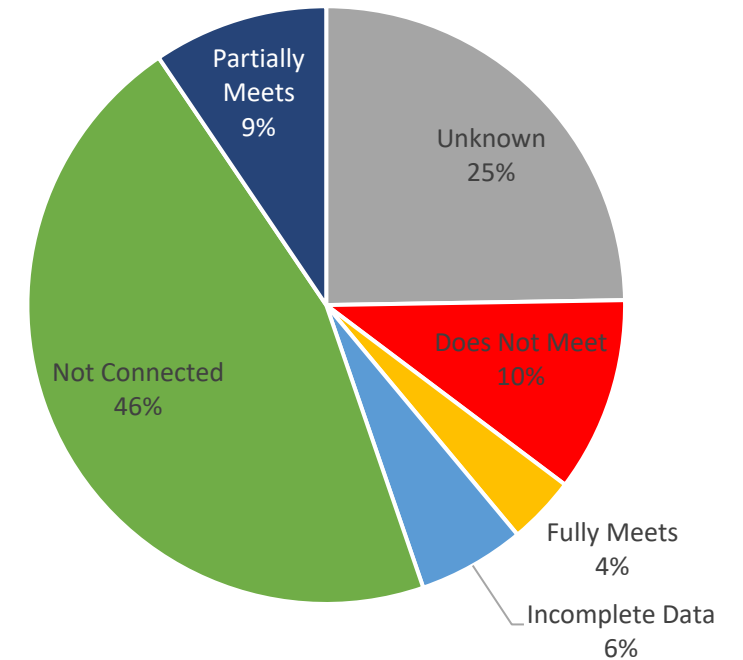


Shadow Lake Road Erosion Inventory

190 road segments in the watershed

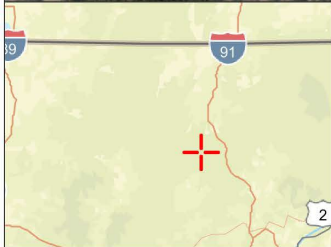
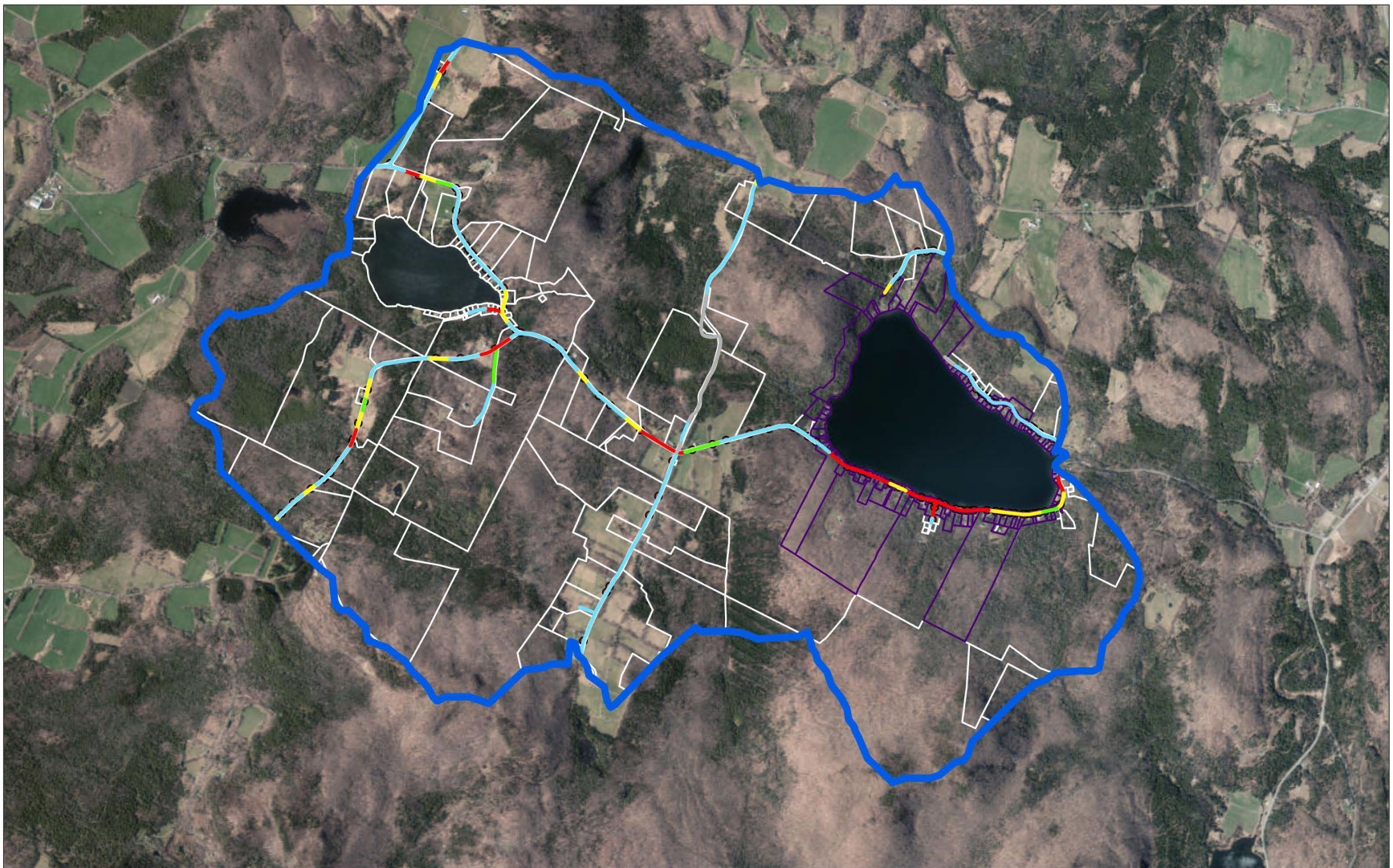


Road Segments Meeting Standards



Number of segments:

- 87 Not Connected
- 20 Does Not Meet
- 18 Partially Meeting
- 7 Fully Meets
- 11 Incomplete Data



Shadow Lake Road Erosion Inventory

Map Date: 8/8/2022

Legend

- Does Not Meet
- Fully Meets
- Incomplete Data
- Not Connected
- Partially Meets
- Watershed Boundary
- Lakeshore Properties
- Parcels
- Culverts

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

Scale: 1" = 2,500'



Issues to Address

- Erosion
 - Turbidity
 - Nutrient loading
-
- The following slides show examples of these types of issues from other areas

Erosion: Outfalls and Downspouts



Erosion: Roads



Erosion: Streams and Agriculture



Turbidity



Stormwater can carry sediment from roadways and eroded areas into tributaries to Shadow Lake. These contribute to increased turbidity

Lakeshore Issues

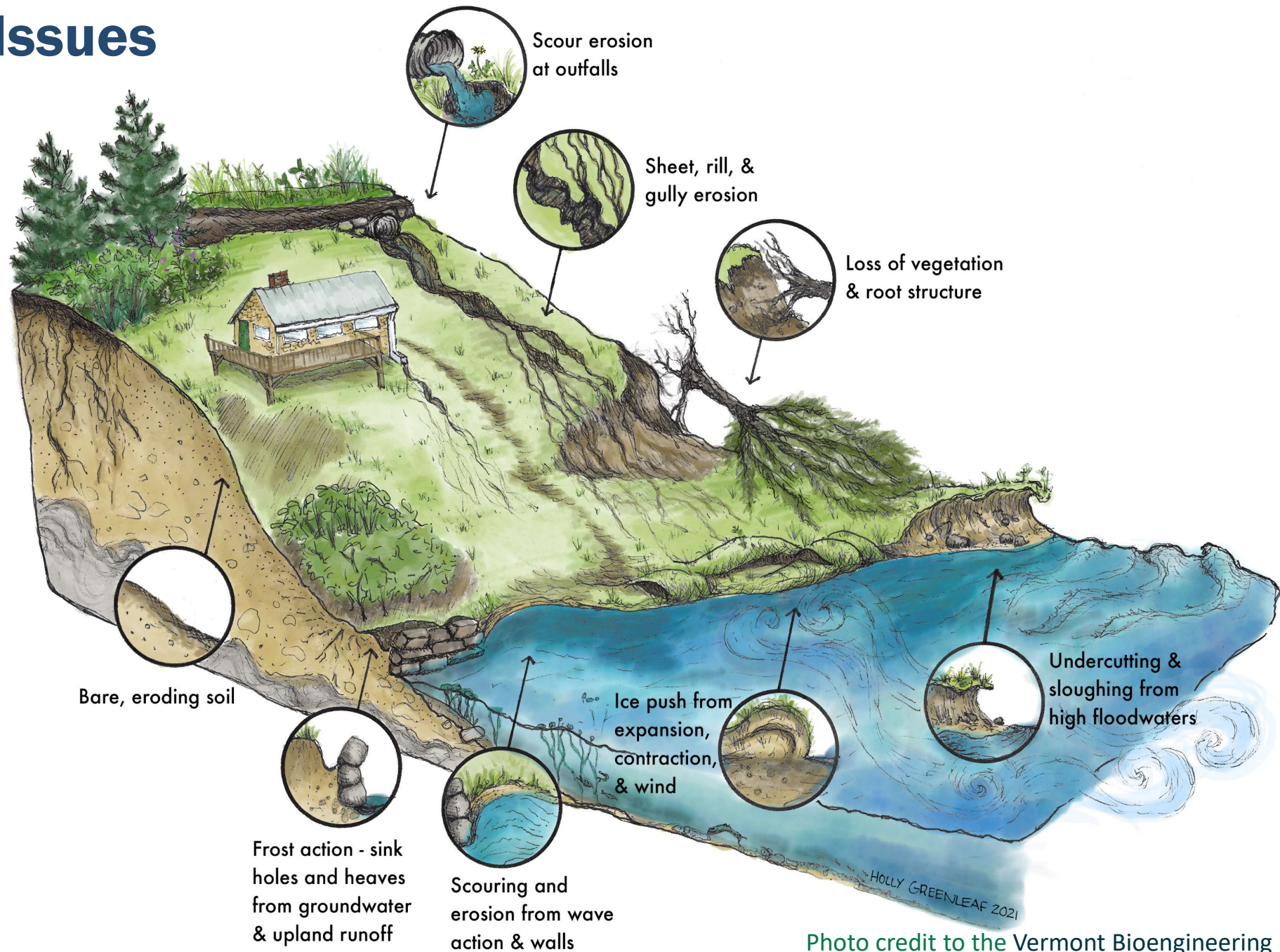


Photo credit to the [Vermont Bioengineering Manual, 2022](#)

Lacking Buffers

Lakeshores lacking robust native buffers can contribute higher nutrient loads. Shorelines can become unstable.

Turf grass has very shallow roots that does not stabilize the shoreline.



Project Deliverables

Up to 30 one-page project description sheets will be developed.

This is an example of the type of project summary sheet that will be generated for this project.

Location:		Site ID:	
Town:		BMP Category:	
Site Description:			
Impervious Cover:		Drainage Area Size:	
Water Quality Benefits:		Design Difficulty:	
Risk Zone:		Preliminary Ranking Score:	
Top Site:	Yes		

Site Photo

Potential Water Quality Stressors to Shadow Lake include but are not limited to:

- Shoreline erosion
- Stream erosion/channelization
- Agricultural inputs
- Roadway runoff
- Invasive species
- Development
- Forestry operations
- Off Road vehicle use
- Septic system failure
- Contamination
- Deicing chemicals
- Winter sand



An aerial photograph of a large body of water, likely a lake or reservoir, surrounded by dense forests and rolling hills. The water is calm, reflecting the sky. The shoreline is visible with some buildings and a road. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

Thank you for your attention!

Contact:

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Kerrie@watershedca.com