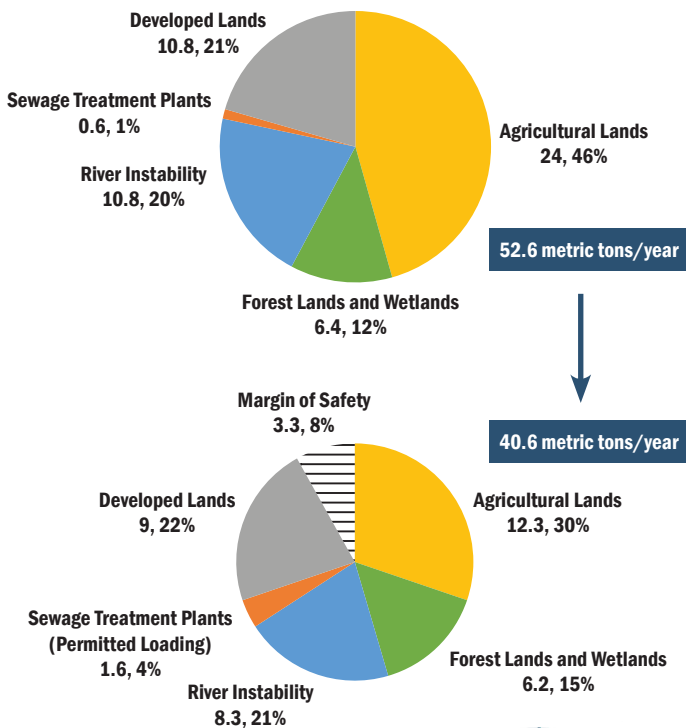


Restoring Lake Memphremagog

Phosphorus pollution threatens clean water in Lake Memphremagog and throughout the watershed.

Sources of phosphorus pollution include runoff and erosion from farmland, barnyards, construction sites, parking lots, roads and other developed areas, unstable stream channels, and logging roads. Excess phosphorus contributes to occasional cyanobacteria or blue-green algae blooms, and supports increased plant and algae growth that can limit recreational use. Clean water is critical to our economy, health, and quality of life.

Phosphorus pollution sources by land use in the Vermont portion of the Memphremagog Watershed (top) and the Memphremagog TMDL target (bottom).



A Commitment to Clean Water

	Vermont	Quebec
Lake Area	27%	73%
Watershed Area	71%	29%

Land Use	Watershed Area
Developed Lands	6%
Agricultural Lands	17%
Forest Lands and Wetlands	77%

To achieve clean water we must meet new phosphorus pollution limits.

In September 2017 the US Environmental Protection Agency approved new phosphorus pollution limits (or Total Maximum Daily Load—TMDL) for Lake Memphremagog. The Lake Memphremagog, Coaticook and Tomifobia Rivers Basin Plan identifies specific pollution reduction actions to implement.

All in—we are all part of the solution.

Whether you are a landowner, farmer, municipal official, developer, or logger, as Vermonters, we all have a responsibility to ensure a legacy of clean water for this and future generations. Our efforts to achieve clean water require a long-term commitment.



Photo Credit: Valerie Dillon

Learn more at dec.vermont.gov/watershed/map/basin-planning/basin17
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