

Building Partnerships for Restoration: Partners to Restore New Hampshire's Estuaries

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The Nature Conservancy
New Hampshire Chapter

*The Nature
Conservancy* 

SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

National Restoration Partnerships

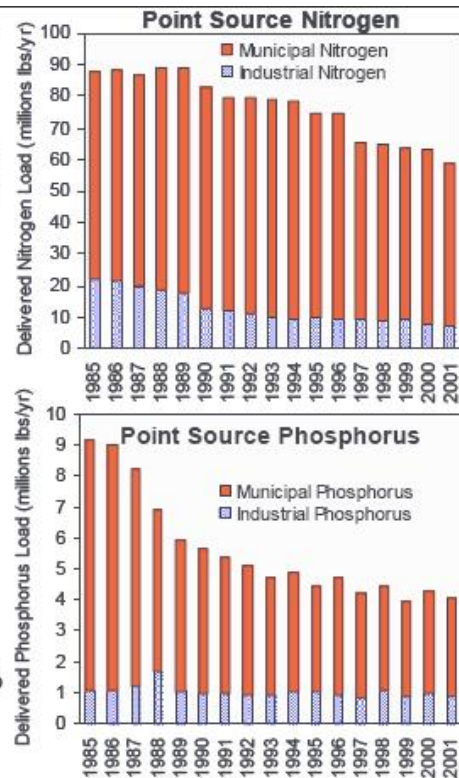
Site	Watershed (sq mi)	Est	Spent/ Source	Governance/ Focus
Columbia River (WA)	640,000	1980	\$3.5b Power	Governors appointees Water/Salmon
Chesapeake Bay	64,000	1987	\$4b Fed/St	Special EPA Office Estuary/Fish/Oysters
Florida Everglades	18,000	1983	\$10b Fed	Fed/State task force Water/Grasslands
Delaware Bay	13,500	1965	\$1b Fed/St	Gov appointees ACOE Water/Fish
San Francisco	1,200 (Delta/Bay)	1995	\$1b Fed/St	CALFED (State/Fed) Water/Habitat

Do partnerships work?

Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades

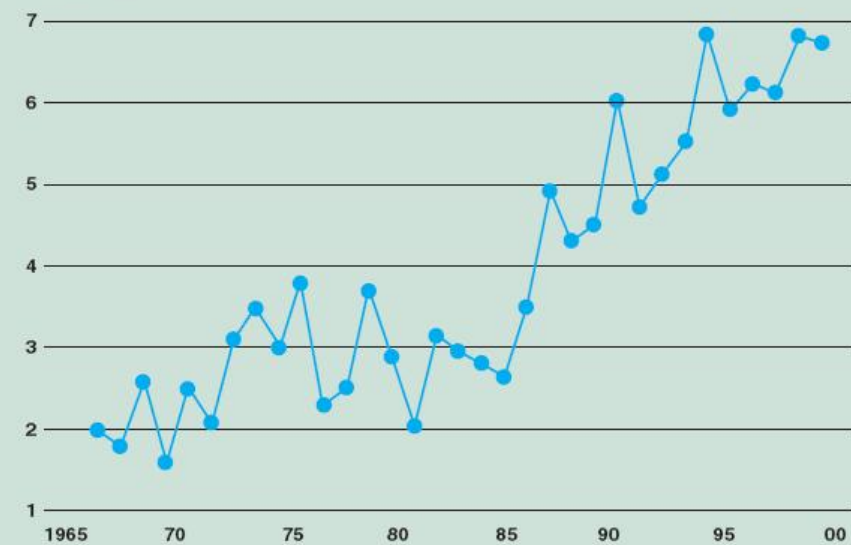
A phosphate detergent ban and advanced treatment of wastewater to reduce nutrient discharges at 91 municipal facilities resulted in dramatic reductions in nutrient pollution to the Bay.

Phosphorus loads from point sources declined 56% (5 million pounds/yr) and nitrogen loads declined 33% (29 million pounds/yr) between 1985 and 2001, in spite of a 17% increase in population.



Average Dissolved Oxygen in the Delaware Estuary During the Summer: A Success Story

Dissolved oxygen values (mg/l)



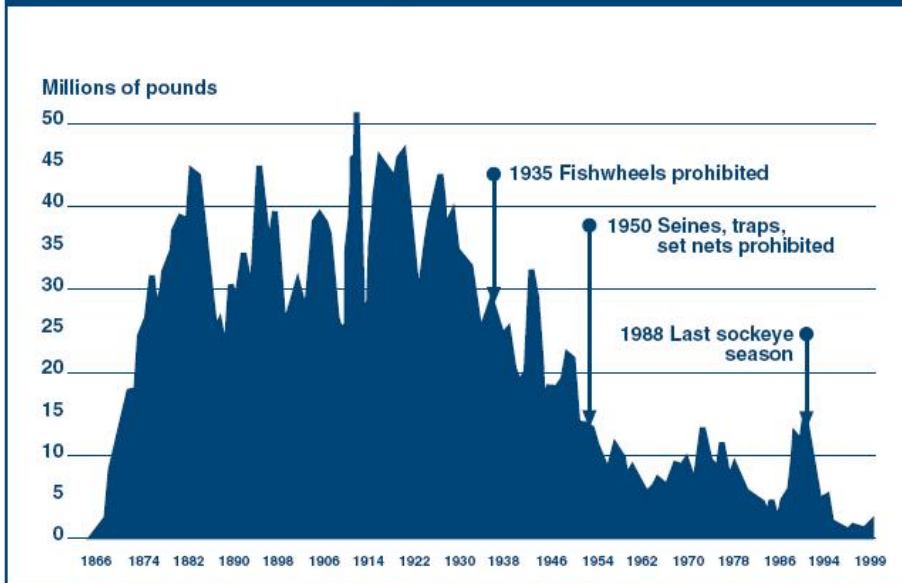
Source: Santoro, E.D., Delaware Estuary Monitoring Report, DRBC (July 2000)

Chesapeake Bay Nutrients

Delaware Estuary

Do partnerships work?

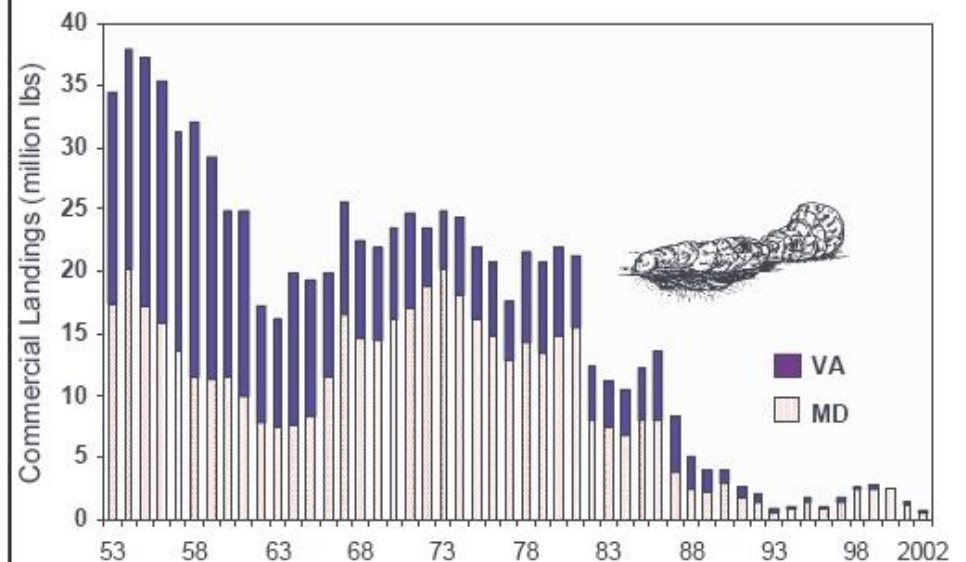
Commercial Landings of Salmon and Steelhead



Source: Inaugural Annual Report for the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Program, Northwest Power Planning Council, 2001-2

Columbia River Salmon

Oysters at Risk

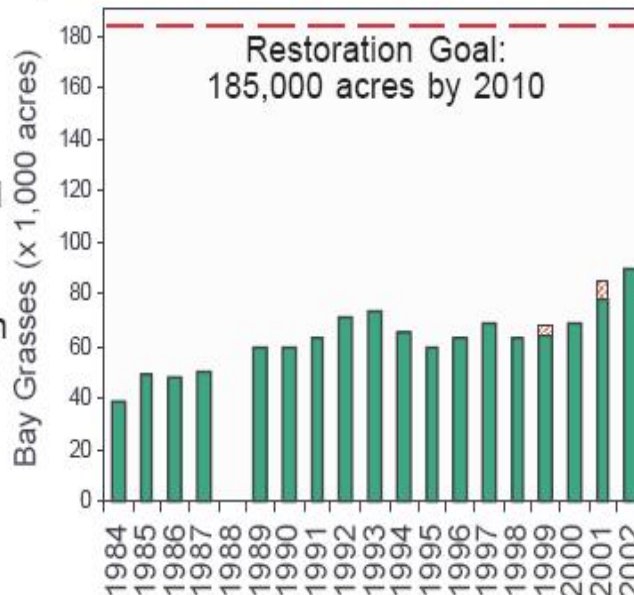


Chesapeake Bay Oysters

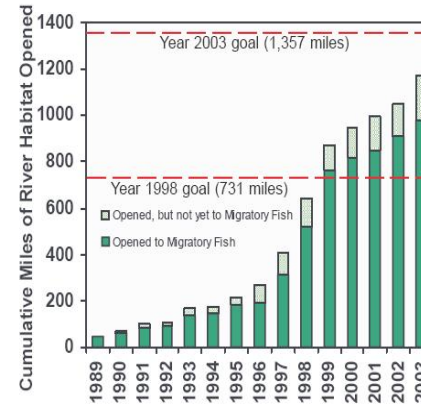
Do partnerships work?

Underwater Bay Grasses Have Increased Since 1984

While recent improvements in water quality have contributed to a resurgence (from a low of ~38,000 acres in 1984 to ~90,000 acres in 2002), more improvements are needed.



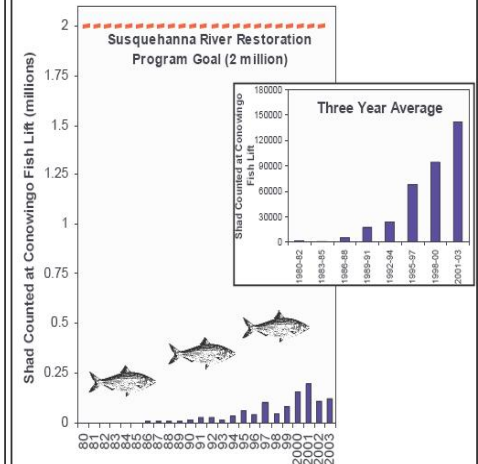
Progress Made Getting Migratory Fish Past Dams and Blockages



In 1993, the partners agreed to a ten-year target of reopening 1,357 miles of fish spawning habitat. So far, 1,169 miles have been reopened, of which 977 are available to migratory fish.

In 2004, the partners expect to achieve this goal and commit to restoring even more habitat.

Shad Are Starting to Make a Comeback but Have a Long, Long Way to Go



Stocking efforts, a moratorium, and fish passage development increased the number of shad returning to Conowingo Dam from several hundred per year in the early 1980s to an average of 142,000 per year in 2001-2003.

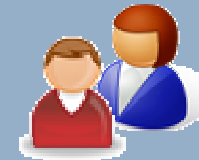
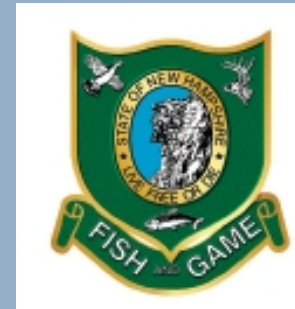
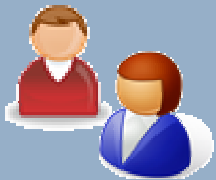
Chesapeake Bay Eelgrass, Fish Habitat, Shad

Common Vision for New Hampshire

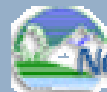
We believe that a new approach to estuarine and diadromous fish habitat restoration is needed; one that is more collaborative and coordinated, more ambitious, larger scale, longer-term, and ecosystem-based.

“Our vision is to promote cooperative restoration and conservation activities in New Hampshire’s coastal watersheds to improve the health, productivity, and resiliency of our estuaries”.

Partners to Restore NH's Estuaries



GREAT BAY
NATIONAL
ESTUARINE
RESEARCH
RESERVE



New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services



The Nature Conservancy 
SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

Starting Point: Restoration “Compendiums”

Great Bay Restoration Compendium



July, 2006

Hampton-Seabrook Estuary Restoration Compendium



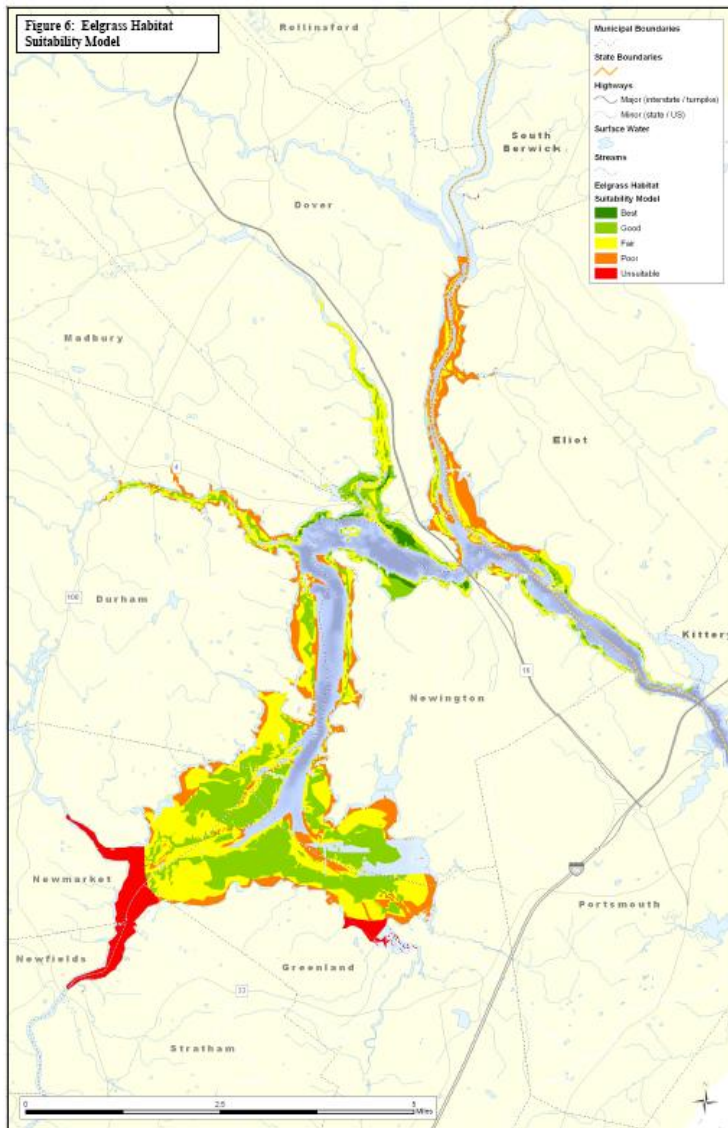
Alyson L. Eberhardt and David M. Burdick
University of New Hampshire



Krochmal 1949 (34 bfs)

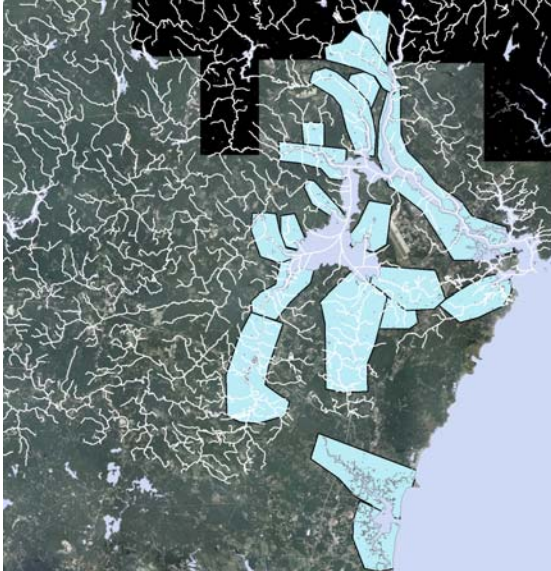
Nelson 1981 (2 bfs)

Restoration Planning & Assessment



Habitat Loss in Great Bay Estuary

Site Data Repository



restoreNH

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Navigation

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- North & South Mill Ponds
- Oyster Mainstem
- Packer Brook
- Peeverley Stubbs
- Pickering Brook
- Squamscott Mainstem
- Upper Piscataqua
- Varney Brook
- Winnicut Mainstem
- [edit navigation](#)

Welcome to the wiki site for the *Partnership to Restore New Hampshire's Estuaries!*

This purpose of this site is to serve as an online electronic workspace for the Partnership. "Wiki" sites differ from conventional websites in that that the site's content can be edited, saved, and tracked by any member with access privileges. Any participating member of the Partnership is invited to access the site, and is enabled to edit and add content. This site will provide a way for members to share their collective knowledge about NH's estuaries, and for all of us to utilize the most recent drafts of working documents. To edit any page, simply click the "edit" button at the top, make your edits, then hit the "save" button at the top. Edits are tracked (by username) and changes are made to the site's content, so that it is easy to follow-up with the right person with questions or clarifications regarding contributed content. For online tutorials on using the site, visit: <http://www.wikispaces.com/site/tour>. Notice that you can leave messages on the site by clicking the "discussion" tab above, and can track which changes were made by whom by clicking on the "history" tab above. If you have any questions about this page, please contact Derek Sowers, NHEP: 603-862-1234; derek.sowers@unh.edu.

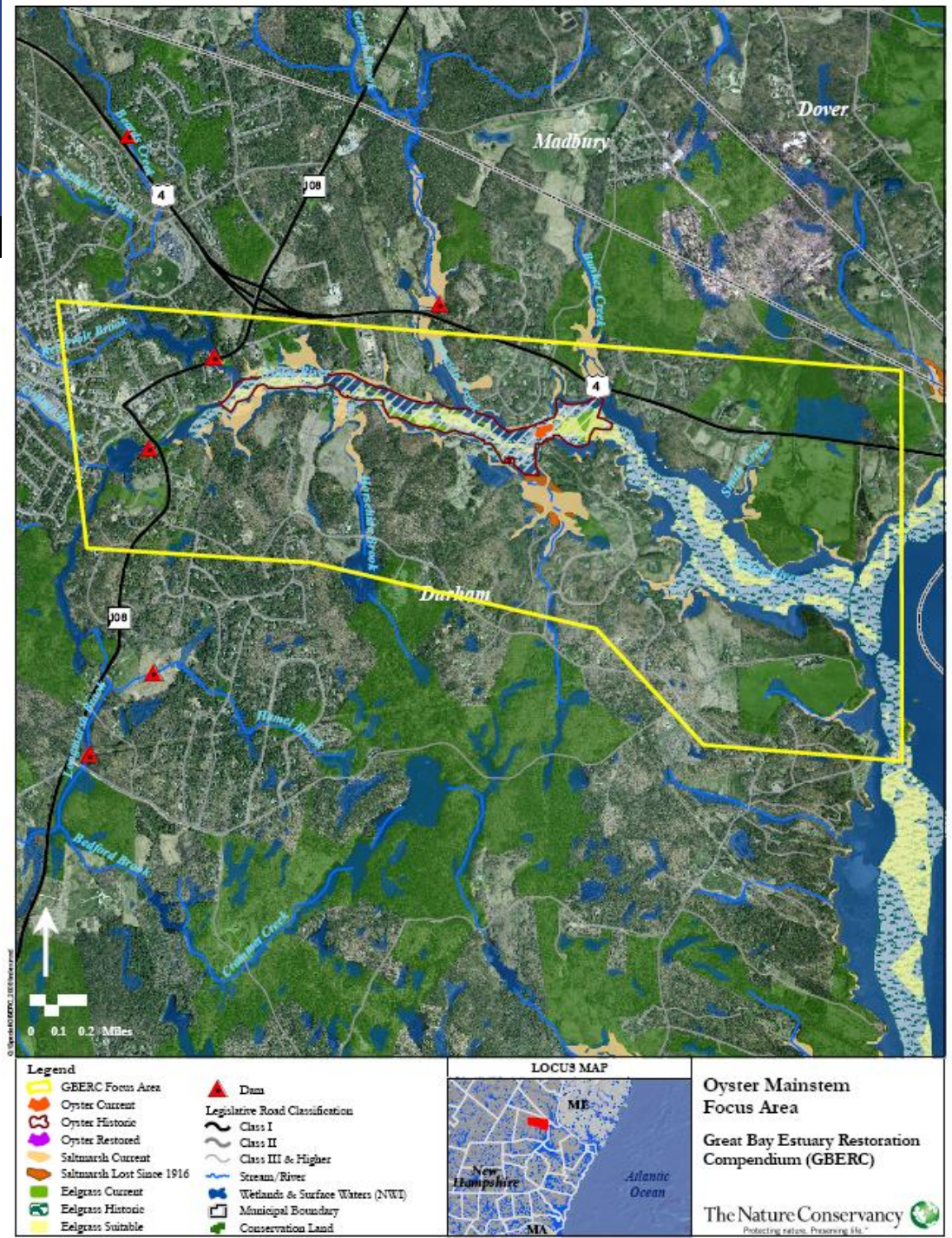
PLEASE CONTRIBUTE YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POTENTIAL RESTORATION SITES IN THE PAGES BELOW.

Restoration Pilot Project - Potential Restoration Focus Areas

The list below links to maps and site profile tables for each proposed restoration project consideration area. Simply double click on a site name you wish to view a map or edit.

- [Fresh Creek](#)
- [Lower Cocheco](#)
- [Varney Brook](#)
- [Lower Bellamy](#)
- [Bunker/Johnson Creek](#)
- [Oyster Mainstem](#)
- [Crommet Creek](#)
- [Lubberland Creek](#)
- [Lamprey Mainstem](#)
- [Squamscott/Exeter Mainstem](#)
- [Winnicut Mainstem](#)
- [Packer Brook](#)
- [Pickering Brook](#)
- [Peeverley/Stubbs](#)
- [Upper Piscataqua](#)
- [Lower Piscataqua](#)
- [North/South Mill Ponds](#)
- [Berry's Brook](#)

Maps



Data

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Search

Navigation

Click on the map below for a PDF of the project site.

To edit and contribute information to the table below, click the edit button on this page, make your changes



[GBERC_Fresh_Creek.pdf](#)

[Fresh_Creek_upstream.jpg](#)

[Fresh_Creek_Culvert_Inlet.jpg](#)

Potential Restoration Actions

- Oyster reef restoration (yes or no): no
- Eelgrass planting(yes or no): no
- Address fish passage barrier at dam(s) (yes or no): no
- Address fish passage barrier at culvert(s) (yes or no): YES
- Salt marsh restoration (yes or no): YES
- Restore/improve tidal hydrology (yes or no): YES
- Shoreland buffer enhancement (yes or no): no (do we need more information? Could there be buffer restoarion opportunities in the upper watershed?)
- Invasive plant control (yes or no):
- Stormwater abatement (yes or no): possibly; more information regarding watershed conditions will be needed.
- Other: Evaluate dissolved oxygen levels upstream of the Gulf Road culvert

Description of potential restoration actions:

Lower or replace existing perched culverts to restore fish passage and/or salt marsh upstream of blockage at Gulf Road

Determine if dissolved oxygen levels upstream of the Gulf Road blockage will be sufficeint to support aquatic life once the culvert is removed (if not, determine if best management practices will need to be implemented in the watershed).

Monitoring/assessment data available:

NH Coastal Program Watershed and Water Quality Assessment (Univ of New Hampshire JEL) - Draft 2007; Cocheco River Watershed Coalition (CRWC) conducts water quality monitoring (chemical & biological) at several stations in the Fresh Creek watershed see linked report for 2007:

http://www.des.state.nh.us/wmb/vrap/documents/Cocheco/data_report_lower2007.pdf CRWC will conduct monitoring in 2008 as well.

Is site specifically identified as a restoration or protection priority by conservation plans or partner organizations?

NH Coastal Program has provided funds for 2008 habitat restoration assessment

List any past or current restoration projects within the profile site area:

NHDES 303(d) listed waterbody (y/n)? Yes. (Fresh Creek is listed for mercury: http://oaspub.epa.gov/tmdl/huc_rept.control?p_huc=01060003&p_huc_desc=PISCATAQUA-SALMON%20FALLS&p_cycle=2006 scroll down through the list to review the Fresh Creek assessment units)

If yes, list cause of impairments: mercury

Restoration Needs: Replace existing box culvert with new structure that allows full tidal ex adult fish.

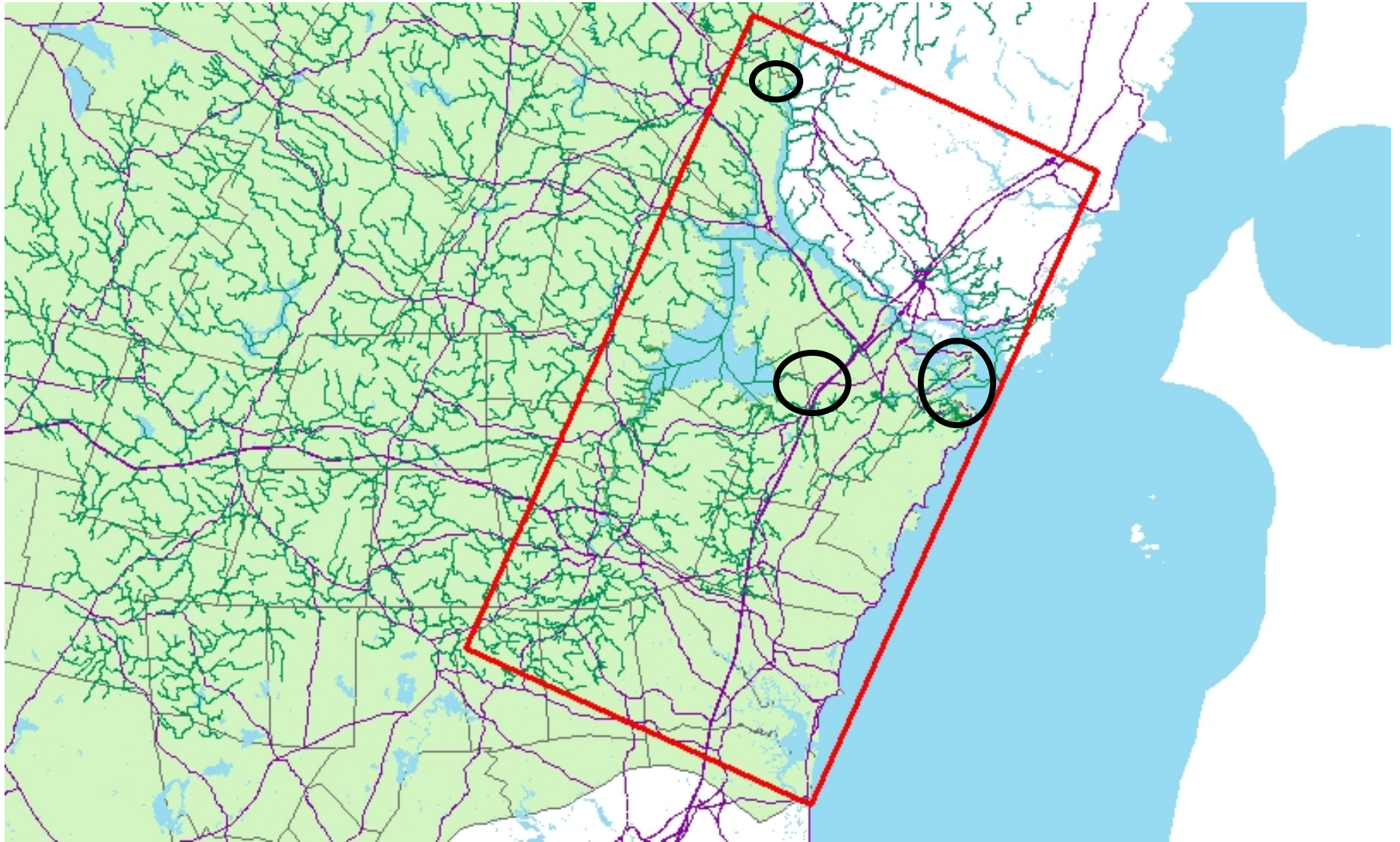
4. Saltmarsh

Restoration Target Summary: [UNK ac historic, 23 ac current, 0 ac restored]

Limiting Factors: Tidal exchange artificially blocked at Gulf Road box culvert.

Restoration Needs: Restore full tidal flow to portion of Fresh Creek above Gulf Road to res

LiDAR in NH Seacoast



Partners to Restore NH Estuaries

- Information Exchange
- Interagency Coordination
- Priority Identification
- Fundraising
- Public/Private Outreach

Partners to Restore NH Estuaries



Thank You