





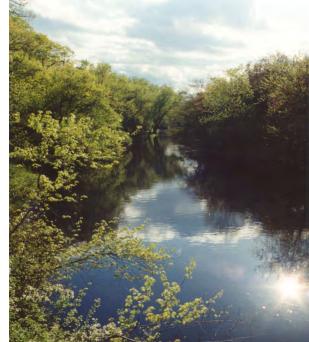


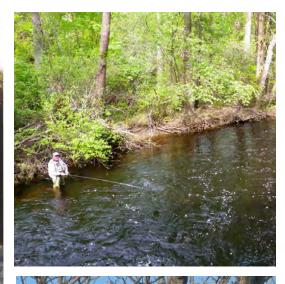




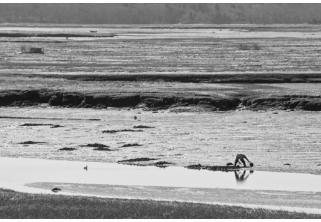
Our Ipswich River





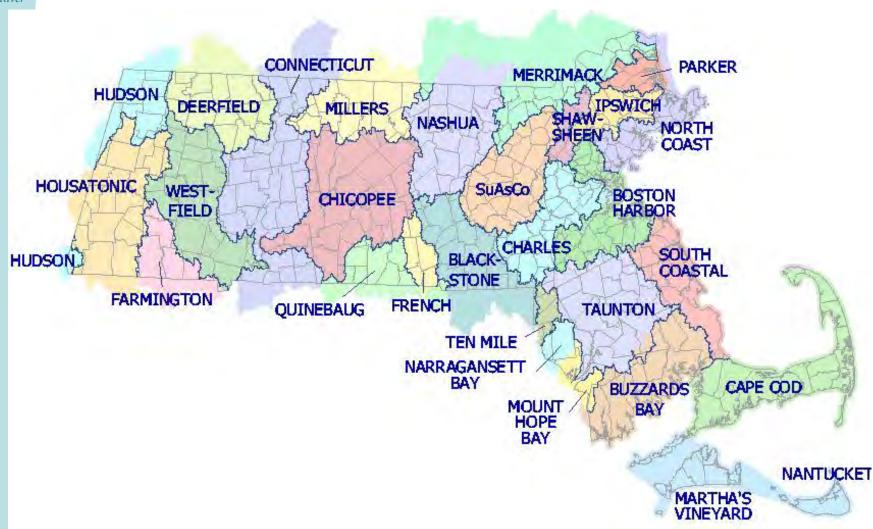
















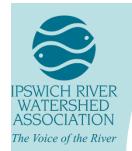
What we do: Voice of the River











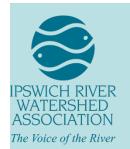
What we do: science, field work, monitoring











What we do: educate, organize











What we do: work with youth & volunteers













What we do: encourage everyone to enjoy our beautiful river









Problems: dry river loss of fish and wildlife habitat

















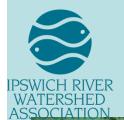
Floods











Water Pollution

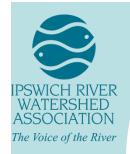




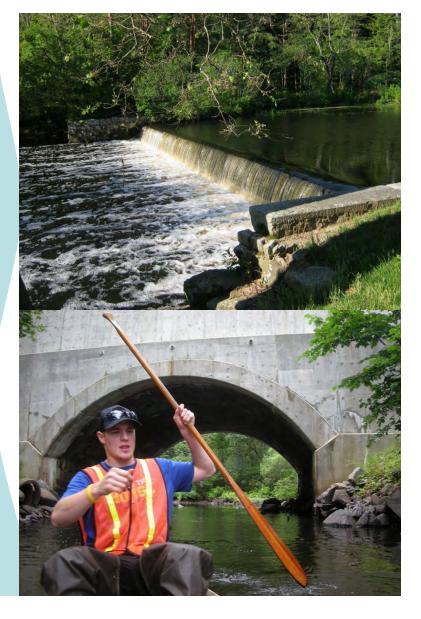


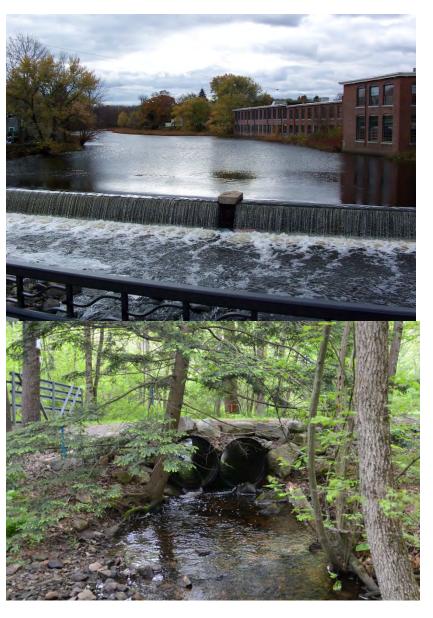


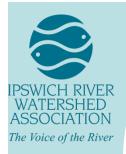




Dams & Road Crossings







Current Status

- Ipswich River 3rd most endangered in U.S.*
- <u>"Impaired"</u> under Federal Clean Water Act
 **
- "Highly stressed" by state Water
 Commission
 - * American Rivers, 2003
 - **Upper watershed & estuary



Environmental Impacts of Low-flows on the Ipswich River

- River becomes a series of ponds
- Water recedes from streambanks
- Fish kills, loss of invertebrates
- Loss of river dependent species of fish
- Decreased biodiversity
- Higher water temperature
- Low dissolved oxygen
- Decreased water quality
- Negative impacts on wetlands



The Voice of the Rive





Ipswich River Watershed Community Water Supplies:

~34 million gallons a day*

Reservoirs:

Beverly/Salem

Danvers/Middleton

Lynn

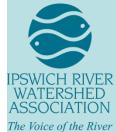
Peabody

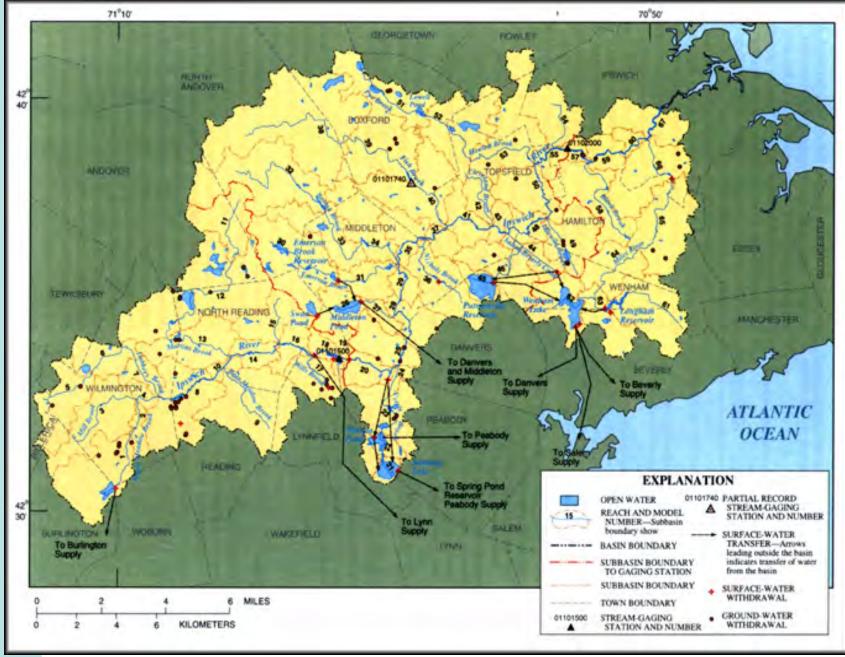
Groundwater (wells)

- Danvers/Middleton,
 Hamilton, Ipswich,
 Lynnfield, North
 Reading, Topsfield,
 Wenham,
 Wilmington
- Boxford (no public)

= 330,000 people!

*2/3rds outside of watershed









Effects of Water Withdrawals on Streamflow in the Ipswich River Basin, Massachusetts

In 1997, water with drawals from the 155-square-mile Ipswich River Basin in northeastern Massachusetts supplied water to about 330,000 residents, two thirds of whom live outside the basin. Concern over decreased streamflow that results from water withdrawals and the potential effect this has on aquatic habitat, water quality, and recreational use of the river has intensified. Low flows in 1997 prompted the national environmental organization, American Rivers, to designate the Ipswich as one of the 20 most threatened rivers in the United States. The river also is listed under Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act as noncompliant with the Massachusetts Water Quality Standards.

The Ipswich River Task Force, representing government agencies, environmental groups, water suppliers, and private citizens, formed in 1996 to address problems associated with withdrawals and the river. The Task Force determined that a watershed model would help: (1) determine potential effects of increased human development on water resources and wildlife habitats. (2) make decisions on permitting of existing and new water withdrawals, (3) set streamflow standards to protect biota in the river, (4) determine safe yields of water-supply reservoirs in the basin, and (5) develop a water-resource management plan.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the Massachusetts Departments of Environmental Management and Environmental Protection, developed a numerical watershed model using the Hydrologic Simulation Program–Fortran (HSPF) to simulate the hydrology and complex wateruse patterns in the Ipswich River

Basin (fig. 1). The pumping of water from a well that is hydraulically connected to a stream can deplete the flow of the stream, but the effect is delayed, depending on aquifer properties and distance of the well from the stream. Streamflow depletions were computed for each pumped well using STRMDEPL, an analytical program developed for use within the HSPF graphic-user interface (GenSen). Withdrawals were input to the HSPF model, and the model was calibrated to streamflow measured at two USGS gaging stations (South Middleton and Ipswich) for the period 1989-93. The coefficient of model-fit efficiency indicates that at a minimum, the model explained 90 percent of the variance in the observed monthly flow and 79 percent of the variance in the observed daily flow.

EFFECTS OF WATER WITHDRAWALS

The effects of water withdrawals on streamflow were examined for the 1989-93 calibration period by comparing simulations with (1) actual withdrawals, (2) no withdrawals, (3) stopping only groundwater withdrawals, and (4) stopping only surface-water withdrawals. Three long-term simulations (1961-95)-under average monthly 1989-93 withdrawal rates, with no withdrawals under 1991 land-use conditions, and with no withdrawals under undeveloped land-use conditions-were also run to evaluate streamflow over a wider range of climatic conditions and to compute 1-, 7-, and 30-day low-flow frequencies.

Flow-duration curves developed for the 1989-93 simulations (fig. 2) indicate that, at both gaging stations,

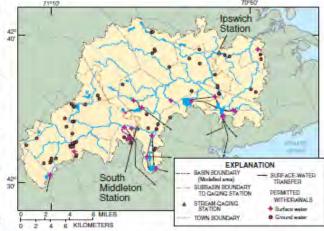
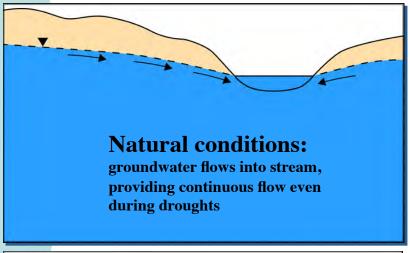
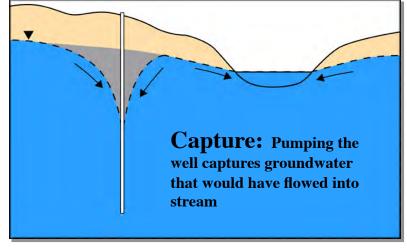


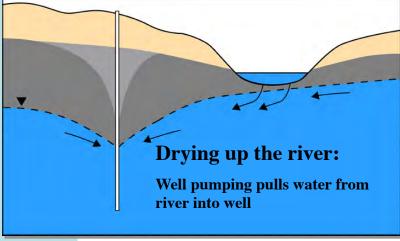
Figure 1. Water withdrawals points in the Ipswich River Basin, Massachusetts.

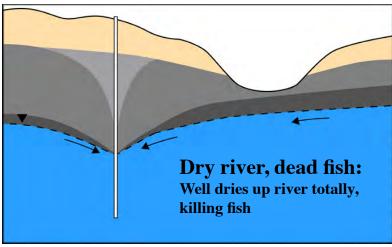


Effects of pumping wells



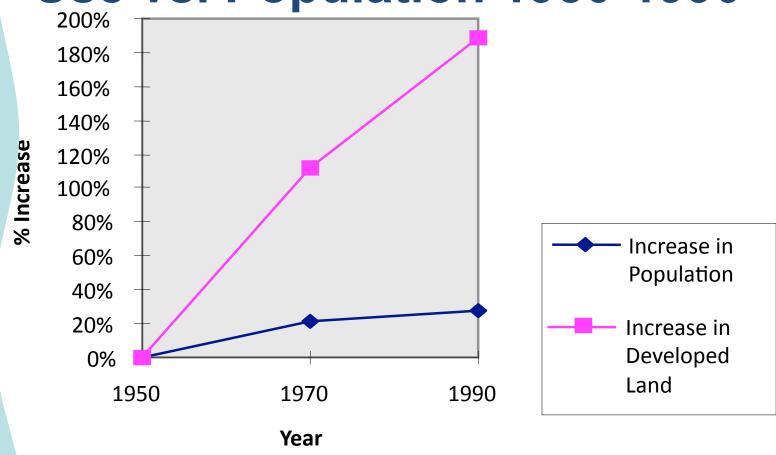








Percentage Change in Land Use vs. Population 1950-1990



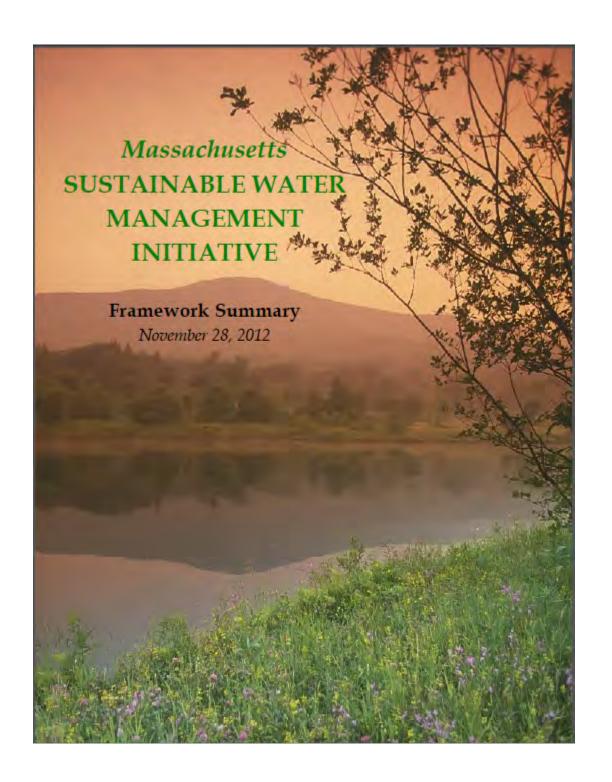
Source: Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs

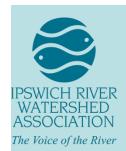


Problem: Lawn Watering ASSOCIATION







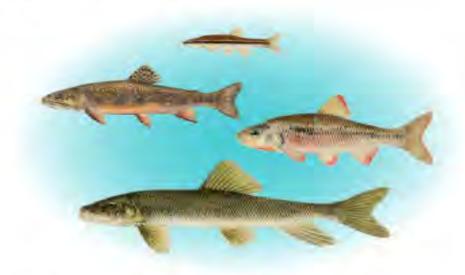




Prepared in cooperation with the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, and the

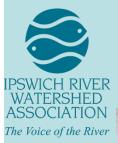
Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game

Factors Influencing Riverine Fish Assemblages in Massachusetts



Scientific Investigations Report 2011-5193

U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey



Native Fluvial or "River" Fish



Brook Trout



Fallfish



Creek Chubsucker



Tesselated Darter



Common Shiner



Generalist or "Pond" Fish



Black Crappie





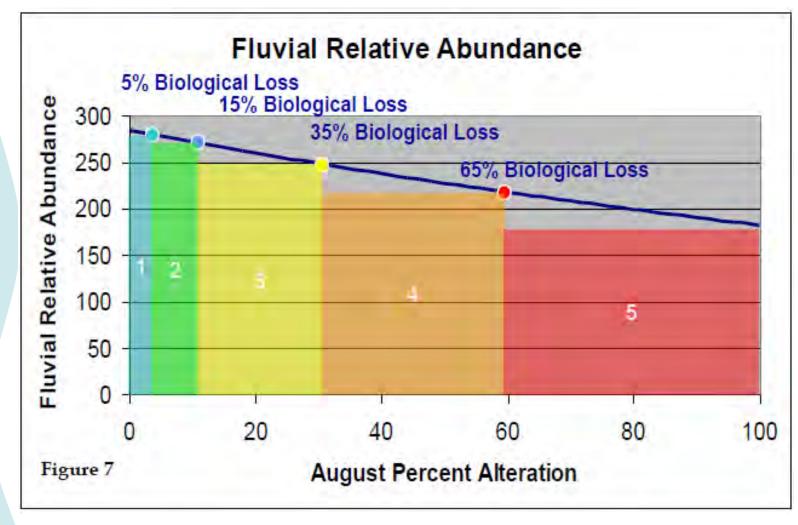
Largemouth Bass

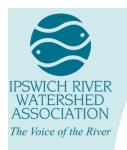


Pumpkinseed Bluegill

Yellow Perch





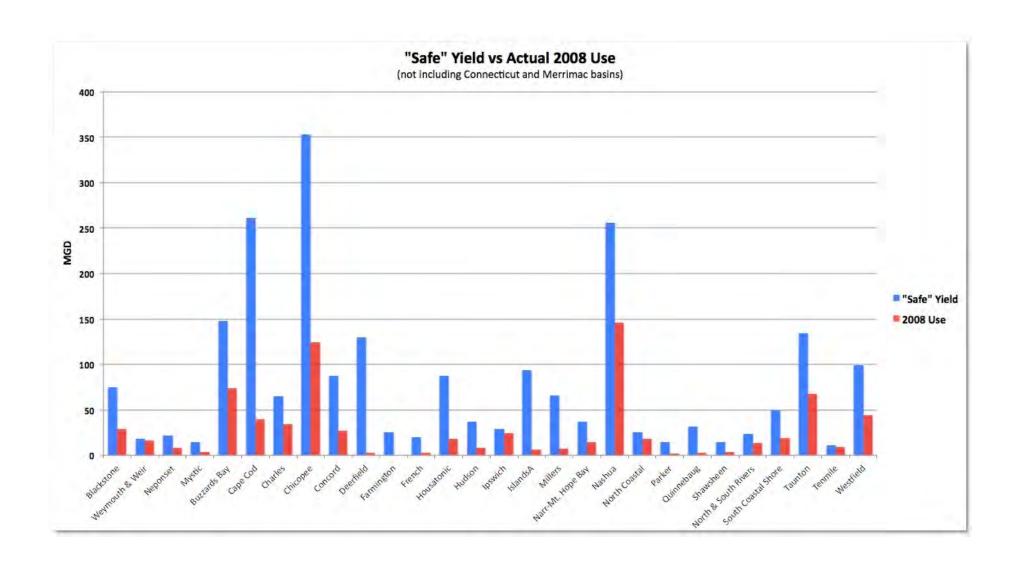


SWMI

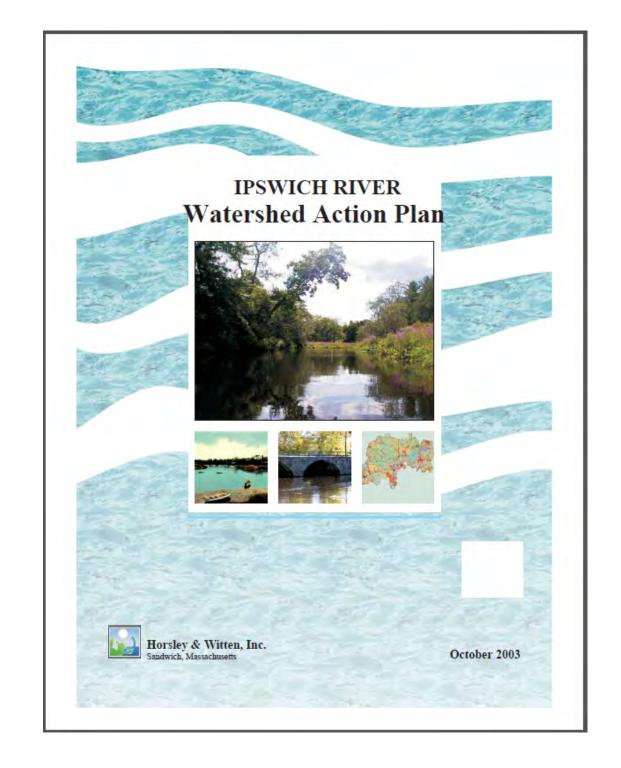
For many stressed rivers like the Ipswich, original promise of SWMI remains unfulfilled

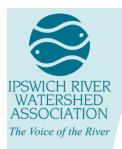
Key issues with SWMI vs. WMA:

- •Safe Yield still does not include ecological criteria
- Exempts registered withdrawals
- Establishes "Critical Water Supply Areas"
- •Creates new grandfathered baseline at the usage during 2003-05 plus 5%, regardless of impacts









Water Conservation

- "First resort" water source
- Cost effective
- Practical
- Can avoid infrastructure expansion costs and environmental impacts
- Reducing summer demand is key
- Large savings have been achieved when motivation to save has been strong

Solutions:

water, use native plants, keep water local, reduce lawn watering, remove



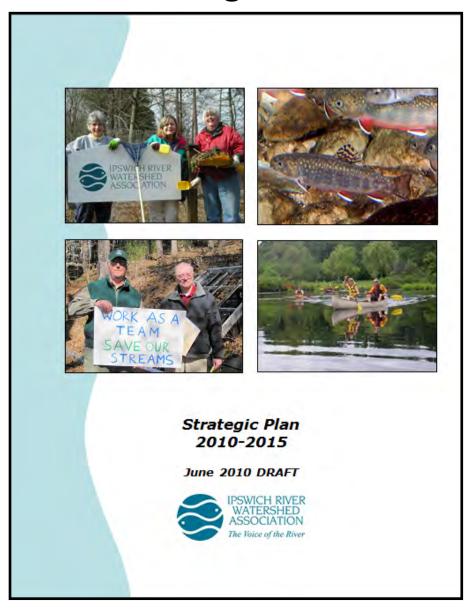


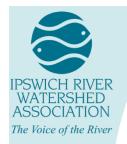
Successes – water use & withdrawals:

- Reading now 100% MWRA
- Wilmington can purchase from MWRA
- N. Reading MEPA filing to switch to MWRA
- Additional towns have access to MWRA
- Water use declining in several communities



Looking Ahead





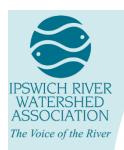
Goal 1: Ensure that there is enough clean water to meet our needs





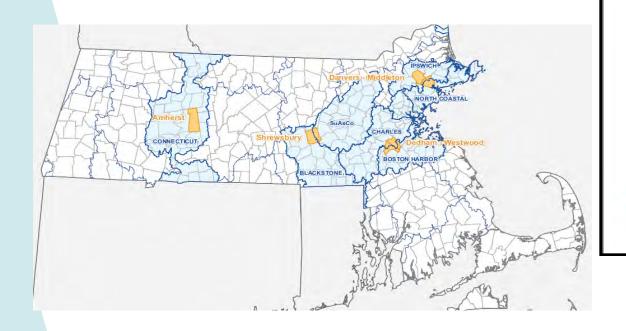






VOICE OF THE RIVER:

Advocacy



Sustainable Water Management Initiative Pilot Project Phase 1

Completed for

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection One Winter Street Boston, MA 02108

Completed by

Comprehensive Environmental, Inc. 225 Cedar Hill Street Marlborough. MA 01782

In Association with

Tighe & Bond, Inc. 58 Southampton Road Westfield, MA 01085

August 7, 2012

Tighe&Bond



Goal 2: Protect nature and keep the Ipswich River healthy for fish and wildlife













Curtis Pond Dam - Middleton

First dam removal in the Ipswich Watershed – Completed in June, 2012

Before



After





Goal 3: Provide great places

to have fun outdoors



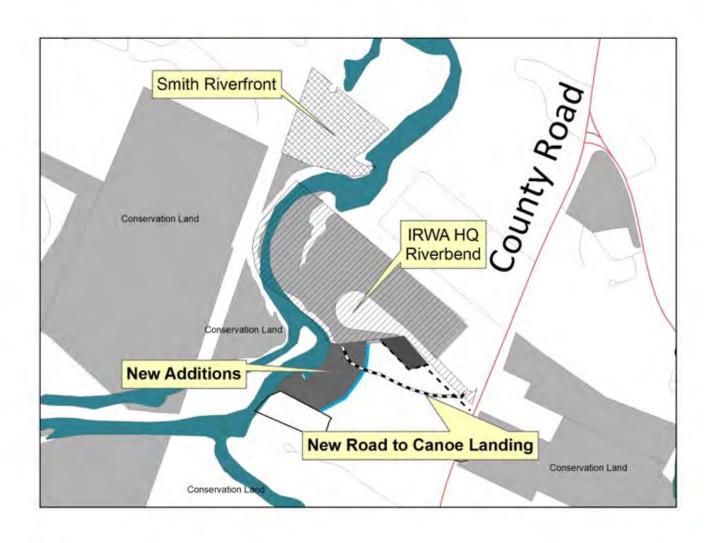








Riverbend Ready to Expand!





Goal 4: Bring people and partners together to protect the river









www.pie-rivers.org

Parker-Ipswich-Essex Rivers Restoration

Protecting and restoring coastal watersheds on Massachusetts' North Shore

HOME

THE REGION

THE PARTNERSHIP

RESTORATION



Home

Roads, Runoff and Water Management in Northeastern, MA

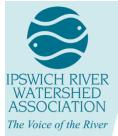
A Free Conference in the Areas of Stormwater Management , Water Conservation & Road-Stream Crossings

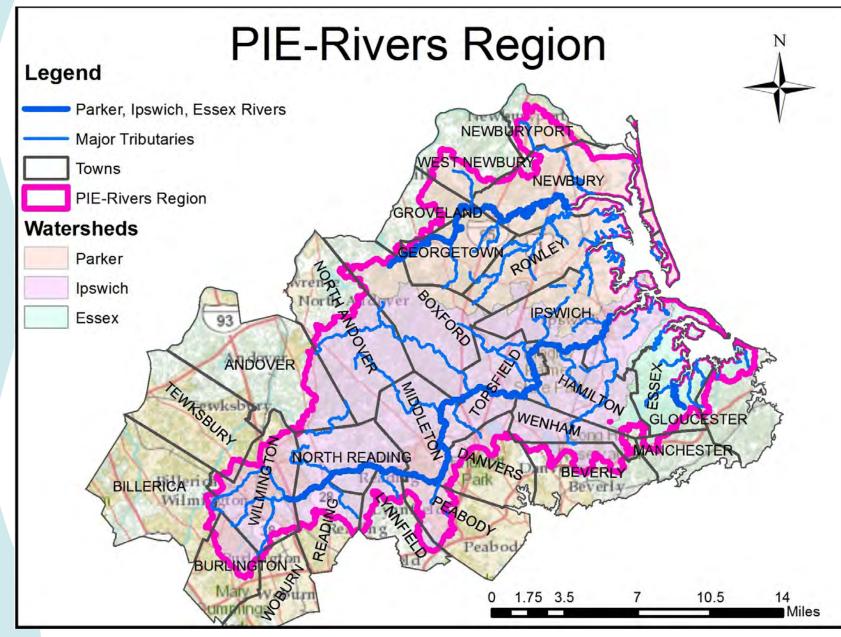
Helping Towns Navigate the New Water Rules with Cost Effective, Sustainable Solutions

Thursday, April 11th

Click for conference info Lunch provided



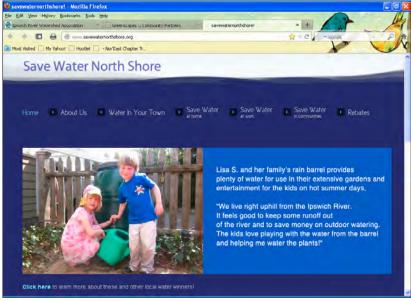






greenscapes.org savewaternorthshore.org







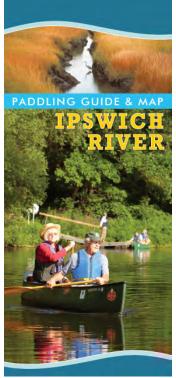
Goal 5: Build the most effective river

protection organization we can



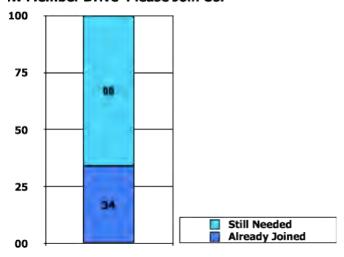
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w Member Drive Please Join Us!





Connect to Many More People!



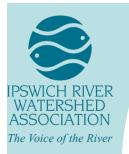




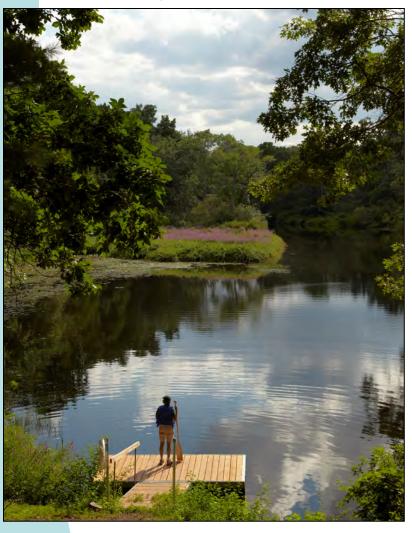








For more information about how you can help the Ipswich River





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Ipswich, MA 01938
978-412-8200
irwainfo@ipswichriver.o

www.ipswichriver.org

Or Follow us on Facebook &