

Water Quality in the Oyster River watershed

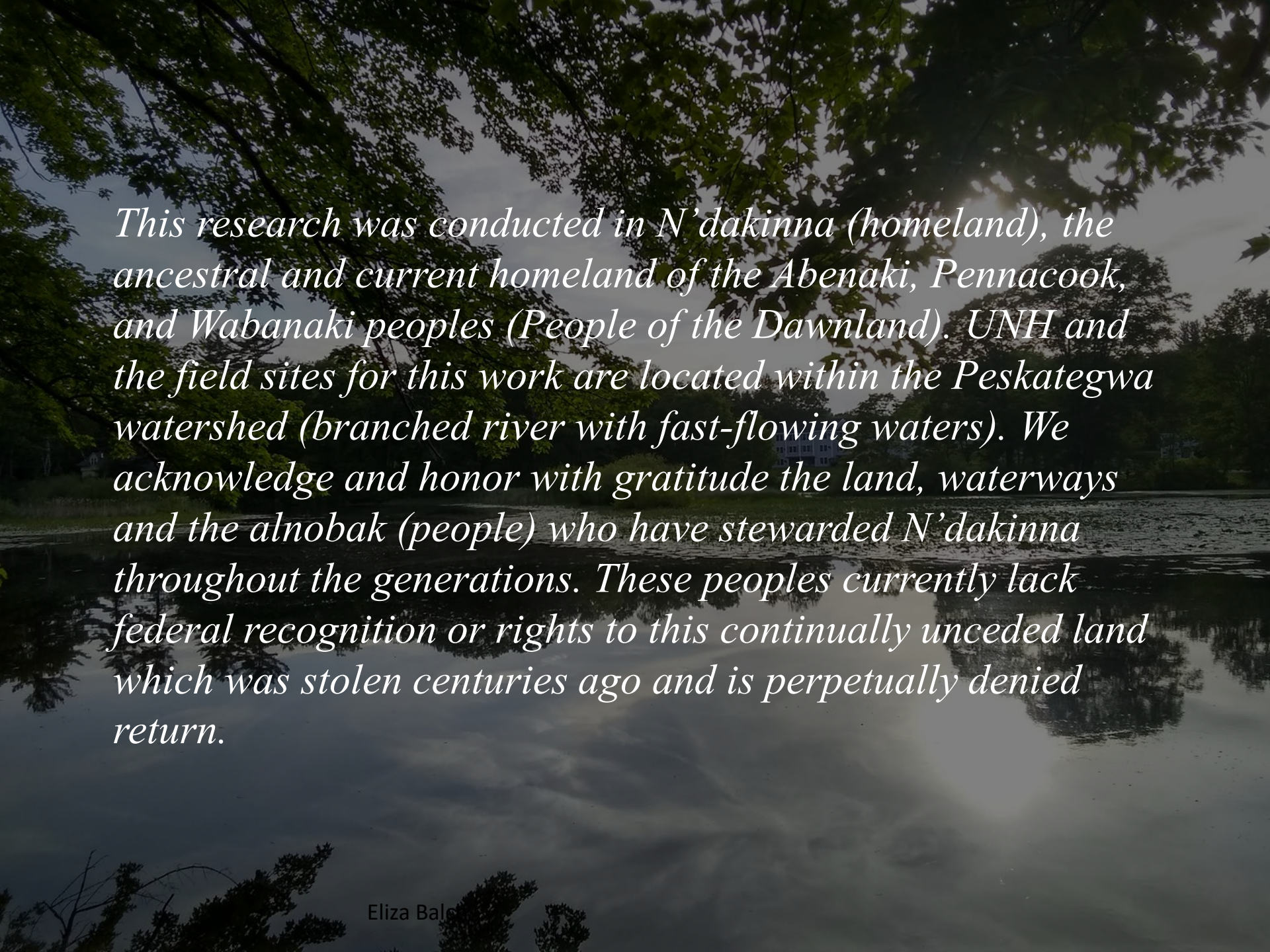
Eliza Balch

M.Sc. Soil and Water Resource Management

Durham Conservation Commission

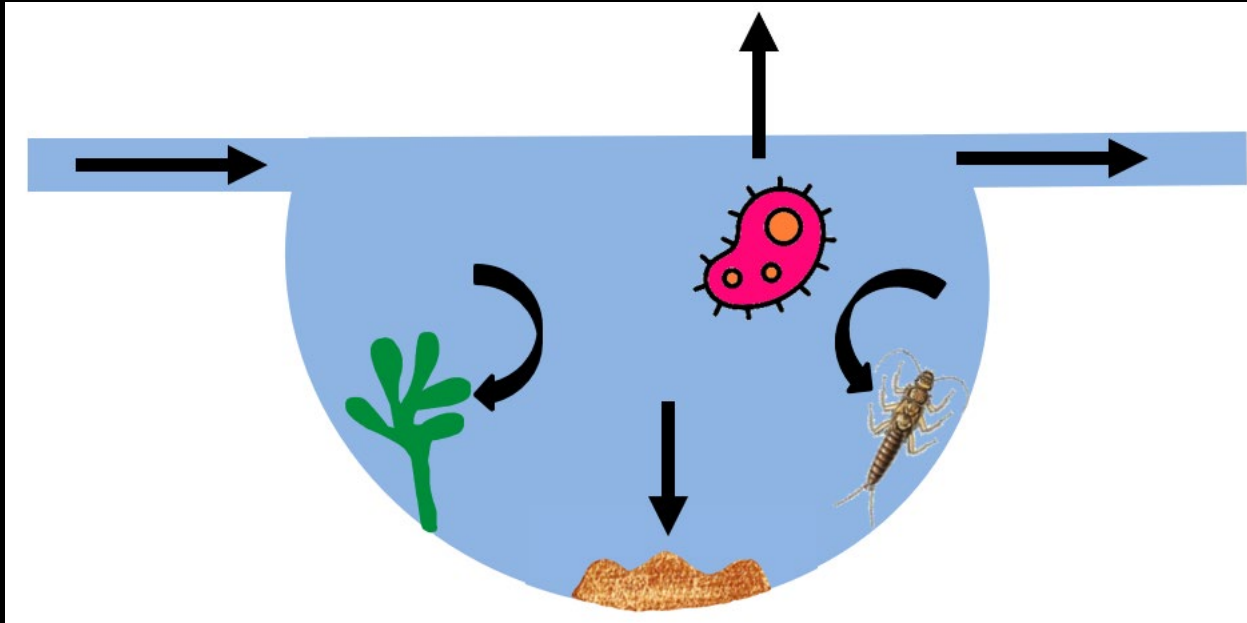
April 26, 2021 7pm



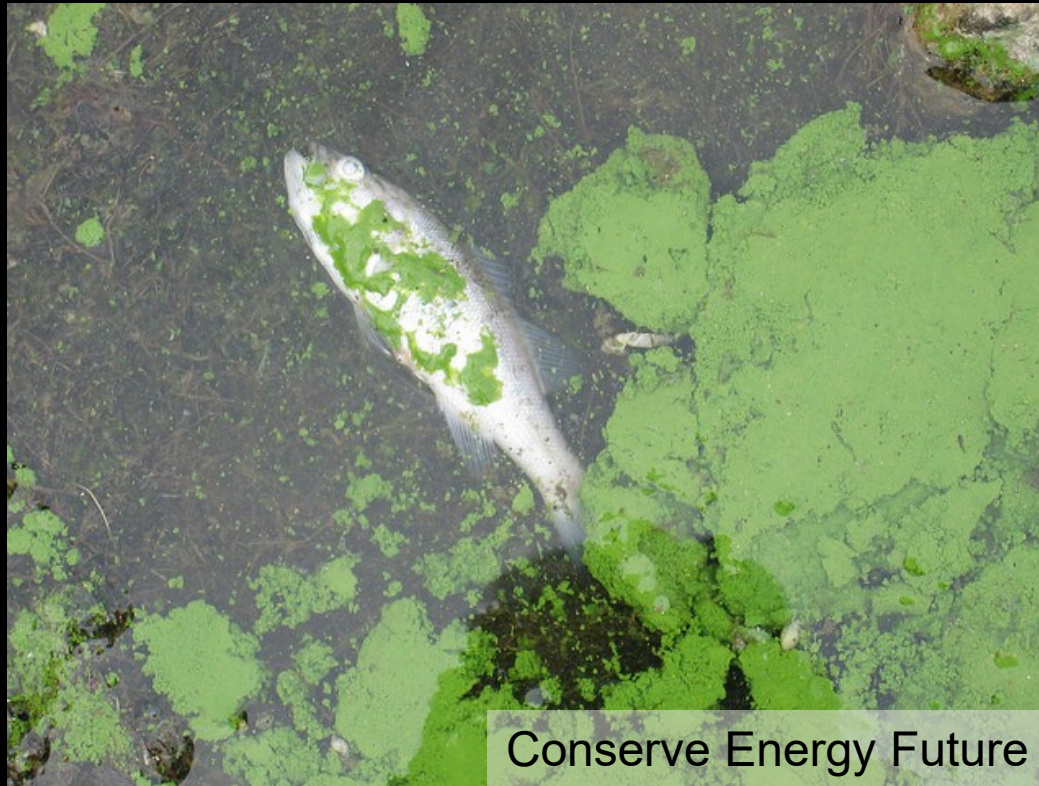


This research was conducted in N'dakinna (homeland), the ancestral and current homeland of the Abenaki, Pennacook, and Wabanaki peoples (People of the Dawnland). UNH and the field sites for this work are located within the Peskategwa watershed (branched river with fast-flowing waters). We acknowledge and honor with gratitude the land, waterways and the alnobak (people) who have stewarded N'dakinna throughout the generations. These peoples currently lack federal recognition or rights to this continually uncaded land which was stolen centuries ago and is perpetually denied return.

Rivers actively transform materials, nutrients, energy



Water quality indicators- Dissolved oxygen



Conserve Energy Future

Water quality indicators-Specific conductivity



Water quality indicators-Reactive nitrogen



Wichita Lawn

Measuring water quality indicators

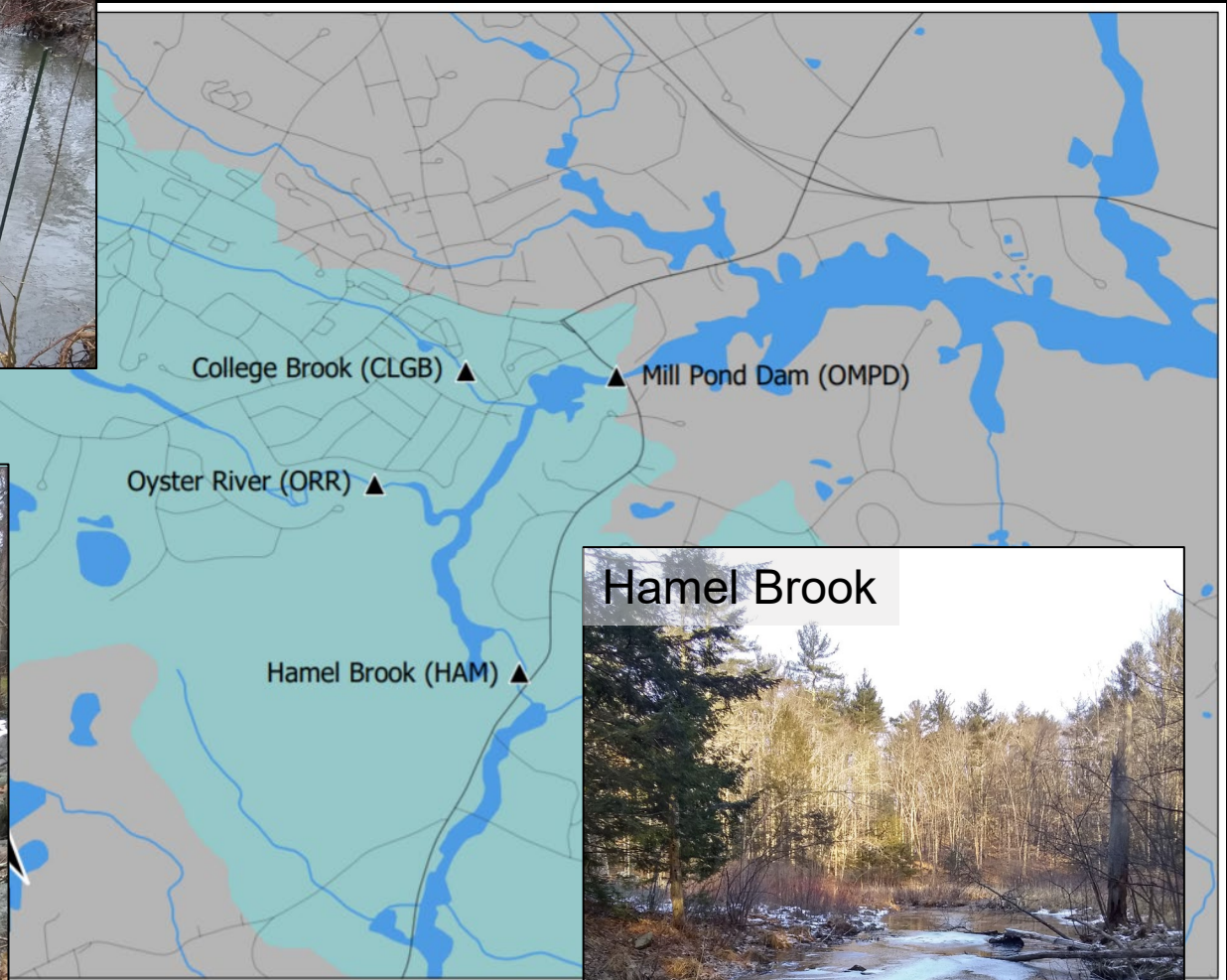


College Brook



Eliza Balch

State of these indicators in the lower Oyster River watershed



Oyster River

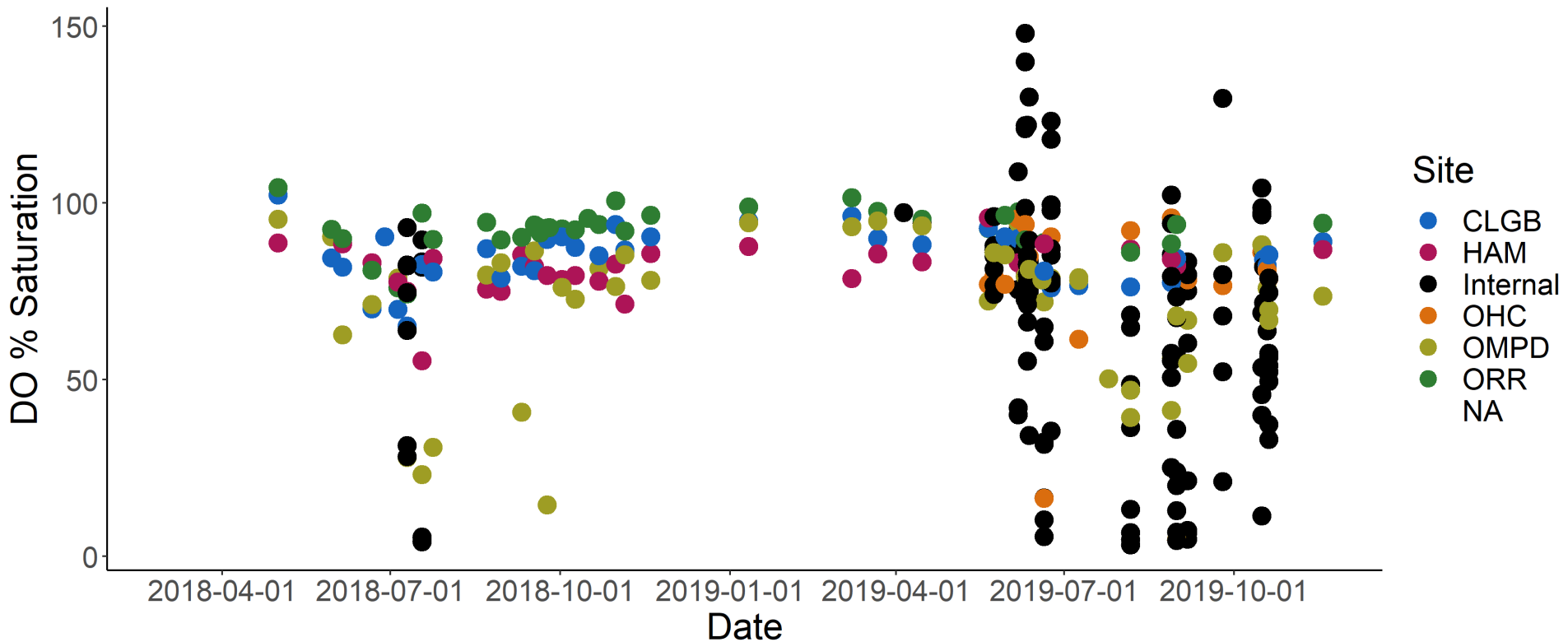


Hamel Brook

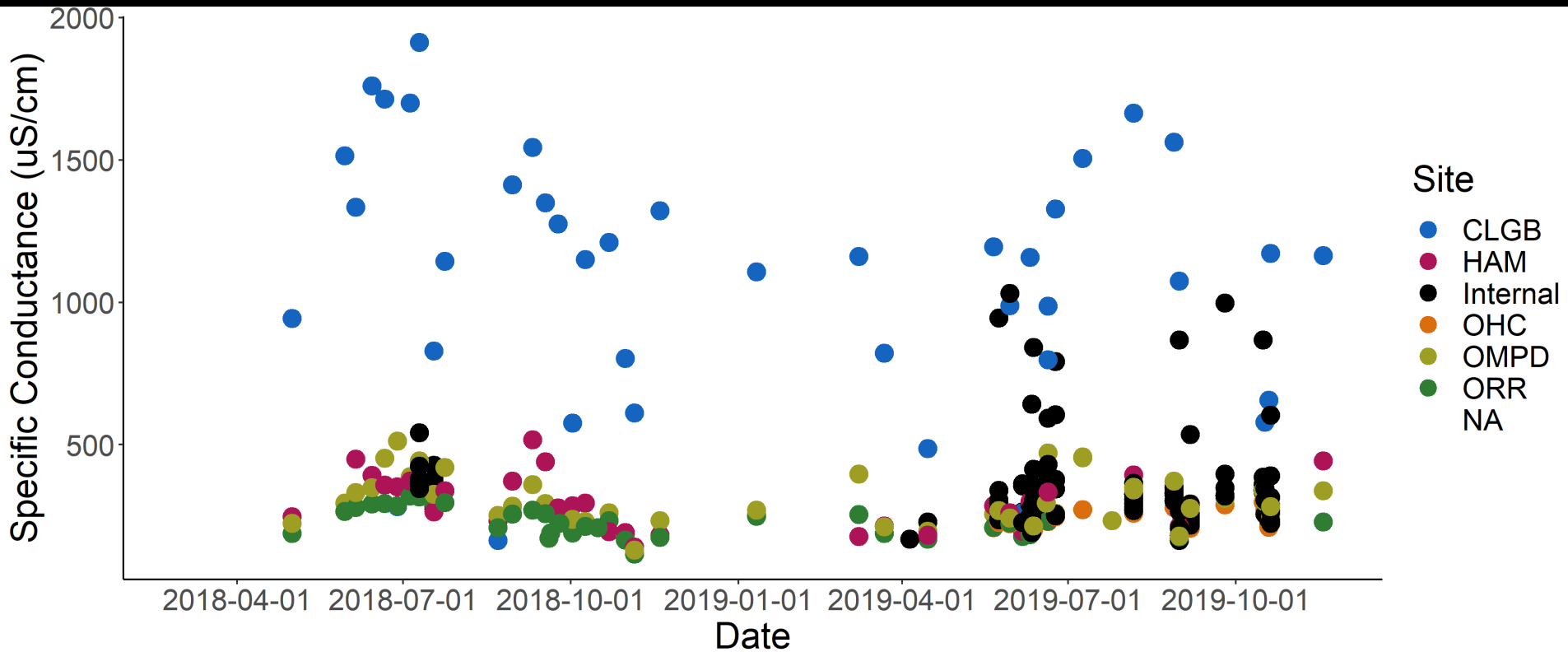


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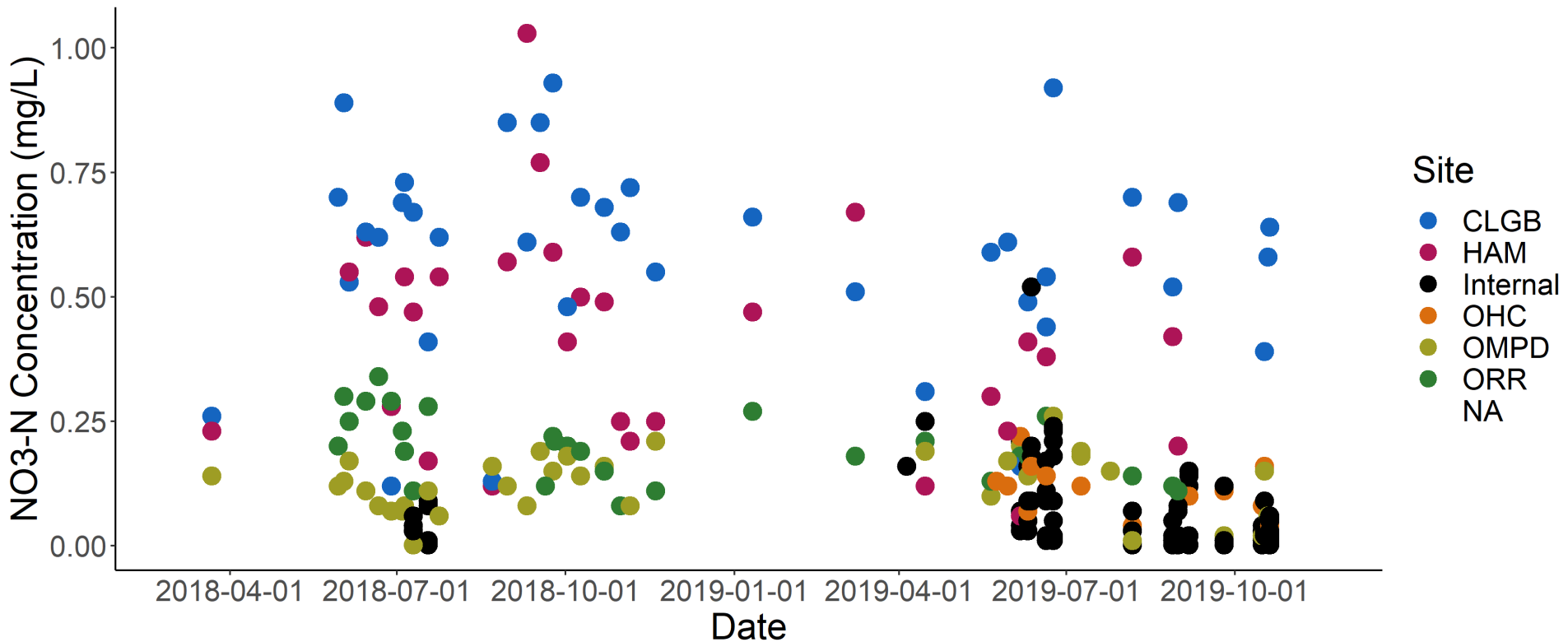
Dissolved oxygen more variable in ponded waters (like the Mill Pond)



College Brook has high conductivity



College and Hamel Brooks high in nitrate



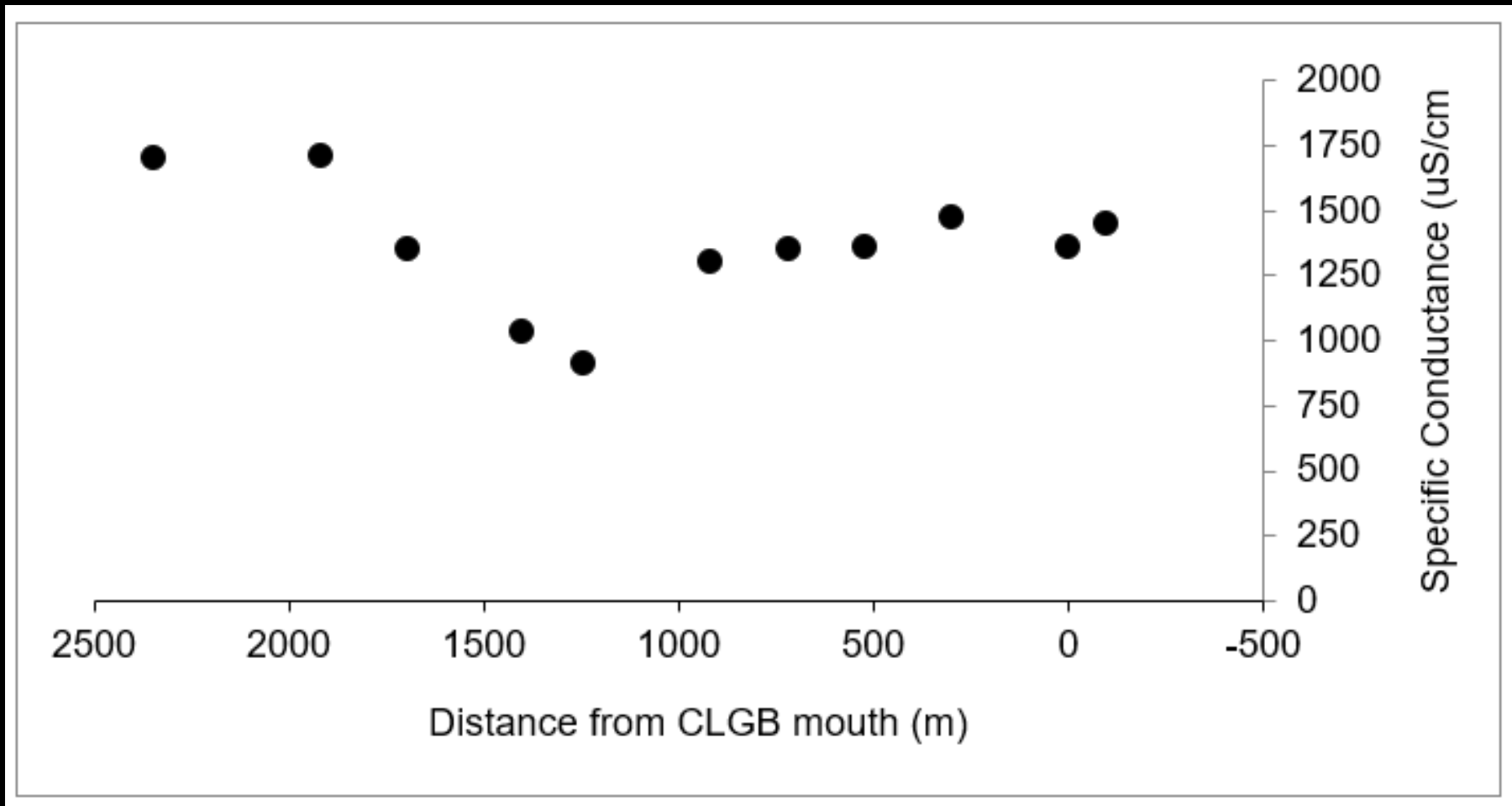
Managing for water quality

Manage inputs (point or non-point)



Managing for water quality

Maintain buffers



Acknowledgments

Dr. Wil Wollheim

Dr. Gopal Mulukutla

**Members of the Water
Systems Analysis Group**

Alexandra Evans

Bonnie Turek

Maggie Phillips

Chris Whitney

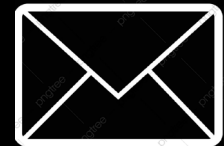
Field assistants





@Nitrogen_Nugget

Questions?



elizabalch2@gmail.com

