

The Acushnet River Restoration Project: A test pilot case study for future restoration projects in Massachusetts

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Participating Agencies



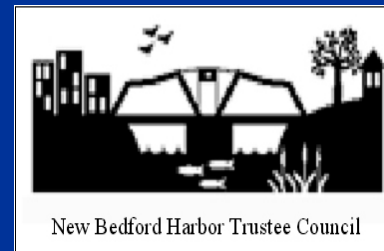
Commonwealth of Mass.
Department Fish & Game
(*Marine Fisheries*)



United States
Geological Survey



National Oceanic &
Atmospheric Administration
Office of Habitat
Conservation



New Bedford Harbor
Trustees Council



United States Fish &
Wildlife Service

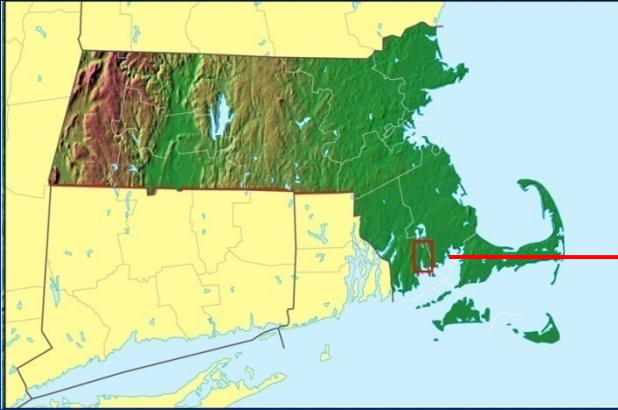


The Coalition for
Buzzards Bay

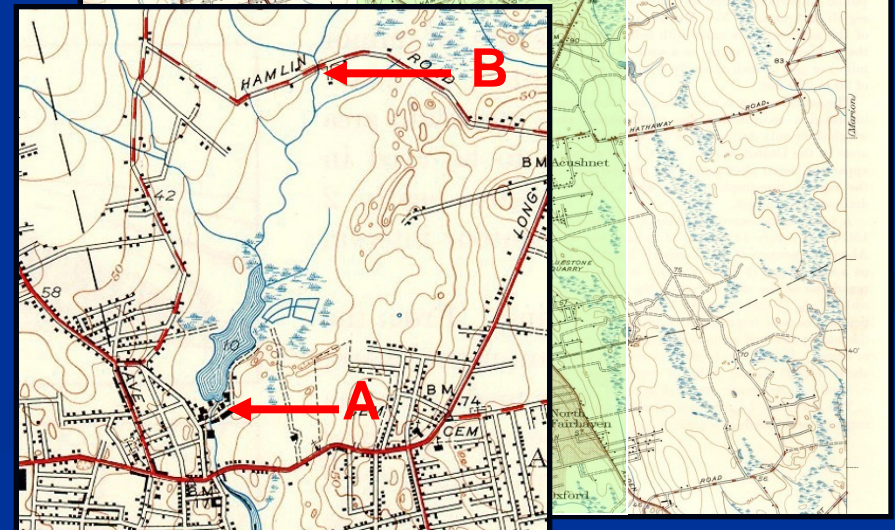
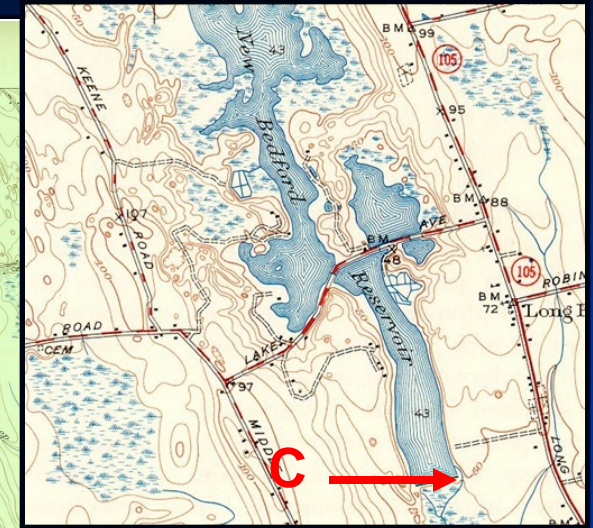
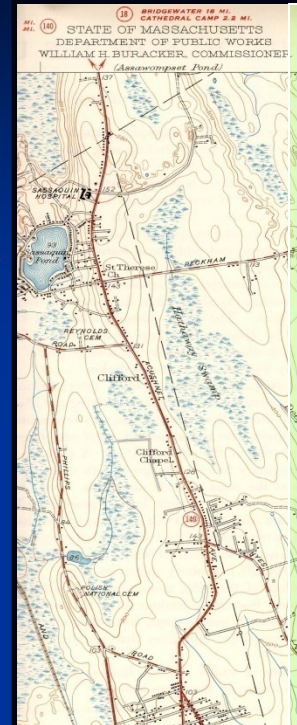
Presentation Outline

- 1. The Study Area**
- 2. Study Objective**
- 3. Fish Passage Improvements**
- 4. Biological Monitoring**

1. The Study Area: The Acushnet River



1. Stream Length – 8.2 miles (3rd order)
2. Diadromous species present:
 - a. **Alewife** (*Alosa pseudoharengus*)
 - b. **Blueback herring** (*A. aestivalis*)
 - c. **American eel** (*Anguilla rostrata*)
 - d. **Smelt** (*Osmerus mordax*)
 - e. **Striped bass** (*Morone saxatilis*)
3. USEPA – Superfund National Priorities List
4. Three Main Obstructions:
 - a. Acushnet Sawmill Dam
 - b. Hamlin Street Dam
 - c. New Bedford Reservoir Dam



2. Study Objectives

**Increase the size of existing river herring and American eel populations
in the Acushnet River**

Phase 1: Fish Passage Improvements

Phase 2: Biological Monitoring

Short Term Objective

- 1. Improve existing upstream passage of adult river herring at the New Bedford Reservoir by 1000% (by 2011) over baseline conditions established during the pre-construction phase (2005 – 2007)**
- 2. Improve access into the upper watershed for elvers by monitoring abundance pre- and post-construction**

3. Fish Passage Improvements (Phase 1)

1. New Bedford Reservoir Dam

2. Acushnet Sawmill Dam

3. Hamlin Street Dam

Fish Passage Improvements (cont.): New Bedford Reservoir Dam



Lower Section

River Mile: 8.1

Dam Type: Dam & elevation change

Material: Granite with wooden boards

Impoundment: 220 acres



Upper Section

Year Built: 1867

Owner: City of New Bedford

Spillway Width: 50 feet

Spillway Height: 11 feet

Fish Passage Improvements (cont.): New Bedford Reservoir Dam



**2002: State-of-the-art denil fishway
constructed**

Project cost: < \$250,000

Fish Passage Improvements (cont.): New Bedford Reservoir Dam



Fishway Design: Denil

Material: Concrete with wooden baffles

Length: 264 feet

Inside width: 3 feet

Outside width: 5 feet

No. baffles: 26

Notch width: 21 inches

Pool Length: N/A

Condition: Excellent

Functionality: Passable ($\approx 12 - 14$ cfs)

Fish Passage Improvements (cont.): Acushnet Sawmill Dam



River Mile: 4.4

Type: Dam

Material: Concrete & stone

Impoundment: Saw Mill Pond (9.5 acres)

Mean flow(s): HEC-RAS (1-D): 25 cfs; 8.2 cfs (low); 1.0 cfs (drought)

Year Built: 1746 (rebuilt in 1920)

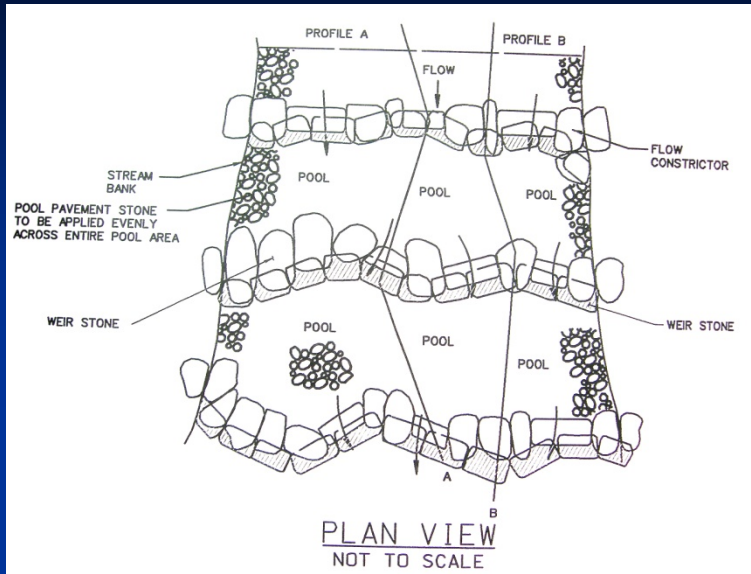
Owner: Acushnet Sawmill Co.

Spillway Width: 118 feet

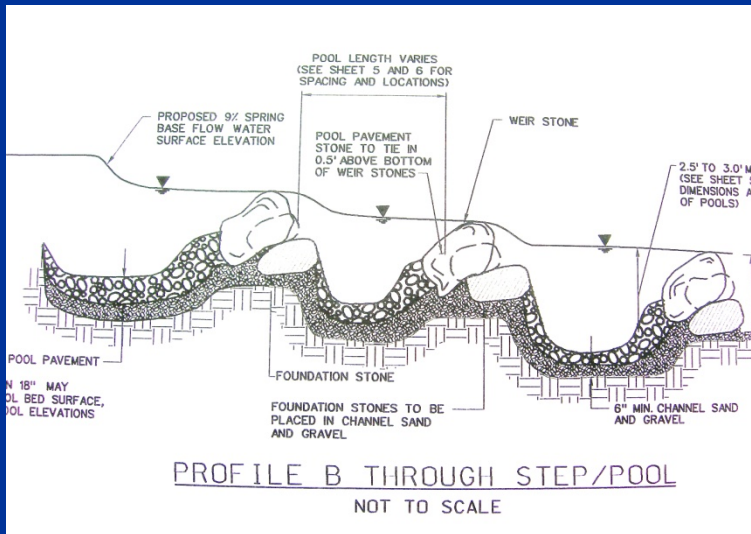
Spillway Height: 4.6 feet

Impairments: Nutrients, pathogens, organic enrichment, low DO, vegetation

Fish Passage Improvements (cont.): Acushnet Sawmill Dam



Sawmill Dam fishway construction: July, 2007



Sawmill Dam fishway schematics

(EA Engineering, Science & Technology)

1. Fishway Type: Constricted weir, rock step-pool (11 rock weirs, 10 pools)
2. Length of dam reduced, stream channel re-defined
3. Top of dam notched and lowered 3 feet
4. Eleven weirs constructed of large boulders (3,000 – 5,000 lbs. each) placed at different elevations allows fish to ascend/descend at most water levels

Fish Passage Improvements (cont.): Acushnet Sawmill Dam



Pre-Construction

Acushnet Sawmill Fishway (Autumn, 2005)



Post-Construction

Acushnet Sawmill Fishway (Autumn, 2007)

A relatively new innovation which effectively eliminates dams without removal.

Only a few exist on the east coast (first in the Commonwealth).

Fish Passage Improvements (cont.): Hamlin Street Dam



River Mile: 5.3

Type: Dam

Material: Concrete with wooden boards

Impoundment: 12.5 acres

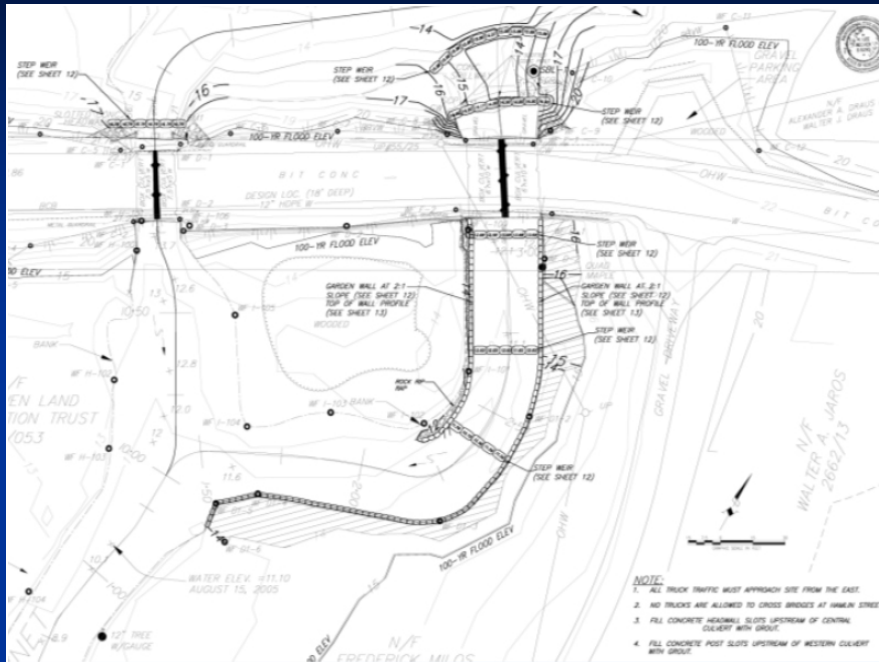
Year Built: 1920

Owner: Town of Acushnet

Spillway width: 4.7 feet

Spillway Height: 1.7 feet

Fish Passage Improvements (cont.): Hamlin Street Dam



Hamlin Street Fishway Schematic

(EA Engineering, Science & Technology)



Hamlin Street Fishway

(May, 2008)

Similar structure built at Hamlin Street to overcome smaller elevation differential (5 rock weirs, 4 pools)

Total cost (Sawmill and Hamlin Street fishways) = \$1.2 million

4. Biological Monitoring (Phase 2)

1. River herring



2. American eel



Biological Monitoring (cont.): River herring sampling results

Year	Date Deployed	Date Removed	Alewife	Blueback Herring	River herring (Combined)	Peak Observations	Annual Difference	% Annual Difference
2005	4/1/05	6/10/05	395	0	395	5/3-5/6		
2006	3/29/06	6/6/06	202	0	202	4/25-4/28	-193	-48.9%
2007	3/28/07	6/15/07	371	0	371	4/23-4/27	169	183.7%
2008	4/1/08	6/6/08	977	1	978	4/10-5/1	607	263.6%
2009	3/30/09	6/5/09	1,695	5	1,700	4/19-5/2	722	173.8%
2010	4/1/10	6/10/10	2,703	7	2,710	4/6-5/4	1,010	159.4%
2011	3/28/11	6/3/11	3,608	71	3,679	4/8-5/2 *5/14-5/16	969	135.8%
Totals			9,951	84	10,035			**1140%
Pre-construction Means (2005 - 2007)			323	0	323 (baseline)		-12	67.4%
Post-construction Means (2008 - 2011)			2,246	21	2,267		827	183.2%

* Peak observation period for blueback herring in 2011

** Percent change in 2011 over baseline conditions (mean observations during the pre-construction phase)

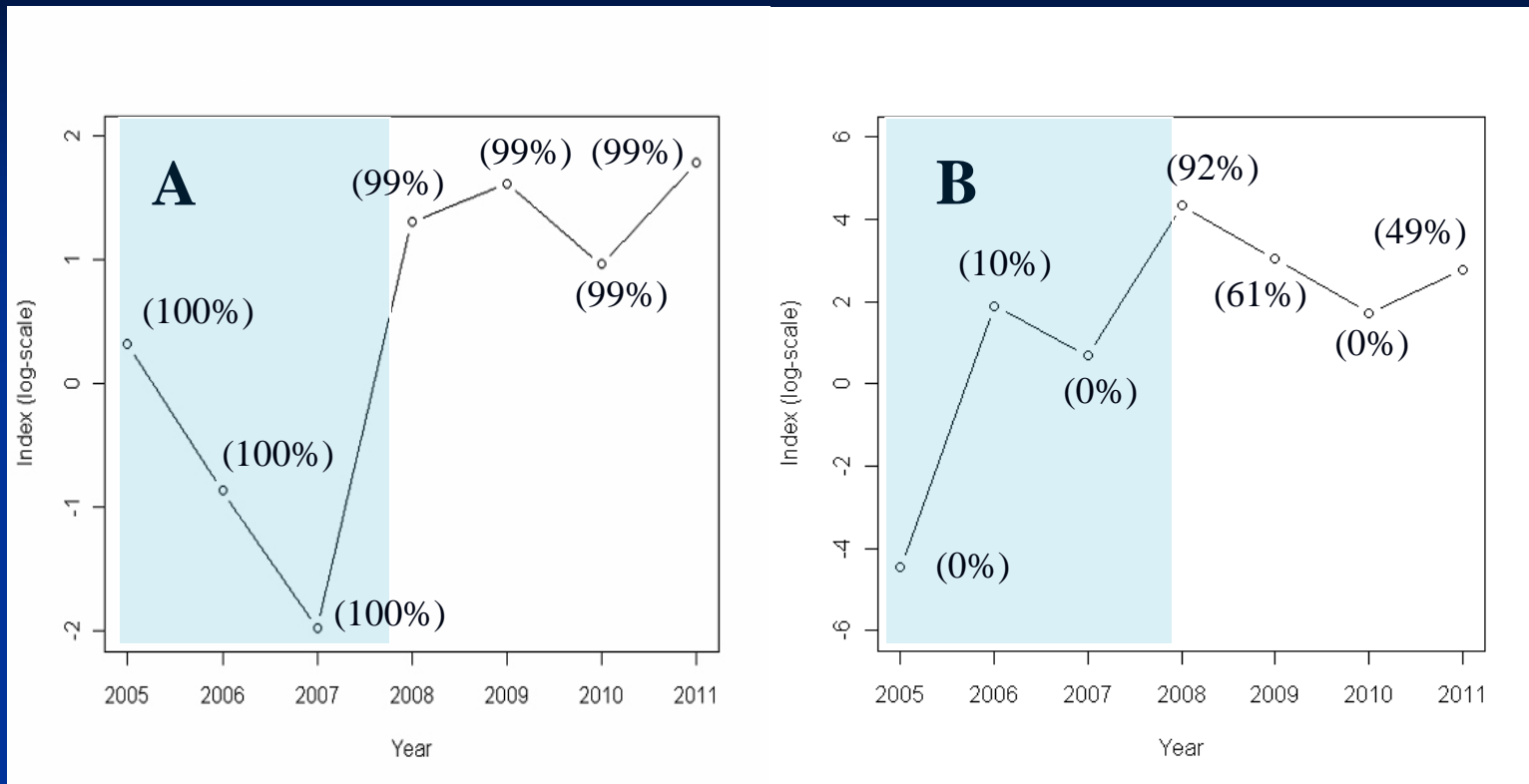
Pre-construction (2005 – 2007)

1. Mean counts of alewives during pre-construction phase were low ($N_{PRE} = 323$) and served as baseline level and 1000% enumeration target ($N_{1000} = 3,230$)
2. Peak migrations occurred within short temporal frames (less than 1 week)

Post-construction (2008 – 2011)

1. Total counts increased during the post-construction phase (183% mean annual increase)
2. Total count in 2011 ($N = 3,679$) indicates an increase of 1140% over baseline conditions
3. Peak observations increased post-construction (2 – 4 weeks)

Biological Monitoring (cont.): Elver sampling results



A. Sawmill ($F = 11.7, p < 0.01, df = 6$)

B. Reservoir ($F = 23.1, p < 0.01, df = 6$)
By period ($F = 2.0, p < 0.2, df = 1$)

1. Analysis of Deviance showed that year is a significant factor, indicating differences in CPUE among years
2. Increased catch rates at the Sawmill station during post-constriction. YOY comprised 99% of the catch and migrations occurred over longer temporal scales.
3. Increased catch rates at the Reservoir station. Catch rates grouped by monitoring period (pre v. post). Variability in catch rates too great to detect differences. Higher proportions of YOY were observed post-construction.

Biological Monitoring (cont.): Summary Observations



1. Results suggest new fishways have resulted in improved access to spawning and nursery habitat (New Bedford Reservoir) for river herring
2. Increased recruitment of elvers into the watershed during the post-construction period
3. In particular, YOY elvers have access to the upper watershed (increased numbers present in samples)

Acknowledgements

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2. ***Marine Fisheries* staff – Phillips Brady, Ed Clark, Luis Carmo, Derek Perry, David Kowalske, Joe Fascendola, Dan Syrialala, Josh Black, Talia Bigelow, Andrea Petrella, Jeff Devine, Kelly Kleister, Ray Jarvis**
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4. **Richard Quinn and staff (USFWS)**
5. **Dr. Alex Haro, Abigail Franklin and staff (USGS)**

Future Efforts

1. Mill River (Taunton) – Three dam removal projects in planning
2. Jones River (Kingston) – Plans to facilitate passage into Silver Lake
3. Fore River/Monaticquot River (Weymouth, Braintree) – Plans to facilitate passage into Great Pond Reservoir