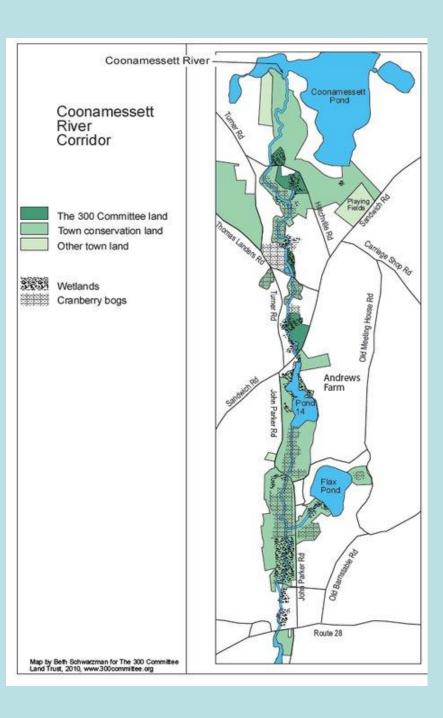
### Coonamessett River Trust



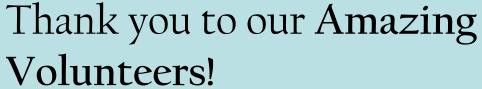












6months = 40 volunteers = 1,481.75 hours = \$50,718.54 match

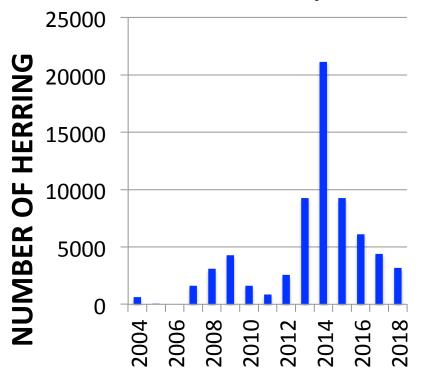




## River Herring Monitoring

#### Why count?

Visual counting tells us how many fish are in the river each year.



DMF:

2015: 75K 2017: 42K

2016: 81K 2018: 32K

#### Why tag?

Tagging tells us about their behavior, where they go to spawn, where they get hung up, and what we might do to improve their freshwater habitat.



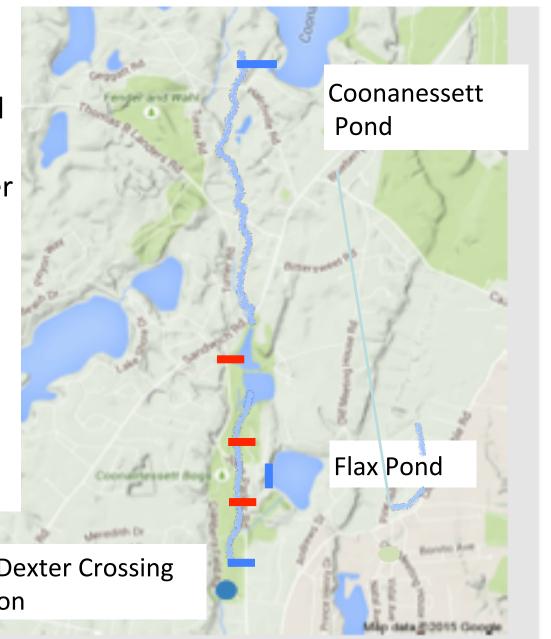


## Antenna locations

Antennas placed in strategic position within the watershed

One at the lower river and each terminal pond

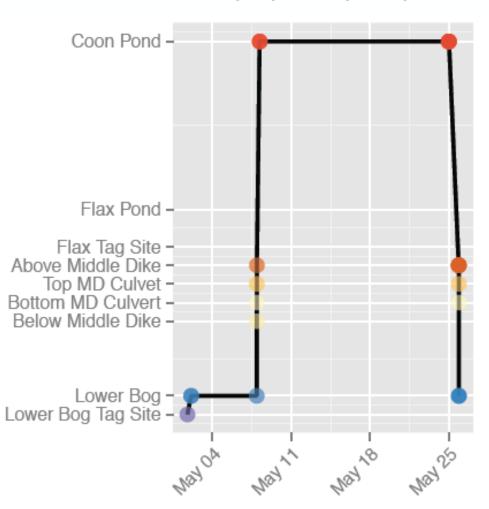
Other places to answer specific questions about passage and blockages

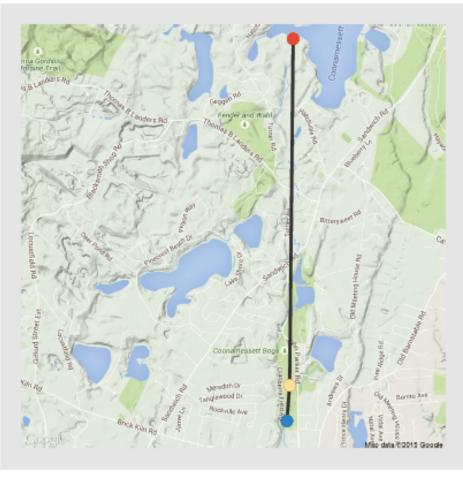


Lower river = Dexter Crossing Tagging location

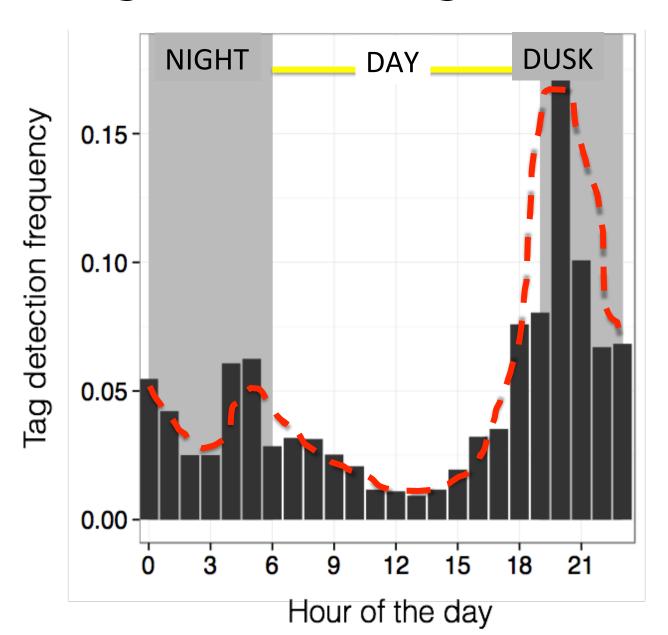
## The perfect migration track . . .

For an Alewife





## Night Time Migration



Perhaps without riparian cover or in-stream structure high bird predation has driven the fish to migrate at night?

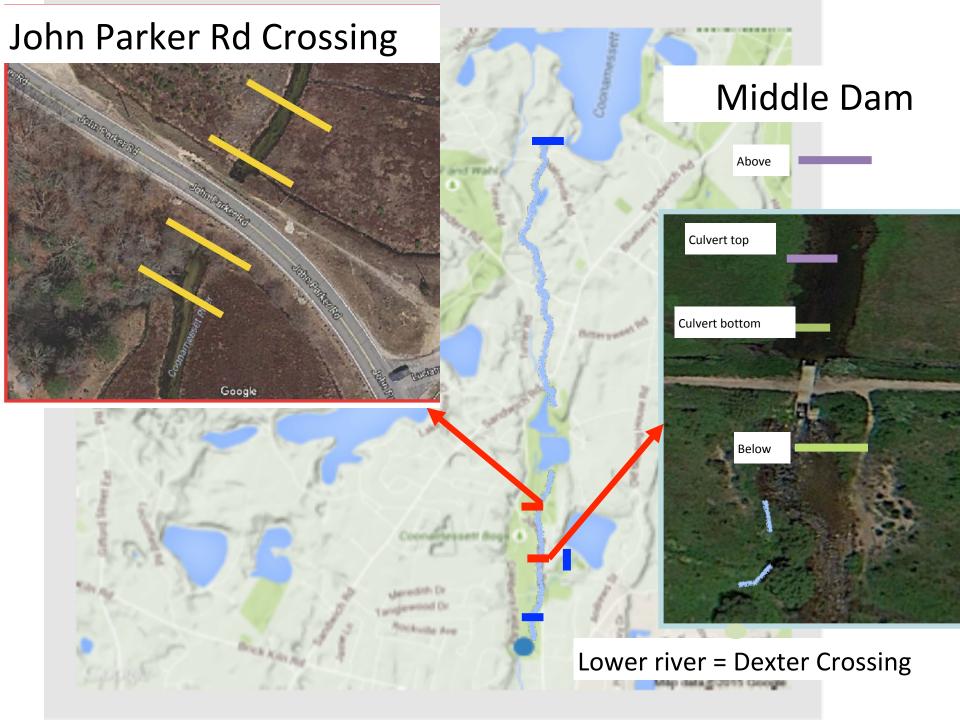


## River Connectivity

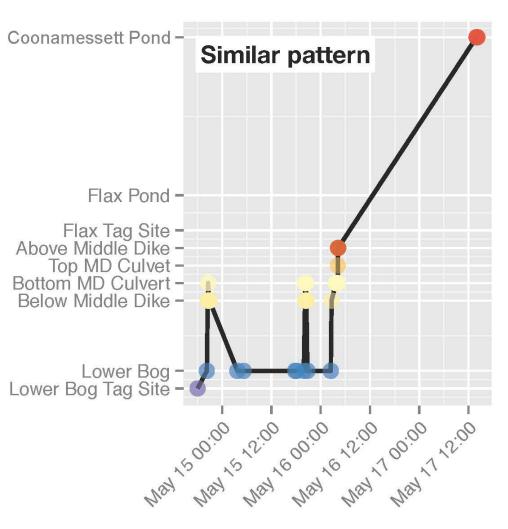
Over 26 water control or culvert or dams in less than 4 miles of river





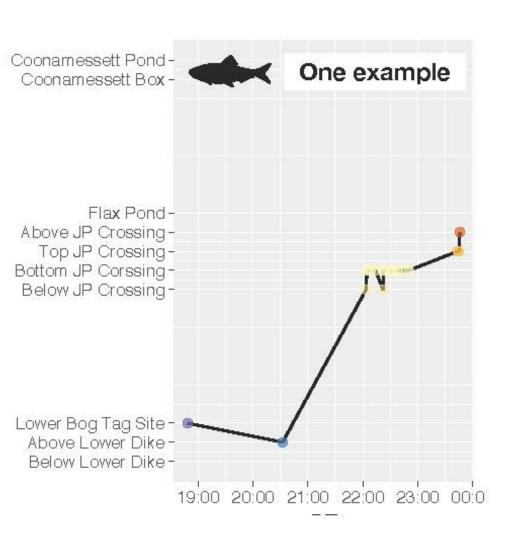


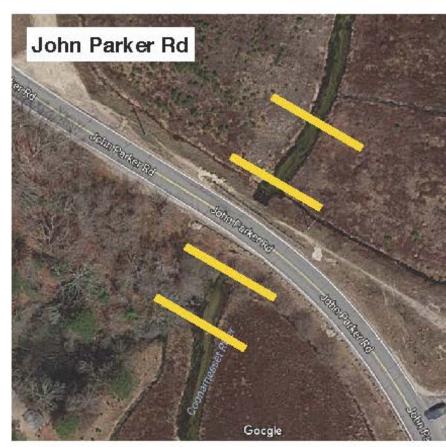
## Middle dike pattern in 2015





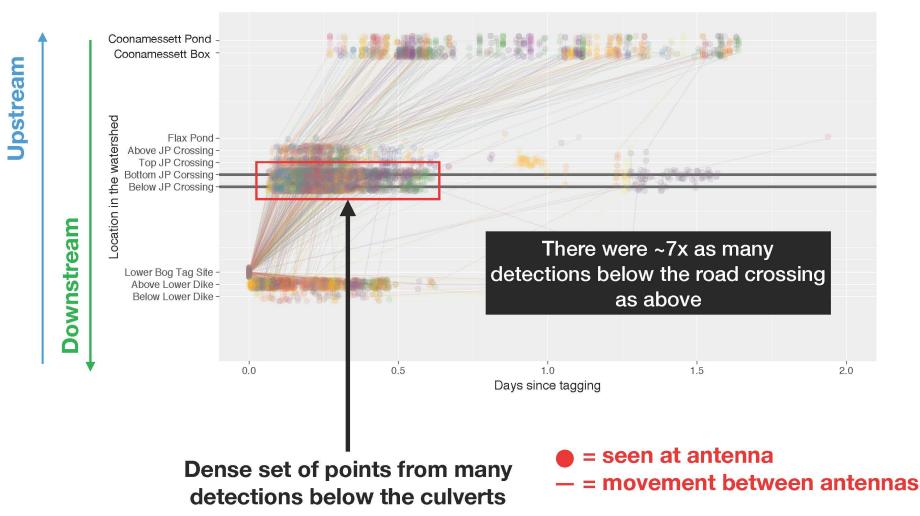
## JP Rd. delay common in 2017





## John Parker Rd. Crossing

Standardized movements of all fish tagged in 2017

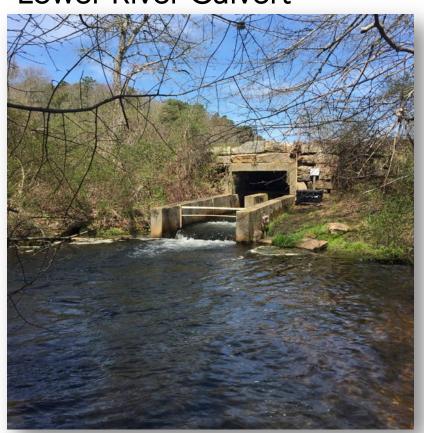


# New Species Are Coming In Immediately!



## Next: Fixing the problems

#### Lower River Culvert

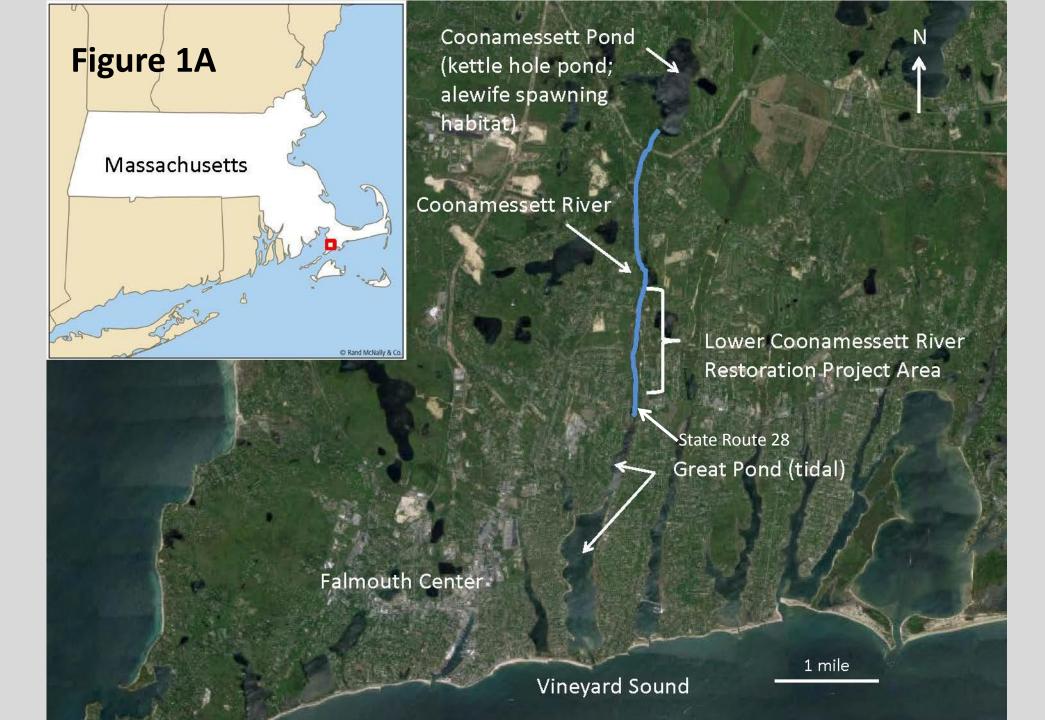


#### **Restored River**

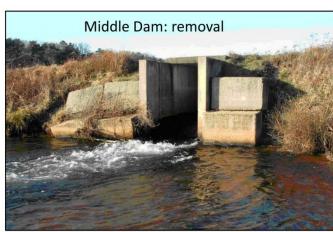


#### **COONAMESSETT RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT**









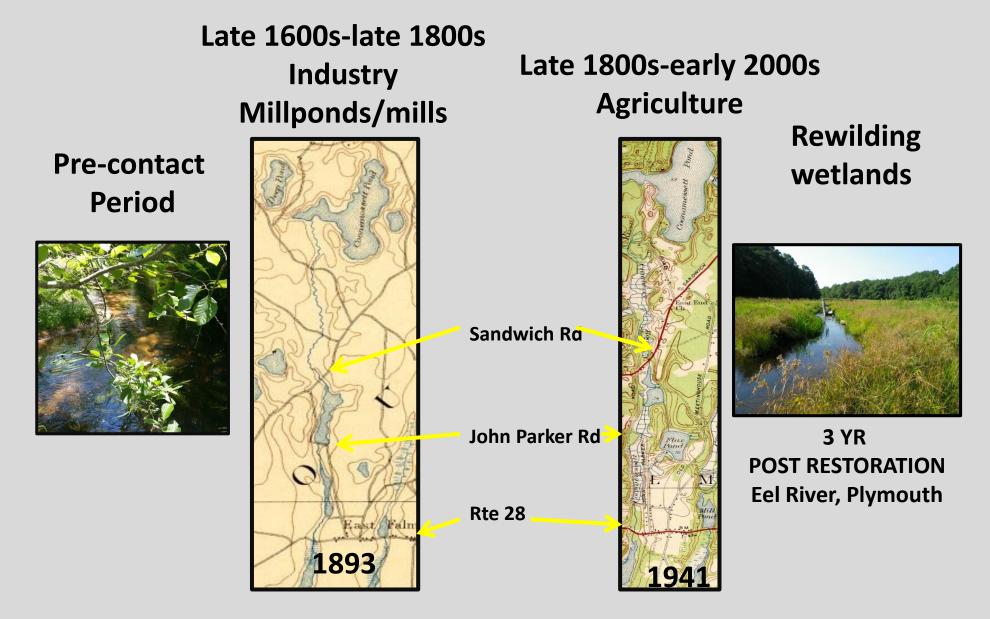




#### **PROJECT GOALS**

- To establish a healthy, self-sustaining river and wetland ecosystem that supports fish, other aquatic organisms, and wildlife
- To increase coastal resiliency by removing blockages and creating connectivity of floodplain
- To increase recreational and educational opportunities for people of all ages to discover the environmental, land use, and cultural history surrounding the Coonamessett River

## Wetlands of the COONAMESSETT RIVER LAND USE CHANGE THROUGH TIME



#### **Stressors**

Compromised river channel (straight, wide, sandy bottom with no structure, no shade)

Poor habitat for reproduction (blueback herring, trout)
Poor habitat for successful migration (predation pressure)

- Temperature
- Filled in wetlands (100+ years of sand)
- Blockages to floodplain connectivity and migration

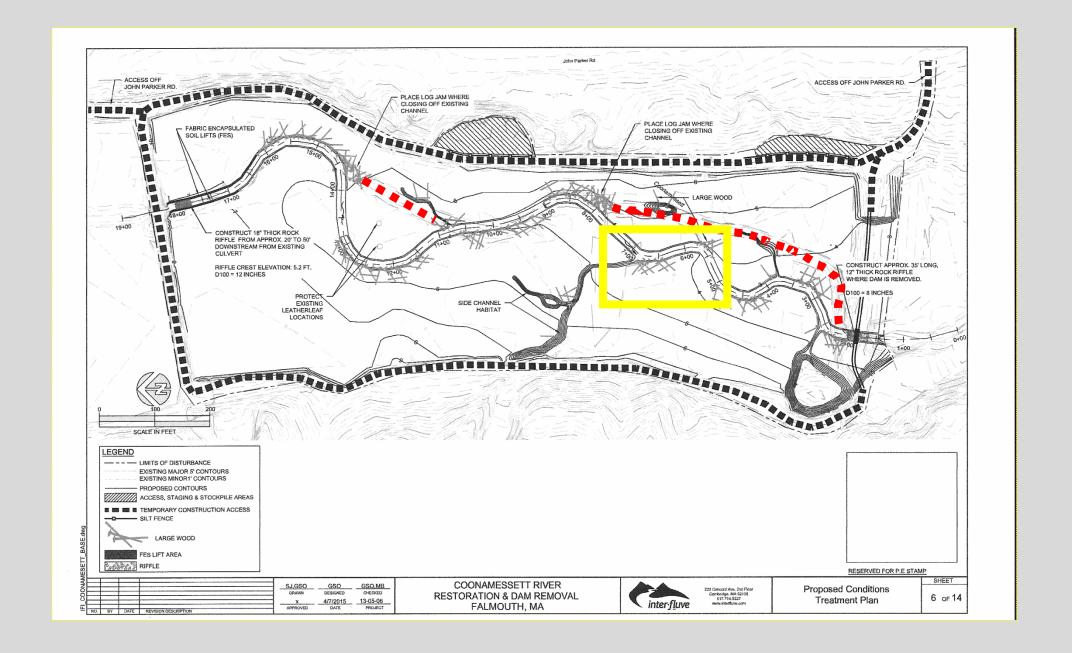


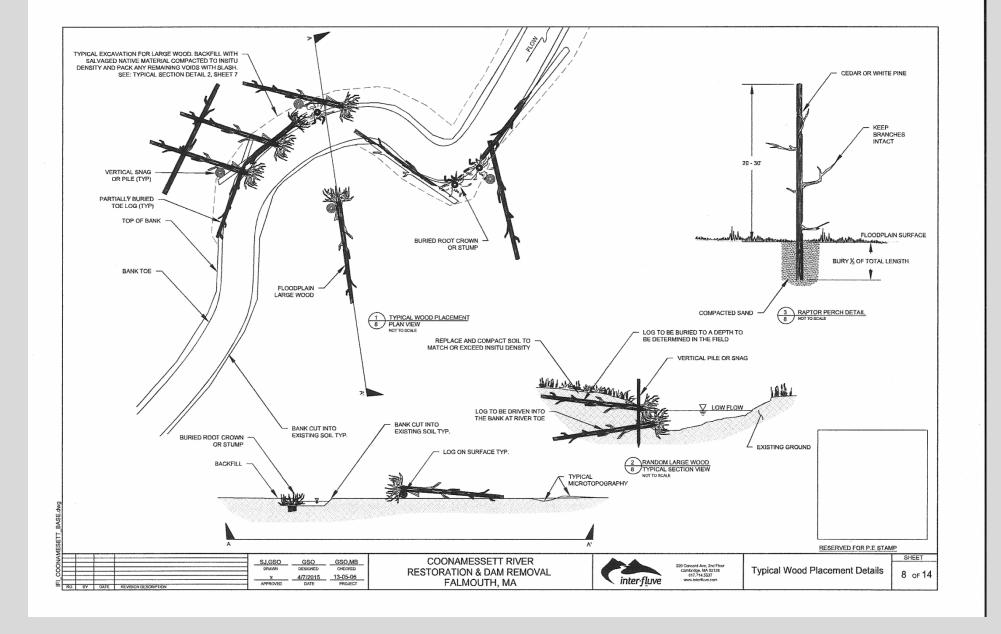
#### **Restoration Actions**



- Remove accumulated sand
- Add LWD: added structural complexity
  - -more sinuous: more rapid flow
  - -Curves provide overhangs for shelter
- Add buffer plantings
- Tie into cold water springs
- Remove barriers to floodplain continuity (along length; accessing side springs and seeps)
  - 1. Remove dams (lower, middle)
  - 2. Replace deteriorating pipe culvert with MA approved stream crossing Culvert at John Parker Road













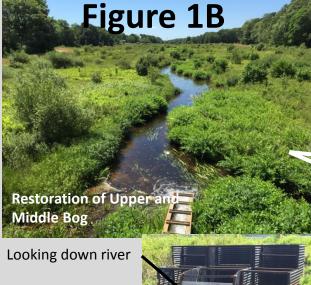




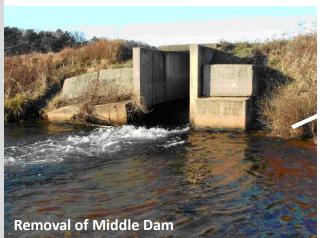


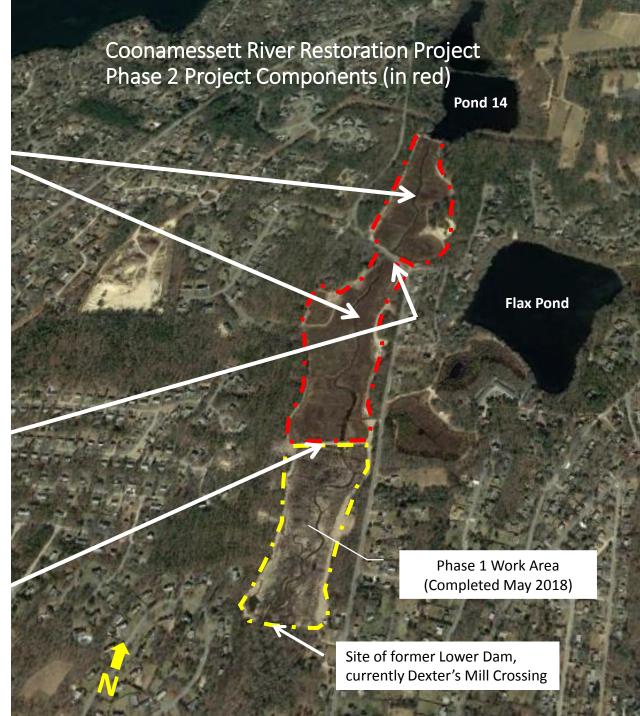
### August 2018













# Coonamessett River Restoration Project Falmouth, MA Phase 1: Pre- and Post-Construction



#### The Town of Falmouth thanks the partners and supporters of the

### Coonamessett River Restoration Project



#### **RESTORATION CENTER**





















AND WILDLIA



NEW ENGLAND

WILD

FLOWER SOCIETY









Preserving Our Community



