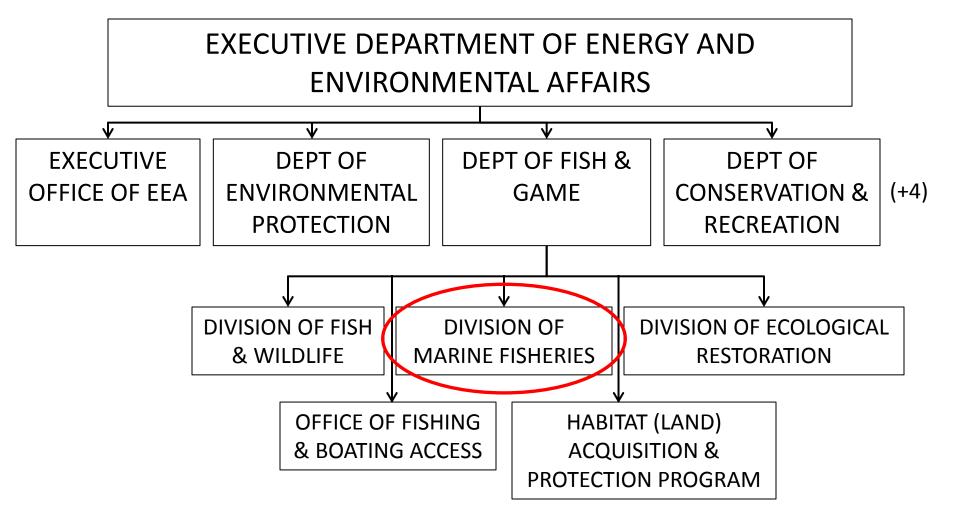
DROUGHT IMPACTS ON MASSACHUSETTS COASTAL FISH POPULATIONS

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COASTAL SPECIES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

<u>Diadromous ("sea-run")</u>

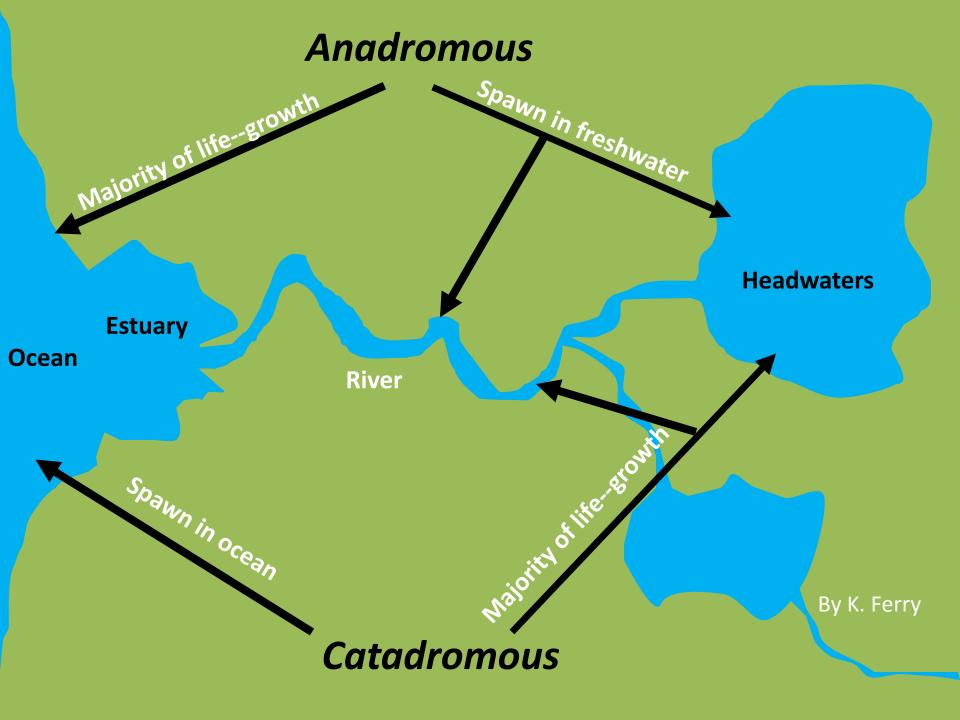
- River herring
- American shad
- Striped bass
- Rainbow smelt
- Tomcod
- Atlantic & shortnose sturgeon
- Atlantic salmon
- Brook trout
- White perch
- Sea lamprey
- American eel

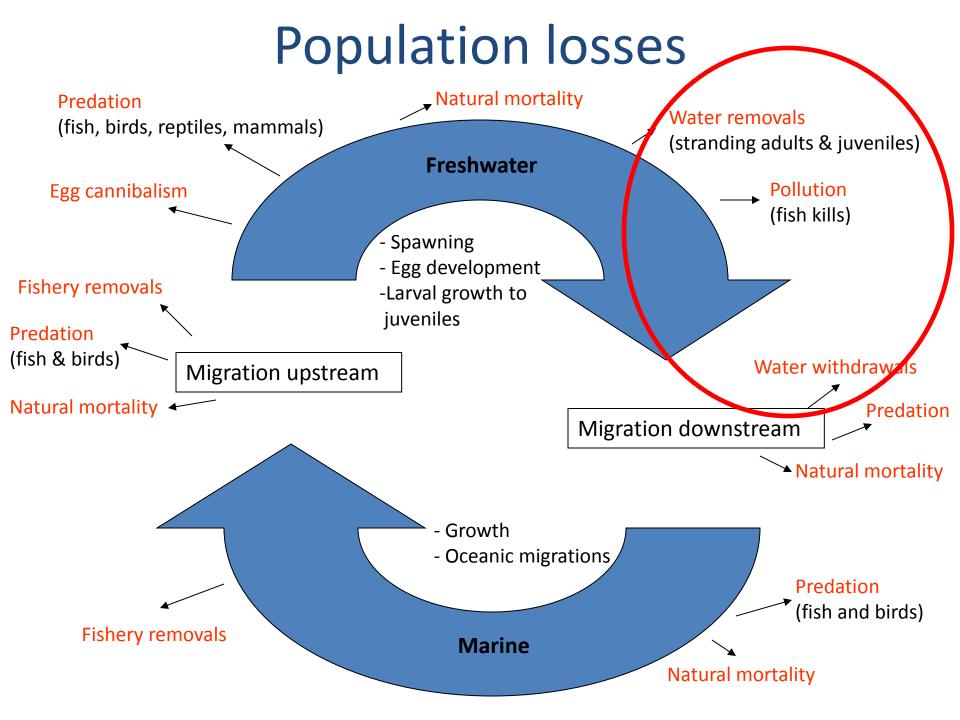
Nearshore / estuarine

- Menhaden
- Mummichog / killifish
- Sticklebacks
- Atlantic silverside
- Winter & summer flounder
- Bluefish
- Weakfish









WHERE DOES DROUGHT IMPACT DIADROMOUS FISH?

- Ponds/ reservoirs:
 - Reduced habitat (lower water levels)
 - Increased temperature/ stratification
 - Hypoxia/ anoxia

Headwaters

Estuary

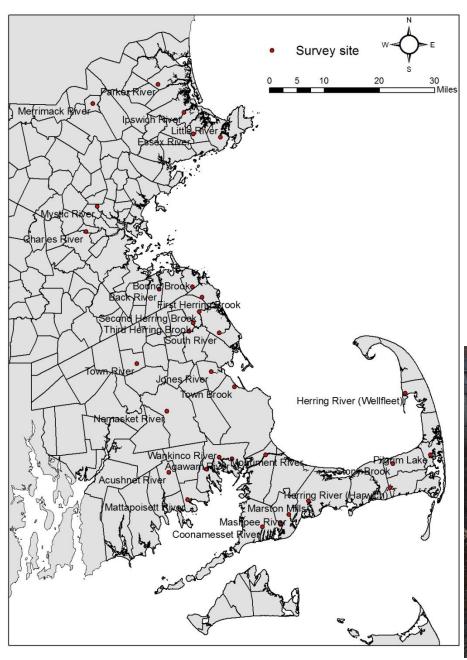
Ocean

River

River & stream channels:

Impassible flows

- Reduced habitat (lower water levels)
- Estuaries & nearshore:
 - Reduced habitat; less mid-salinity habitats reduced thermal refugia
 - Hypoxia/ anoxia
 - Increased extent & duration algal blooms



MarineFisheries monitoring:

• River herring: 8 stations

• Rainbow smelt: 4 stations

• American eel: 7 stations



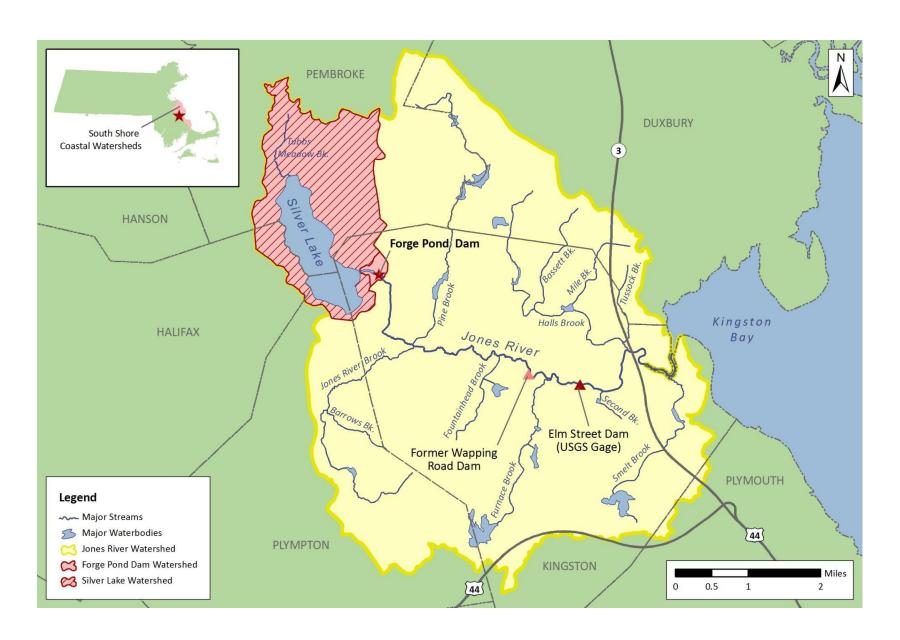


Ipswich River





MarineFisheries Restoration Projects



Forge Pond Dam, Silver Lake





Marine and estuarine species

- Estuaries = critical nursery habitat
 - Extremely high productivity
 - Vegetation = predation refuge
 - Reduced freshwater flow:
 - Alter estuary extent
 - Increased temperature
 - Decreased oxygen







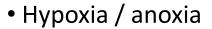




Algal Blooms



COASTAL / ESTUARINE DROUGHT EFFECTS



- Increased temperatures
- Increased salt water intrusion



HOW CAN EFFECTS BE REDUCED?



- Outreach and education
 - WHY cutting back is important
- Incentives?
- Multiple reservoir use
- Agreements between environmental agencies and reservoir managers
- Improve efficiency
 - Residential
 - Commercial
 - Agricultural



