2008

Comparative Nutrient Data for Two Locations on the Marstons Mills River

Recommended Citation
Available at: http://vc.bridgew.edu/wal_projects/81

This item is available as part of Virtual Commons, the open-access institutional repository of Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts.
Comparative Nutrient Data for Two Locations on the Marstons Mills River

By Mark Brito, Jared Broberg, Tim McGrath, Samantha Sylvester, and Christina Tyndall

Advising Teacher: Ms. Jessica L. Jackson
Research Objectives

• Measure and compare nutrient levels of two sites along local waterway
• Infer health of watershed
• Increase visibility of watershed issues
Our Watershed: Cape Cod
Zooming In
Town of Barnstable
Melting Glacier Left Many Kettle Ponds on Cape Cod
The Village of Marstons Mills
Leadership by Example
Part of the Gang
(Jared Broberg, Mark Brito, Tim McGrath, Chris Hidy)
More of the Gang

Christina Tyndall, sketching the Hydro Dam site

Mark Brito, Ms. Jackson, Samantha Sylvester, Tim McGrath, and Jared Broberg learning how to use the wading rod and flow meter
Start Upstream
River Road Site
River Road Profile

- Suburban to rural residential area
- Heavy vegetation in riparian zone with a partial canopy
- Water barely visible from road
- Measurements made just upstream from pipe bottleneck under River Road itself
- Riverbank was flooded at time of experiment and measurements
River Road Data

- **Daily Discharge:** 6,632,000 liters
  - Equivalent to approximately three full-size Olympic Swimming Pools

- **Average Load per Day**
  - Phosphorus: 500 grams
  - Nitrogen-Nitrate: 2,000 grams
River Road Concerns

• Road bridge is narrow, road chips away
• Susceptible to runoff from salting and carbon emissions from vehicles
• Chemical pollutant runoff from private residences along the river
• Downstream from leeching fields, cranberry bogs and several ponds
• Nutrients change with season
Clean-Up Efforts

- Several bails of hay were present on both sides of bridge, likely to reduce pollution from road runoff
- Redirect residential sewage to town treatment plant in Hyannis
- Re-evaluate nutrient data on an annual or semiannual basis
- Run experiments further upstream
- Publish results in local newspaper
Flow Downstream to Hydro Dam
Busy Intersection and Roadways
About the Herring Run

- Herring was a major food source for early settlers to Plymouth & Cape Cod.
- Hydro dam was created to help upstream herring and alewife breeding practices.
- Severe decline in herring and alewife populations have rendered the dam obsolete.
- Decline in these fish populations not only cut-off the food source, but also affect the freshwater mussel population.
Hydro Dam Profile

- Significant canopy and riparian vegetation
- At foot of major roadway – approximately 100 yards of roadway separates Duck Pond from hydro dam
- Water pools to the east once through outflow pipe, and continues south past hydro dam
- Steep bank with private residences from hydro dam to outwash at Prince Cove
- River was high and fast during experiment
Hydro Dam Data

• Daily Discharge: 116,752,000 liters
  – Equivalent to approximately 47 full-size Olympic Swimming Pools!

• Average Load per Day
  – Phosphorus: 10,000 grams
  – Nitrogen-Nitrate: 25,000 grams
Hydro Dam Concerns

- Heavy carbon emissions from major roadway
- Several private residences sit atop bank, providing pollution from chemical runoff
- Steep bank from dam to outwash at Prince Cove where the river meets the sea
- Anything carried down river goes into the ocean for further distribution
Site Data to Compare

- Significant differences found in levels of phosphorous and nitrogen-nitrate
- Virtually no difference in temperature, but significant differences in dissolved oxygen
- Differences in pH
Why So High at the Hydro Dam?

? Bottleneck of outwash from the pond just upstream, across the road
? Ponds and lakes can be nutrient sinks, holding materials until they move along
? Excess pollution from vehicle emissions, given site is under Route 28
? Leaf litter from upstream locations has decomposed on its way downstream, showing an abundance of nutrients
Why Is DO Higher at Hydro Dam?

? Pollutants generally raise the temperature of water, limiting levels of dissolved oxygen…but Hydro Dam is higher…why?

? There may be hidden pollutants upstream of River Road that bring its dissolved oxygen down

? Hydro Dam is close to large pond, and could be helping keep the DO up there
pH ~ October 30-31, 2007 ~ Marstons Mills River

Time (HHMMSS)

pH

River Road

Hydro Dam
Why Such a Difference in pH?

? Higher acidity upstream near cranberry bogs
? Effect of residential leeching fields
? Presence of hidden pollutants
What’s Next?

• We will deliver our report to the Science Faculty of Barnstable High School
• We will re-run our experiments in the springtime and compare results
• We will maintain a log of our data through the years so others may continue to seek patterns and answers
Questions?

Enjoy the video!
Back to the Earth I screamed
and no one listened to me
Back to the Earth I lived and
they all followed
Well come on, see my world
I’m coming down to write my
way
THANK YOU for RIGHTING OUR WAY! 😊

All Photos & Videos by Mrs. Carol Bernon
Barnstable Science Department Chair

Music Video by Jared Broberg