

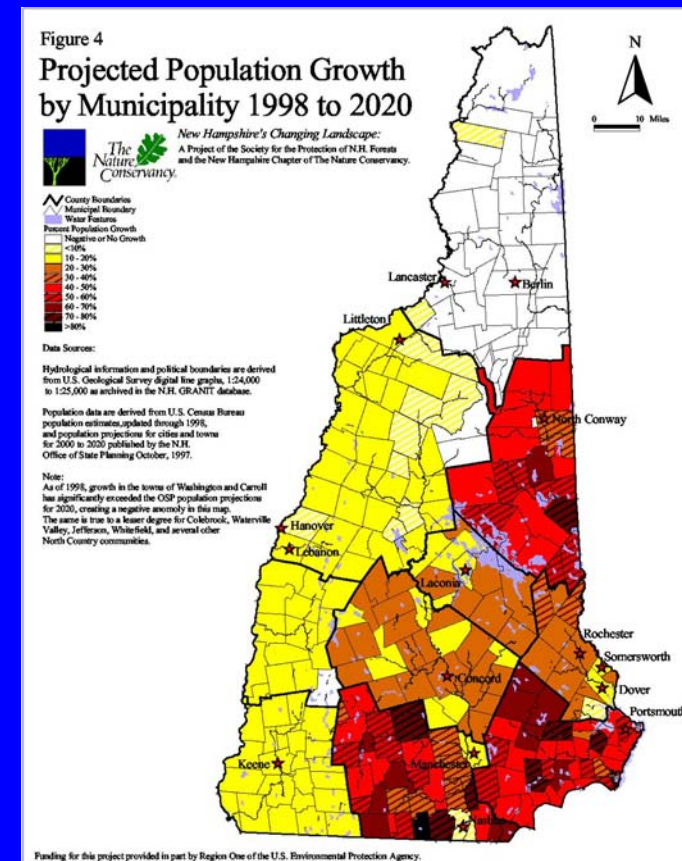
# Linking Groundwater Quality to Landscape Characteristics in the Lamprey River Basin

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603-862-1794) for further information or to use the  
material in other work

# Why should we care about groundwater resources?

- Rapid growth in Seacoast NH will increase pressure on our groundwater resources
- >37% of the people in NH rely on private wells for drinking water (US Census 1990)
- Drinking water quality in private wells is not regulated and often unknown



# Research Objectives

1. Determine if groundwater quality is driven by landscape characteristics using multiple regression analysis
2. Determine if sub-basin or well buffer characteristics are better at predicting water quality
3. Compare groundwater quality to surface water quality

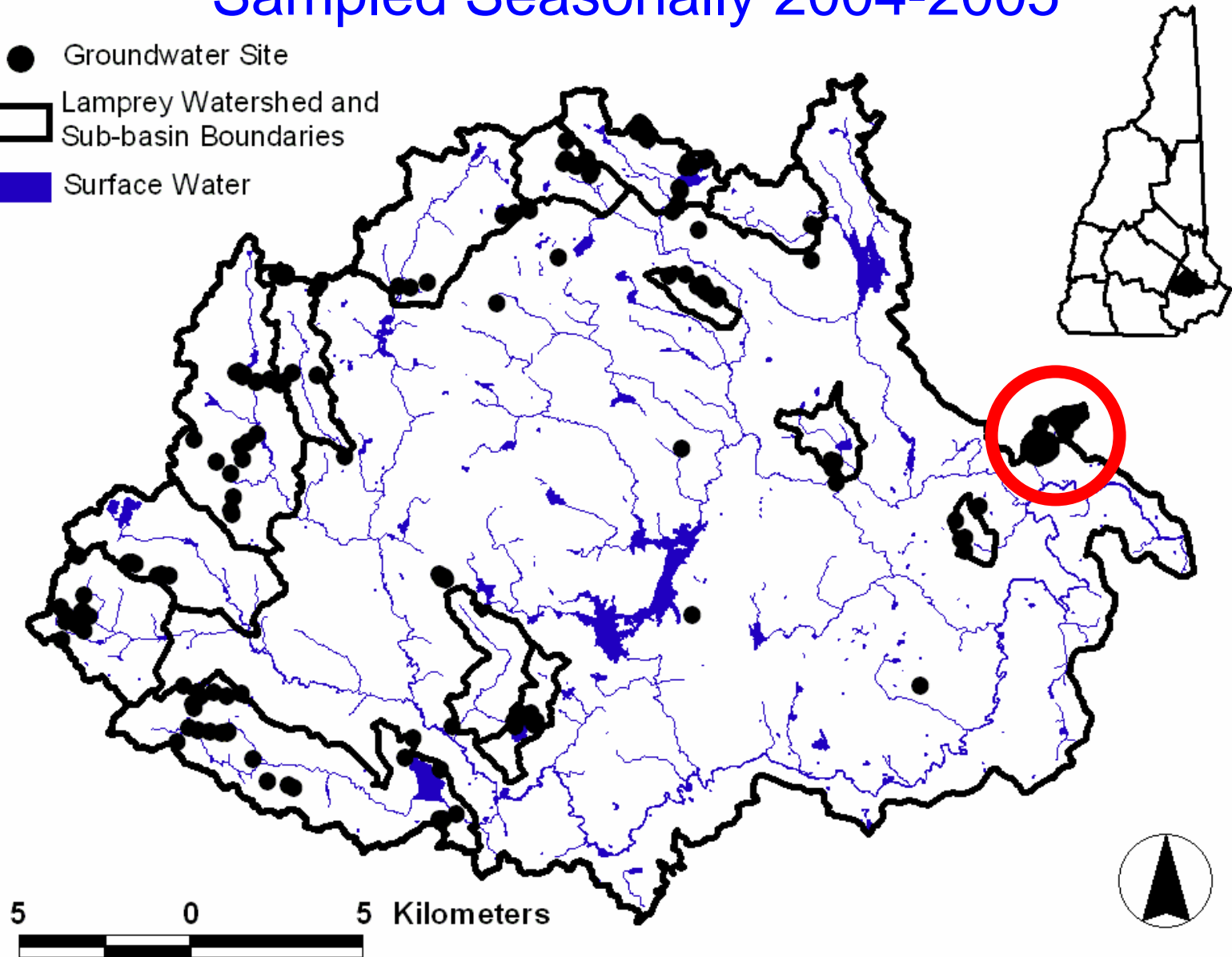
# Groundwater Constituents Measured to Characterize Groundwater Quality

- Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ )
- Ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ )
- Dissolved Organic Nitrogen (DON)
- Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)
- Arsenic (As)
- Lead (Pb)
- Uranium (U)
- Sodium ( $\text{Na}^+$ )
- Chloride ( $\text{Cl}^-$ )
- Calcium ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ )
- Magnesium ( $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ )
- Sulfate ( $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ )



# Lamprey River Groundwater Sites and Sub-basins Sampled Seasonally 2004-2005

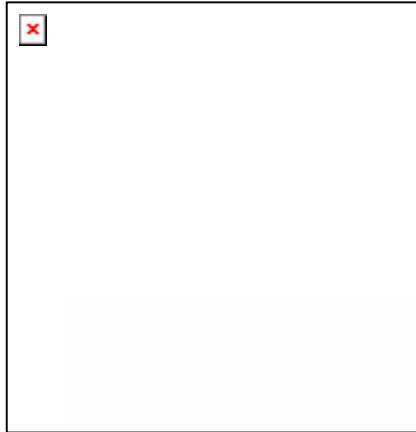
- Groundwater Site
- Lamprey Watershed and Sub-basin Boundaries
- Surface Water



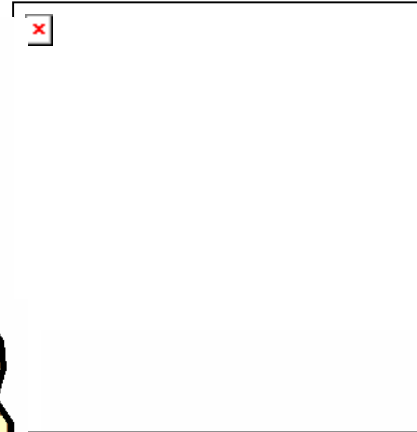
# Land Use

# Population Density

Well Buffer

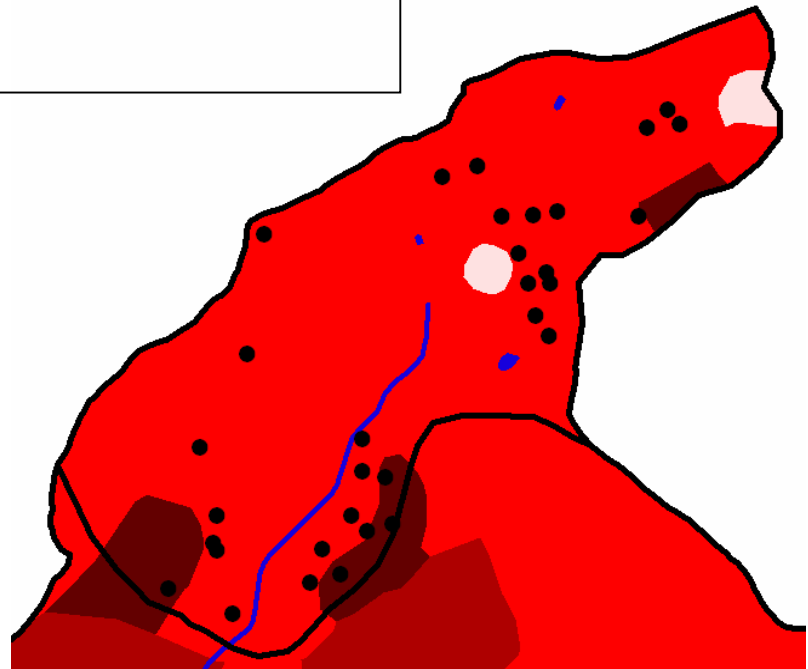
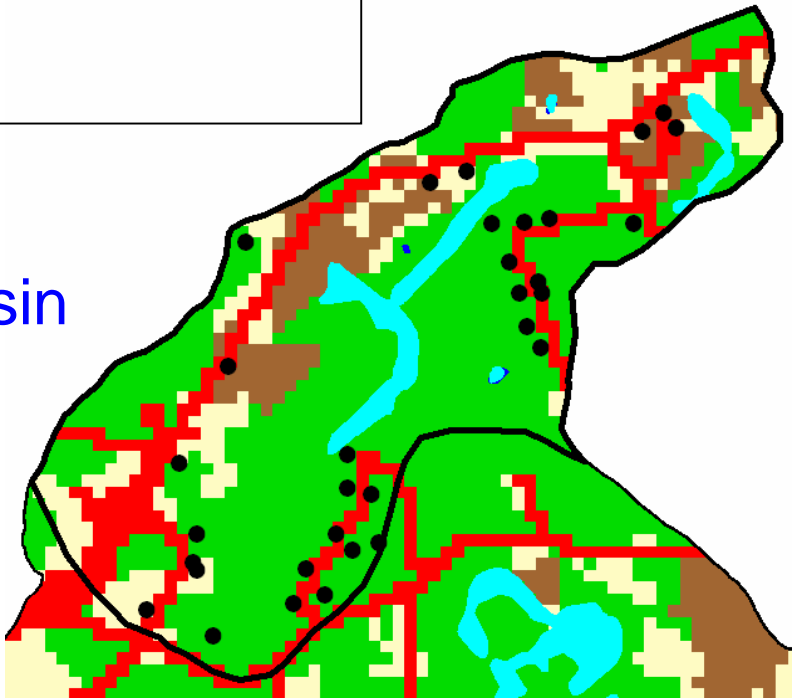


- Agriculture
- Cleared/open
- Forested
- Urban
- Water
- Wetlands



- People per km<sup>2</sup>
- 0 - 9
  - 10 - 49
  - 50 - 125
  - 125 - 499
  - > 500

Sub-basin

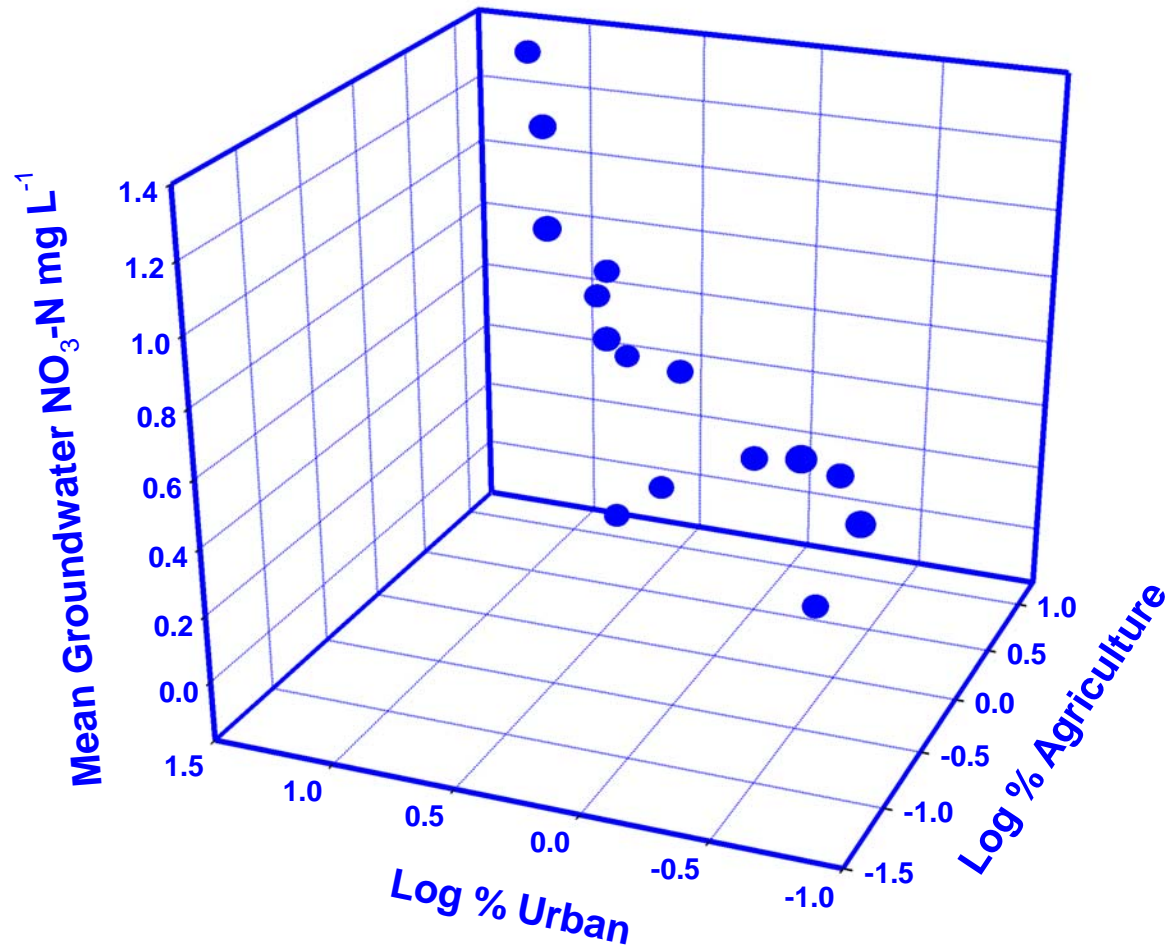


# Backwards Step-wise Regression for Mean Groundwater Nitrate

<b>Nitrate</b>	<b>Sub-basin</b>	<b>50m Well Buffer</b>	<b>500m Well Buffer</b>
<b>p value</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>.00</b>	<b>.00</b>
<b>Model R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>.55</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.09</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>189</b>

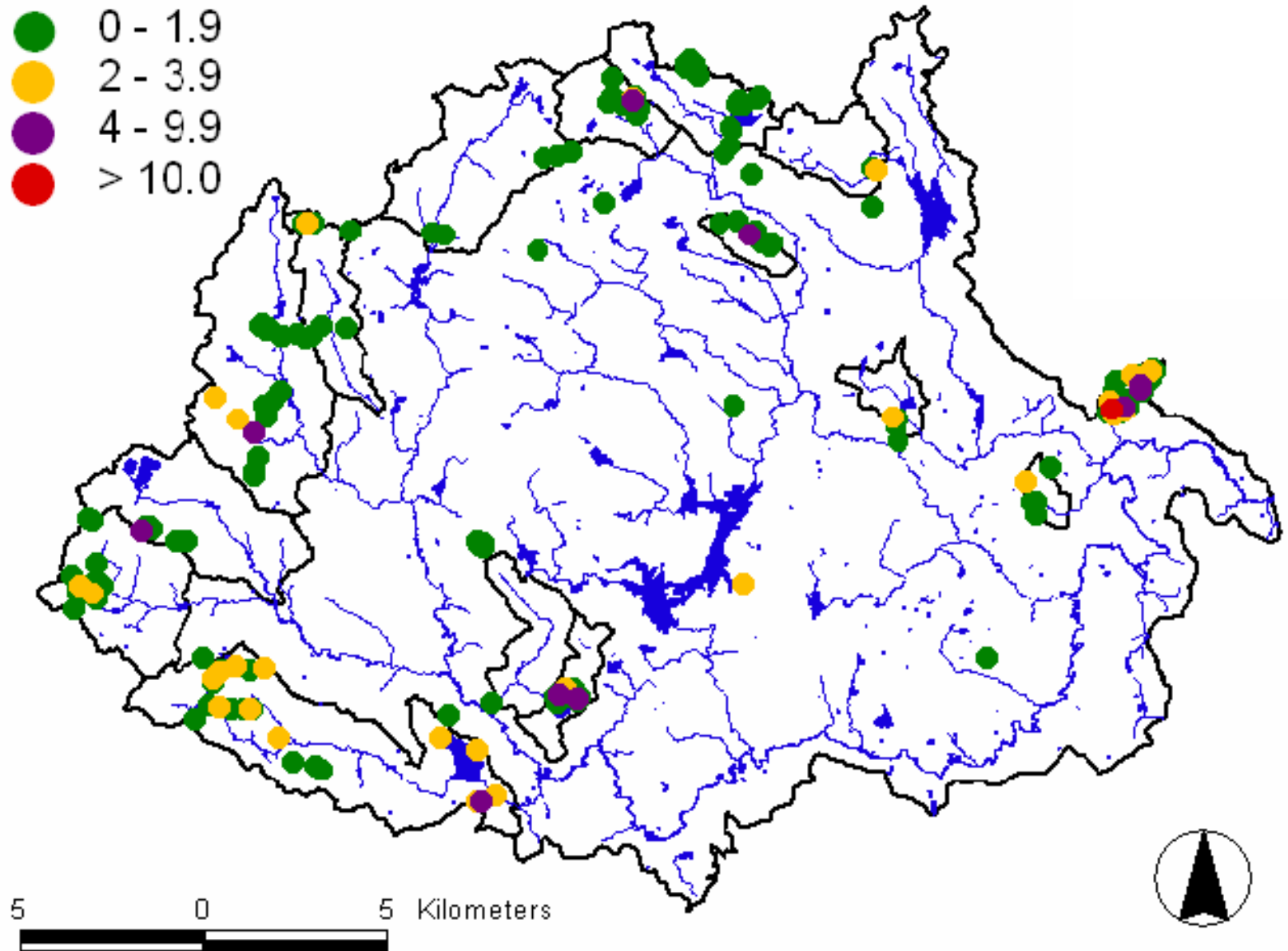
	<b>Variables Retained</b>		
<b>Population</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Urban</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Y</b>
<b>Ag</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Wetlands</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>

# Sub-basin Regression Model for Mean Groundwater Nitrate

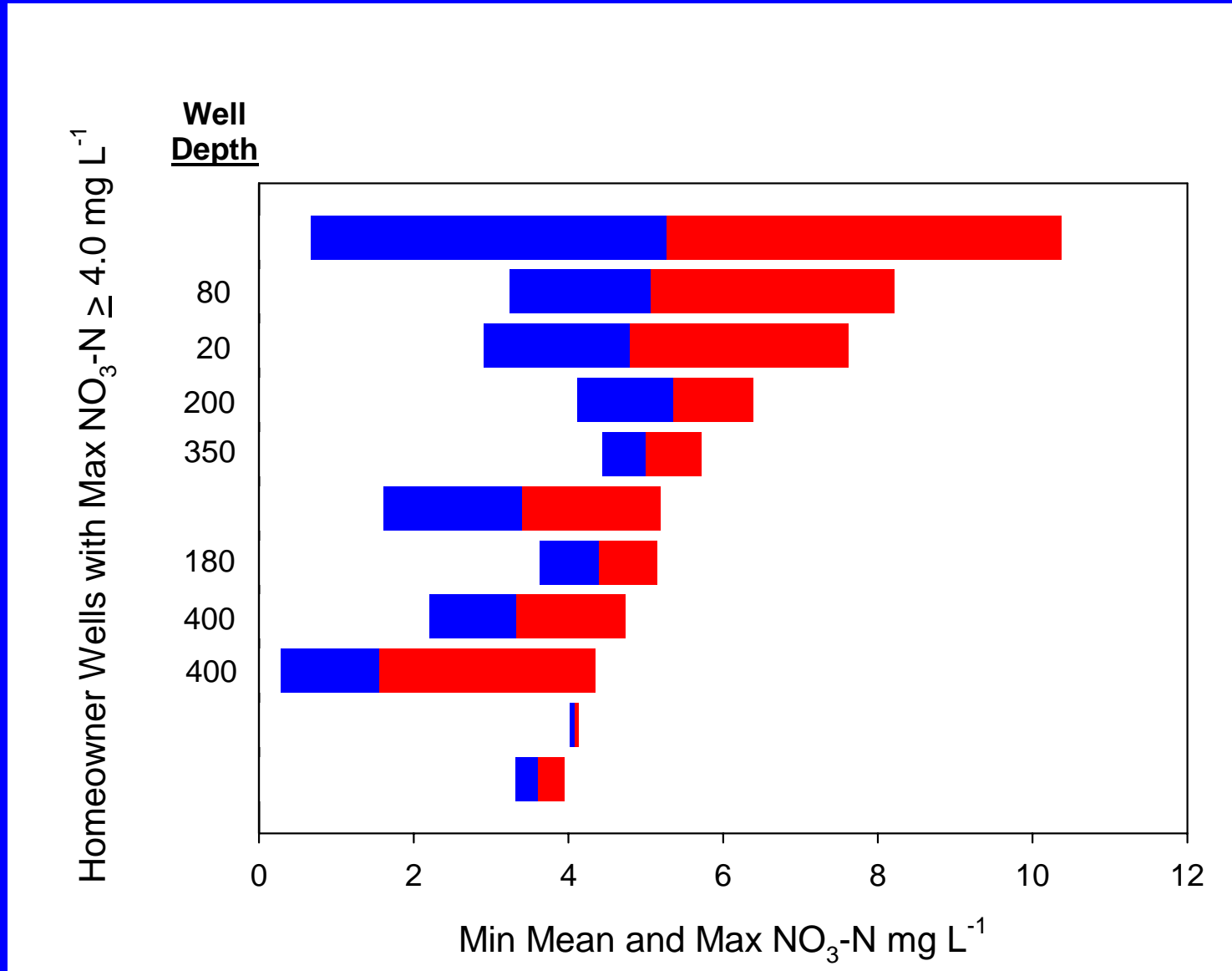


# Maximum Nitrate Concentration in Homeowner Wells

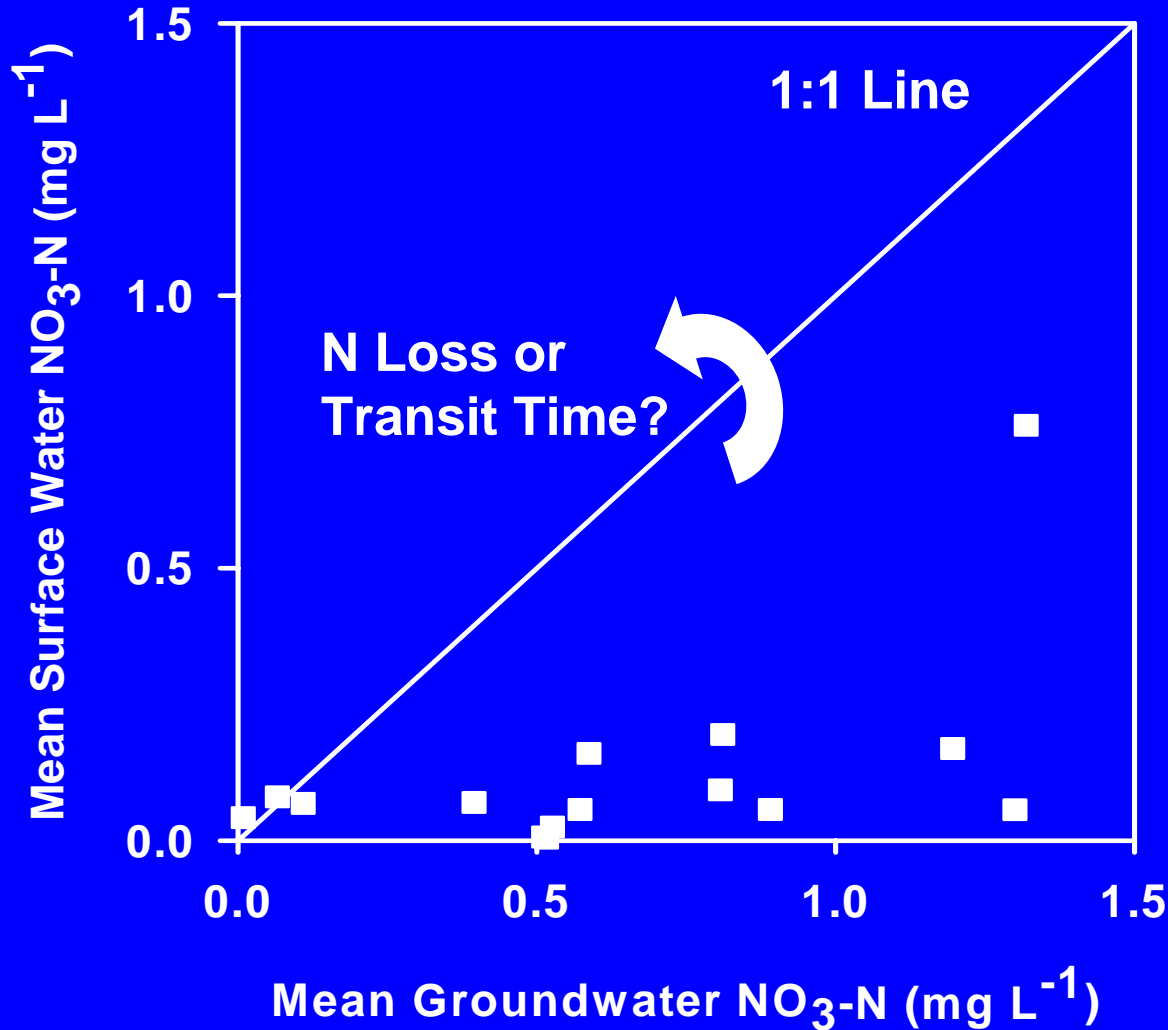
## Nitrate Levels (mg N/L)



# Variability in Nitrate in Homeowner Wells



# Surface Water Nitrate vs. Groundwater Nitrate (by sub-basin)

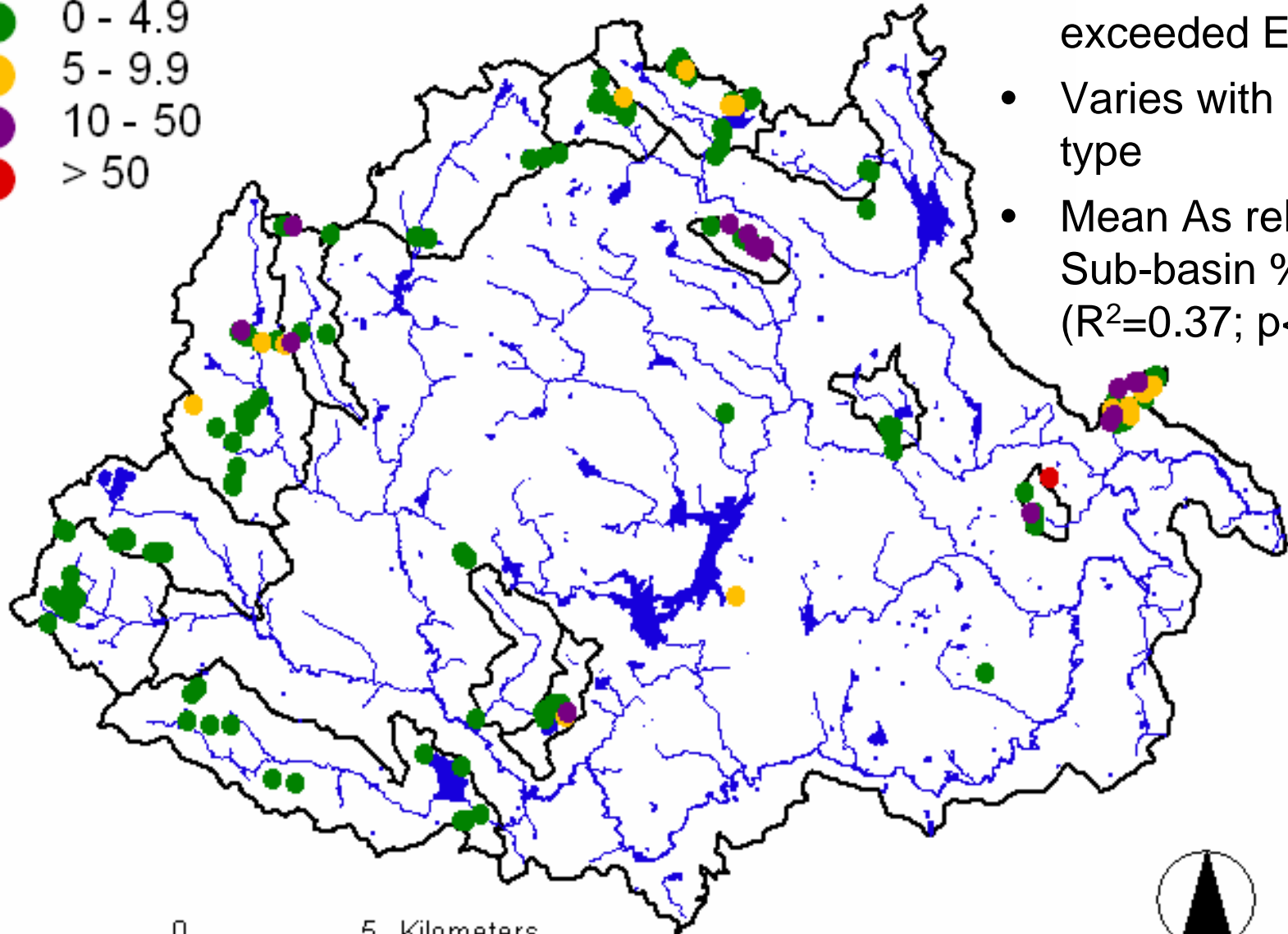


# Maximum Arsenic Concentration in Homeowner Wells

## Arsenic Levels (ug /L)



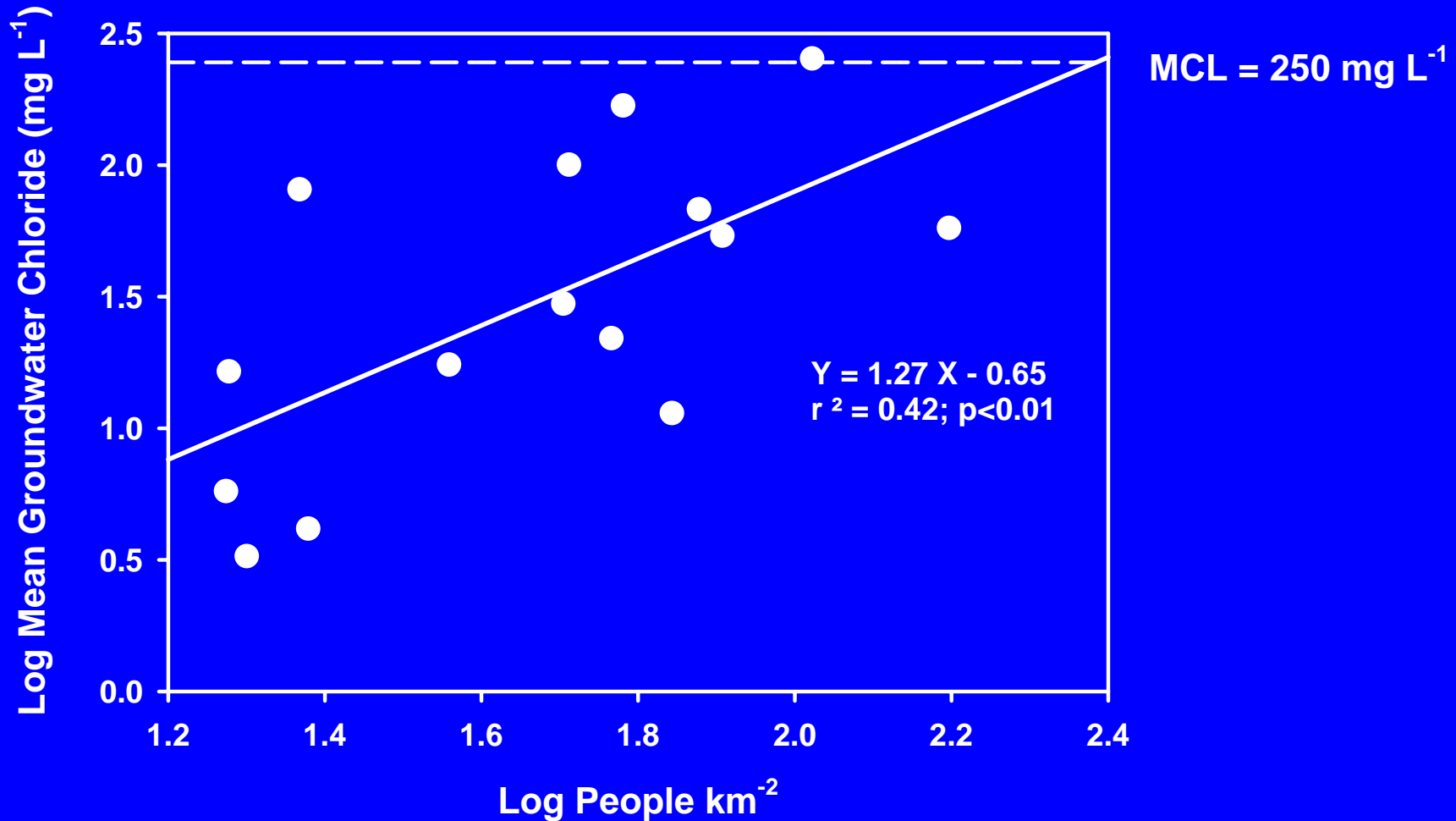
- 8.7% of wells exceeded EPA limit
- Varies with bedrock type
- Mean As related to Sub-basin %Ag ( $R^2=0.37$ ;  $p < 0.05$ )



5 0 5 Kilometers



# Mean Groundwater Chloride vs. Population Density (by sub-basin)



# Conclusions

- Activities on the land surface are impacting our groundwater quality
- Sub-basin landscape characteristics are better predictors of groundwater quality than buffer zones around wells
- Groundwater concentrations can vary over time and space.....you can't always rely on one sample result or your neighbor's analysis