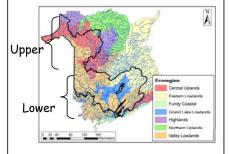
Location

The Saint John River originates in Somerset County, Maine and empties into the Bay of Fundy. The river drains an area of approximately 55 500 km² (about half of which lies in Canada). The principal tributaries of the Saint John River are the Aroostook, Madawaska, Nashwaak, Oromocto, St. Francis, Kennebecasis, Canaan and Tobique rivers.



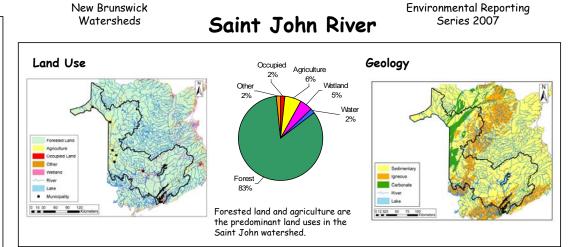
Physical Setting and Climate



The upper Saint John watershed has an average summer temperature between 16 and 18° C, while average winter temperatures range from -8 to -12° C. This portion of the watershed receives about 1100 mm of precipitation annually. The lower Saint John watershed has an average summer temperature between 16 and 18° C, while average winter temperatures range from -6 to -9° C. This portion of the watershed receives about 1200 mm of precipitation annually.

Fish Community

In the Saint John watershed there are approximately 28 species of fish. Examples of the species found are: Atlantic salmon, banded killifish, yellow perch, four spined stickleback, gaspereau, smallmouth bass, brown bullhead catfish, common shiner and white sucker (Canadian Rivers Institute).



Water Quality Survey (2003-2006)

The Water Quality Index (WQI) is a tool that allows water to be classified into different categories based on the CCME Guidelines for Freshwater Aquatic Life. The index is a number between 0 and 100, with zero representing poor water quality and 100 representing excellent water quality. The categories for the index are as follows:

Excellent: 95-100 Marginal:45-64 Good:80-94 Poor:0-44

Fair:65-79

The following parameters are included in the Water Quality Index: aluminum, ammonia, arsenic, chloride, copper, dissolved oxygen, iron, lead, nickel, nitrate, pH, sulphate, total phosphorus, and zinc.

The map (right) depicts the location of the sample sites within the Saint John watershed and indicates the calculated WQI rating for each site.

Marginal Poor Lake 0 15 30 60 90 120 Kilometers

Excellent

Good

Fair

Key Indicators

In addition to using the CCME Water Quality Index, four key indicators of water quality were evaluated against available guidelines. E. coli is compared to recreational use guidelines, while the other indicators are compared with freshwater aquatic life guidelines.



Community Involvement

There are numerous community groups that are involved with maintaining the ecological integrity of the Saint John watershed. These groups include the La Societé d'Aménagement de la Rivière Madawaska et du lac Temiscouata, Meduxnekeag Watershed Association, the Nashwaak Watershed Association, Canaan-Washademoak Watershed Association and the Kennebecasis Watershed Restoration Committee. Also, the Canadian Rivers Institute of the University of New Brunswick is currently conducting various research projects throughout the watershed.

The Saint John River is used for many activities such as camping, boating, and fishing.



Summary

• Based on the WQI, 2 sites were excellent, 23 were good, 4 were fair and 1 was marginal.

• Fair and marginal water quality may be due to industrial discharges which are located at points throughout the watershed. These include a number of food processing plants and pulp and paper mills, numerous non municipal and municipal discharges as well as runoff from urban development. The removal of riparian vegetation (which leads to increased erosion) may have also contributed to the fair and marginal water quality results.

•Of the four key indicators, E.coli did not meet the guideline in 2% of the samples. In addition, pH did not meet the guideline in 4% of the samples.

Additional Information

This watershed summary is based on data collected by the Department of Environment.

For additional information concerning this watershed, please contact the Department of Environment, Sciences and Reporting Branch, at (506) 457- 4844.

Photos and maps by: Department of Environment.