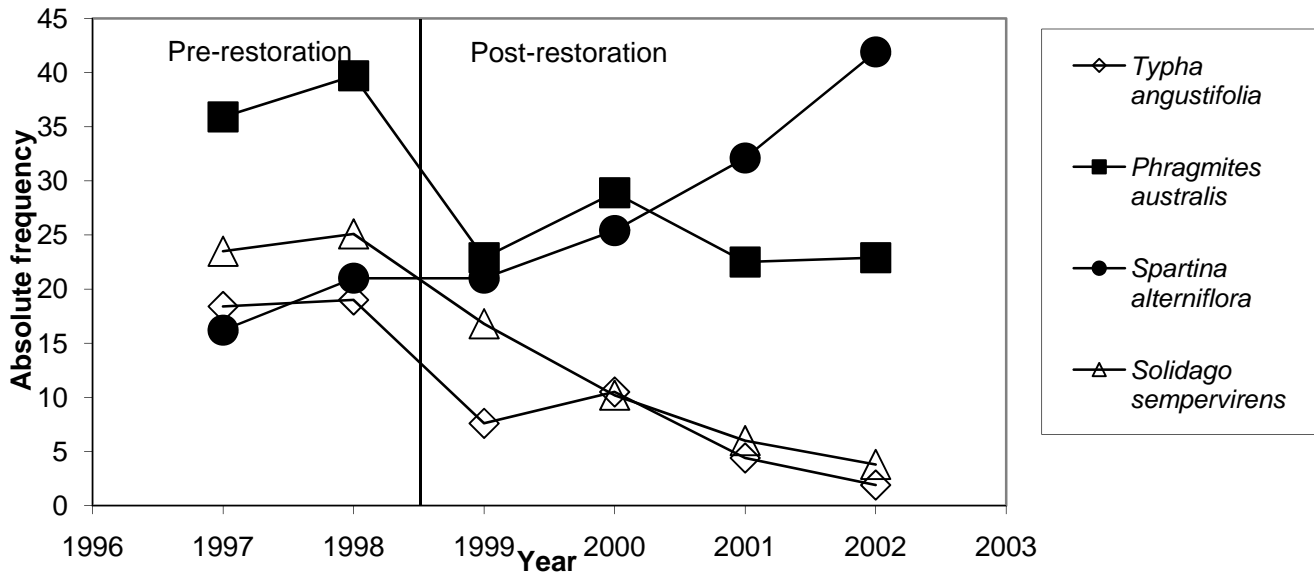
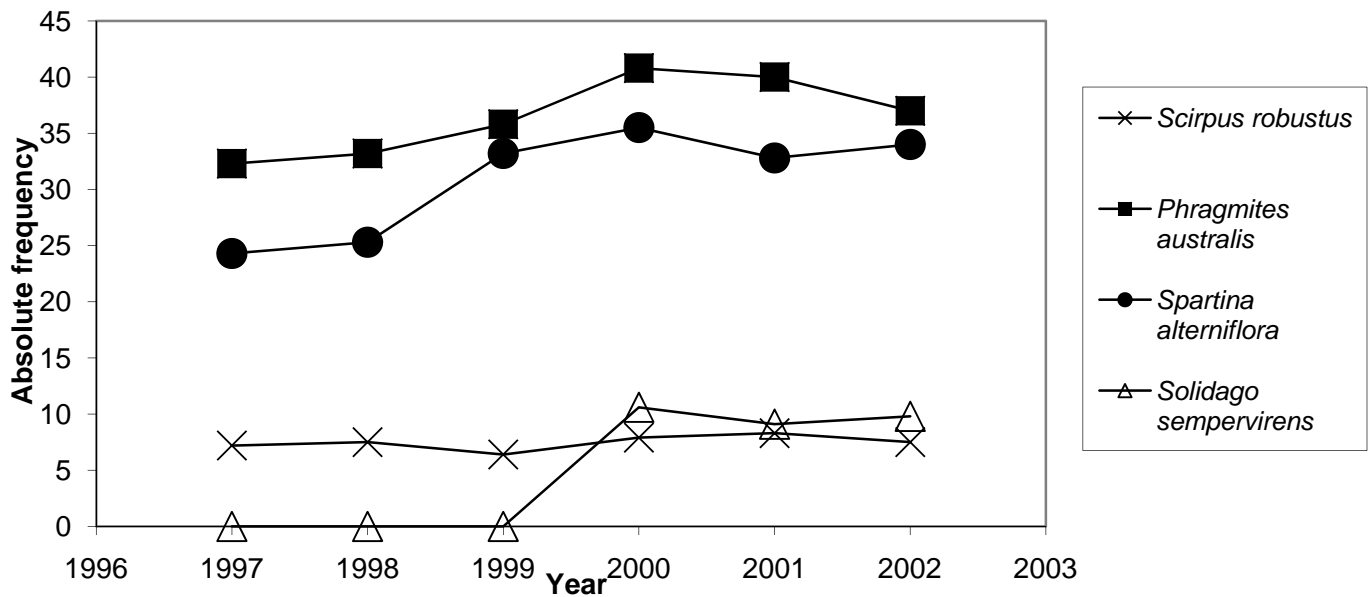


This research on the Argilla Marsh restoration project has been published in the journal, *Wetlands*. See: Buchsbaum, R. J. Catena, E. Hutchins, and M.J. James-Pirri. 2006. Changes in salt marsh vegetation, *Phragmites australis*, and nekton in response to increased tidal flushing in a New England salt marsh. *Wetlands* 26: 544-557

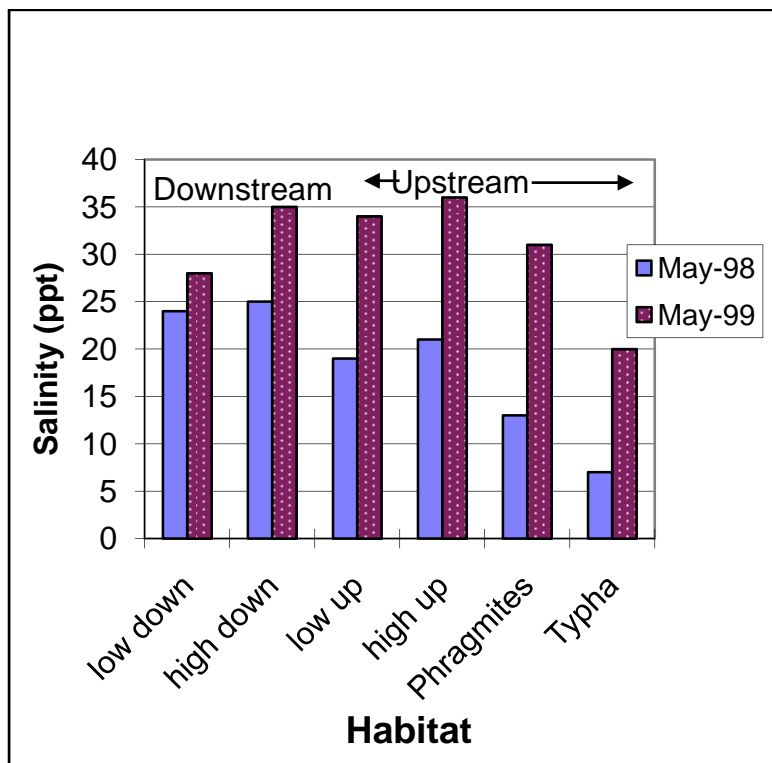
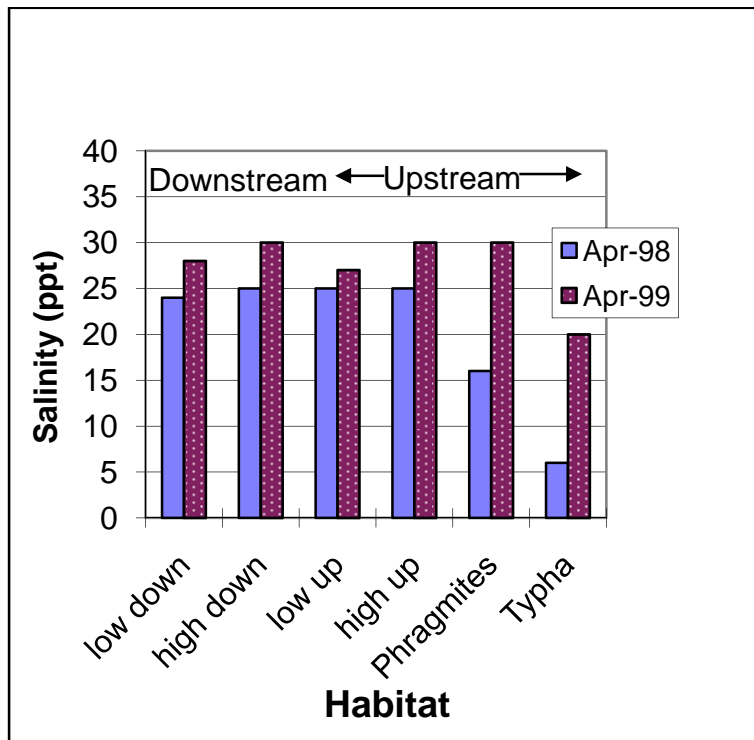
Vegetation change in the restored (Argilla) marsh. Vertical line between 1998 and 1999 indicates time of hydrologic restoration. Note decline in *Phragmites australis* (common reed) and *Typha angustifolia* (narrow-leaved cattail), but increase in *Spartina alterniflora* (marsh cordgrass).

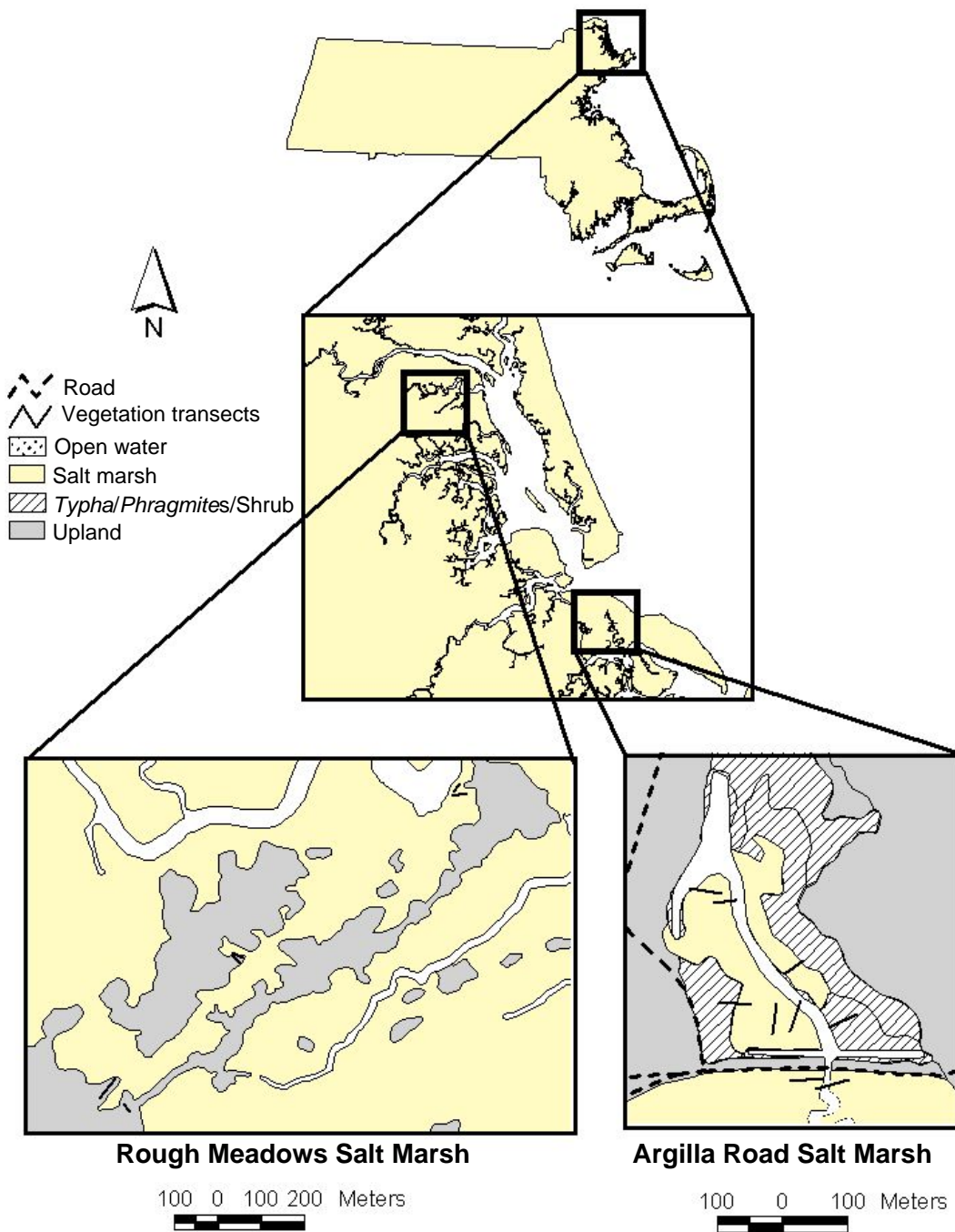


Vegetation changes in reference (Rough Meadow) marsh. Note little change in *Phragmites* and *Spartina*.



Differences in salinity between April and May 1998 (prerestoration) and 1999 (post restoration) in groundwater well covering the depth of 5-20 cm within the marsh sediment. Upstream sites are the restored marsh, downstream the reference. Note that salinity was higher in 1999 compared to 1998 in both the restored and reference marshes because 1999 was overall a drier year (less rainfall), but the extent of difference was more pronounced in the restored marsh, particularly in *Phragmites* and *Typha* habitats





GIS coverages courtesy of MassGIS