Appendix 13

Sources Table

Source	Description
Adams, S. W. (1896). The native and wild mammals of Connecticut. Case, Lockwood, and Brainard Co., Hartford, CT.	Catalogue of mammals in Connecticut
Aho, J. M., Anderson, C. S., & J. W. Terrell. (1986). Habitat suitability index models and instream flow suitability curves: Redbreast sunfish. *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Report 82 (10.119),* 23.	Redbreast sunfish spawning model reference
Alam, T., P. Gerety, et al. (2004). Norwalk water quality committee report; Norwalk River, Silvermine River, Cooper Brook, Bennett's Brook, Indian River. Summer of 2004. Norwalk, CT: 39.	Data as indicated in title.
Alcacer, C. (2002). Application of the hydromorphology of the River to Protect the Minimum Instream Flow According to Fish Habitat. Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, 2-22 plus river results.	A method to determine instream flow requirements to protect fish populations.
Alexander, S., & Smock, L.A. (2009). Life Histories and Production of *Cheumatopsyche analis* and *Hydropsyche betteni* (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae) in an Urban Virginia Stream. Northeastern Naturalist. Humboldt Field Research Institute. Vol 16.Issue1, 433-446	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates.
Alexander, B., James, W., Dewson, Z.S, & Death, R.G. (2008). The influence of flow reduction on macroinvertebrate drift density and distance in three New Zealand streams*. Journal of the North American Benthological Society: Vol. 28, No. 1*, 220–232**.**	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates.
Angermeier, P.L., & M.R. Winston. (1998). Local vs. regional influences on local diversity in stream fish communities of Virginia. *Ecology 79*, 911-922.	Influences of riparian vegetation and urbanization on fish assemblages
Apse, C.D. (2000). Instream flow protection in New England: Status, critique, and new approaches to standard-setting.Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.	A discussion of instream flow policy.
Armstrong, D.S., Richards, T.A., & Parker, G.W. (2001). Assessment of habitat, fish communities and streamflow requirements for habitat protection. (cited in 8-mile).	Much fish habitat is lost when water levels drop to where the water's edge pulls away from the stream banks. Some species of fish will be lost when flow levels are too low.
Armstrong, J. D., Kemp, P. S., Kennedy, G. J. A.., Ladle, M. & Milner, N. J. (2003). Habitat requirements of atlantic salmon and brown trout in rivers and streams. *Fisheries Research. 62.* 143-170.	Atlantic salmon spawning model reference
Arthington, A.H., King, J.M., O'Keefe, J.H. , Bunn, S.E., Day, J., Pusey, B.J., Bluhdorn, B.R,. & Tharme, R. (1992). Development of an holistic approach for assessing environmental flow requirements of riverine ecosystems. *Water Allocation for the Environment,* 69-76 The Centre for Water Policy Research, University of New England, Armidale.	This outlines the development of the DRIFT model for determining minimum stream flows.
Aadland, Luther P. (1993). Stream habitat types: their fish assemblages and relationship to flow. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management, 13 (4)*,790-805	Identifies indicator species for flow specific riverine microhabitats across six Minnesota streams.
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC). (1999). Amendment 1 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Shad &	Blueback herring spawning model reference

River Herring. Fishery Management. Report No. 35.	
Auble, G.T., et al. (1994). Relating riparian vegetation to present and future streamflows. *Ecological Applications, 4(3)*, 544-554.	"(1) it is possible to cause substantial changes in riparian vegetation without changing mean annual flow, and (2) riparian vegetation is especially sensitive to changes in minimum and maximum flows."
Auble, G.T., Scott, M.L., & Shafroth, P.B. (1999). Responses of riparian cottonwoods to alluvial water table declines. *Environmental Management 23(3*): 347-3.	Affects on riparian vegetation due to changes in minimum and maximum flow
Audubon Christmas bird count data: http://www.audubon.org/bird/cbc/hr/index.html	Data available for annual bird count in Connecticut.
Babbitt, L. H. (1937). The amphibia of connecticut. Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey Bulletin 57:1-50.	Catalogue of Connecticut's amphibians.
Bain, M.B., & Meixler, M.S. (2000). Defining a target fish community for planning and evaluating enhancement of Quinebaug river in Massachusetts and Connecticut. *New York Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, Cornell University.*	Development and application of the methodology of Target Fish Community models
Bain, M.B., J.T. Finn and H.E. Brooke (1988). Streamflow regulation and fish community structure. Ecology 69: 382-392	"Highly variable and unpredictable flow regimes appear to be a high—frequency disturbance that effects fish differently depending on the way they use stream habitat and acts to reduce community complexity."
Bain, M.B., and J.G Knight. 1996. Classifying stream habitat using fish community analyses. Proceedings of the 2nd IAHR Symposium on Habitat Hydraulics (Ecohydraulics 2000). Leclerc, M., Capra, H., Valentin, S., Boudreault, A., Côté, Y., (eds),INRS-Eau, Québec, p. B107-B117.	Relating changes in fish community structure to changes in macrohabitat availability
Bain, M. B., Travnichek, V. H. (1996). Assessing impacts and predicting restoration benefits of flow alterations in rivers developed for hydroelectric power production. Proceedings of the 2nd IAHR Symposium on Habitat Hydraulics (Ecohydraulics 2000). Leclerc, M., Capra, H., Valentin, S., Boudreault, A., Côté, Y., (eds), INRS-Eau, Québec, p. B543-B552.	Defining macrohabitat generalists
Ballestero, T., Kretchmar, D., Carboneau, L., Parasiewicz, P., Legros, J., Rogers, J., Steger, T., & Jacobs, J. (2006). Souhegan river protected instream flow report. NHDES- R-WD-06-50, Concord, NH. Report for New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. http://www.neihp.org/projects/souhegan/index.htm.	Water withdrawals may modify thermal conditions by a series of mechanisms
Banks, Elizabeth. This is Fairfield 1639-1940: Pages from Three Hundred One Years of the Town's Brilliant History. Printed by The	Included a quotation from a 1639 journal that included a

Walker-Rackliff Company of New Haven, CT. 1960	description of general abundance of some specific local fauna.
Batcher, M.S. 2002. *Saururus cernuus* L. Lizard's tail conservation and research plan for New England. New England Plant Conservation Program; New England Wildflower Society. Framingham, MA.	Identifies the threats and potential solutions for Lizard's Tail
Becker, G.C. 1983. Fishes of Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin. 1081 pp.	State ichthyology book reference
Bent, G.C. 2006 Equations for estimating bankfull-channel geometry and discharge for streams in the Northeastern United States: Proceedings of the Joint Federal Interagency Conference, Book of Abstracts, 3rd Federal Interagency Hydrologic Modeling Conference and 8th Federal Interagency Sedimentation Conference, Reno, Nevada, April 2-6, 2006, p. 314.	Comparing bankfull width and discharge estimates of the Northeastern U.S.
Bevier, L. R., editor. 1994. The atlas of breeding birds of Connecticut. State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut Bulletin No. 113:1-461. Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Hartford, Connecticut.	Very well organized compilation containing the breeding birds present and their habitat locations.
Brett, J. R. (1971). Energetic responses of salmon to temperature: a study of some thermal relations in the physiology and freshwater ecology of sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), *American Zoologist*. **11**:33-13	Temperatures have influence on fish behavior.
Brunke M., Hoffmann A., & Push, M. (2001). Use of mesohabitat-specific relationships between flow velocity and river discharge to assess invertebrate minimum flow requirements. *Regulated rivers: research & management, **17***, 667–676.	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates.
Burr, B.M. & M.L. Warren, Jr. 1986. A distributional atlas of Kentucky fishes. Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission, Scientific and Technical Series Number 4, Carbondale, Illinois. 398 pp.	State ichthyology book reference
Camargo, J.A. 1991. Changes in a hydropsychid guild downstream from a eutrophic impoundment .Hydrobiologia . Vol 239. pp: 25-32	Effects of low flow on macroinvertebrates.
Capra, H., Breil,P. & Souchon, Y. (1995). A new tool to interpret magnitude and duration of fish habitat variations. Regulated Rivers: Research and Management 10: 281-289.	Establishes the relation between biological conditions and curves that evaluate durations and frequency of continuous events with habitat lower than a specified threshold.
Carpenter, R.G., & Siegler, H.R.. 1947. A Sportsman's Guide to the Freshwater Fishes of New Hampshire. The New Hampshire Fish and Game Commission. Carroll, D. 1996. Lamprey River Turtle and Ecology Investigations: Principal Findings	Data as indicated in title.
Chien, 1985 N. Chien, Changes in river regime after the construction of upstream reservoirs, Earth Surface Processes and Landforms 10 (1985) (2), pp. 143–159.	Upstream reservoirs lead to coarsening of bed material and flattening of channel gradient and deterioration of

	the downstream channel.
Chow, V.T., 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, McGraw-Hill, New York.	Data as indicated by title
Clarkson R.W., & Childs M.R. (2000) Temperature effects of hypolimnial-release dams on early life stages of colorado river basin big-river fishes. *Copeia, Vol. 2000, No. 2*, 402–412.	Effects of reservoirs lowering water temperatures on fish fauna in the Colorado River downstream of the Glen Canyon Dam
Connecticut amphibian monitoring program http://www.scinax.com/camp/camprept.html	Data from 1998-2002 including number of species observed in over 150 survey areas per year.
Cushman, 1985 R.M. Cushman, Review of ecological effects of rapidly varying flows downstream from hydroelectric facilities, North American Journal of Fisheries Management 5 (1985), pp. 330–339.	Flow variation that occurs more rapidly than would normally be expected leads to decreased biodiversity.
Dalrymple, T., Benson, M.A. 1976. Measurement of peak discharge by the slope-area method, Techniques of the Water-Resources Investigations of the United States Geological Survey, TWI 2-A2, 12 pp.	Slope-area method reference to estimate bankfull discharge
DeGraaf, R.M. and M. Yamasaki 2001. New England Wildlife. Habitat, Natural History and Distribution. University Press of new England, Hanover, NH. 482pp.	Provides guidelines for foresters and habitat biologists in forestry management with a focus on wildlife diversity conservation.
Department of the Army-Corps of Engineers, Local Flood Protection. Quinnipiac River Wallingford Connecticut. Quinnipiac. Hydrology (Flood Control). HY-Q-101. EN-83	Discusses flood protection. This is relevant because the mitigation of flooding events changes ecological communities adjacent to the river.
Dowhan, J. J. and R. J. Craig. 1976. Rare and endangered species of Connecticut and their habitats. Report of Investigations No. 6: 1-137. Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources Center and the State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut, Hartford, Connecticut.	Systematically arranged list compiled in a state survey contains description of 'ecoregions' and distribution of species
Ecoregions of the Coterminous United States [map]. Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 1987. Using: ArcMap [GIS software]. Version 8.3. Redlands, CA: Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., 1999-2002.	Data as indicated by title
Edwards, E. A., H. Li, and C. B. Schreck. 1983. Habitat suitability index models: Longnose dace. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. FWS/OBS-82/10.33. 13 pp.	Longnose dace spawning model reference
Elliott, J.M. (1981). Some aspects of thermal stress on freshwater teleosts. *Stress and Fish*. 209-245 Academic Press. New York.	Effects of water temperature on physiological and chemical processes shaping river communities
Fausch, K.D.,, Lyons, J., Karr, J.R., & Angermeier P.L. (1990). Fish	Using fish communities to

communities as indicators of environmental degradation. American Fisheries Society Symposium, 8, 123-144.	assess the biological integrity of aquatic systems reference
Froese, R. and D. Pauly. Editors. 2003. FishBase. World Wide Web electronic publication. www.fishbase.org, version 5 January 2006.	Longnose dace spawning model reference
Gallagher, A. 2002. The Pomperaug River Watershed: Assessment of the current biological status and minimum stream flow requirements.	Minimum stream flow was determined.
Golladay, S.W., Gagnon, P., Kearns, M., Battle, J.M., & Hicks, D.W. (2004). Response of freshwater mussel assemblages (Bivalvia:Unionidae) to a record drought in the Gulf Coastal Plain of southwestern Georgia. *Journal of the North American Benthological Society, Vol. 28, No. 2*, 494–506.	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates
Gordon, N.D., T.A. McMahon, B.L. Finlayson, C.J. Gippel, R.J. Nathan. (2004). Stream hydrology: An introduction for ecologists (2nd ed.). West Sussex: John Wiley & Sons Ltd. , p.295.	Connectivity between a river and its floodplain attenuates floodwaters and reduces damage
Gore, J.A, Layzer, J.B, & Mead, J. (2001). Macroinvertebrate instream flow studies after 20 years: a role in stream management and restoration. *Regulated Rivers: Research & Management, **17**,* 527–542	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates
Gore, J.A, & Petts. G.E, 1989. Alternatives in regulated river management .CRC Press, 259-271.	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates.
Gorman, O.T., and J.R. Karr. 1978. Habitat structure and stream fish communities. Ecology 59:507-515.	Data as indicated by the title
GS, U. 2002. Streamflow in the Quinnipiac River Basin, Connecticut-Statistics and Trends, 1931-2000. East Hartford, CT, US Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey, in cooperation with CT DEP: 1-42	Data as indicated by the title.
Gu R, McCutcheon S, Chen C. 1999. Development of weather dependant flow requirements for river water temperature control. *Environmental Management* 24: 529-540	"…weather-dependent flow requirements for summer river temperature control are derived from quantitative temperature-flow relationships."
Gustavsen, Lisa C. Watershed Ecosystem Analysis of Community Patterns in Two Forest Types in the Crooked Brook Watershed, North Branford, CT.	Contains a species list as well as notes on distribution and forest type composition.
Halliwell, D. B., Langdon, R.W., Daniels,R.A., Kurtenbach, J.P., & Jacobson, R.A. (1999). Classification of freshwater fish species of the northeastern United States for use in the development of indices of biological integrity, with regional applications. *Assessing the sustainability and biological integrity of water resources using fish communities,* 301-333. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.	Pollution tolerance classification reference
Hartel, K.E., D. B. Halliwell, and A. E. Lauer. 2002. Inland Fishes of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Massachusetts.	Common shiner, fallfish, longnose dace, white sucker spawning model reference
Hughes, R.M. (1995). Defining acceptable biological status by	Using fish communities to

comparing with reference conditions. *Biological Assessment and Criteria: Tools for Water Resource Planning and Decision Making,* 31-47	assess the biological integrity of aquatic systems reference
Hylander, C. J. 1928. The algae of Connecticut. Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey Bulletin No. 42:1-245. Hartford, Connecticut.	Catalogue of the algae of Connecticut.
Jackson, C.F. 1922. Ecological features of Great Bay, New Hampshire, and a preliminary checklist of its fish. Ecology 3(1): 48-54.	Data as indicated by the title.
Jansson, R., C. Nilsson, M. Dynesius, and E. Andersson. 2000. Effects of river regulation on river-margin vegetation: A comparison of eight boreal rivers. Ecological Applications. 10(1), pp 203-224.	Reference to water levels and flood events influencing dispersal strategies and timing of seeding
Jenkins, R. E. and N. M. Burkhead. 1994. Freshwater Fishes of Virginia. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland.	State ichthyology book reference
Johnson, P.A., 2006. Assessing Stream Channel Stability at Bridges in Physiographic Regions, Federal Highway Administration Report FHWA-HRT-05-072.	Report rating the stability of bridges on the Aspetuck and West Branch of the Saugatuck River
Karr, J.R. (1981). Assessment of biotic integrity using fish communities. *Fisheries*, 6(6): 21-27.	Using fish communities to assess the biological integrity of aquatic systems reference. Describes reference river concept.
Kearns, M., Richards, T., Madden, A., Abele, R., Lang, V.,Maietta, R., & Armstrong, D. (2005). Development of a target fish community for the Housatonic River, Massachusetts. Draft Report. 18 p.	Successfully applying Target Fish Community models to assess the status of native fish communities in the Housatonic River
Klemens, M.W. 1991. Checklist of the amphibians and reptiles of Connecticut with notes on uncommon species. Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Bulletin No. 14:1-23. Hartford, Connecticut.	List of species with color photos and brief discussion of uncommon species distribution
Knighton, D., 1998. Fluvial Forms and Processes. Arnold, London.	Sheer-stress formula reference
Kozlowski, T.T. 2002. Physiological-ecological impacts of flooding on riparian forest ecosystems. Wetlands 22(3), pp. 550-561.	Analyzing hydrology in determining the vegetative community type along a riparian corridor
Lady bird Johnson Wildflower Center. World Wide Web electronic publication. www.wildflower.org, 2007	Lizard's tail can typically withstand 4 inches of inundation by standing water
Lake, P.S. (2003). Ecological effects of perturbation by drought in flowing waters. *Freshwater Biology Vol.48, issue 7*, 1161-1172.	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates.
Lamouroux, N.J., M. Olivier, H. Persat, M. Pouilly, Y. Souchon, and B. Statzner. 1999. Predicting community characteristics from habitat conditions: fluvial fish and hydraulics. Freshwater Biology 42:1-25.	Data as indicated by the title
Lamouroux, N.J., N.L. Poff, and P.L. Angermeier. 2002. Intercontinental convergence of stream fish community traits along	Exploring "The existence of key, repeated, evolutionary

geomorphic and hydraulic gradients. Ecology 83(7): 1792-1807.	mechanisms relating community characteristics to the environment
Lamson, G. H. 1935. The Reptiles of Connecticut: Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey Bulletin 54:1-35.	Catalogue of the 'reptiles' of Connecticut
Lang, V., Abele, R., Armstrong, D., Richards, T., Brady, P., Iwanowicz, R, Maietta, R., Wagner, L., MacDougall, J. & Mackin, K. (2001, 2002). Ipswich river fisheries restoration report . Ipswich River Watershed Association.	Successfully applying Target Fish Community models to assess the status of native fish communities on the Ipswich River
Langdon, R.W. 2001. A preliminary index of biological integrity for fish assemblages of small coldwater streams in Vermont. Northeastern Naturalist 8(2):219-232	Thermal regime classifications based on fish species' water temperature tolerances
Laronne, J.B., Garcia, C., Reid, I., 2001. Mobility of patch sediment in gravel bed streams: patch character and its implications for bedload. In: Mosely, M.P. (Ed.), Gravel-bed Rivers V. Proceedings of the 5th International Gravel-Bed Rivers Workshop, Christchurch, New Zealand, August 29-September 2, 2000, pp. 249-280.	Bedload sediment often forms temporary deposits behind individual boulders as it moves down river
Layzer, J., & Lesa, M. (2006). Microhabitat use by freshwater mussels and recommendations for determining their instream flow needs. *Regulated Rivers: Research & Management*, **10**, 329–345.	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates
Lee, D.S., C.R. Gilbert, C.H. Hocutt, R.E. Jenkins, D.E. McAllister, & J.R. Stauffer, Jr. 1980. Atlas of North American freshwater fishes. North Carolina State Museum of Natural History. 854 pp.	State ichthyology book reference
Legros, J.D. 2007a. Development and analysis of reference fish community models to evaluate the existing fish communities of the Pomperaug River Watershed, Connecticut. Northeast Instream Habitat Program, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Report. 42 p.	Successfully applying Target Fish Community models to assess the status of native fish communities in the Pomperaug River
Legros, J.D. 2007b. Development and analysis of target fish Community models to evaluate the status of the existing fish communities in the Upper and Lower Souhegan River, New Hampshire. Northeast Instream Habitat Program, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Report. 33 p. *Appendix 6* within *Souhegan River Protected Instream Flow Report*, University of New Hampshire, University of Massachusetts, and Normandeau Associates. New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, 2007. NHDES-R-WD-06-50.	Successfully applying Target Fish Community models to assess the status of native fish communities in the Upper and Lower Souhegan Rivers
Lessard J.L & Hayes D.B. (2003). Effects of elevated water temperature on fish and macroinvertebrate communities below small dams. *River Research and Applications, 19*, 721-732	"Changes in mean summer temperature downstream varied from a cooling of 1°C to an increase of more than 5°C." These changes led to changes in fish populations.
Lewis, C. 1996. Claiming the River/ Claims on the River. New Haven, CT, Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Center for Coastal and Watershed Systems	"This is a brief environmental and social history of the Quinnipiac river watershed,

	from its formation as bare rock and water to its present, intensive use by humans…"
Lewis, C. 2000. Quinnipiac river red maple swamp bird survey. New Haven, CT, Peabody Museum of Natural History and Center for Coastal and Watershed Systems. Yale University.	"Red maple swamps are important for water quality and water flow characteristics along the river, and provide important habitat for a number of forest dwelling neotropical migrants…"
Ligon et al., 1995 F.K. Ligon, W.E. Dietrich and W.J. Trush, Downstream ecological effects of dams, BioScience 45 (1995) (3), pp. 183–192.	Geomorphic studies can provide easy, short term information about the impact of dams on stream ecology
Lisle, T.E. 1986. Stabilization of a gravel channel by large streamside obstructions and bedrock bends, Jacoby Creek, northwestern California. Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 97: 999?]1011.	Pool formation reference
Lisle, T. E. and M.A. Madej, 1992. Spatial variation in armouring in a channel with high sediment supply. Dynamics of Gravel-bed Rivers. John Wiley and Sons, London. p. 277-293.	Surface and subsurface sediment sampling methods reference
Lisle, T.E., Hilton, S., 1992. The volume of fine sediment in pools: an index of sediment supply in gravel-bed streams. Water Resources Bulletin 28, 371-383.	Reference to using sediment filling pools to estimate sediment availability
Lisle, T.E., Hilton, S., 1999. Fine bed material in pools of natural gravel bed channels. Water Resources Research 35, 1291-1304.	Reference to the Relative Volume of Fine Bed Material method
Loesch, J.G. and W.A. Lund, Jr. 1977. A contribution to the life history of the blueback herring, Alosa aestivalis. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Vol. 106, No. 6. pp. 583 – 589.	Blueback herring spawning model reference
Lyons, J., Wang, L., and Simonsen T.D. 1996. Development and validation of an index of biological integrity for coldwater streams in Wisconsin. North American Journal of Fisheries Management, 16 (2): 241-256.	" development and testing stream macroinvertebrate indices of biotic integrity (IBI)"
Magilligan 2005 Changes in hydrologic regime by dams. Geomorphology Volume 71, Issues 1-2, 1 October 2005, Pages 61-78 Dams in Geomorphology	Documents, "the type, magnitude, and direction of hydrologic shifts because of impoundment." "At monthly scales, mean flows in April and May tend to decline while mean flows in August and September increase [due to impoundment]."
Maxter, J., McCredy, C. H., & Scarsbrook, M. R. (2005). Effects of small ponds on stream water quality and macroinvertebrate communities. *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research, Vol. 39*, 1069–1084.	Water withdrawals may modify thermal conditions by a series of mechanisms

Meixler, M.S. (2005). Defining a target fish community for the charles river in Massachusetts. Charles River Watershed Association, Waltham, Massachusetts. Report. 26 p.	Successfully applying Target Fish Community models to assess the status of native fish communities in the Charles River
Metz, C.E., 1986. ROC methodology in radiologic imaging. Invest. Rad. 21, 720–733.	Defines the Relative Operating Characteristic
Metzler, K.J. and Barrett, J.P. 2006. The vegetation of Connecticut A preliminary classification. State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut. Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. Hartford, Connecticut.	Vegetative classifications reference
Milone & MacBroom, I. 1998. Hydrology evaluation and alternatives analysis: Harbor Brook flood control project, City of Meriden-Department of Public Works	A proposal with the goals of reducing flooding in the Harbor Brook watershed and to "ensure that flooding conditions are not exacerbated in downstream communities along the Quinnipiac."
Moir, H.J., and C. Soulsby. 1998. Hydraulic and sedimentary characterist habitat utilized by Atlantic salmon for spawning in the Girnock Burn, Scot Fisheries Management and Ecology. 5 (3) pp. 241- 254.	Atlantic salmon spawning model
Mulvihill, C.I., Baldigo, B.P. 2007. Regionalized equations for bankfull-disc and channel characteristics of streams in New York State-Hydrologic Reg East of Hudson River, USGS, Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5227, 1	Comparing bankfull width and discharge estimates of New York streams near the Connecticut border
National Fish Habitat Initiative (NFHI). 2006. A Framework for Assessing the Nation's Fish Habitat. National Fish Habitat Science and Data Committee. Report. 75 p.	Data as indicated in title
National Fish Habitat Initiative (NFHI). 2006. National Fish Habitat Action Plan. Report. 28p	Data as indicated in title
Naiman, R.J., and H. Decamps. 1997. The ecology of interfaces: Riparian zones. Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics. 28, pp. 621-658	Defining a riparian ecosystem
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). 2005. Lamprey River Baseline Fish Sampling: August 25-29, 2003. Report. 27	Instream flow study of Northeast Instream Habitat Program using MesoHABSIM
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). 2007. Souhegan River Protected Instream Flow Report, University of New Hampshire, University of Massachusetts, and Normandeau Associates. New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, 2007. NHDES-R-WD-06-50.	Instream flow study of Northeast Instream Habitat Program using MesoHABSIM
New Hampshire Fish and Game Department (NHFGD). 1983-1985. Lamprey River Mainstem fish sampling survey data.	Instream flow study of Northeast Instream Habitat Program using MesoHABSIM
New Hampshire Fish and Game Department (NHFGD). 2005. New Hampshire Wildlife Action Plan. Report.	Instream flow study of Northeast Instream Habitat

	Program using MesoHABSIM
Niering, W.A., R.S. Warren, et al. 1974. Tidal Wetlands of Connecticut: Vegetation and Associated Animal Populations. Harford, CT, DEP, State of Connecticut Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Department of the Interior.	Distribution of invertebrates in tidal marsh systems in Cottrell Marsh, Stonington; Mamacoke Island, Waterford; Watts Island, Niantic; Hammonasset, Madison; East River, Madison; Stony Creek, Branford; Great Meadow, Stratford; Sherwood Island, Westport; Canfield Island, Norwalk.
Niemi, G.J., Devore, P., Detenbeck, N., Taylor, D, Lima, A.,Pastor, J., Yount, J.D., &. Naimar, R. J. (1990). Overview of case studies on recovery of aquatic systems from disturbance. *Environmental Management* 14(5): 571-588.	Gives and discusses the conditions that could create pulse and press disturbances.
Nislow et al., 2002 K.H. Nislow, F.J. Magilligan, H. Fassnacht, D. Bechtel and A. Ruesink, Effects of hydrologic alteration on flood regime of natural floodplain communities in the upper Connecticut River, Journal of the American Water Resources Association 38 (2002), pp. 1533–1548.	River impoundment dramatically alters the frequency of flooding and mitigates the effects of flooding on floodplain habitats
Normandeau Associates, Inc. (NAI), 2004. Instream Protected Uses, Outstanding Characteristics, and Resources of the Souhegan River and Proposed Protective Flow Measures for Flow Dependent Resources, Final Report.	Full discussion of topics related to the title including discussion of flow dependent IPUOCR's relevant to recreation, fishing, habitat, public water supply, hydroelectric energy production and ecological communities.
Novak, M.A., & Bode, R.W. (1992). Percent model affinity: a new measure of Macroinvertebrate community composition. *Journal of the North American Benthological Society 11(1),*80-85	A measurement of similarity between the measured and model compositions of macroinvertebrate communities at a given site
NRCS, 2001. Saugatuck River near Redding Connecticut, NRCS NWMC, <http://wmc.ar.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/HHSWR/Geomorphic/saugatuck	Existing bankfull estimate reference
Olivero, A.P. 2003. Planning methods for ecoregional targets: Freshwater aquatic ecosytems and networks. M.G. Anderson and S.L. Bernstein (Editors). The Nature Conservancy. Conservation Science Support, Northeast and Caribbean Division, Boston, MA.	Defining aquatic microhabitat conditions based on ranges identified by The Nature Conservancy
Olsen, D.A. (2006). Macroinvertebrates of the Wairan River and liquely consequences of proposed hydroelectric development. Science and Technical Publishing. Department of Conservation.Wellington.New Zeland.	Effects of low flows on macroinvertebrates

Omernik, J. M. 1987. Ecoregions of the coterminous United States. Map (scale 1:7,500,000). Annals of the Association of American Geographers 77(1):118-125.	Level III ecoregions reference
Parasiewicz, P. 2001. MesoHABSIM: A concept for application of instream flow models in river restoration planning. Fisheries 26 (9): 6-13.	Assessing a river's biological integrity for a MesoHABSIM model
Parasiewicz, P. Kitson, H.,Snopkoski, L. Jackson, S. & S. Destefano (2003). Measuring ecosystem health in western Massachusetts – The Mill River, Hatfield, MA. Report for The Nature Conservancy and Massachusetts Environmental Trust. Ithaca, NY. 146pp	Demonstration of the MesoHABASIM model
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Parasiewicz P. (2005). Ecohydrology study of the Quinebaug River – Final Report for New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission. Ithaca, NY. 385 pp http://www.neihp.org/projects/quinebaug/index.htm	Demonstration of the MesoHABASIM model
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