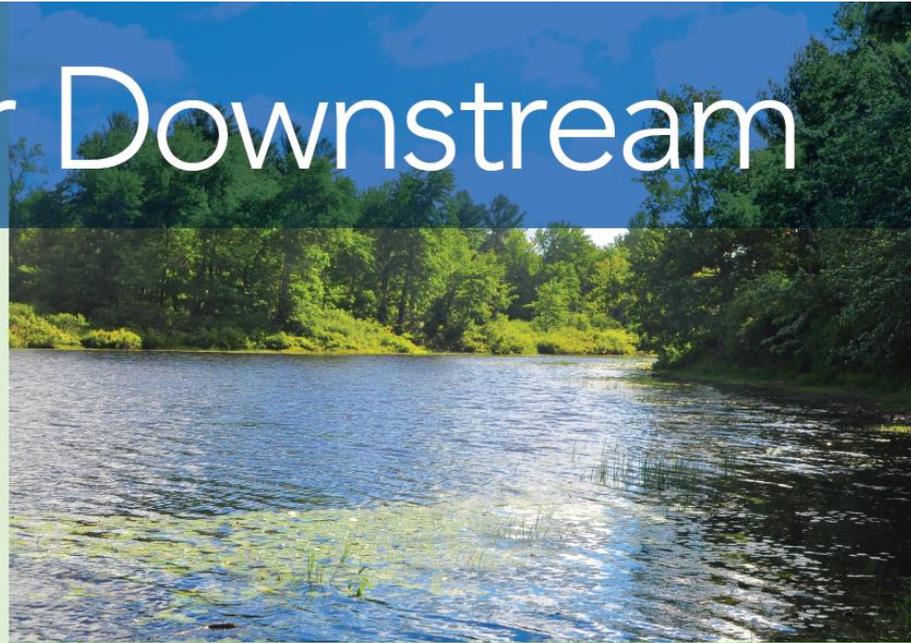


Lamprey River Downstream

All of our water is connected and part of a larger network. Connected rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams all carry water to larger water bodies such as estuaries, bays, and eventually the ocean. The Lamprey River is made up of a series of tributaries—or smaller rivers and streams—including the Branch, Pawtuckaway, North, Little, and Piscassic rivers. These tributaries combine to create the Lamprey River that connects to the Great Bay Estuary farther downstream. You are currently standing in the

Lamprey River watershed, or an area of land where all water that falls on the land drains into a given stream, river, lake or water body. In the Lamprey River watershed all of the water drains into the Lamprey River in front of you. The Lamprey River watershed covers approximately 214 square miles and 14 communities here in New Hampshire. Starting in the Saddleback Mountains in Northwood, the river snakes its way through the landscape and empties into the Great Bay Estuary 49 miles downstream.



The Lamprey River continues downstream and connects with the Great Bay Estuary before reaching the Atlantic Ocean.

Credit: Abigail Gronberg

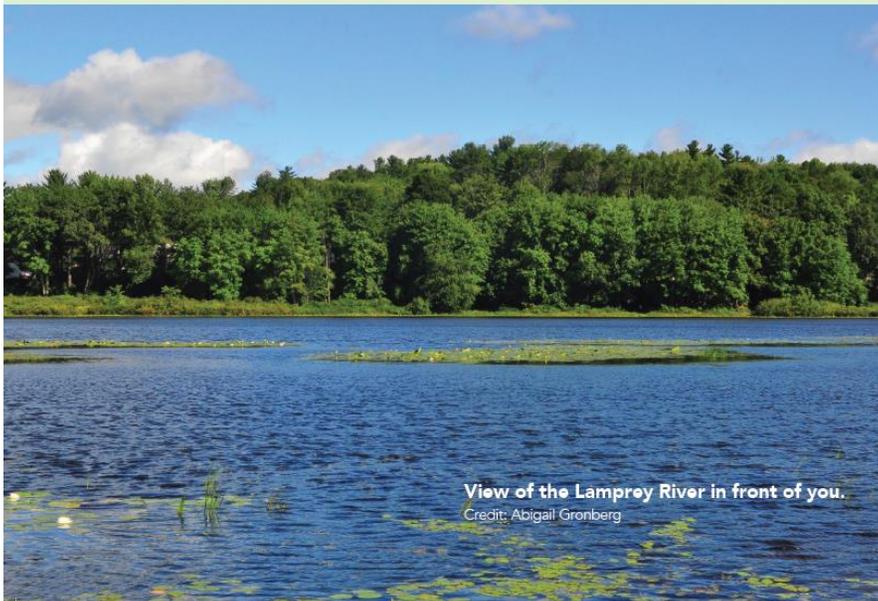


Credit: Carbon Solutions New England

Everyone who lives, plays, and works in the watershed has an impact on the Lamprey River and the Great Bay Estuary. It is important that we protect the entire watershed in order to preserve the quality of the water and other resources for future generations and the wildlife that call it home.

The Great Bay Estuary has seven major tributaries including the Winnicut River, Exeter/Squamscott River, Oyster River, Bellamy River, Cocheco River, Salmon Falls River, and of course the Lamprey River.

lampreyriver.org/about/river-terms
lampreyriver.org/education-and-outreach-curriculum-lesson-1
prepestuarines.org/about-our-estuaries/



View of the Lamprey River in front of you.

Credit: Abigail Gronberg