

Appendix 4. Drought in New Hampshire in 2022

Streamflows in New Hampshire were relatively low from April through August but did not reach the much below normal levels seen in southern New England. In April and May, four of the eight New Hampshire streamgages experienced below normal flows (fig. 3A), however, flows did not decline below 2020 conditions. By August, the number of streamgages with below normal flows increased to six of the eight in New Hampshire, and in September, all streamgages had flow increase to normal or above normal conditions, for example, at the Pemigewasset River at Plymouth, N.H. (01076500) U.S. Geological Survey streamgage (fig. 4.1).

The water levels at only two monitoring wells in New Hampshire were evaluated in this report (fig. 3B). Water levels at the NH-SJW 2 (442450071052301) monitoring well in northern New Hampshire were below normal before the study period and continued to have below normal water levels during May and June and 25-year lows in July and August. Water levels at the NH-WCW 1 Warner, NH (431540071452801) monitoring well in south-central New Hampshire remained within the normal range for most of the study period, until falling below normal in September (fig. 4.2).

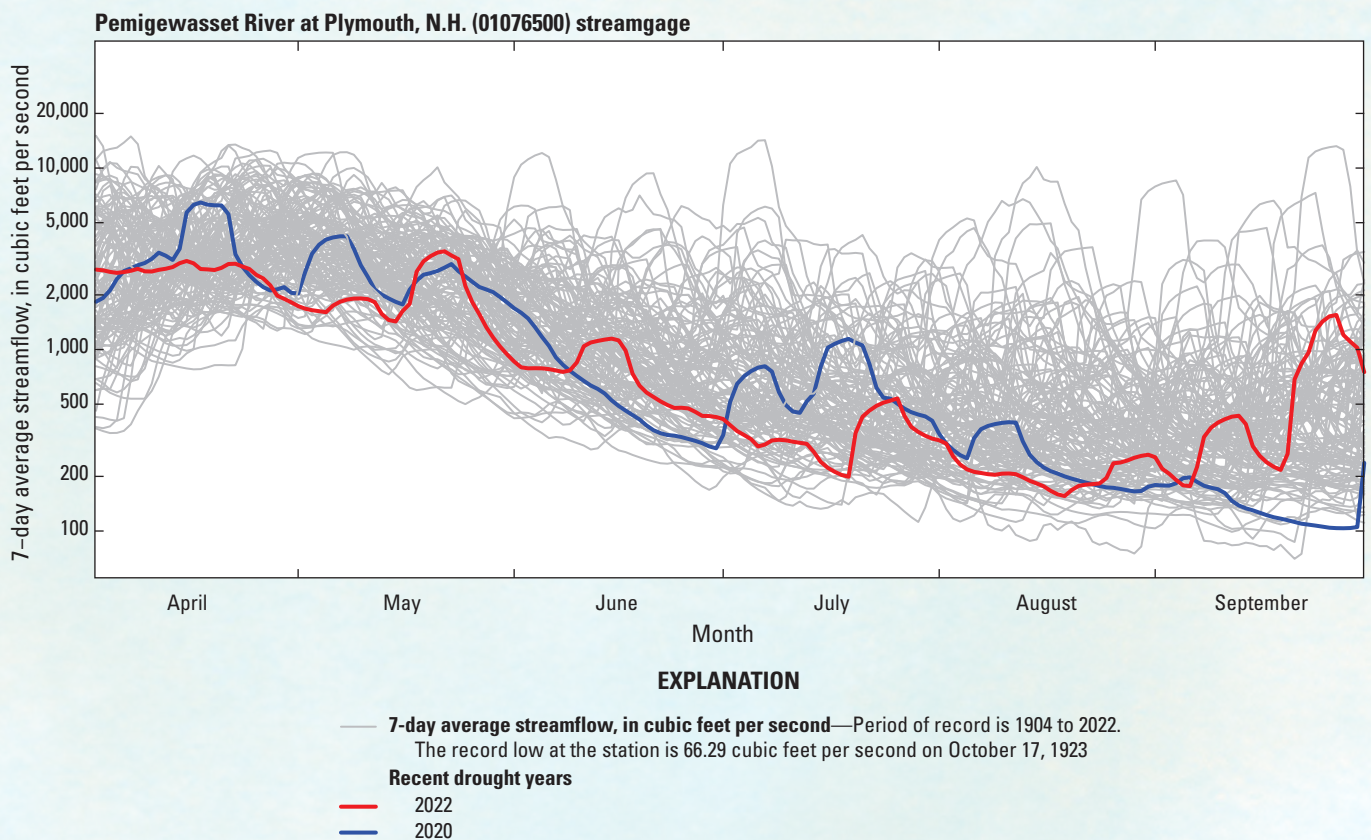


Figure 4.1. Graph showing the moving average 7-day flows at the Pemigewasset River at Plymouth, N.H. (01076500) U.S. Geological Survey streamgage for April through September for the streamgage period of record.

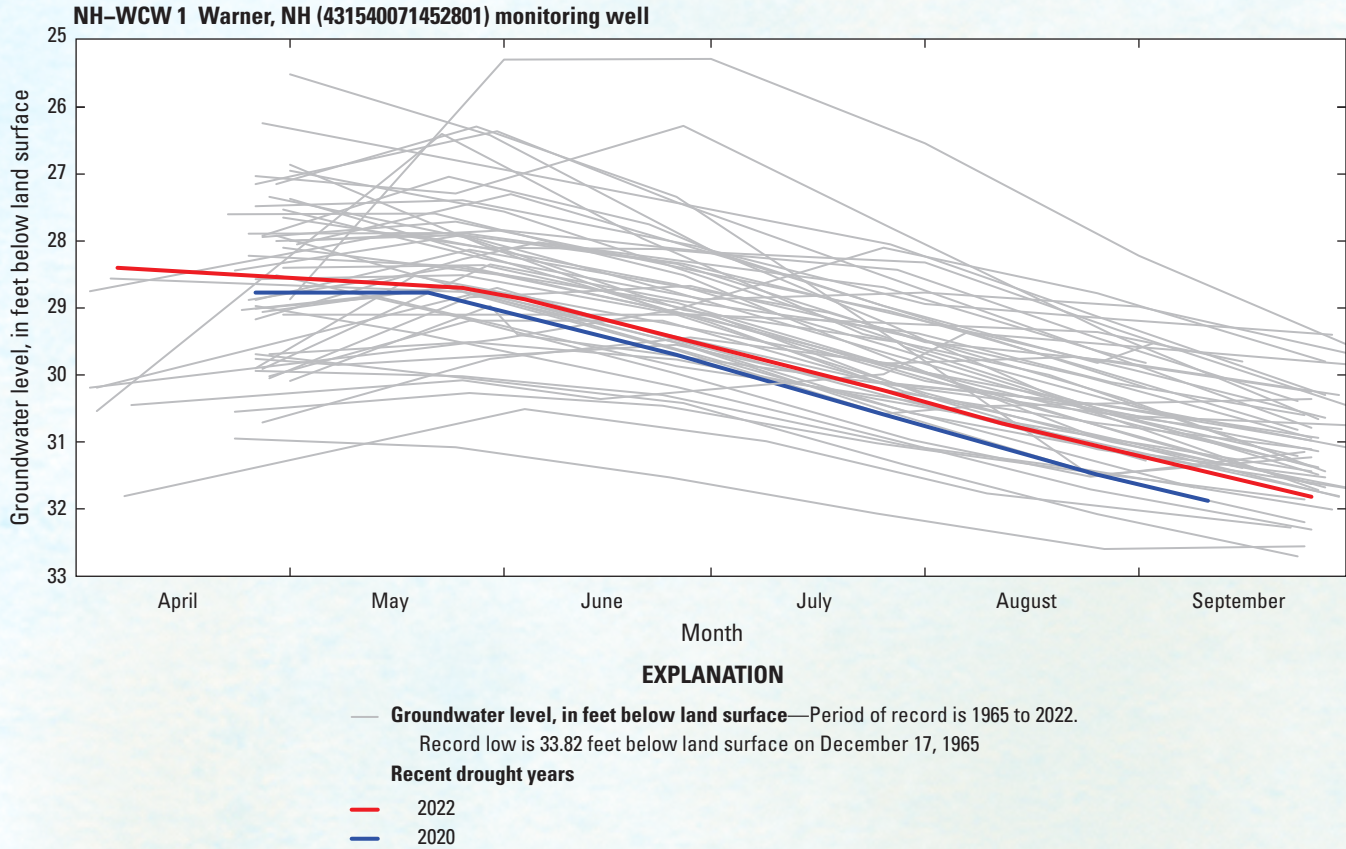


Figure 4.2. Graph showing monthly groundwater levels at the NH-WCW 1 Warner, NH (431540071452801) U.S. Geological Survey monitoring well for April through September for the well's period of record.