

During the week of 11 March, personnel from the NSSC and the Massachusetts Soil Staff complete ground-penetrating radar (GPR) surveys across several cranberry beds located in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Also participating in these surveys were the Massachusetts Association of Conservation Districts. The objective of this investigation was to determine the depth of organic materials and the location of deep, filled kettle holes within the bogs. The collected radar data will be used in a wetland restoration project designed to recreate the natural stream channel across the wetlands. Compared to traditional manual methods, GPR is a faster and requires significantly less time and effort to obtain information on the thickness, volume, and geometry of peatlands. Compared to manual methods, the continuous profiling capability of GPR provides greater numbers of observations, which yields more accurate estimates of peat thickness and detailed information on the hydrogeological framework of peatlands. Training was also provided on the operation of the GPR and the processing of radar data.