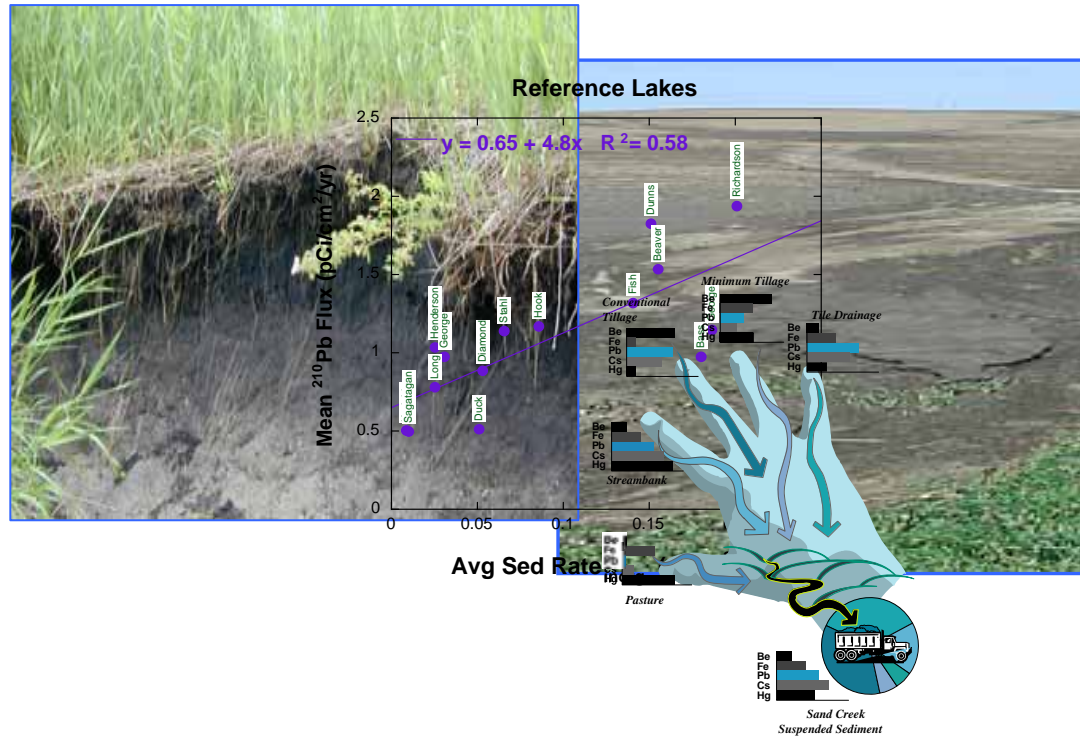


Fingerprinting Sources of Suspended Sediments



...the path to studying tile drainage

Shawn Schottler, Dan Engstrom and Dylan Blumentritt

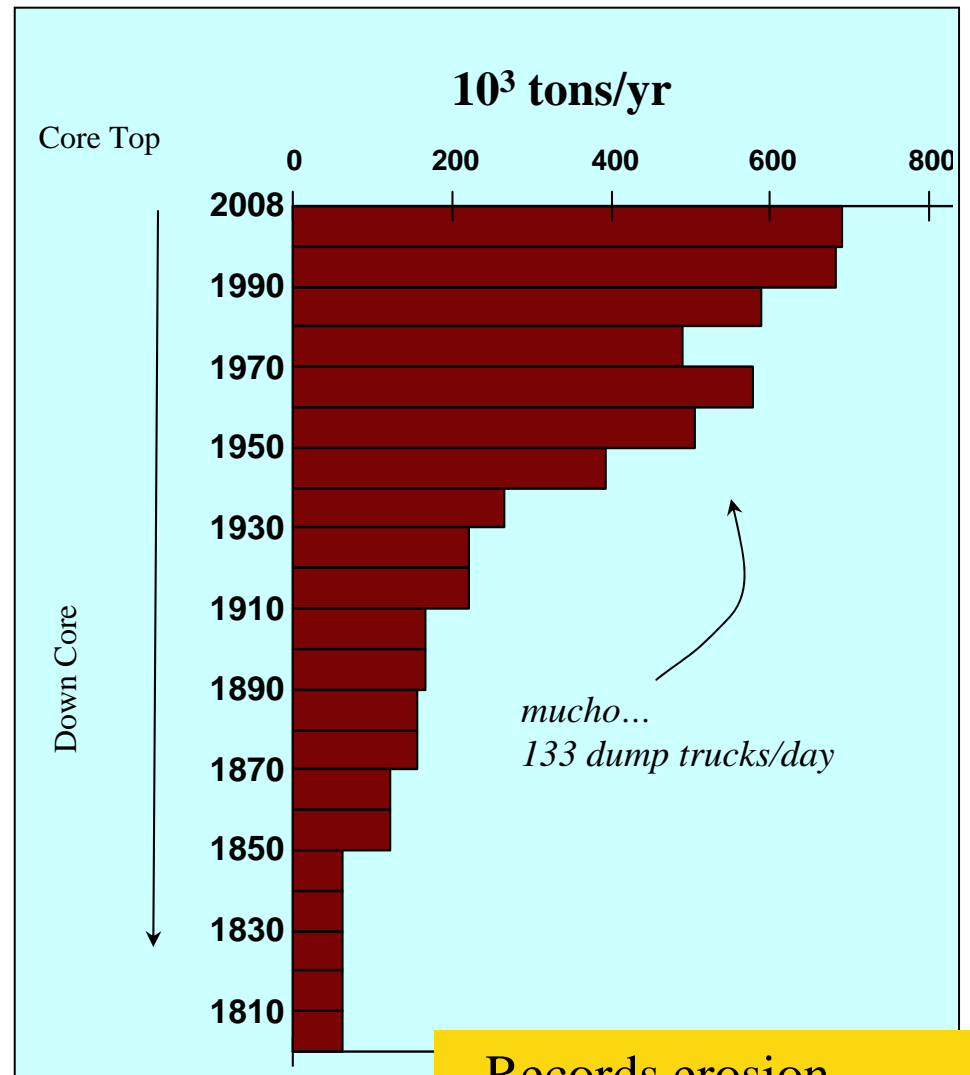
St. Croix Watershed Research Station--Department of the Science Museum of Minnesota

Lake Pepin Sediment Accumulation History



“Hey, Brain what are we going to do today”

*“Same thing we do every day Pinky...
...try to figure out where the sediment comes from, and why it changes”*

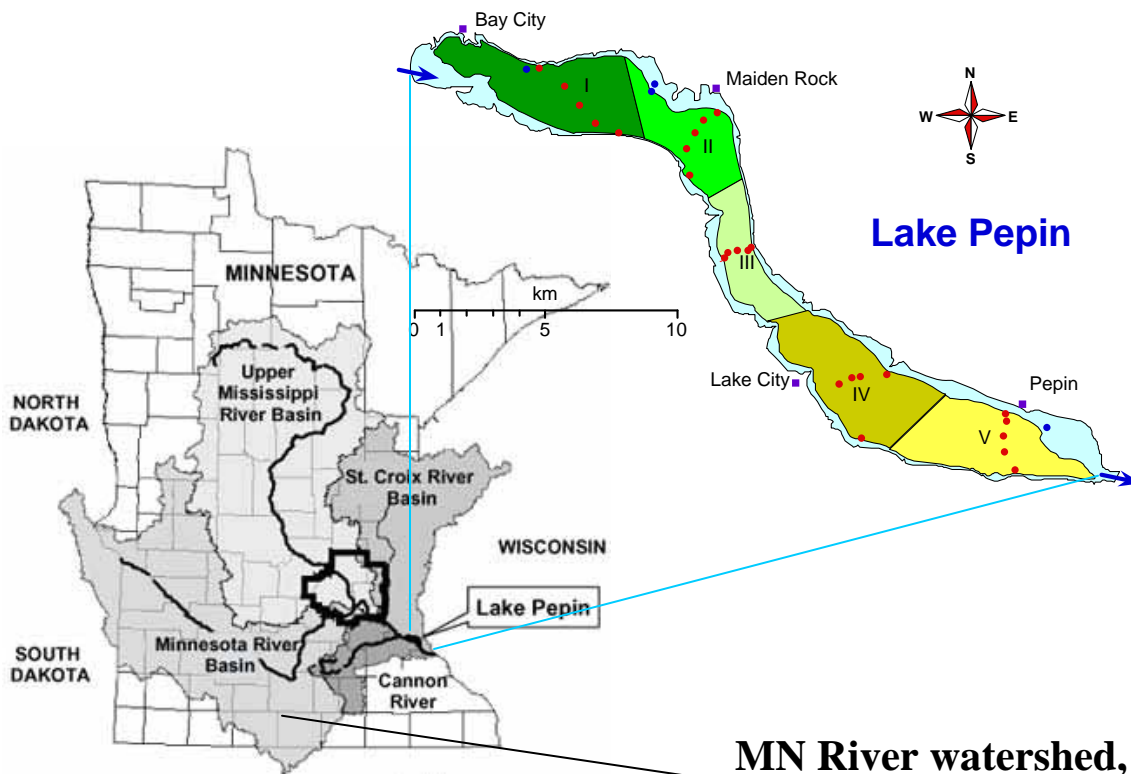


- 10 X faster than pre-settlement

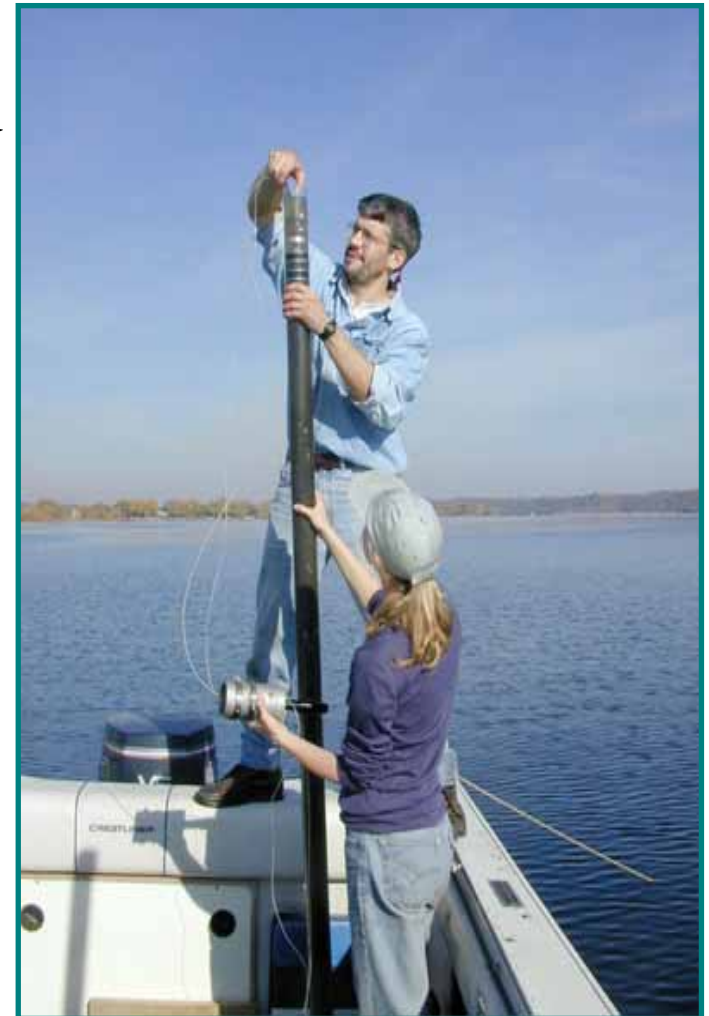
- Records erosion history of Minnesota's ag lands

Lake Pepin: Integrator of watershed scale erosion processes

- Sediment cores = window to the past
- Record erosion history of MN Watershed

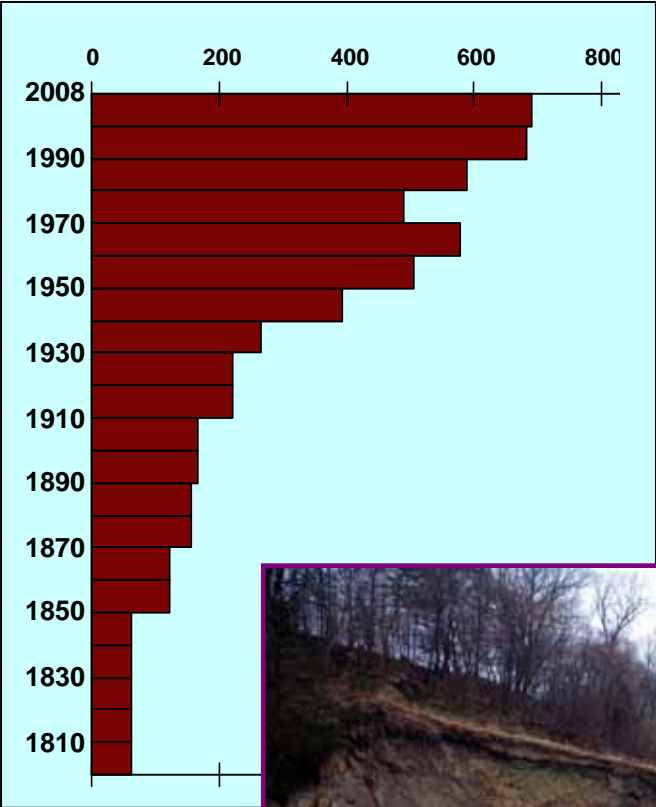


**MN River watershed,
~85% cultivated**



What is the source of the sediment ?

Lake Pepin Sediment Accumulation History



Field Erosion



Non-field



So What....

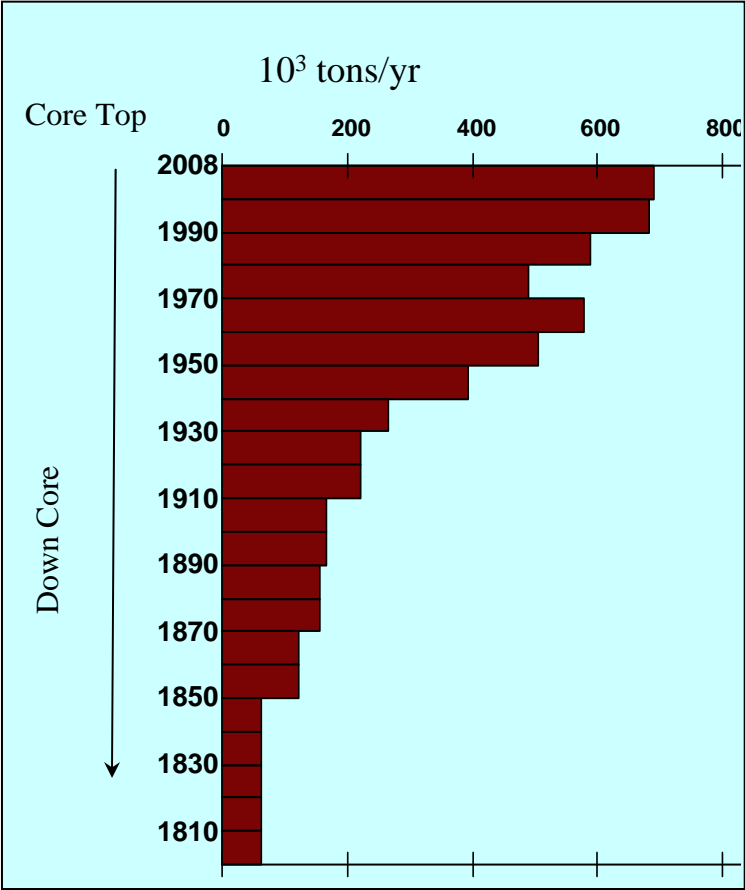
- ❖ Sediment a serious pollutant
- ❖ Ag Fields assumed to be major source
- ❖ Spend many \$\$\$\$ to keep soil on fields
- ❖ BMP's designed for fields

- ❖ Can't solve the problem unless we understand the problem



Why does it change over time...?

Lake Pepin Sediment Accumulation Rate



-It's possible the reasons are related

- Why does the rate change the way it does?
- Do the sources also change?

We can't solve the problem until we understand what is causing the changes.




...Fingerprinting Sediment Sources with ^{210}Pb




Constant Exposure to Atmosphere and Rain



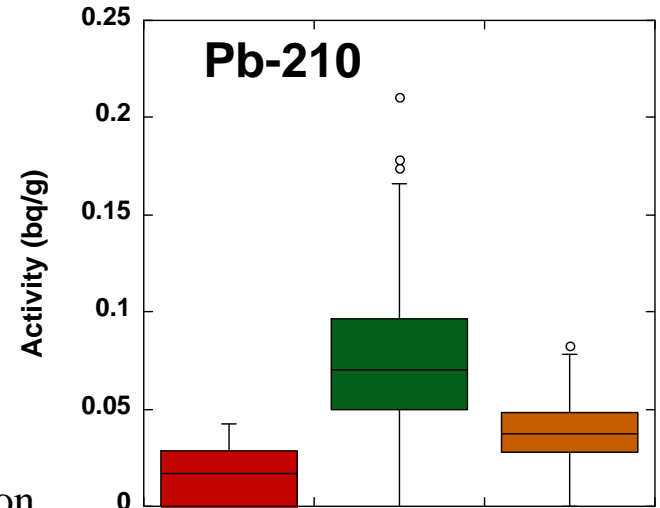
 Cultivated Field

 Suspended Sediment

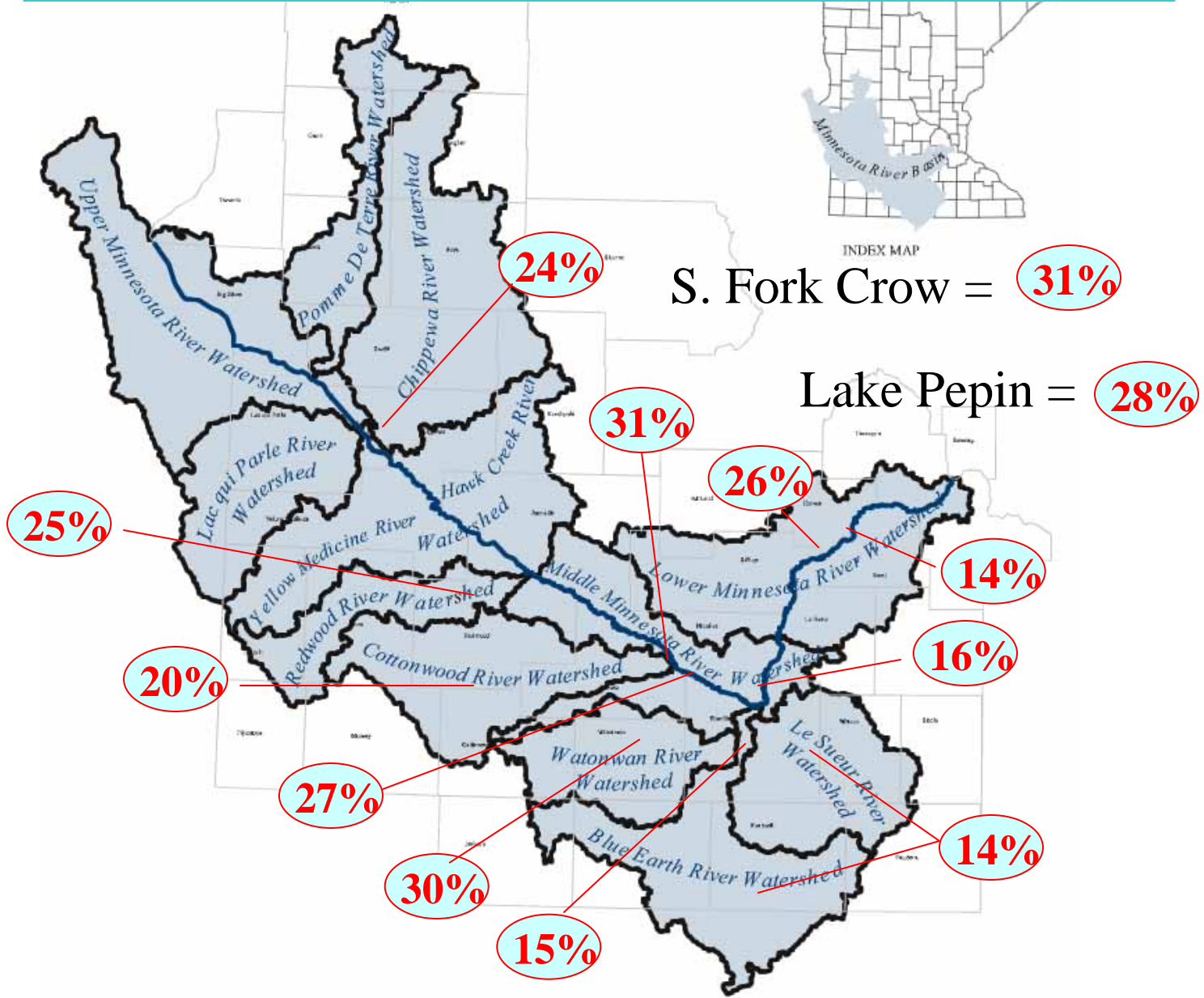
 Non-field Erosion



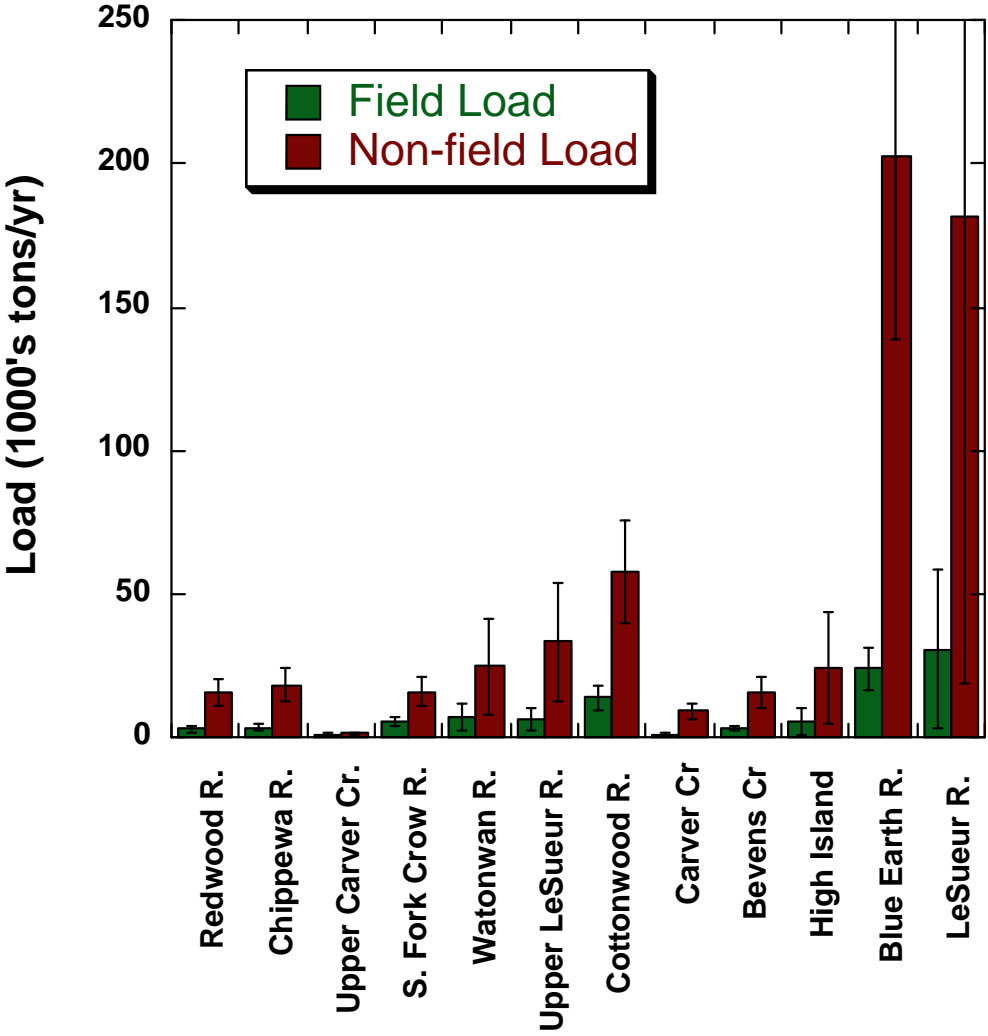
Minimal Exposure to Atmosp. and Rain



Relative Contribution of **Fields** to Riverine Sediment



Field vs Non-field Sediment Loads

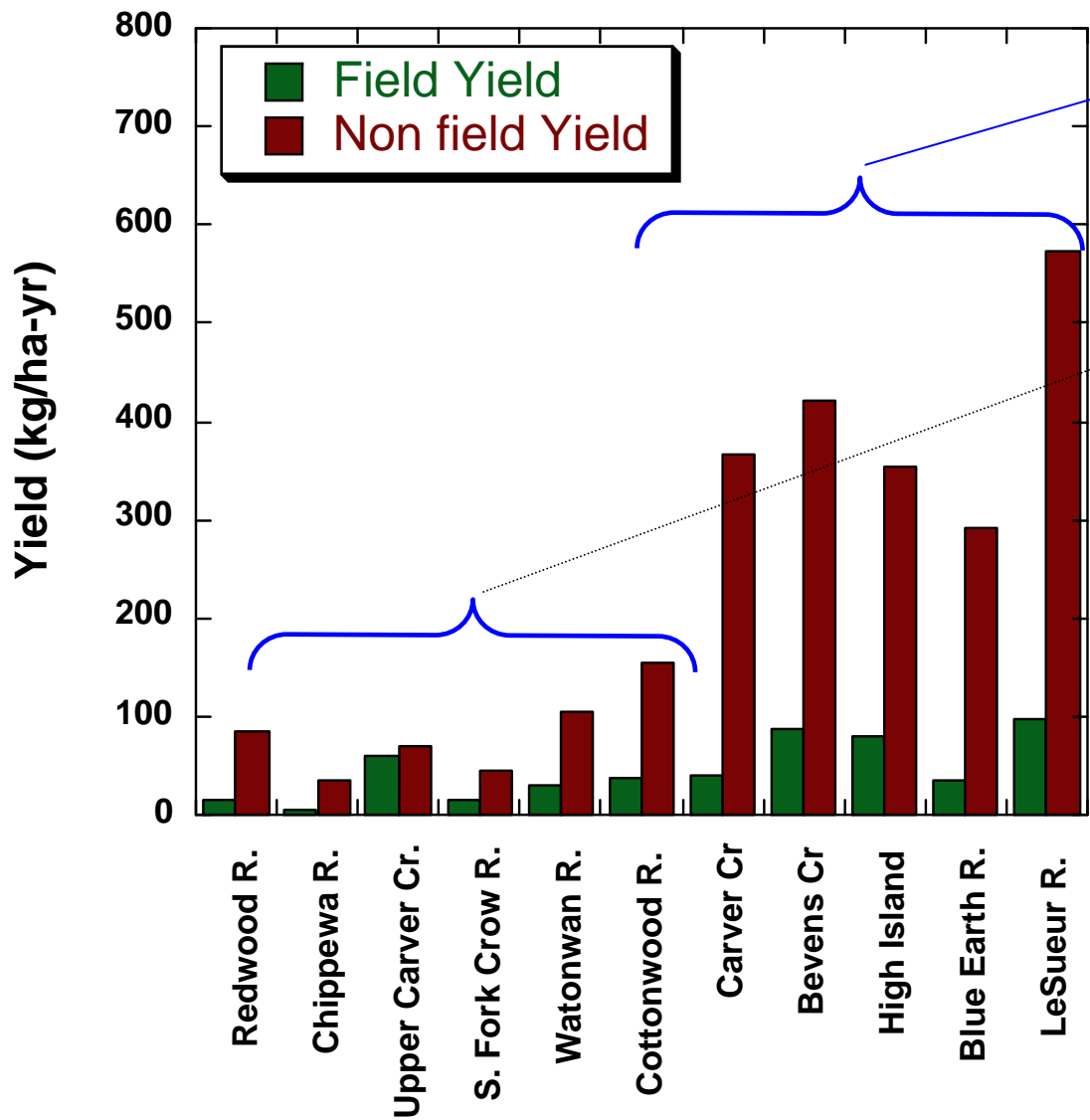


Between Watersheds:

- Non-field vary by: 400,000
- Field Load Vary only: 20,000

- Non-field highly variable!

Yields---

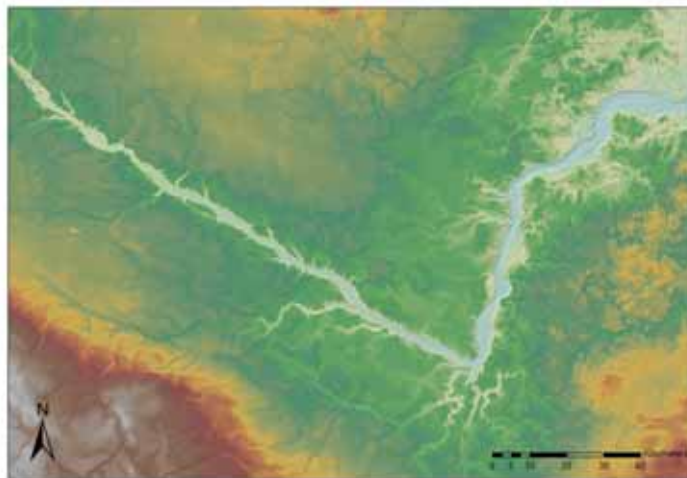
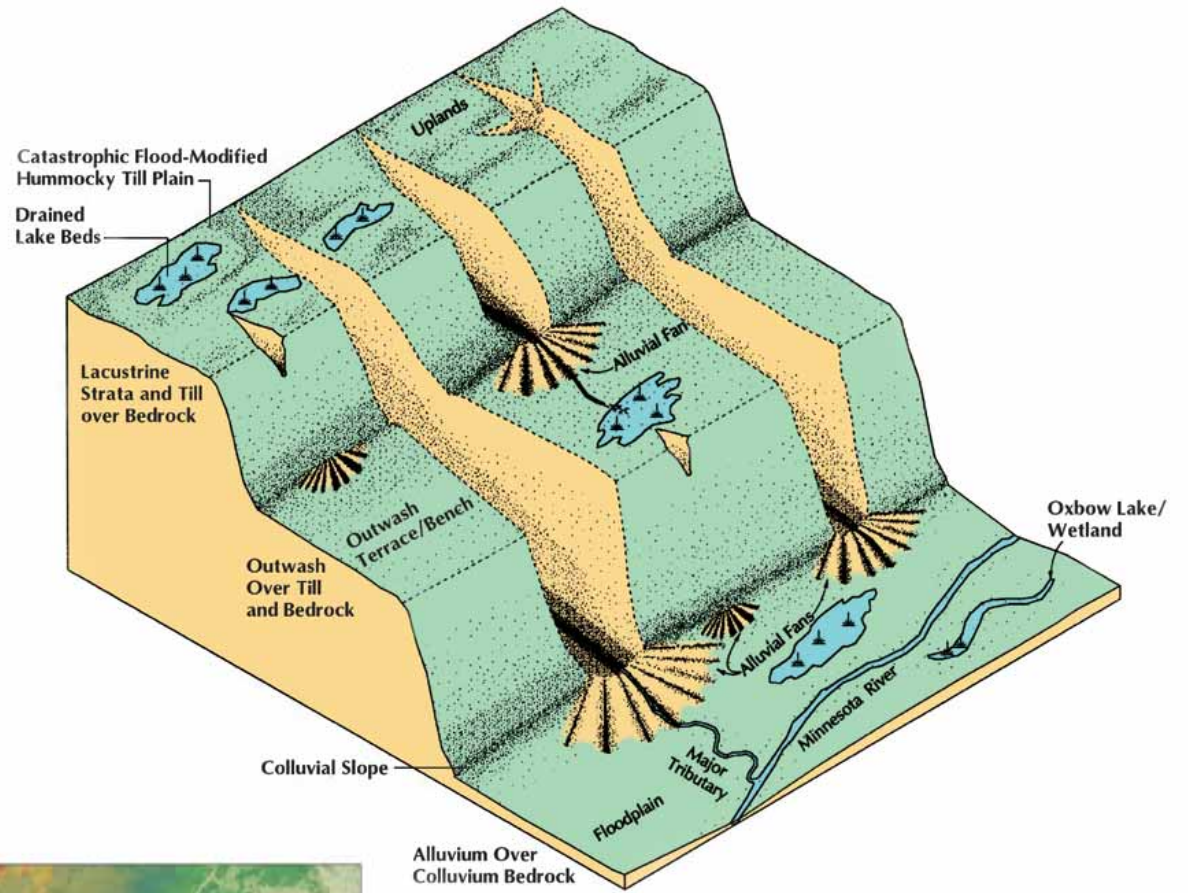


Steeply Incised Watersheds

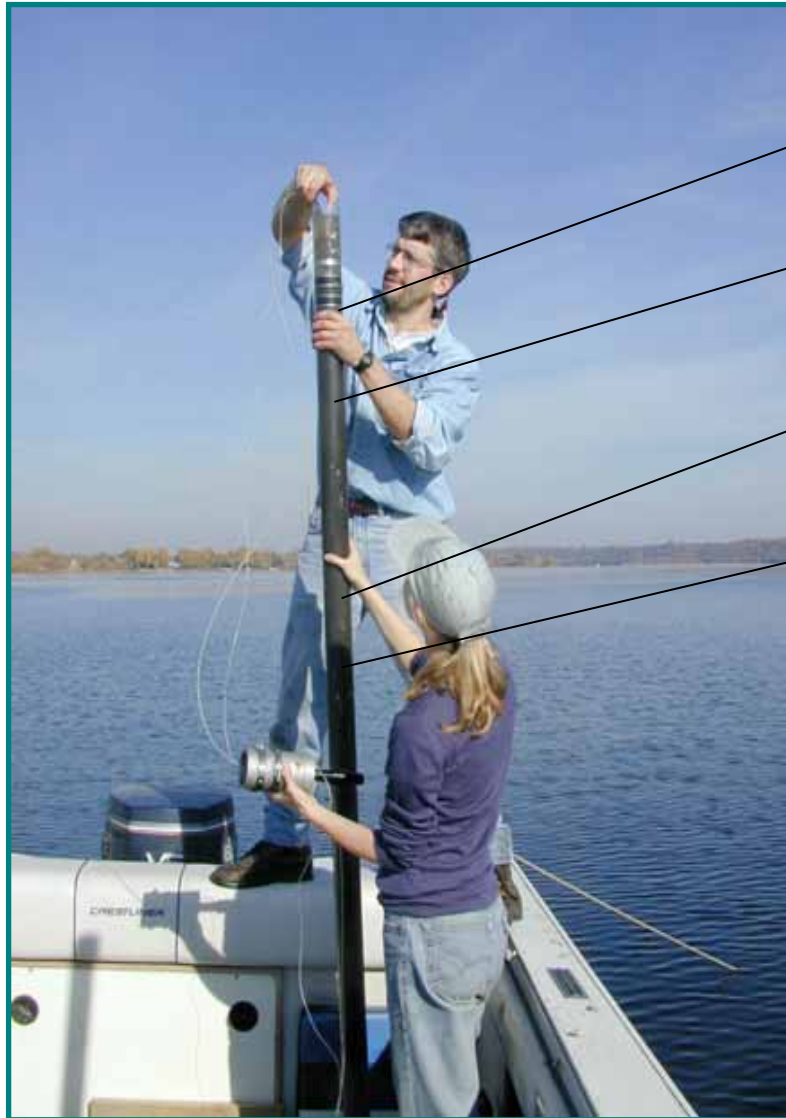
Less Incised

Field Yield Vary by 60 kg/ha

Non-field Vary by 500 kg/ha

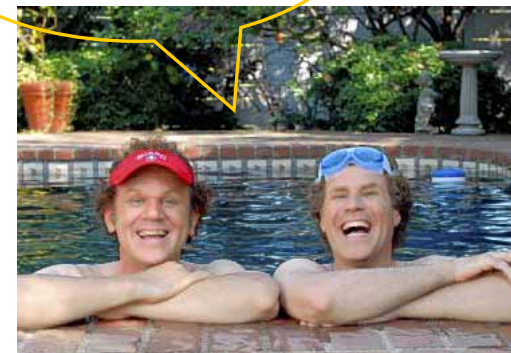


..and now for Lake Pepin (= field + non-field)



	Field	Non-field
2007	25%	75%
1996	28%	72%
1964	35%	65%
1940	70%	30%

**Neat-O,
but why does
it change**



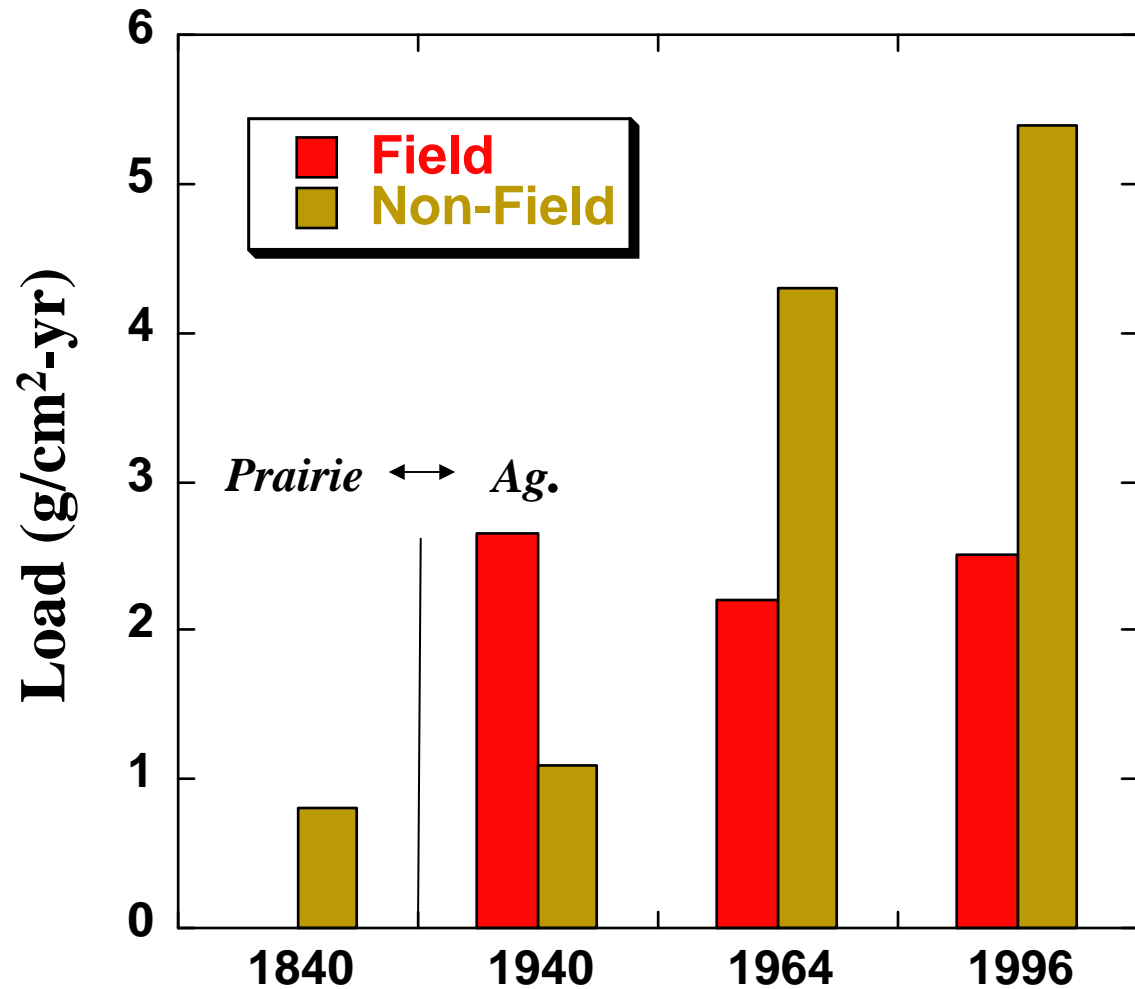
Non-field loading is increasing....



Field load ~
constant

Non-field
accelerating &
is now 6X
“natural” rate

Lake Pepin Sediment Loading



So...

% Sediment from non-field sources

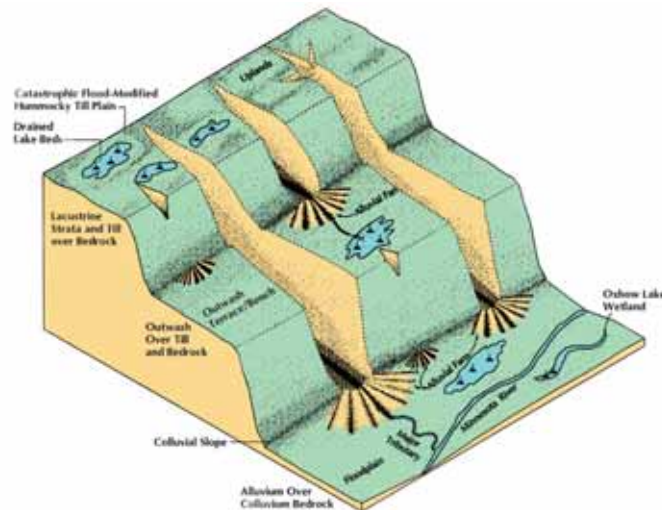
Ravens Creek = 70%

Kasota Pond & integrator sites = 60-80%

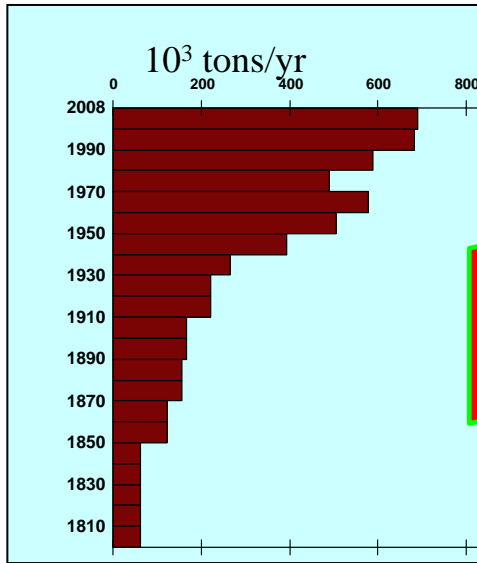
Lake Pepin = 65%

Event TSS samples = >70%

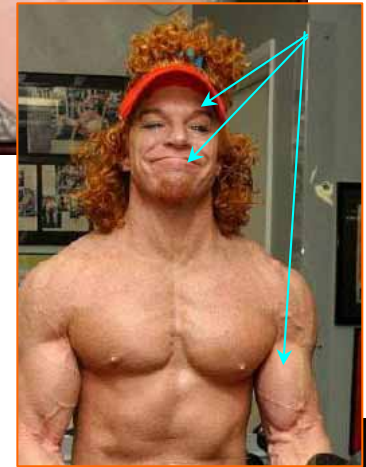
...and



Symbols of the L. Pepin Sed. Accumulation Rate



NOT NATURAL



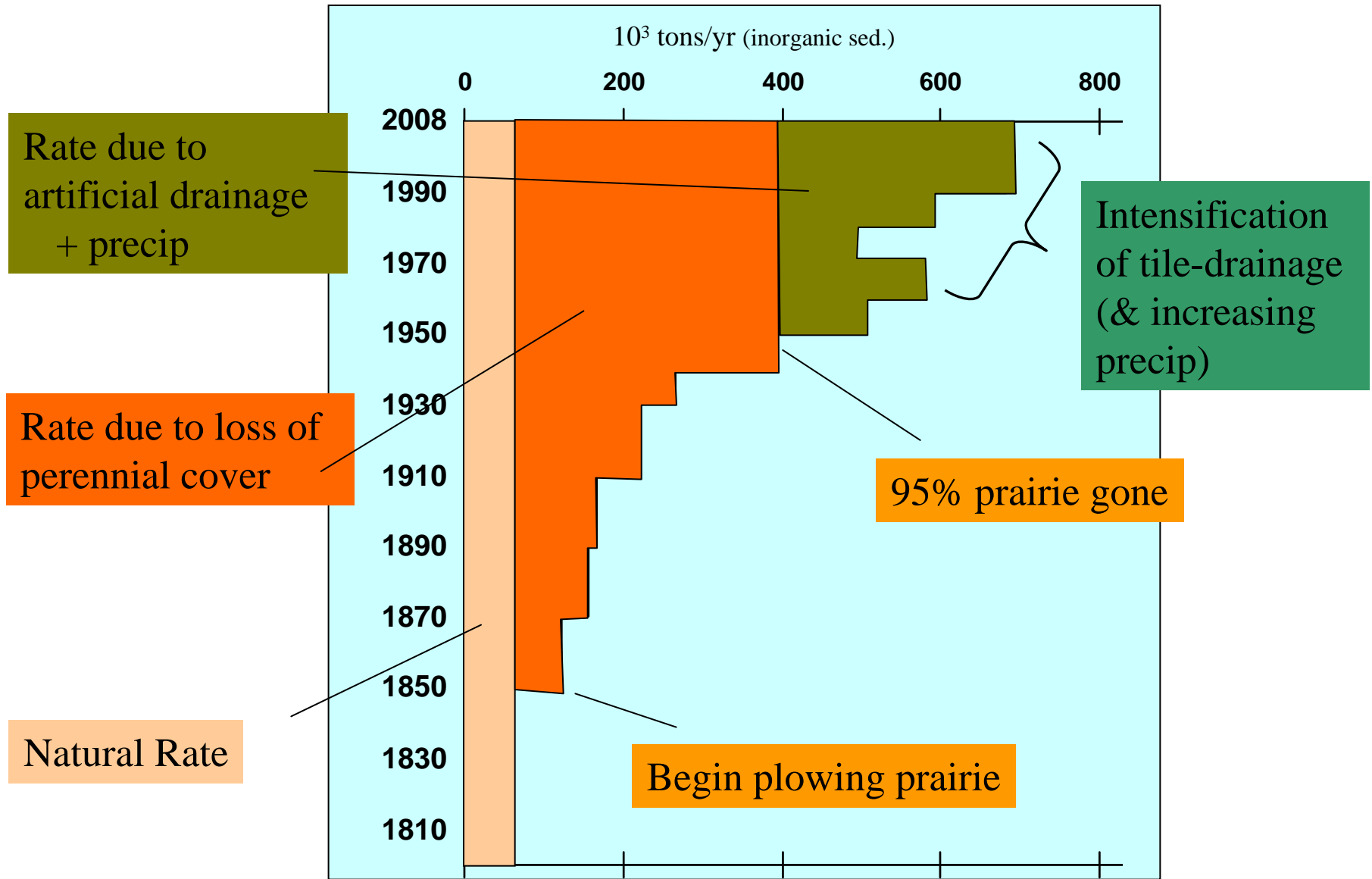
Sed Rate is 10X pre-settlement

>65% of sed is non-field

Therefore RATE of non-field is not natural



...why change: **A hypothesis that needs testing**





**Blue Earth County,
slide from MPCA**

Given that: Non-field inputs are significant and increasing

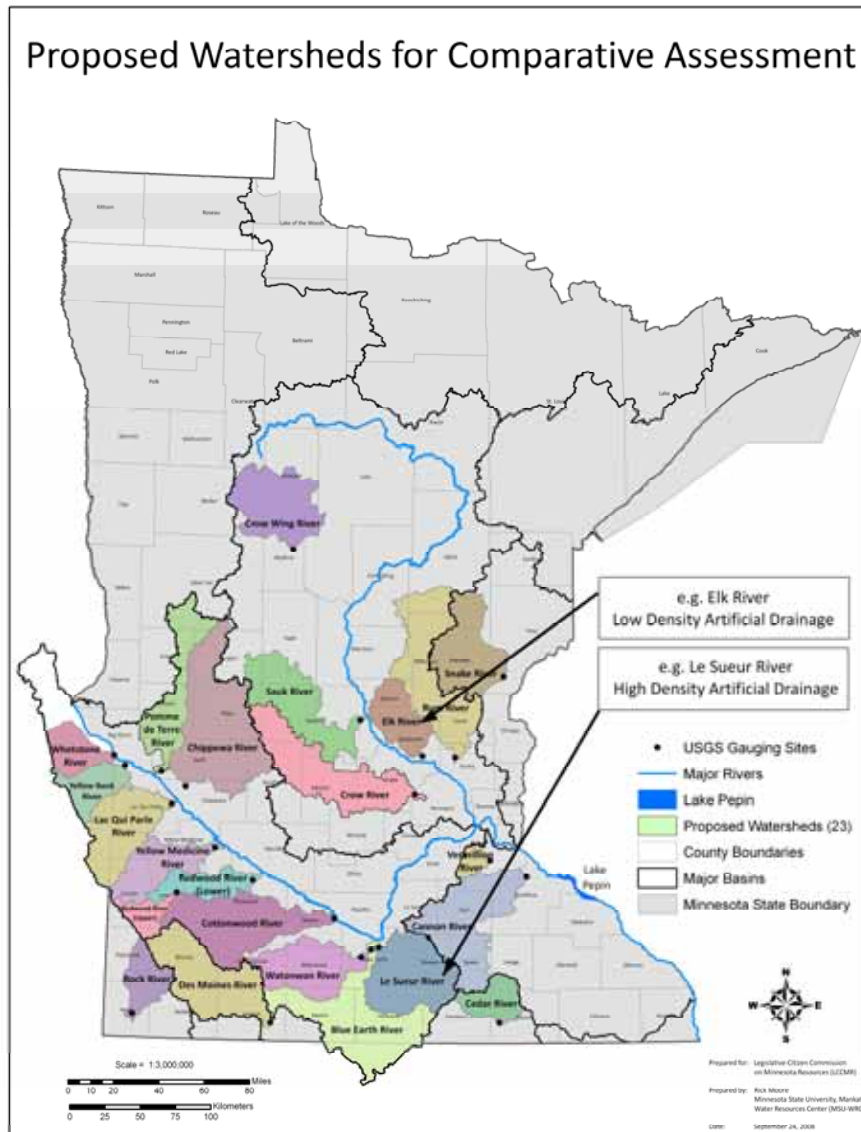
Hypothesize that: changes in riverine hydrology are mechanism for non-field inputs.

? Has tile drainage changed riverine hydrologic conditions

? Are changes in precipitation responsible

These two are linked--how do we disentangle them?

Compare watersheds 'with' and 'without' drainage



Hydrologic Changes

- over time
- between watersheds
- link to amount/density of drainage
- “normalize to climate”

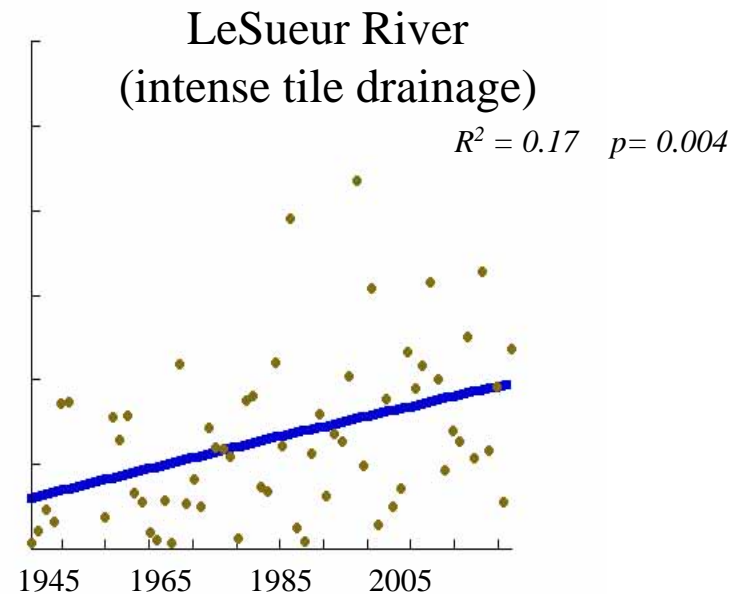
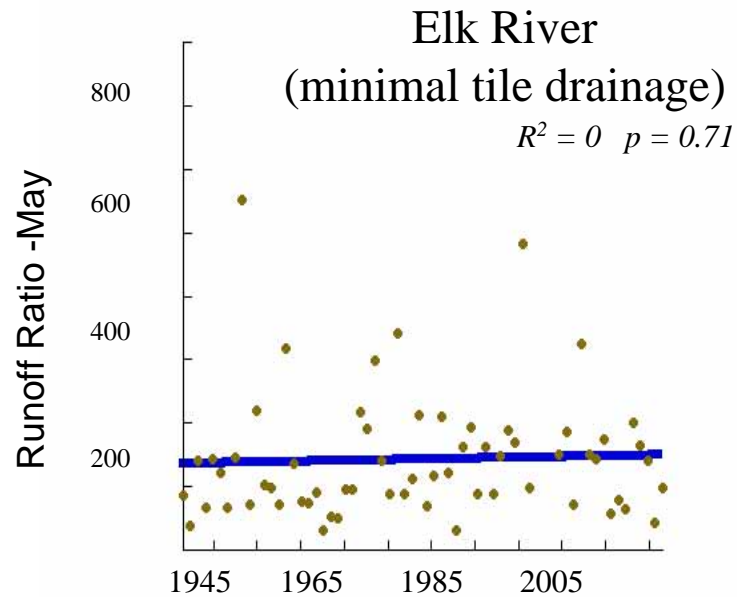
Relate magnitude and timing of:

- hydrologic changes
- installation of drainage

to Pepin sedimentation rate changes

Disentangling effects of climate from artificial drainage

Preliminary data--a hint at what we might find...



Runoff Ratio = flow/precipitation (normalizes flow to rainfall)

Examine 14 other hydrologic parameters (monthly and seasonally)

e.g. runoff ratio, peak frequency, maximum flow, max flow duration, rate of increase, rate of decrease, flow:PDHI

- **do they change over time**
- **how do watersheds compare**
- **are changes coincident with drainage, or climate**
- **how much can be explained by drainage v. climate**
 - *Has drainage changed hydrologic conditions?*

Model 2 Watersheds (1with, 1 “without”)

Swat model:

- calibrate to 1940-1970
- compare model predictions to actual 1970-2008

Summary



WHY?



Not natural

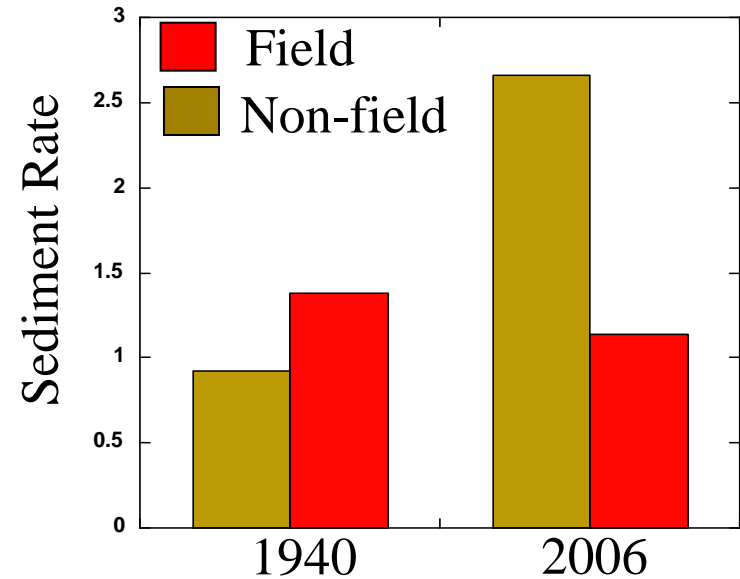
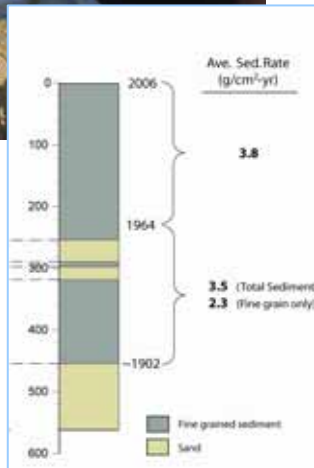
Why has non-field sediment loading increased

How much is related to intensification of artificial drainage and/or increased precipitation?

Redwood River Reservoir---different river, same story...

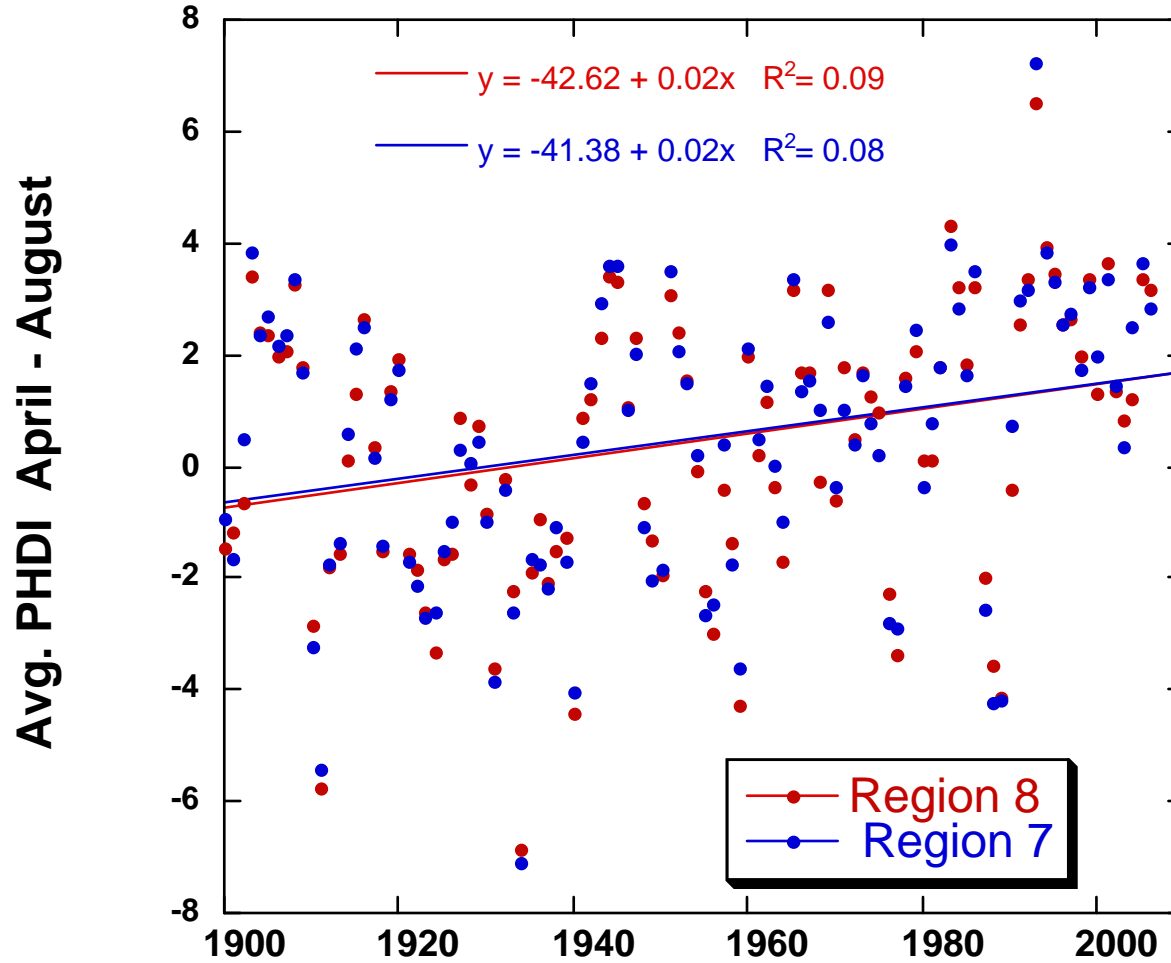


	<u>Non-Field</u>
2006	70%
1964	67%
1950	50%
1940	40%



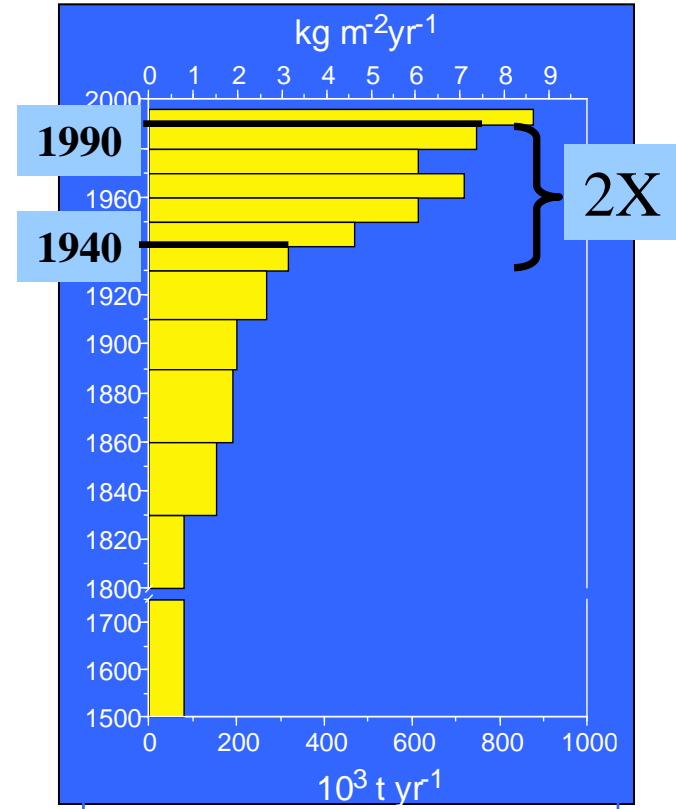
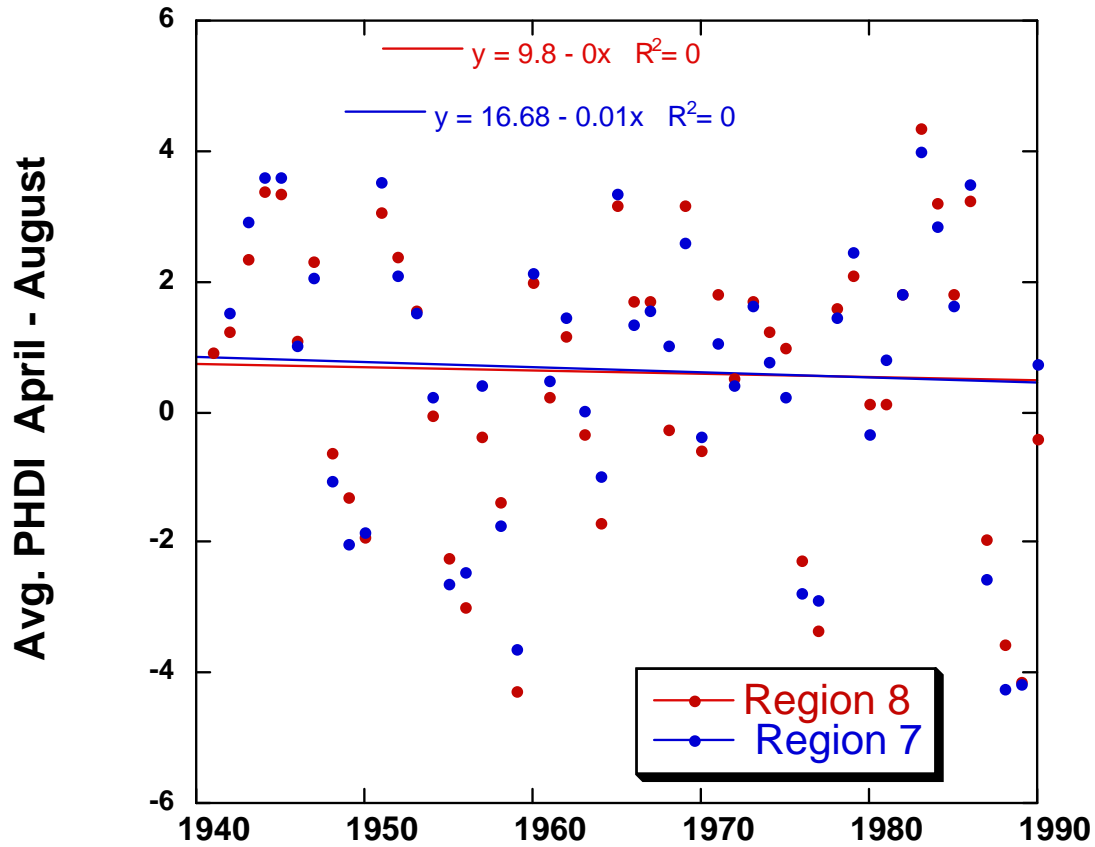
Climate is getting Wetter...

Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index



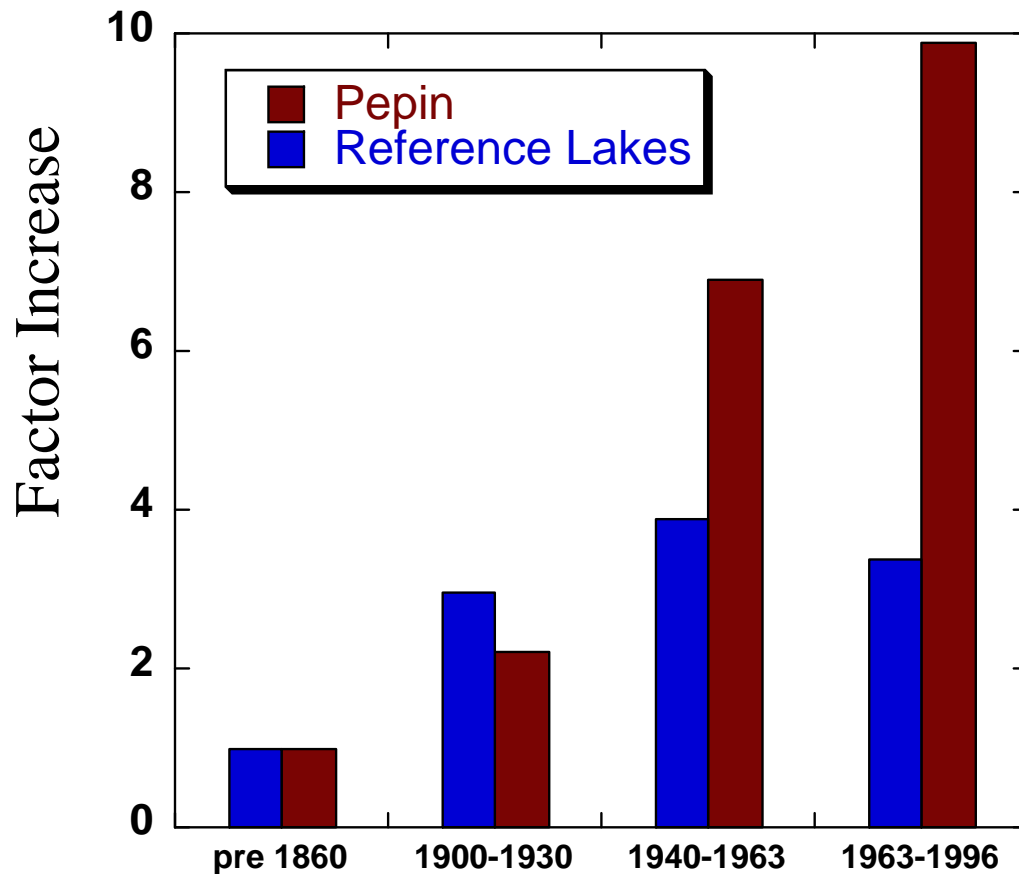
Sedimentation Rate and Climate ?

Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index



Trends in Sediment Accumulation Rates-- in Different Systems

Increase in Sed. Rate since Settlement

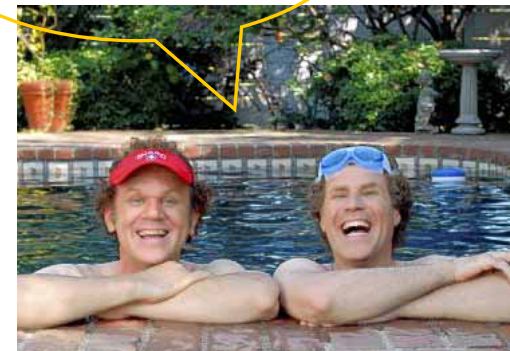


Riverine systems

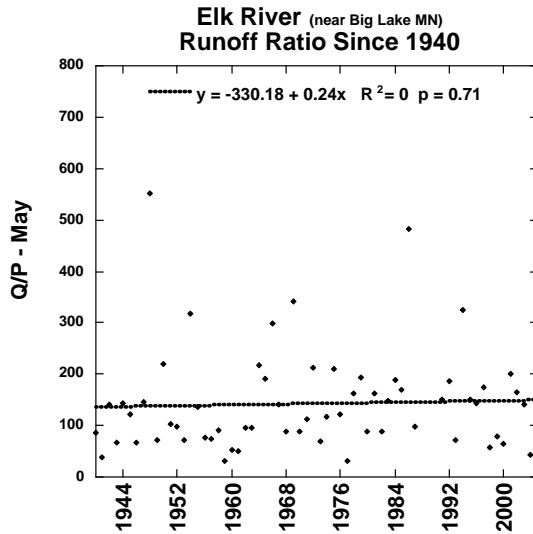
Field + Non-Field

Field Source Only

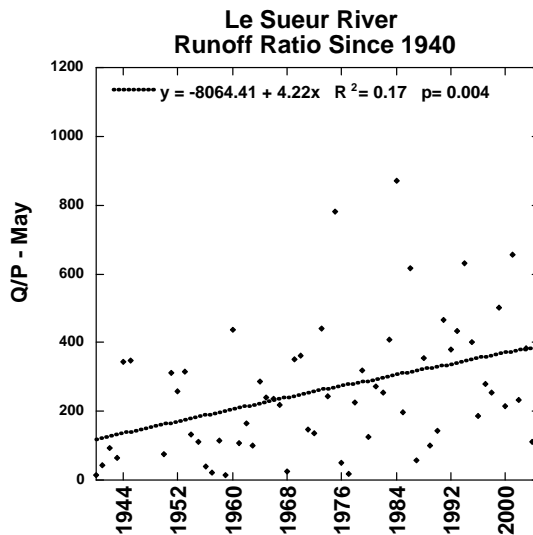
Neat-O,
but why are they
different?



Effect of artificial drainage on flow and non-field erosion ??



*Watershed with
minimal
artificial
drainage*



*Watershed with
dense
artificial
drainage*

Need to quantify
and
understand this
difference

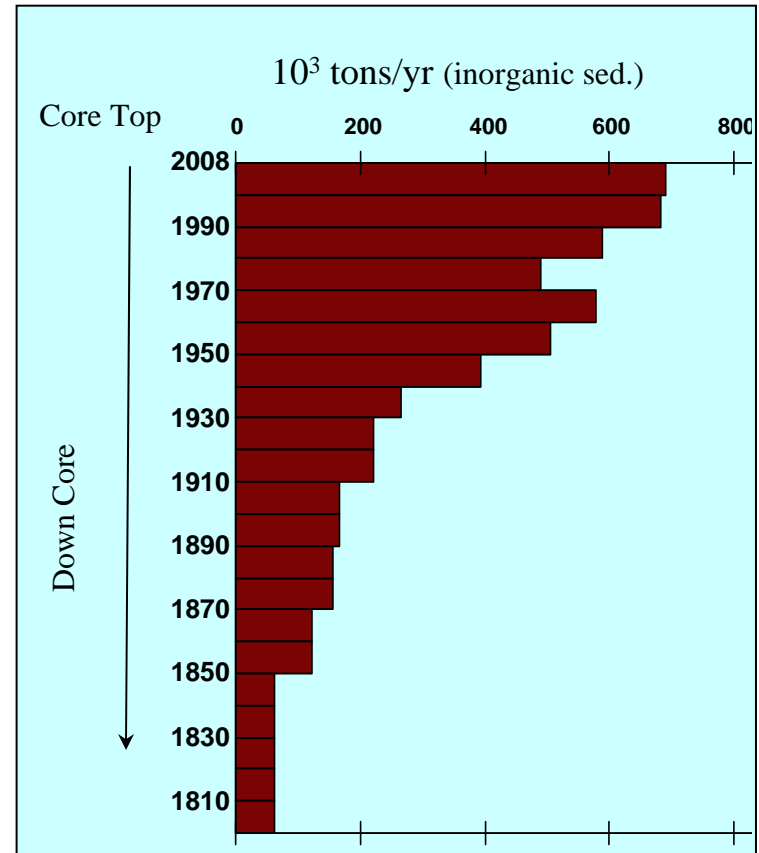


“Hey, Brain what are we going to do today”

“Same thing we do every day Pinky,

Try to figure out where the sediment comes from, and why it changes”

Lake Pepin Sediment Accumulation Rate



Tracing Sediment Sources with Radioisotope Fingerprints.

1. ^{210}Pb and ^{137}Cs are deposited by rain
2. Different Sources = Different Concentrations
3. Fields have high concentrations
4. Non-fields sources have ~ 0
Ravines, Streambanks, Bluffs Gullies
5. Suspended Sediment combination
6. Measure suspended sed. and compare to
Source Fingerprints

*“...why am I singing
and what does it
have to do with
fingerprinting”*

