

Effects of a Stream Restoration on Water Quality and Fluxes of Nutrients and Suspended Solids



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Muddy Creek Restoration



Before...

RSC:
Regenerative Stormwater Conveyance



Sand Plus
Woodchips

Gravel

...During

Installing weir at outlet of Muddy Creek RSC

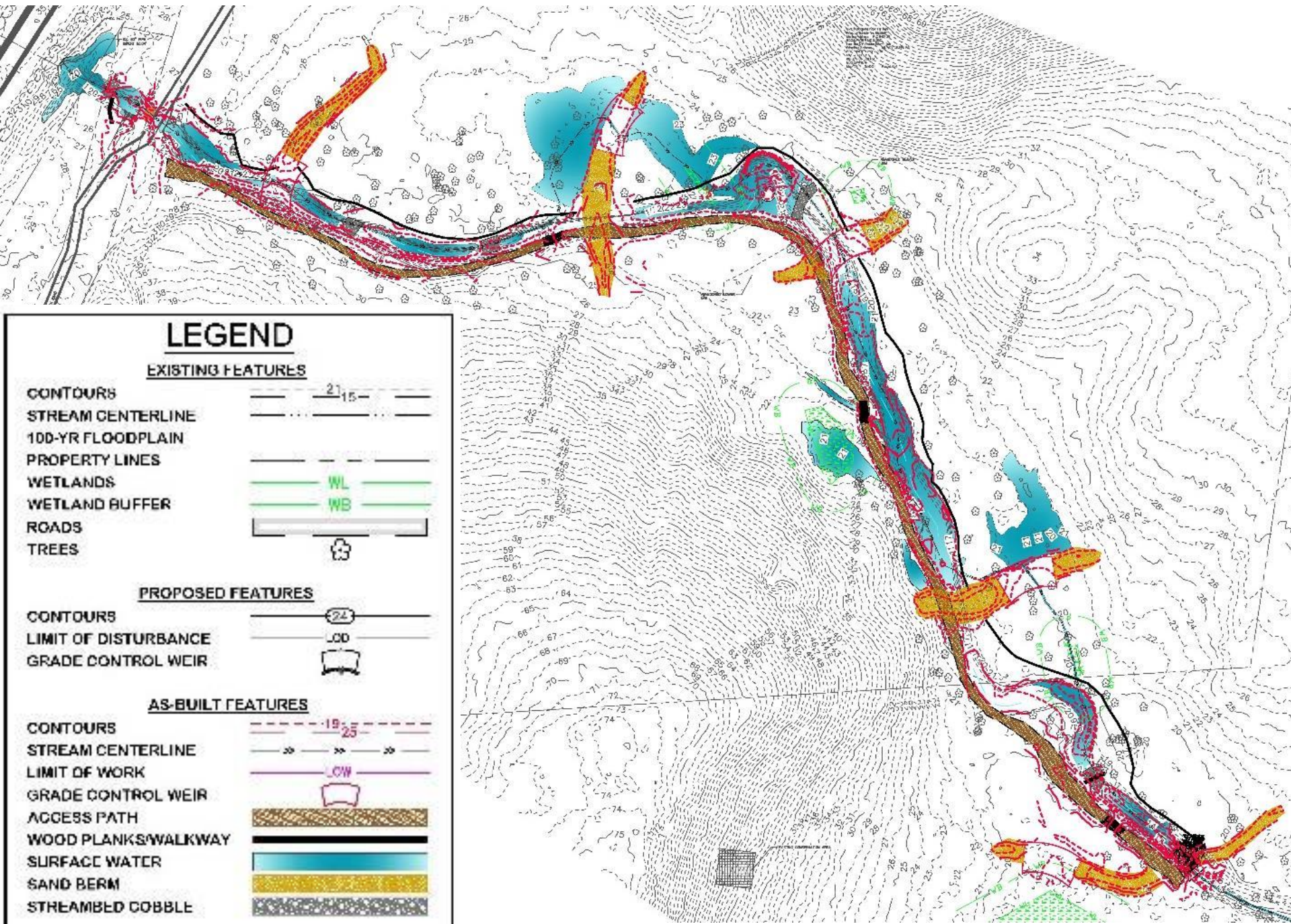


A Riffle Restored in Muddy Creek



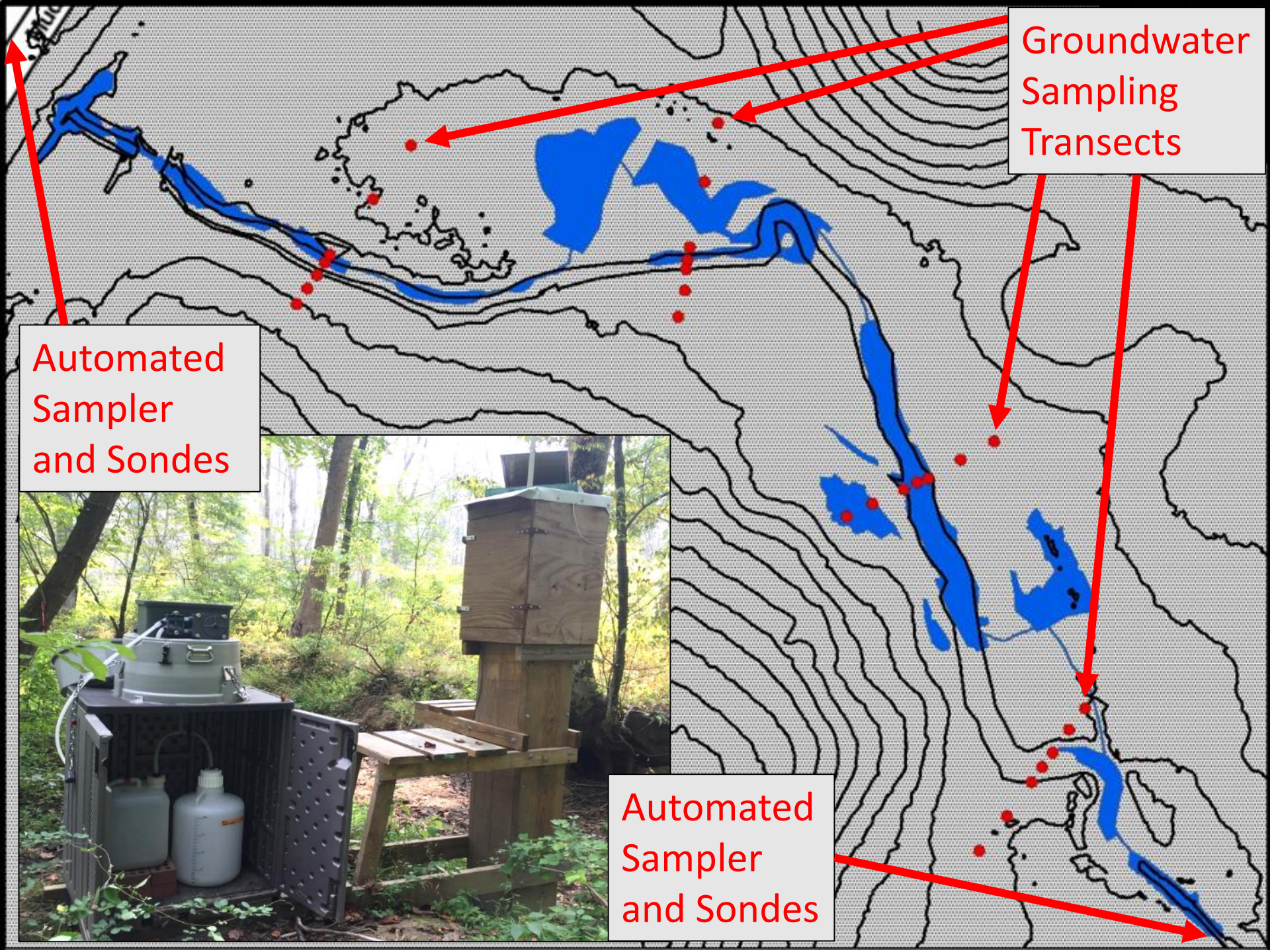
A Pool Restored in Muddy Creek





Research Goals

- Assess the effects of the stream restoration:
 - On the removal of suspended solids and nutrients from surface water; and...
 - On the chemistry and flow of groundwater as they may impact removal of nutrients and precipitation of iron in the stream.



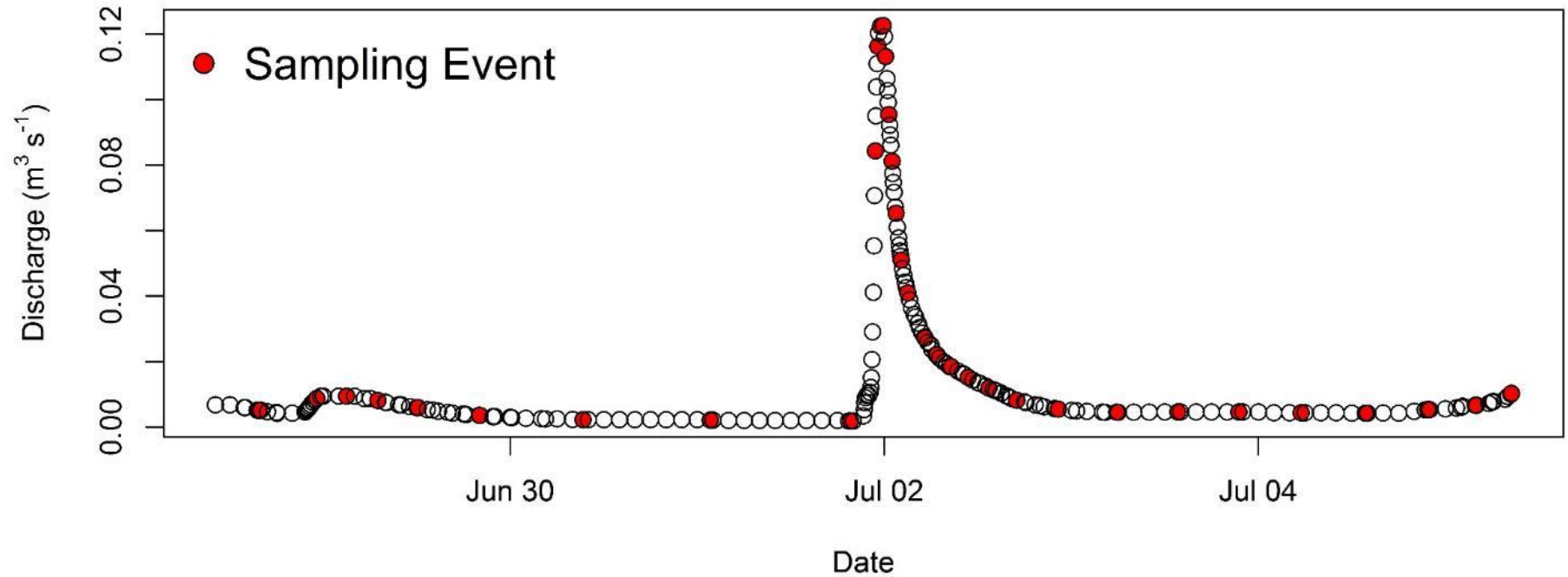
Groundwater
Sampling
Transects

Automated
Sampler
and Sondes



Automated
Sampler
and Sondes

Automated Flow-Paced Sampling



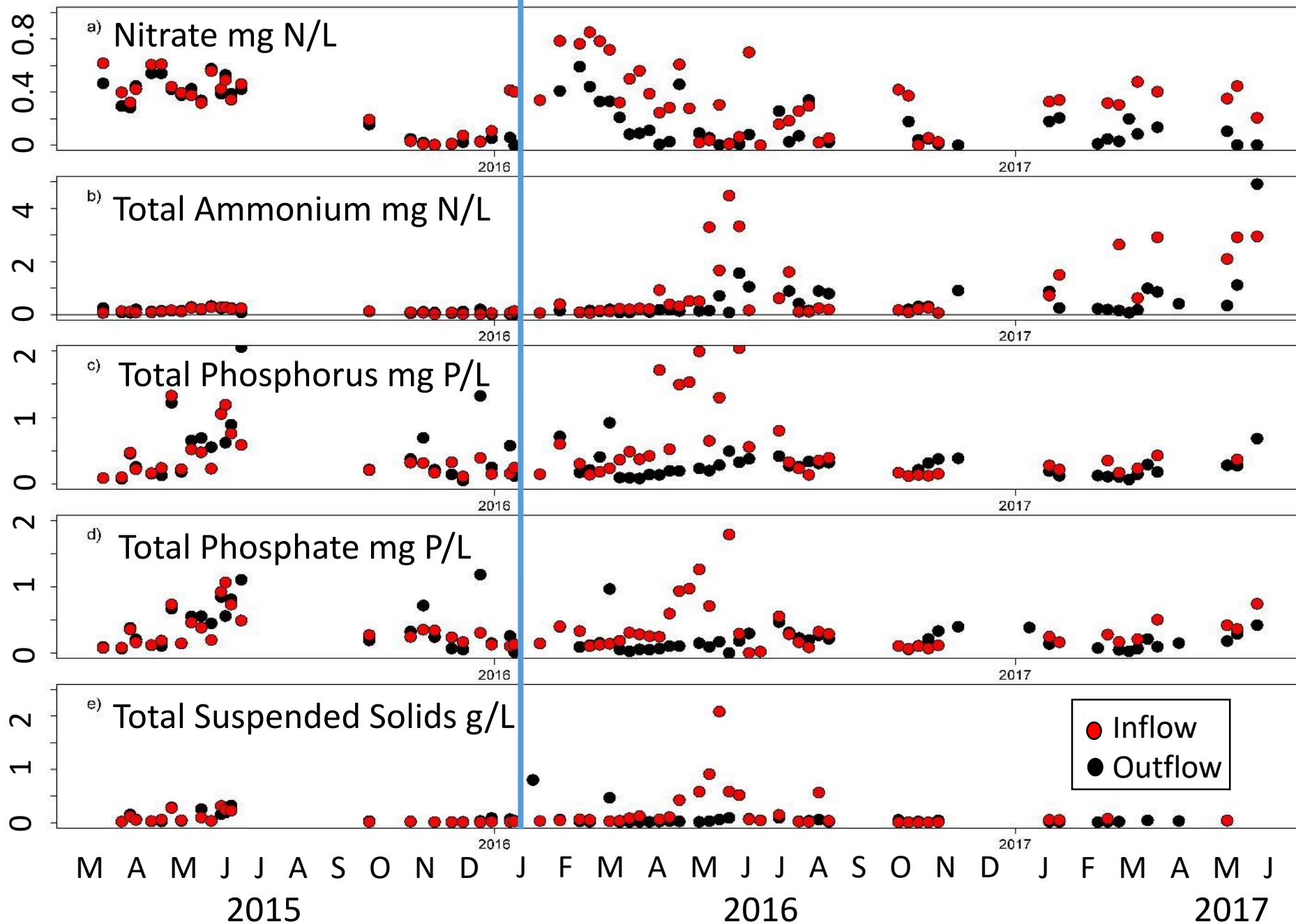
- Samples pumped after a set amount of flow has occurred (e.g. 30-60 water samples per week).
- Water samples composited for a weekly mean concentration.
- Concentration \times weekly water flow = Weekly load.

Sulfuric acid preservative for nutrients

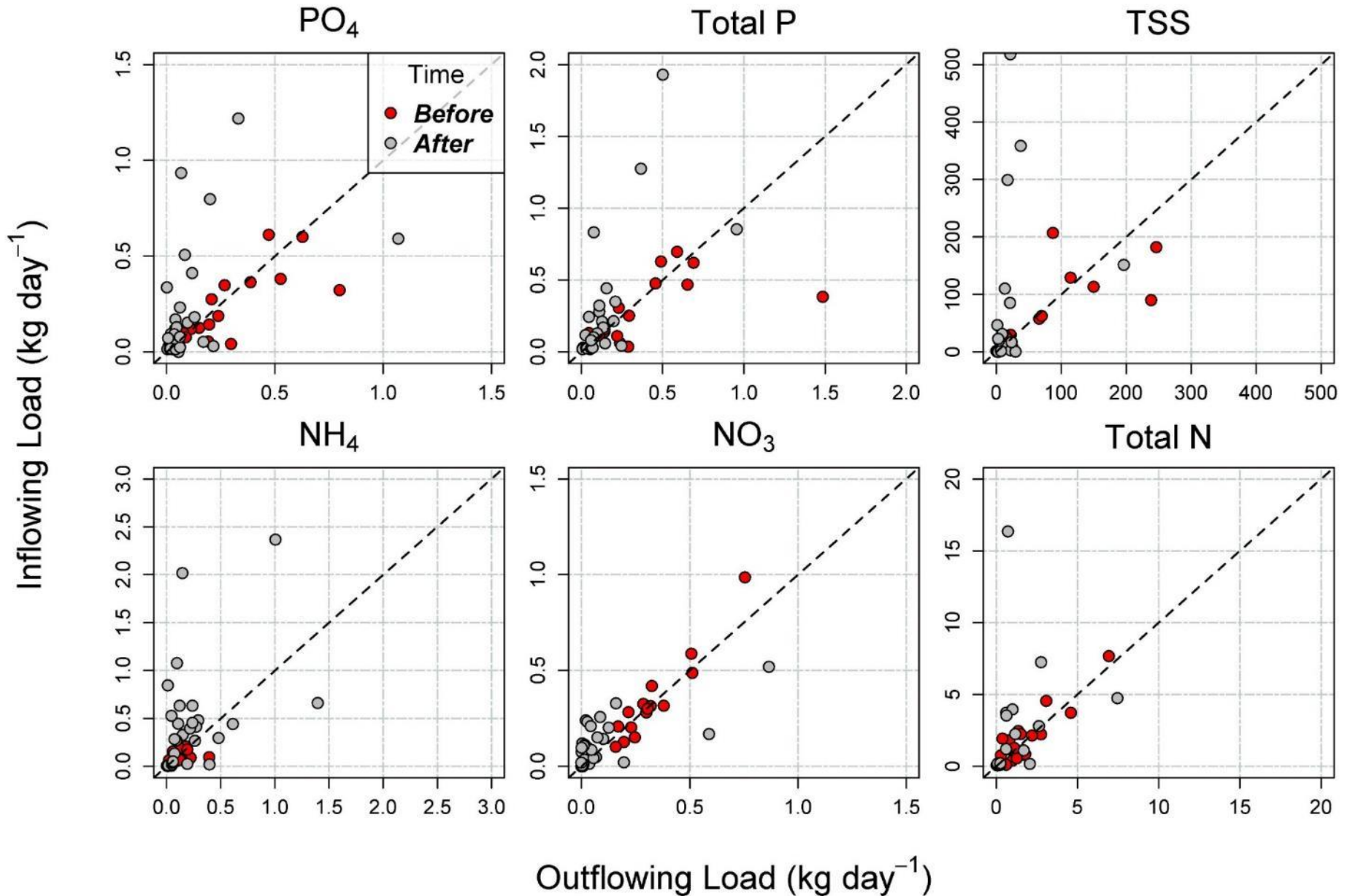
- Acid extracts particulate ammonium and phosphate
- No acid for total suspended solids

Before...

After Restoration



Inflowing vs. Outflowing Loads



Calculating Retention

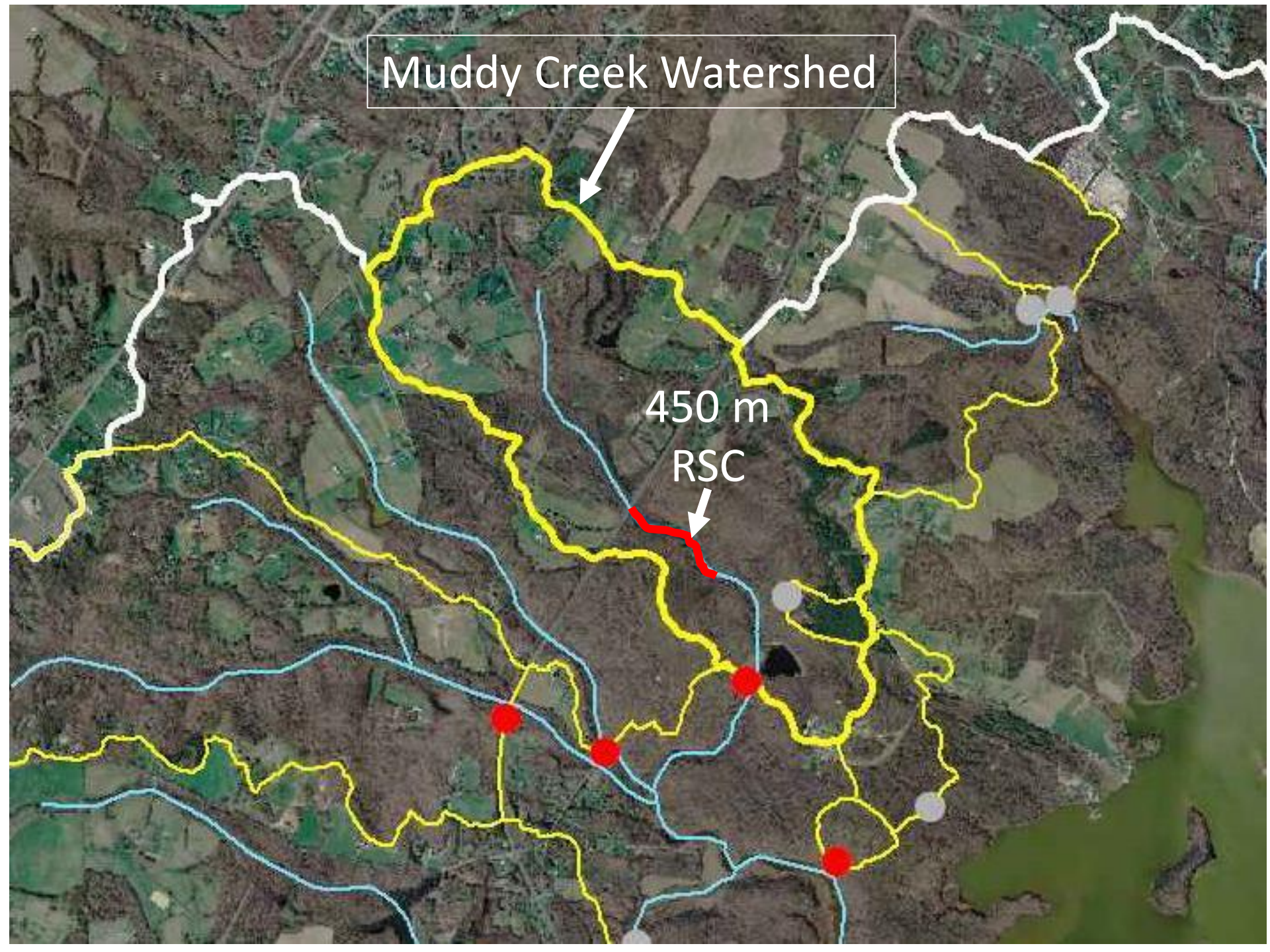
Concentration X Water Flow = Load

Load in – Load Out = Amount Retained

% Retained = (Amount Retained / Load In) X 100

Muddy Creek Watershed

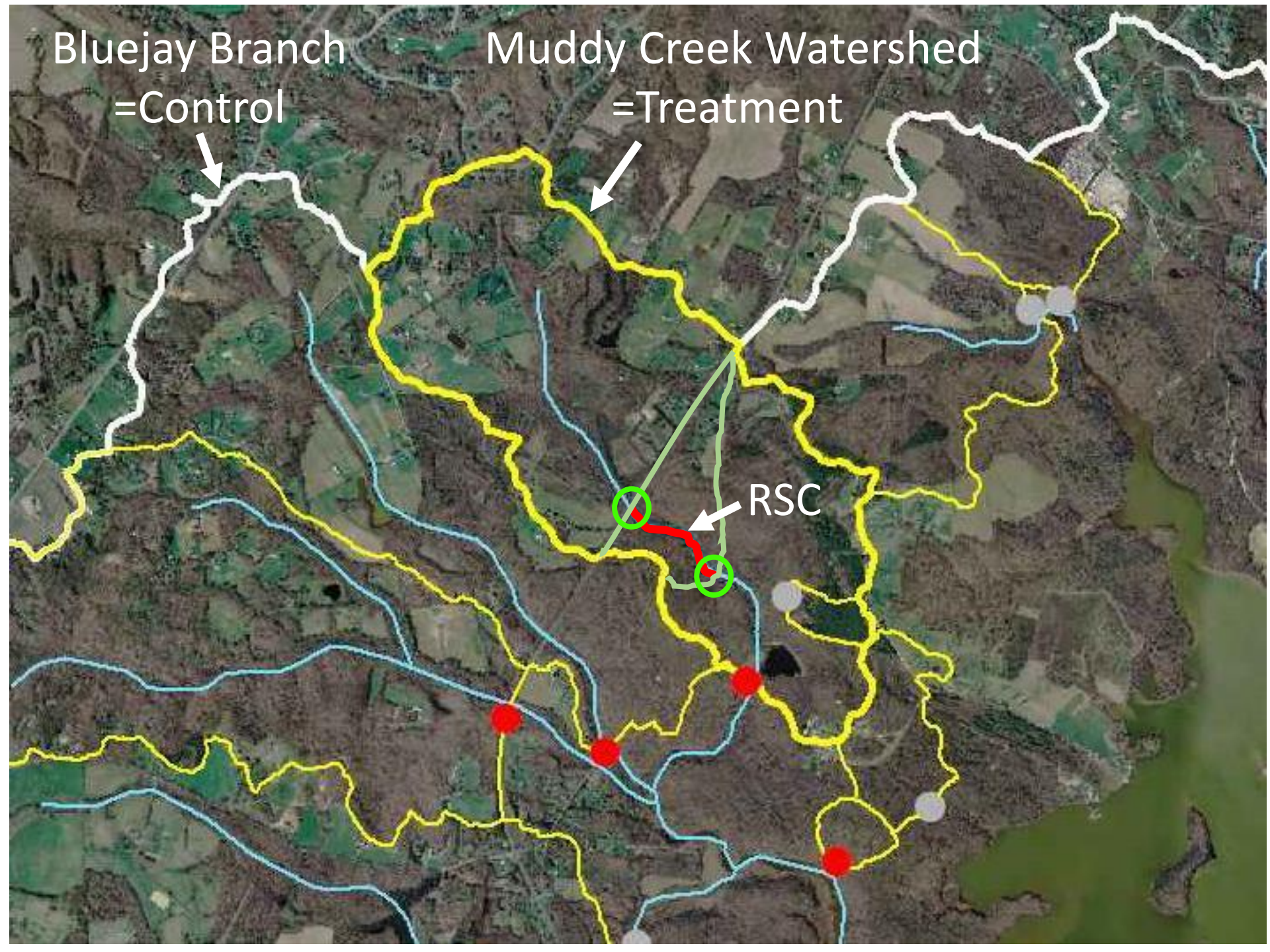
450 m
RSC



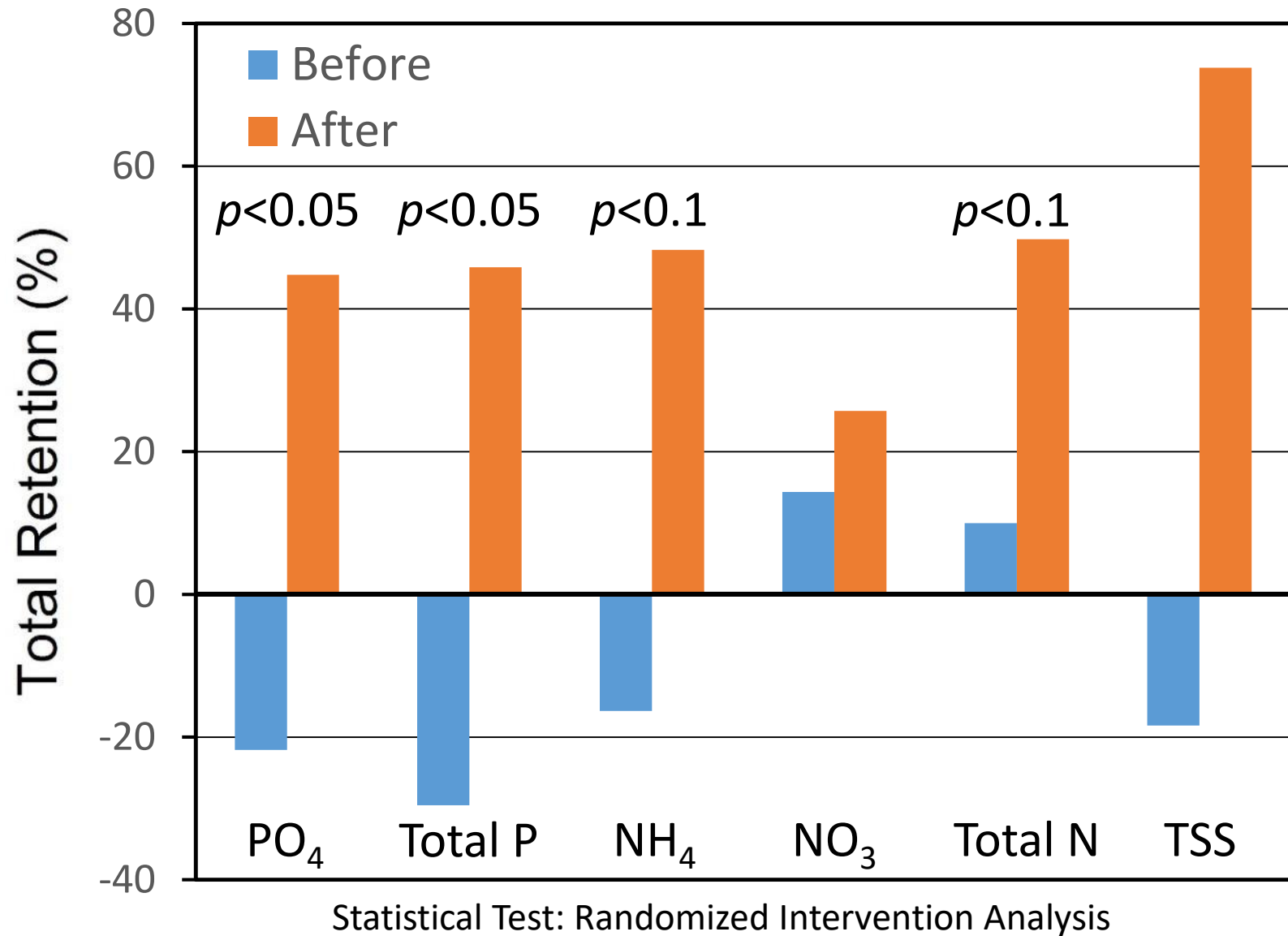
Bluejay Branch
=Control

Muddy Creek Watershed
=Treatment

RSC



Comparing the inlet and outlet of the restored reach: Percentage of inflow retained increased after restoration



Bluejay Branch
=Control

Muddy Creek Watershed
=Treatment

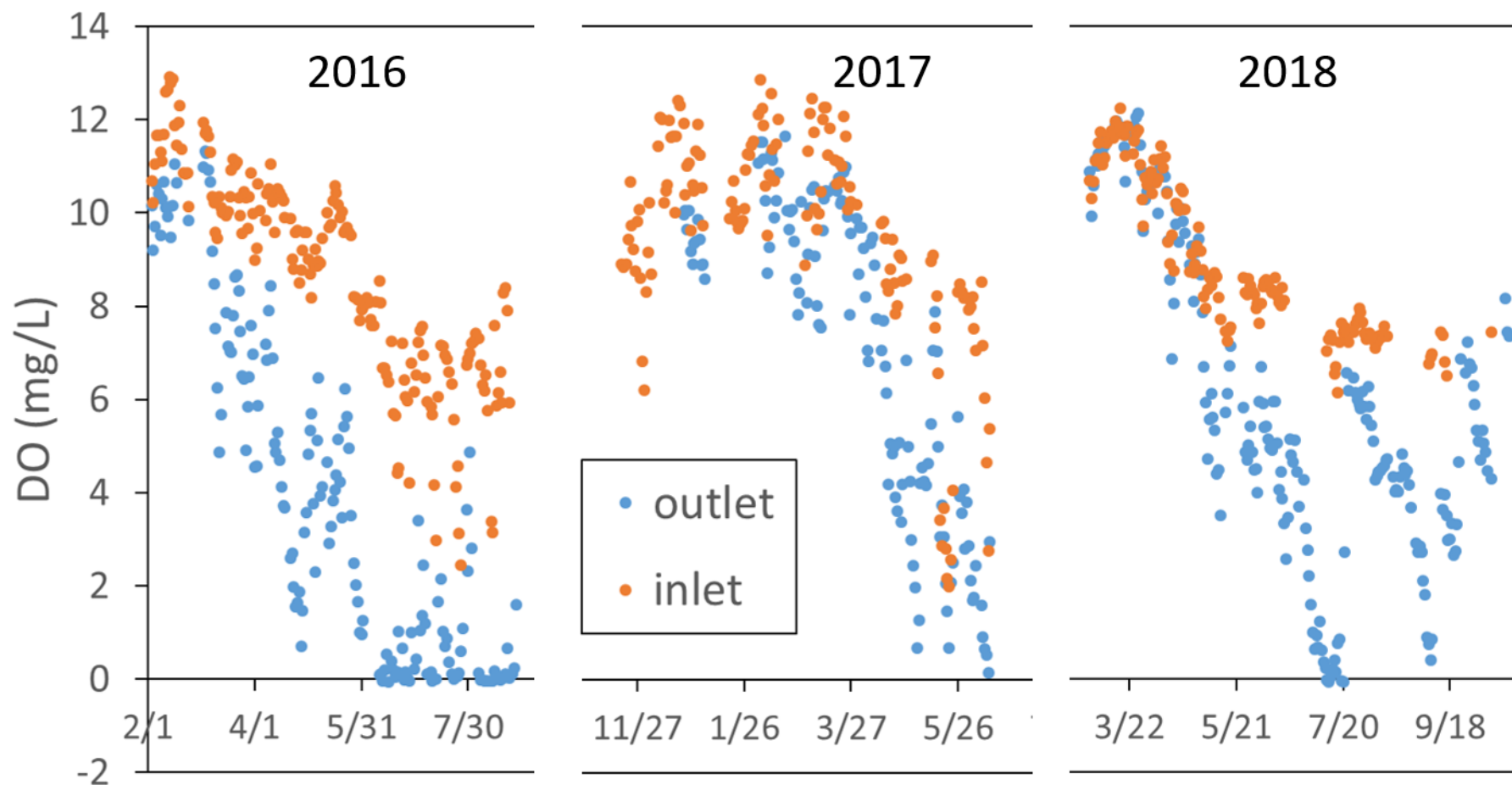
RSC

Comparing the treatment and control watersheds:

No statistically significant changes in loads could be attributed to the restoration.
The effects may have been masked by the effects of beaver ponds downstream of the restoration.



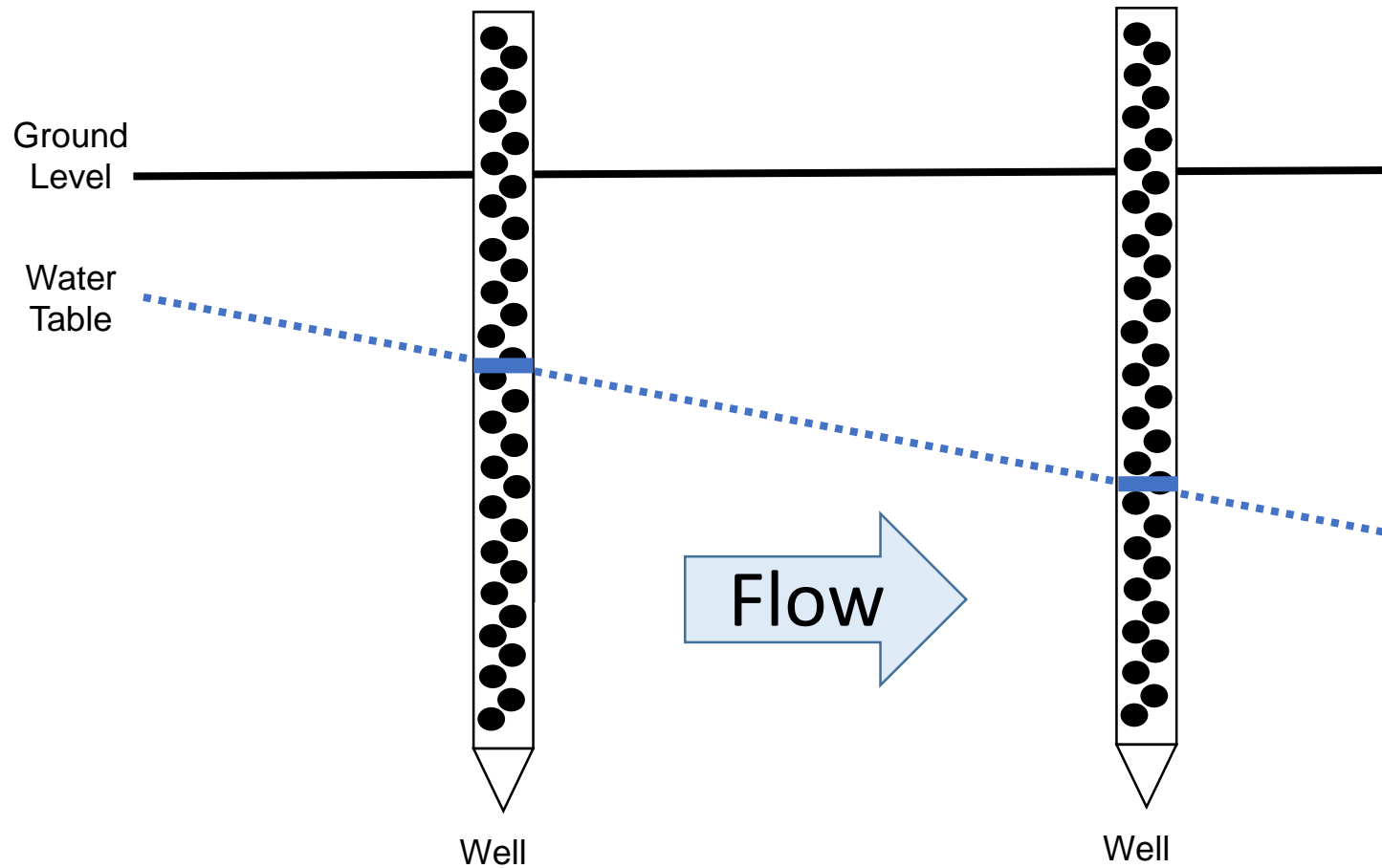
Dissolved Oxygen Concentration at Inlet and Outlet

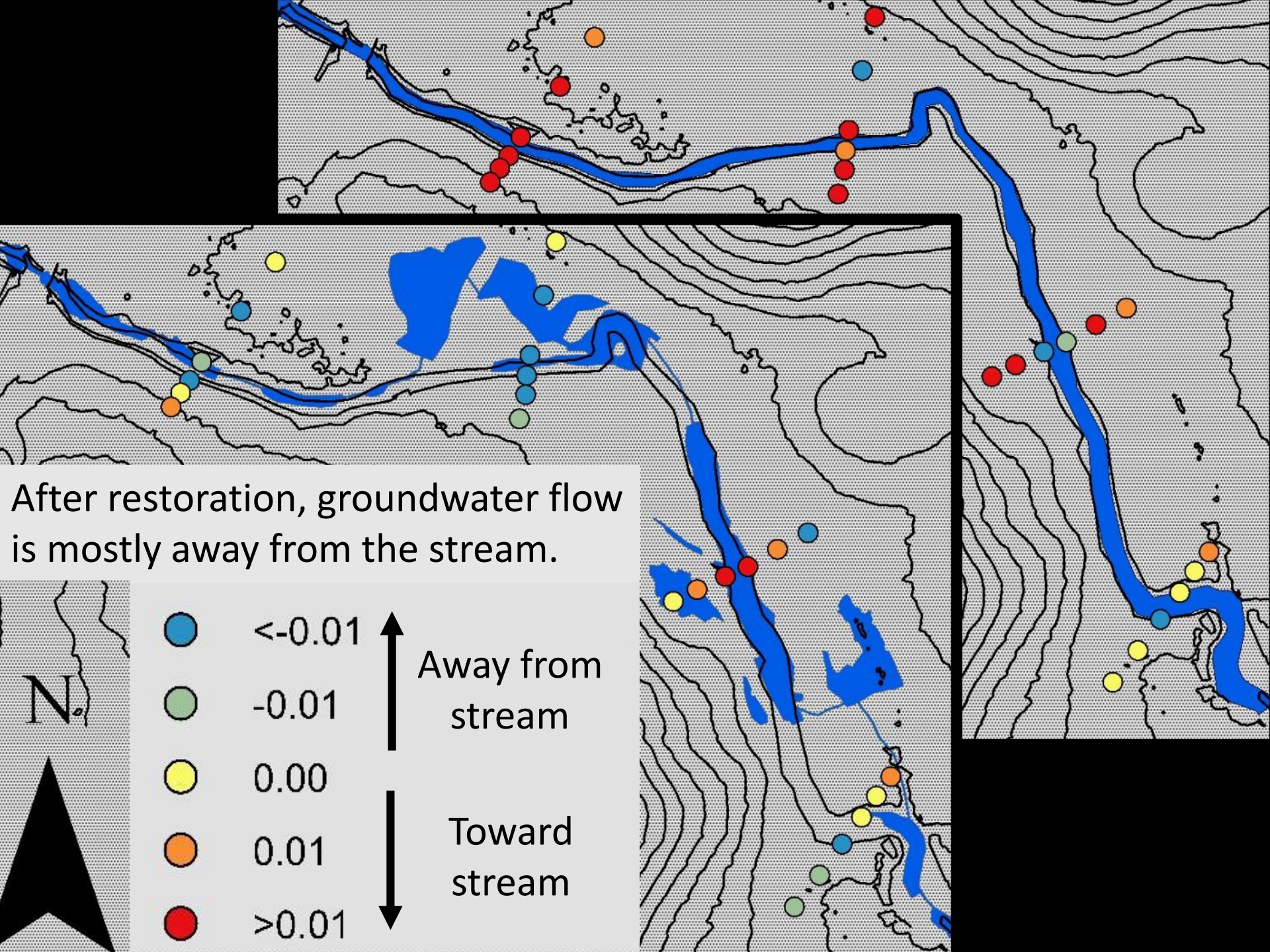


Transect of Wells and Piezometers

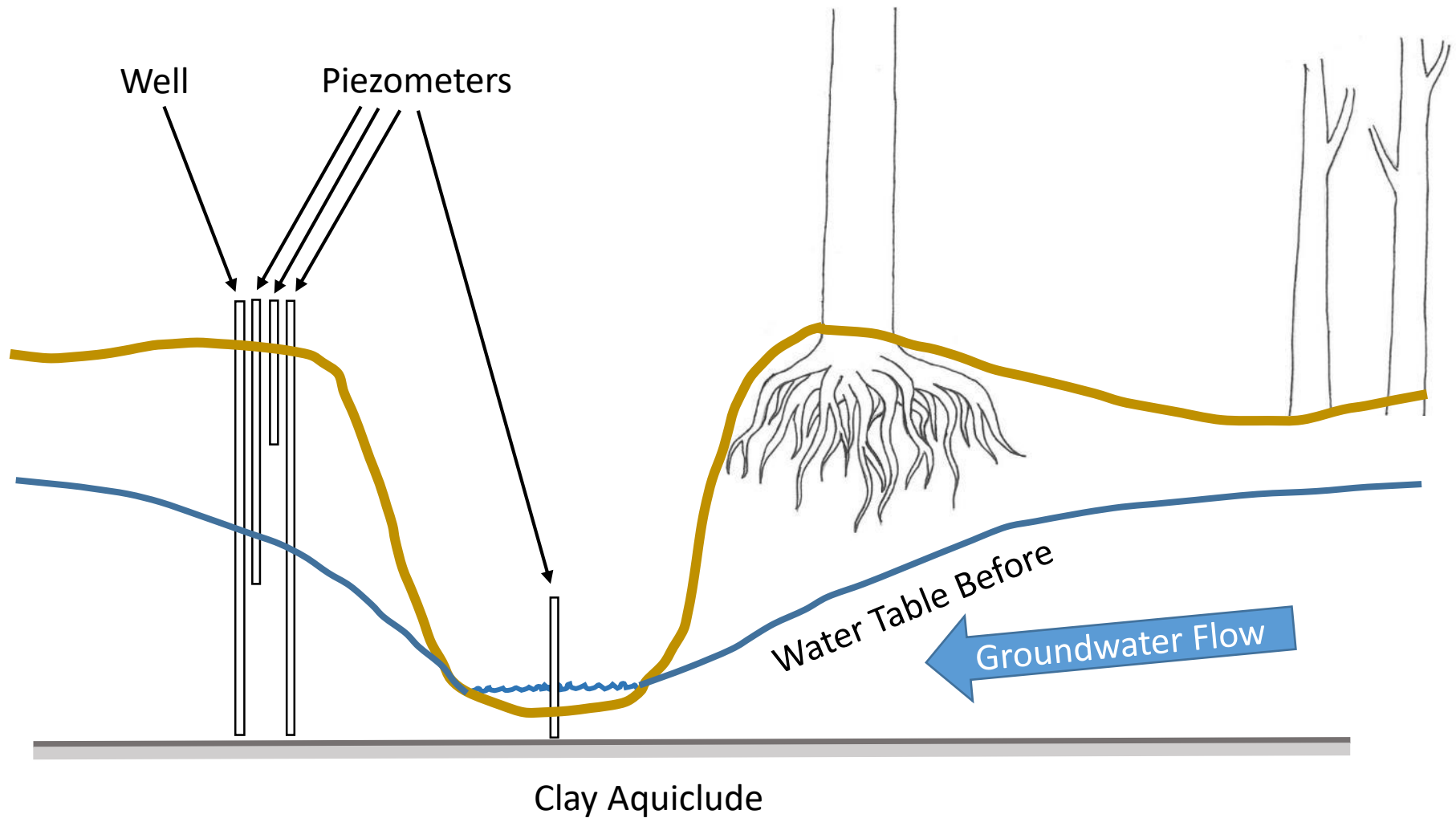


Horizontal Pressure Gradient

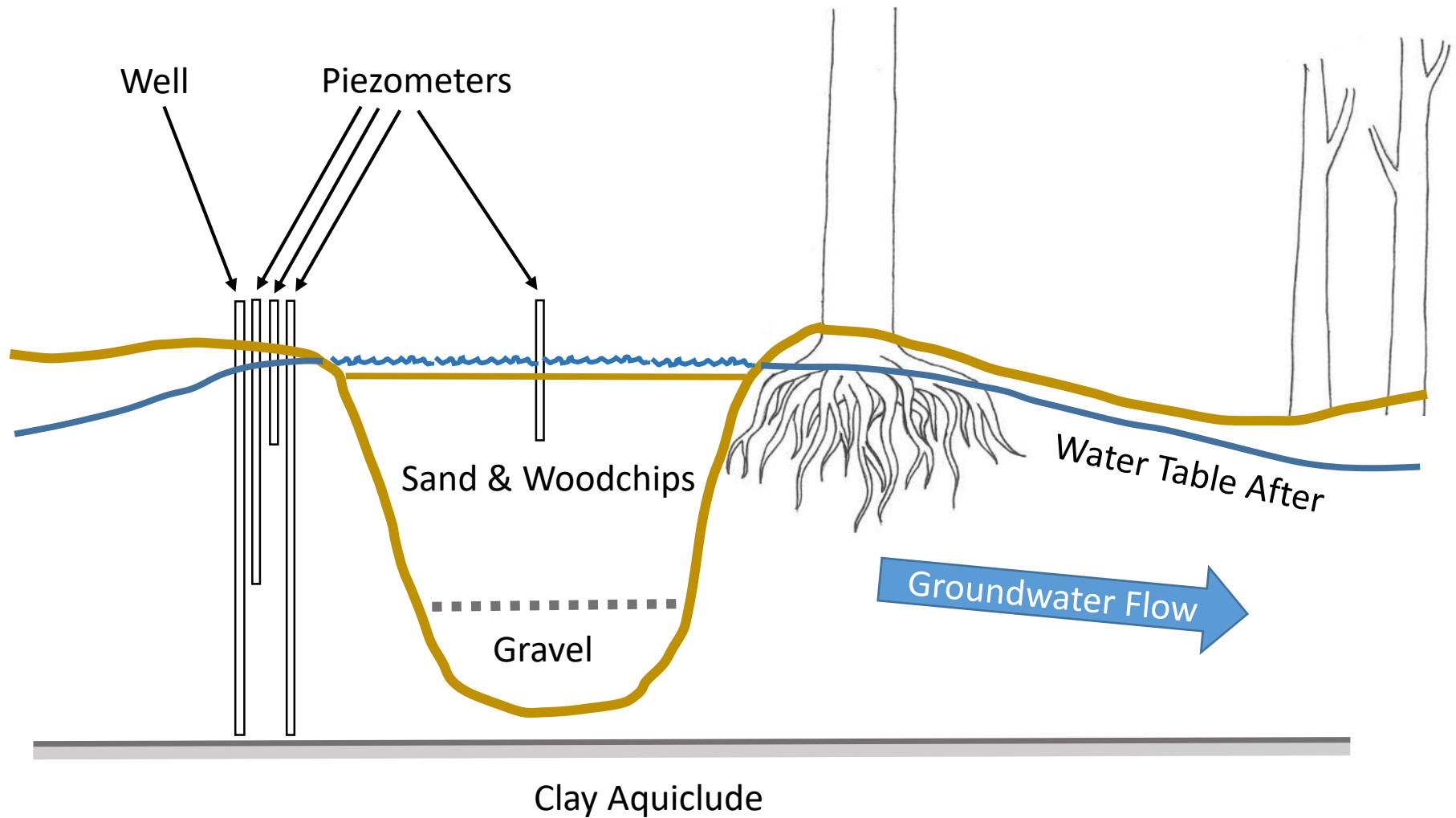




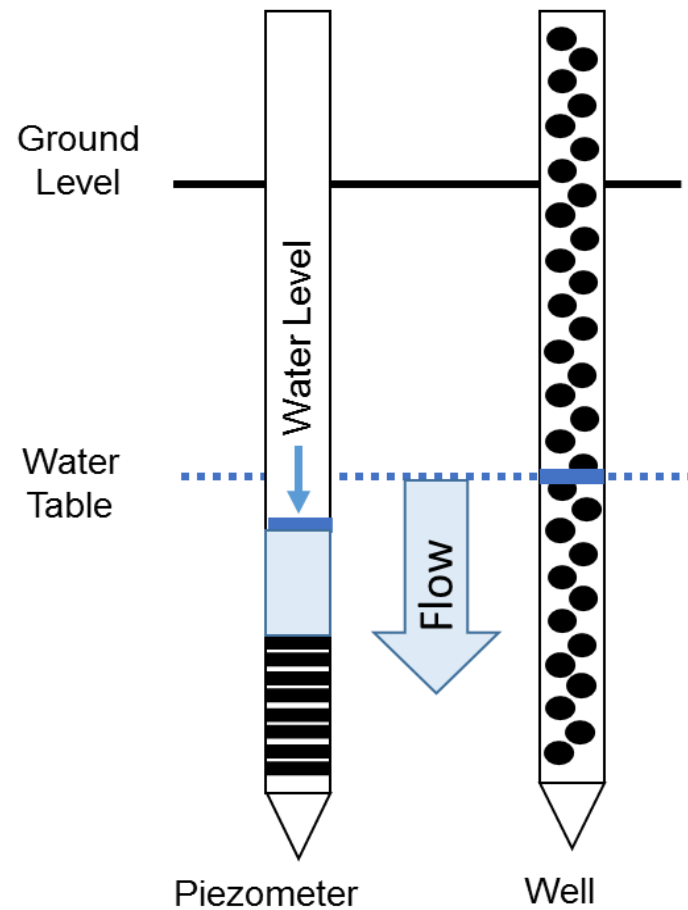
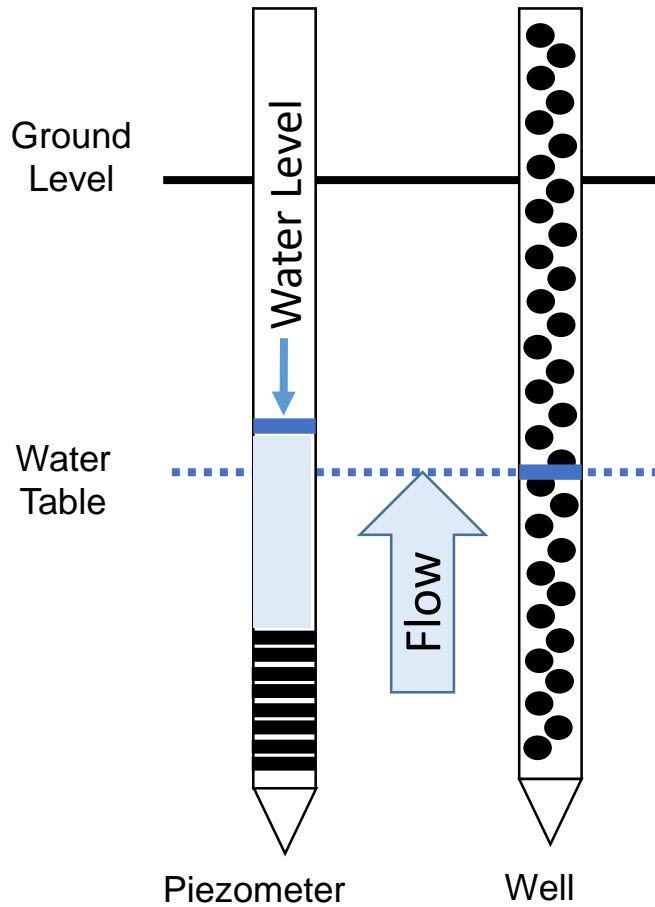
Before restoration, the eroded channel drained the banks.



After restoration, the water table elevation increased.

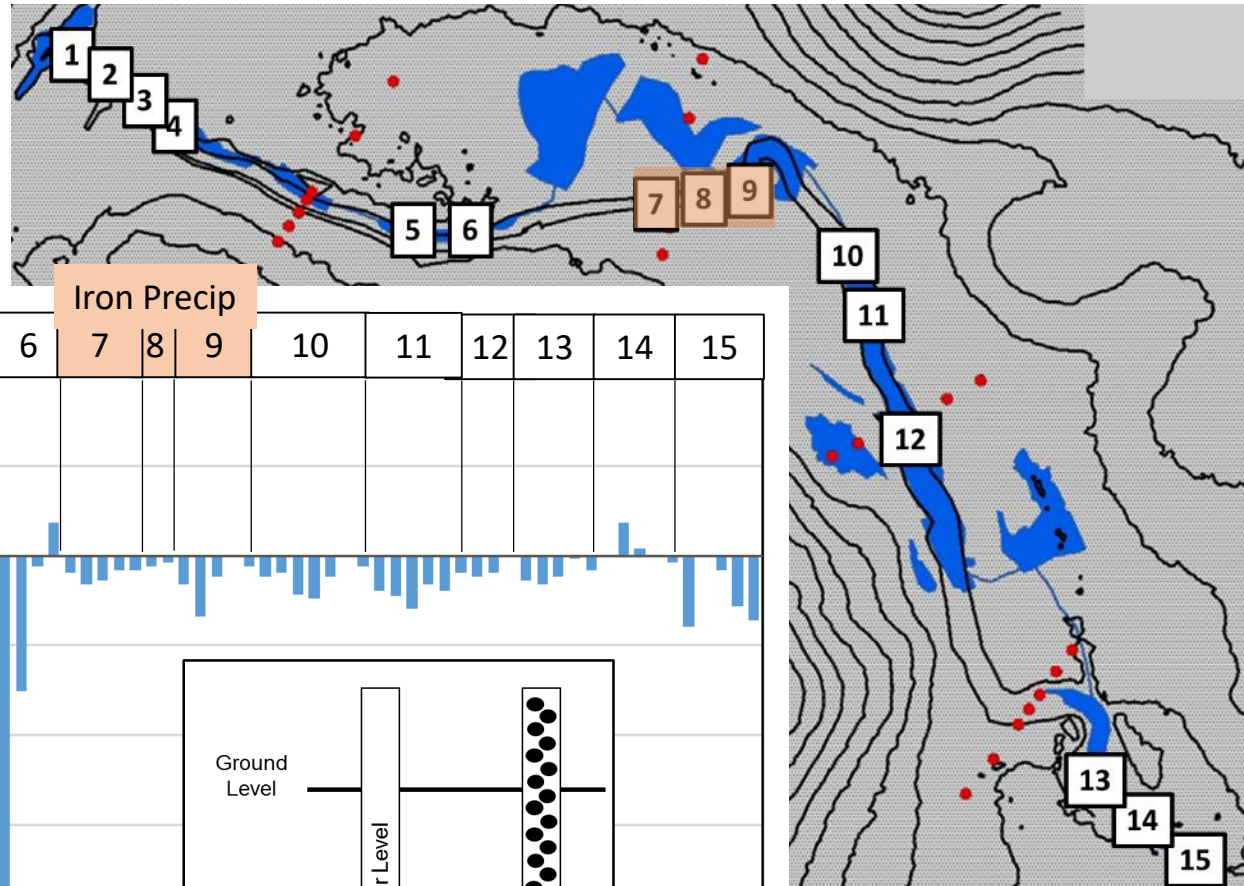


Vertical Pressure Gradients

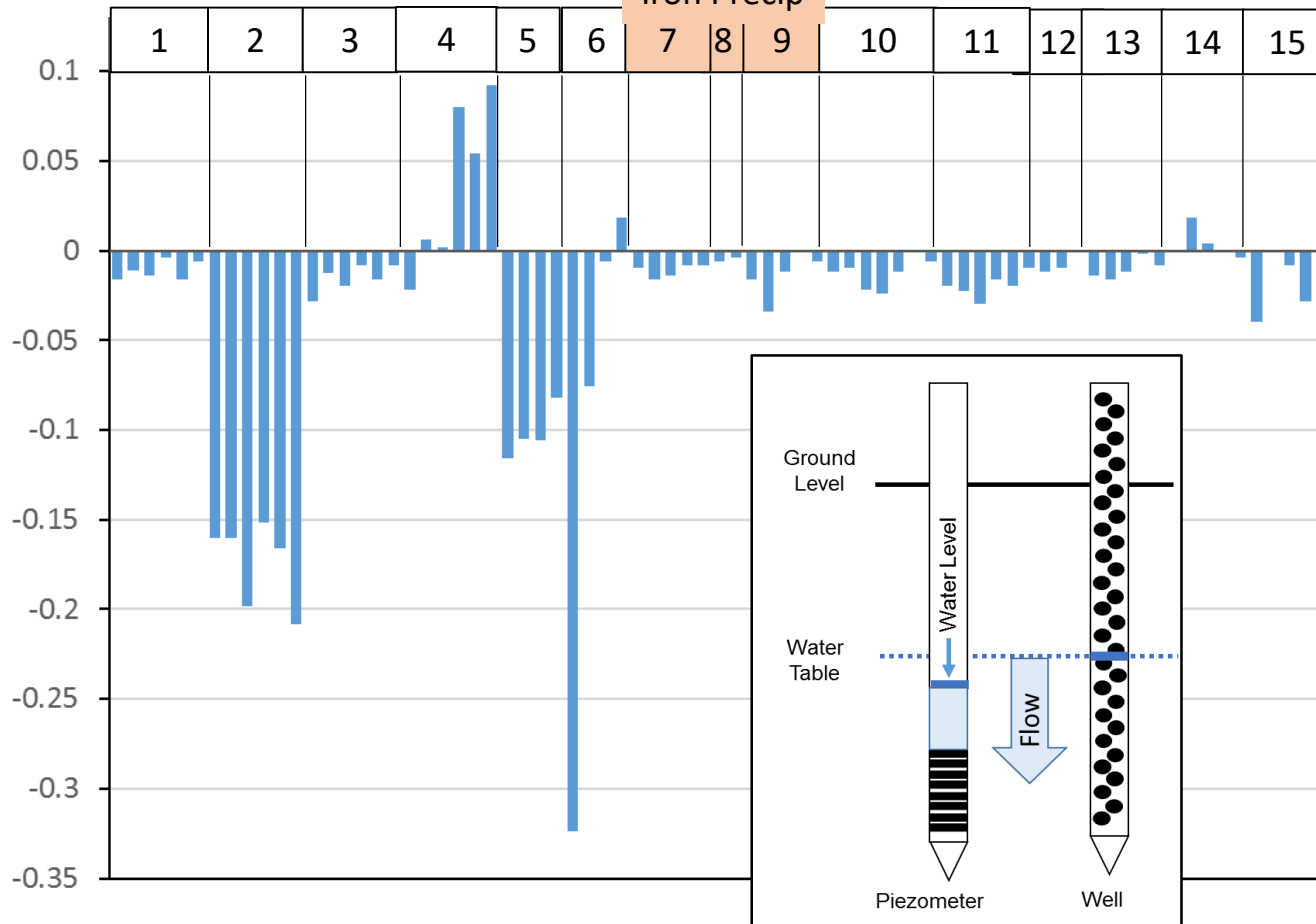


Vertical pressure gradients in streambed groundwater: Negative values suggest infiltration

May-June 2018 data from
SERC intern Christina Klein:

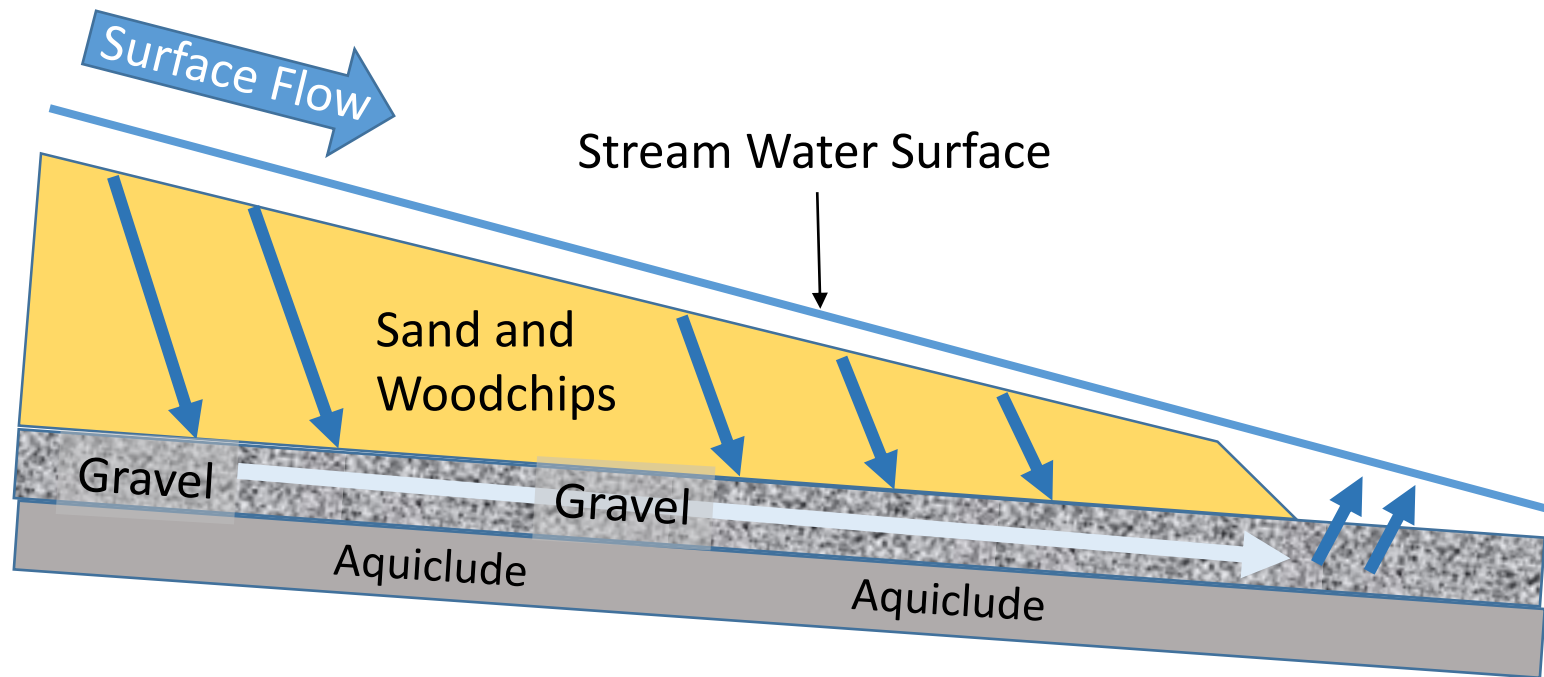


Iron Precip

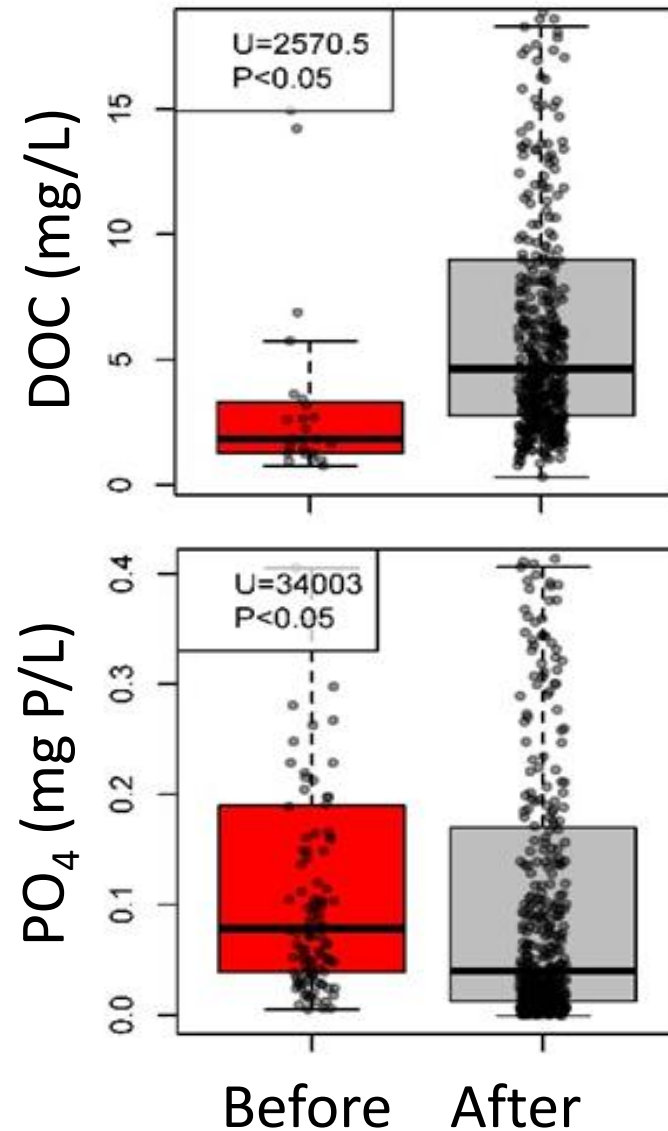
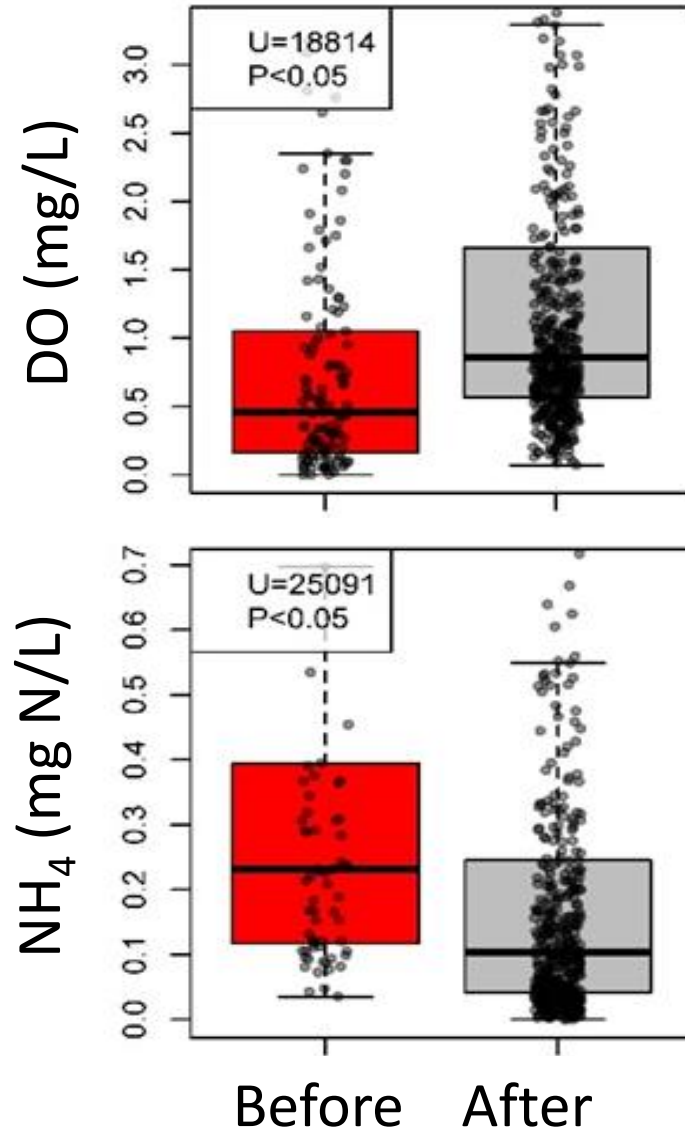


Sand Filter Concept:

- The gravel layer allows faster groundwater flow than the overlying sand.
- This pulls water downward through the sand.
- At the end of the restored reach groundwater carried through the gravel is released back into the surface flow.



Concentrations in Groundwater Before and After Restoration



Groundwater chemistry after restoration:

Statistically significant changes in dissolved concentrations

Decreased:

Phosphate
Ammonium
Sulfate
pH

Increased:

Organic C
Iron
Oxygen
Conductivity

No change:

Nitrate

Dissolved Organic Carbon in Groundwater Before and After Restoration

DOC (mg L⁻¹)

80
60
40
20
0

Before

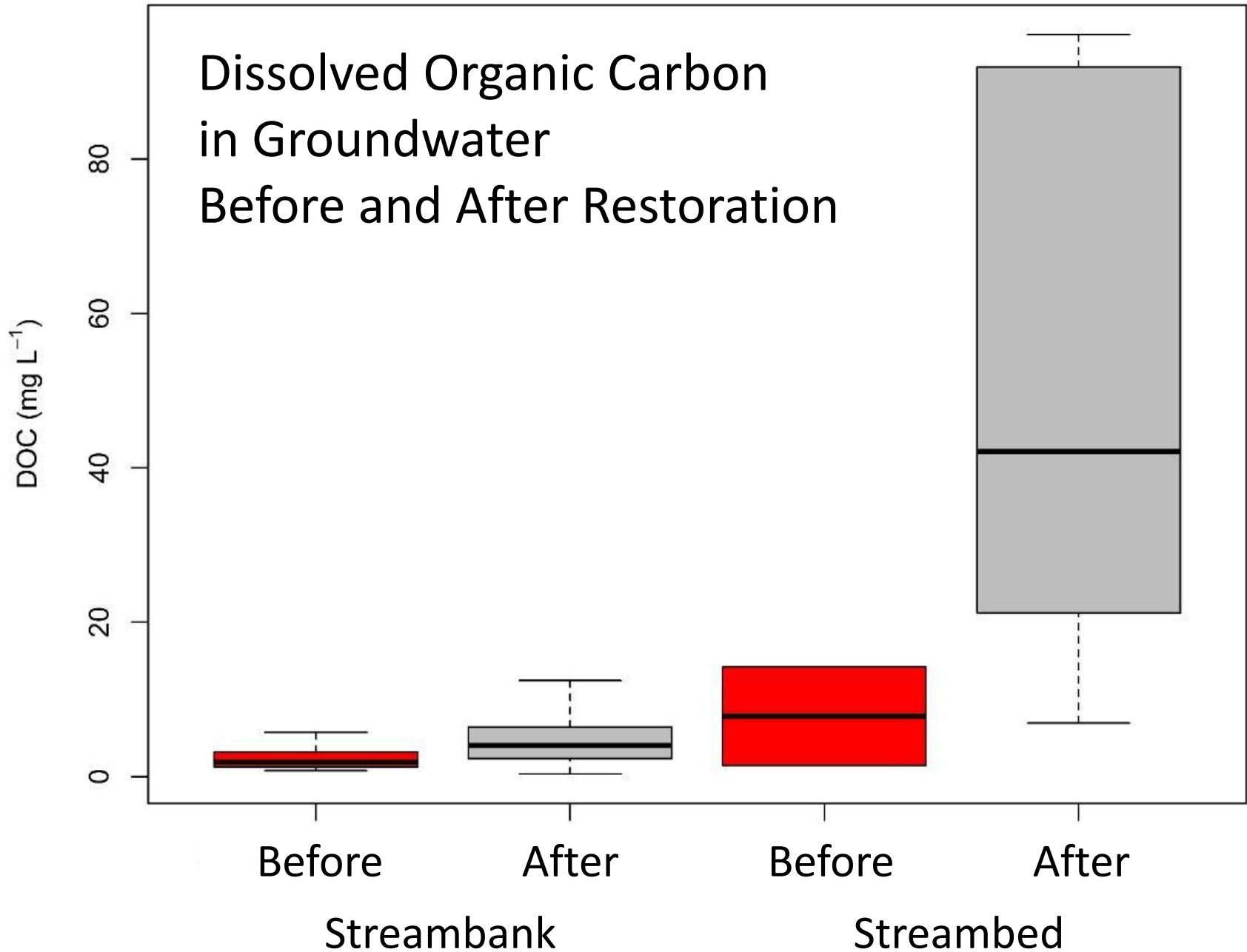
After

Before

After

Streambank

Streambed



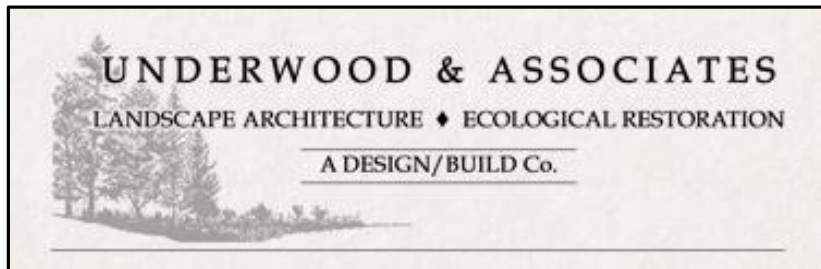
Summary: Surface Water

- The restoration reconnected the stream to its floodplain.
- Flow diversions created pools on the flood plain.
- The pools may alter flow of suspended particles through the restored reach.
- Concentrations and loads of nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended solids were reduced after the restoration.
- Dissolved oxygen concentration declined and iron oxide precipitated in some places along the restored reach.

Summary: Groundwater

- The restoration altered the distribution and flow of groundwater around the restored reach.
- Groundwater chemistry changed after the restoration.
- Enhanced exchanges of surface water and groundwater may contribute to nutrient retention, dissolved oxygen depletion, and iron oxide precipitation.

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