

The water quality impacts of using pumps to control drainage in coastal agriculture and waterfowl impoundments

Randall Etheridge¹, Brian Hinckley², Michelle Moorman³

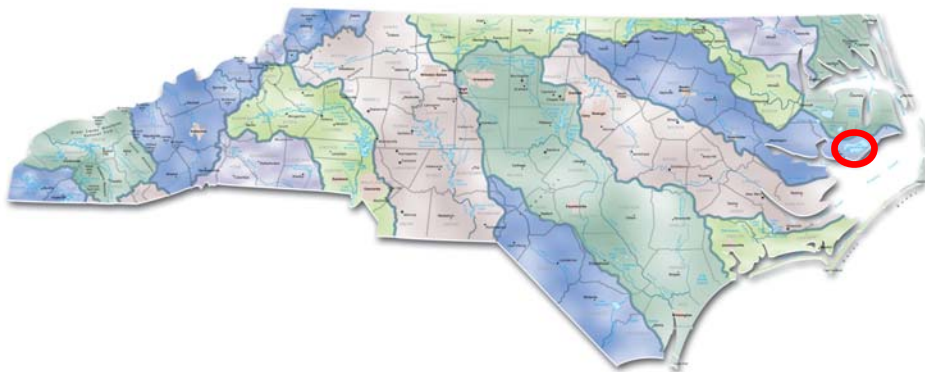
¹East Carolina University, Department of Engineering, Center for Sustainability

²East Carolina University, Department of Biology

³U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge



Lake Mattamuskeet



Where is the grass?

- Submerged aquatic vegetation has disappeared in most of Lake Mattamuskeet
- Linked to decreases in water quality
 - Nitrogen
 - Phosphorus
 - Suspended sediment
 - Chlorophyll *a*
 - pH
- Two major land uses: agriculture and waterfowl impoundments



Big Picture Goals

- Restore the submerged aquatic vegetation in the lake
- Maintain economically important agriculture industry and waterfowl viewing/hunting
- Engage the community in the restoration process



Waterfowl Impoundments

- Two types
 - Moist soil management
 - Agricultural crop production
- Filled with water between September and November
- Drained in February or March



Drainage Water Management



- Flat topography
- Near sea level
- Pumps used to maintain drainage or fill waterfowl impoundments



Research Questions

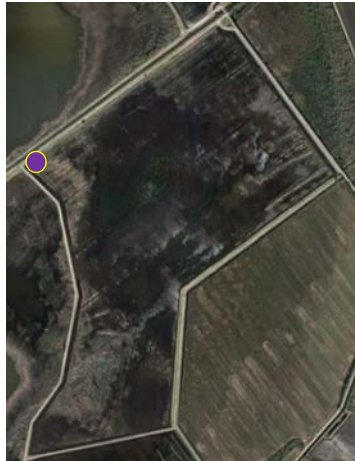
- Does the moist soil management unit contribute to the eutrophication of Lake Mattamuskeet? (Winton et al., 2016)
- What hydrologic conditions lead to large exports of nutrients from the impoundments?
- Do the nutrient dynamics and nutrient flux of agricultural drainage water managed by pumps differ from land that is gravity drained?



Monitoring Sites



Monitoring Design



- Isolated by a berm
- Inflow and outflow controlled by pump
- Flow
- Water quality
- Water table



Flow Monitoring

- Water level
 - Internal
 - External
- Flow meter



Water Quality Monitoring



- UV-Visual spectrometer
- Multi-parameter sonde
 - pH
 - Dissolved oxygen
 - Temperature
 - Conductivity
- Automatic water quality sampler



Water Quality Monitoring

- Absorption spectrum measured every 30 minutes
- Coinciding samples collected for lab measurement
 - $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, TDN, $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$, PN
 - DOC
 - $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$, TDP
 - TSS



Partial Least Squares Regression

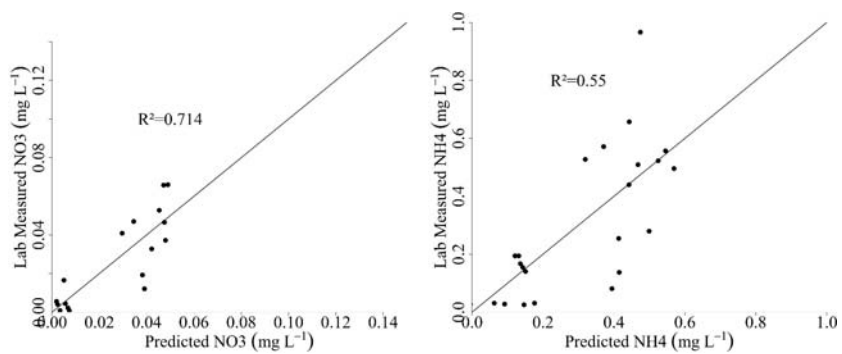
- PLSR used to relate absorption spectra to laboratory measured concentrations
- Calibration with minimum Root Mean Square Error of Prediction (RMSEP) applied to long term data
- Does not mean that the absorbance of each parameter is measured



Preliminary Data!

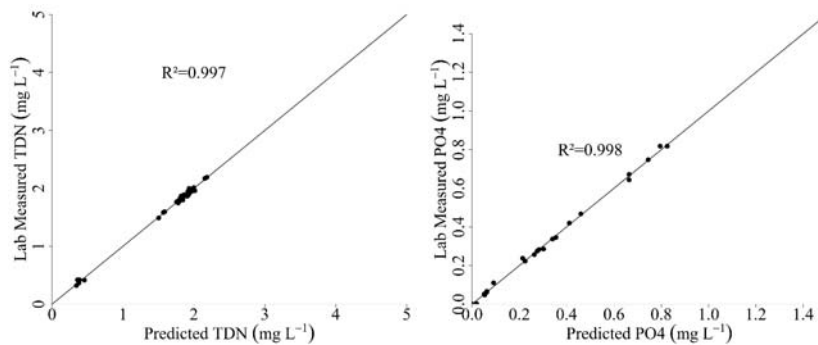


Preliminary Calibrations



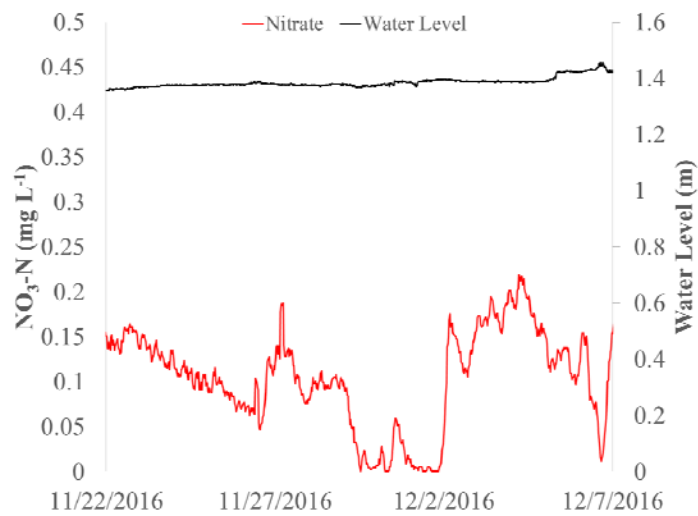
East Carolina University

Preliminary Calibrations



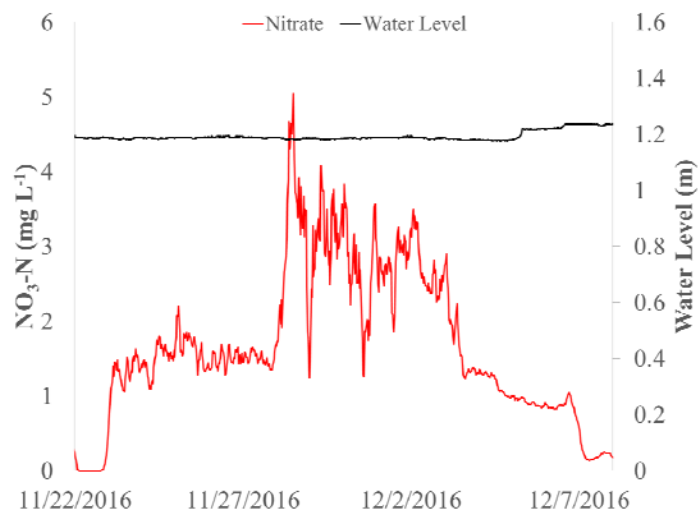
East Carolina University

Nutrient Dynamics

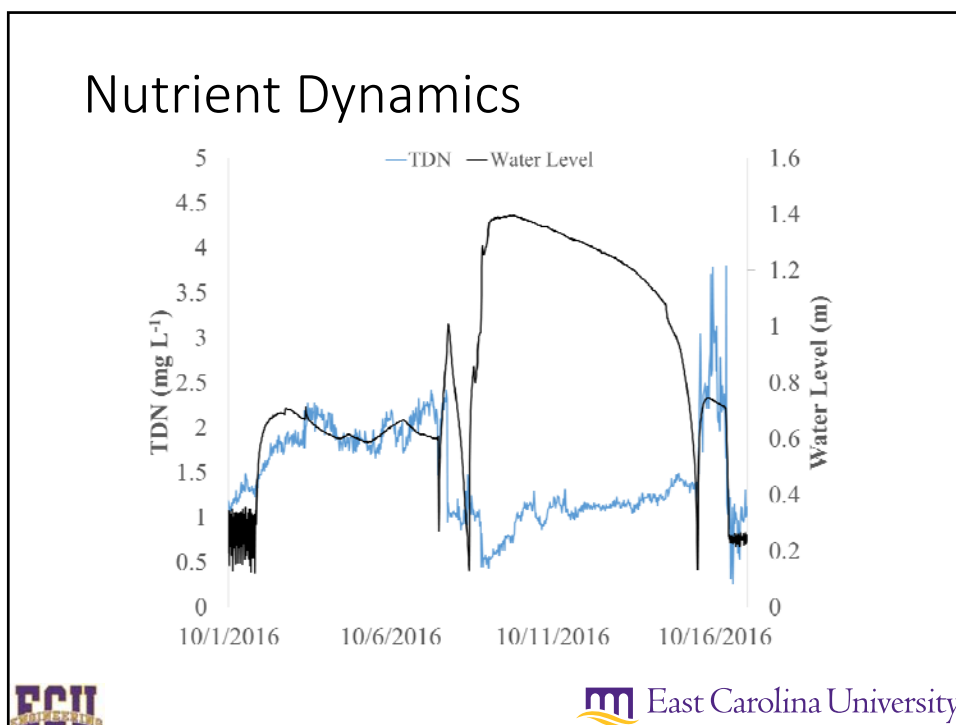
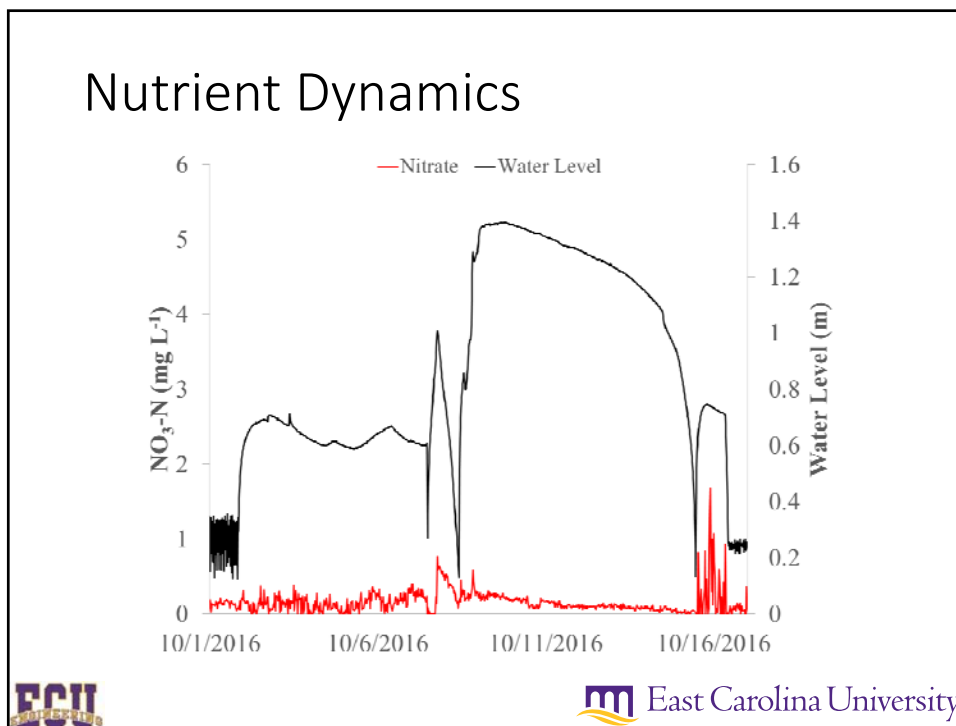


East Carolina University

Nutrient Dynamics



East Carolina University



Future Work

- Continue data collection
- Finalize PLSR calibrations
- Flow data → water balance → mass balance
- Link results to other lake research



Acknowledgements

- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Pete Campbell**
- **Local farmer**
- **Ariane Peralta**
- ECU Division of Research Economic Development and Engagement, College of Engineering and Technology, and Department of Engineering
- ECU Biology Environmental Research Lab
- Etheridge lab – Morgan Randolph, Matthew Edwards, Otto Fabel, Shawn Harbin, Jackson Reckord

