

Aquifer hydraulics, and the multi-decade legacy of non-point-source pollution

David Genereux

Marine, Earth, & Atmospheric Sciences, and
Water Resources Research Institute
N.C. State University

and

Collaborators: Helena Mitasova (NCSU), Reide Corbett (ECU),
Niel Plummer (USGS), Kip Solomon (Univ. of Utah)

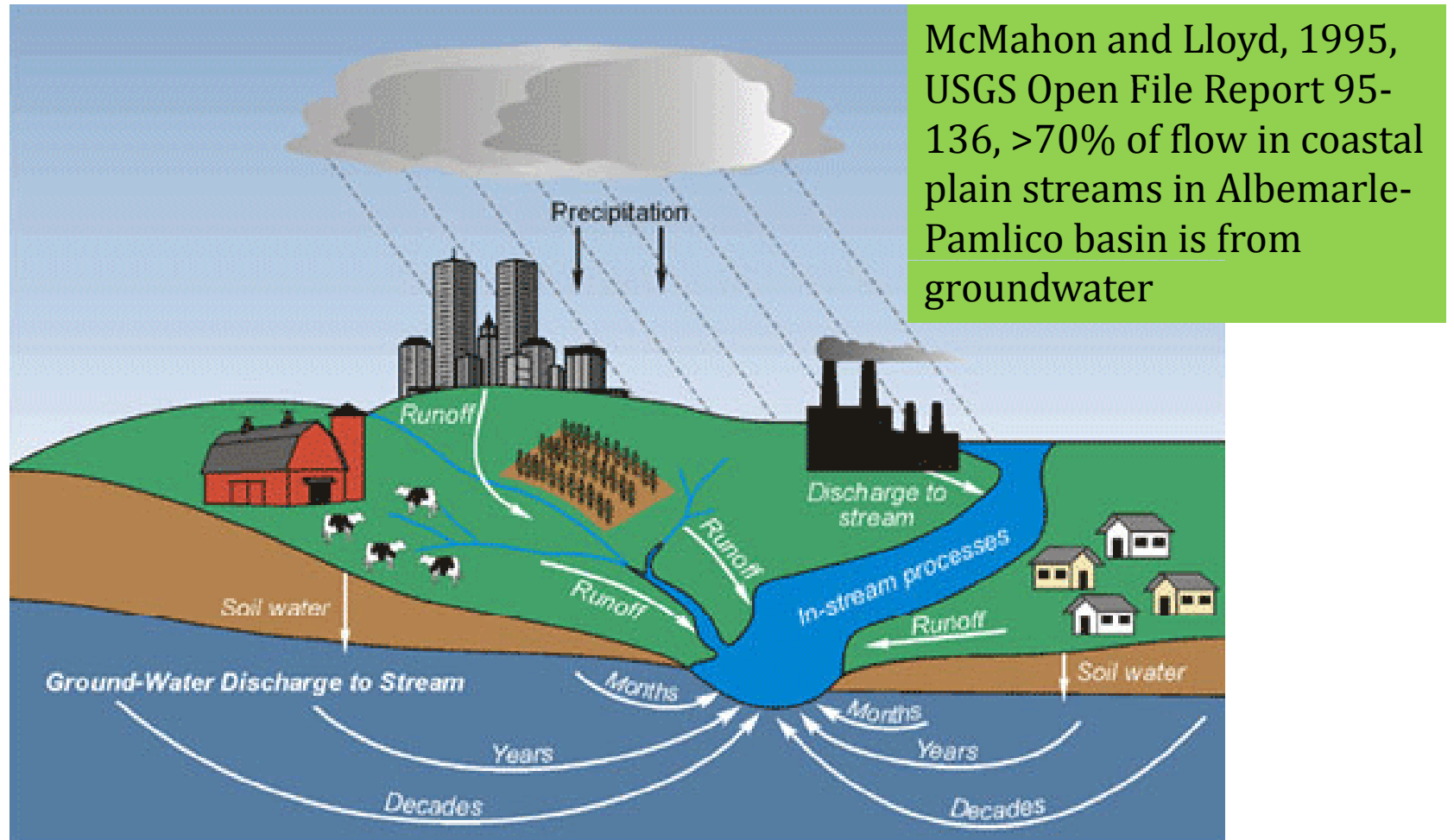
Grad Students: Troy Gilmore, Matt Burnette, Scott Becker,
Casey Kennedy (PhD 2008, NCSU), Scott Leahy (MS 2007,
NCSU), Brad Elkins (MS 2007, ECU)

Funding: USDA, NSF

Main Points

- most of the water in streams and rivers comes from groundwater
- at any given time, the groundwater discharging into a typical coastal plain stream ranges in age from a few years to several decades
- thus, at any given time, the N concentrations in streams and rivers represent the legacy of past (up to 50 years or more), not just present, N use
- practical implication: persistence and patience on a decadal time scale may be important when evaluating the effects of N management practices on surface water quality

Groundwater Flowlines and Discharge at a Streambed



<http://www.chesapeakebay.net/images/groundwater.gif>

Prof. David Genereux, NC State University, May 2012

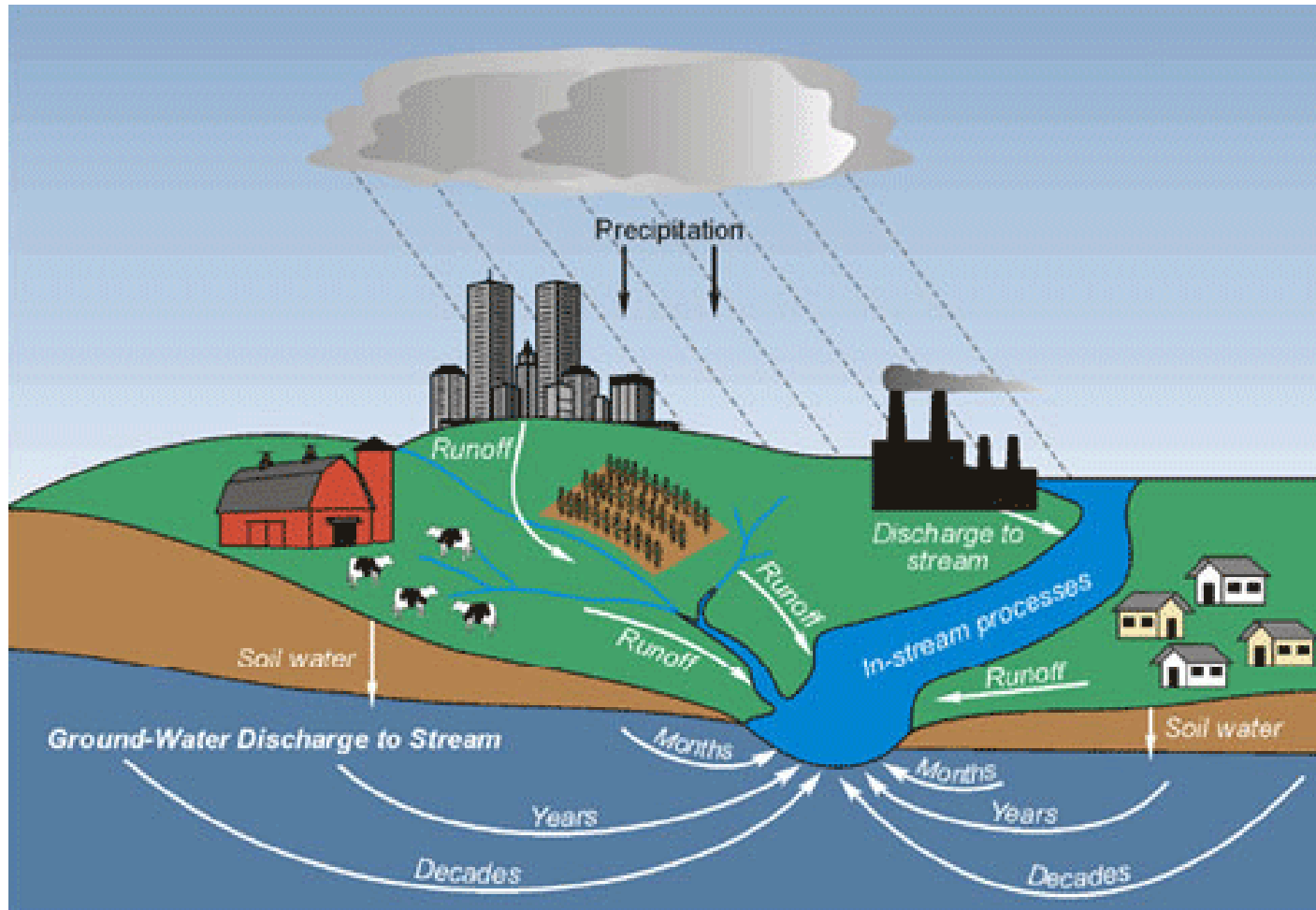
Main Points

- most of the water in streams and rivers comes from groundwater
- at any given time, the groundwater discharging into a typical coastal plain stream ranges in age from a few years to several decades
- thus, at any given time, the N concentrations of streams and rivers represent the legacy of past (up to 50 years or more), not just present, N use
- practical implication: persistence and patience on a decadal time scale may be important when evaluating the effects of N management practices on surface water quality

Main Points

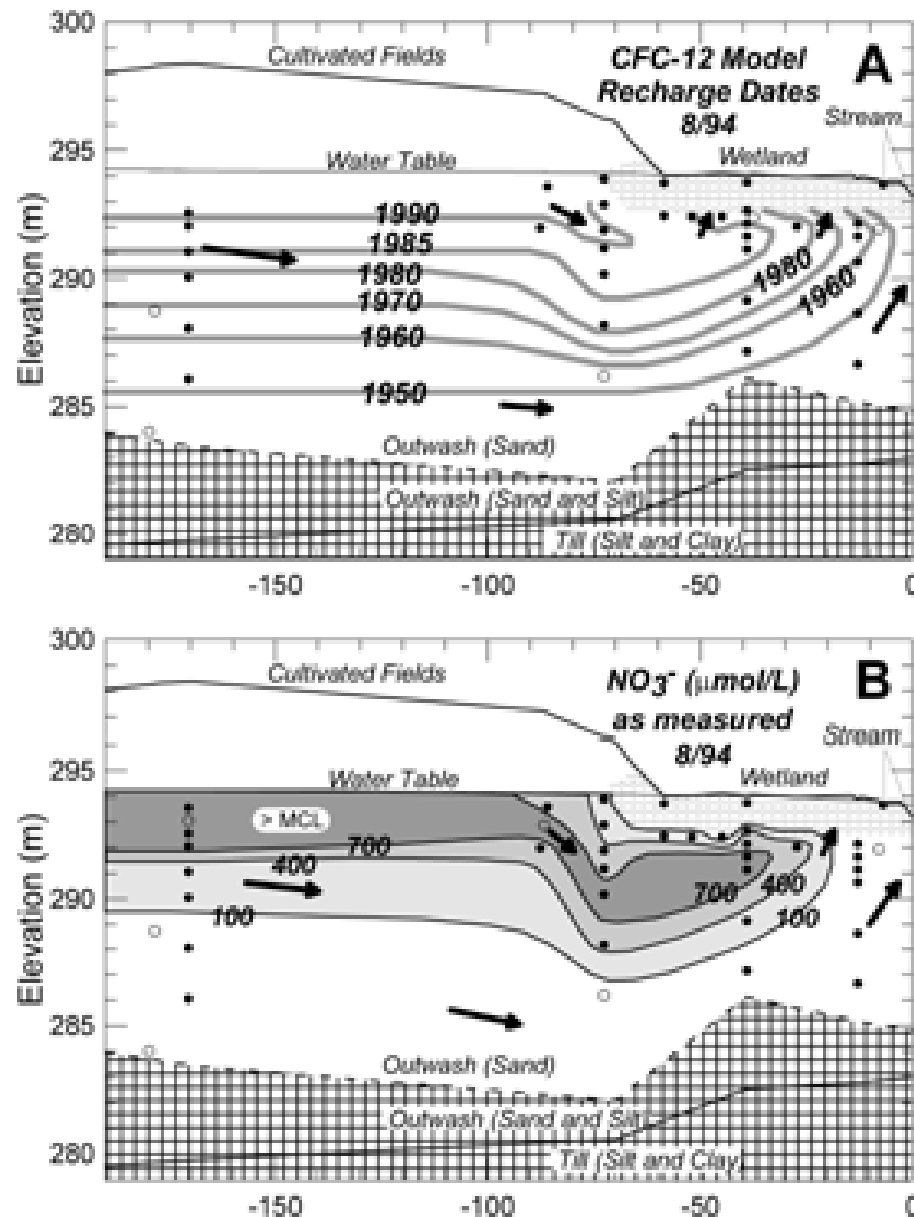
- most of the water in streams and rivers comes from groundwater
- at any given time, the groundwater discharging into a typical coastal plain stream ranges in age from a few years to several decades
- thus, at any given time, the N concentrations of streams and rivers represent the legacy of past (up to 50 years or more), not just present, N use
- practical implication: persistence and patience on a decadal time scale may be important when evaluating the effects of N management practices on surface water quality

Groundwater Flowlines and Discharge at a Streambed



<http://www.chesapeakebay.net/images/groundwater.gif>

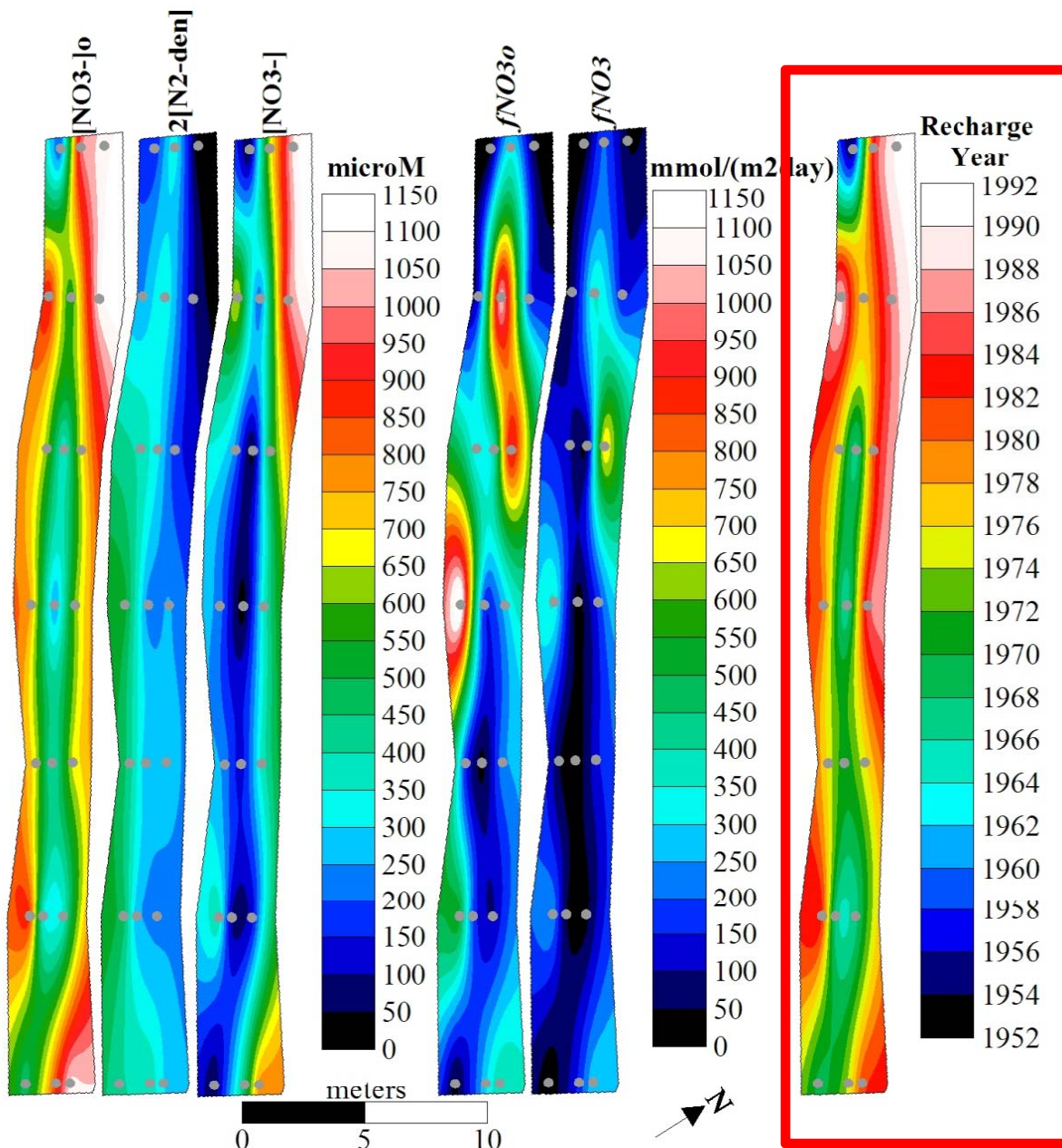
Prof. David Genereux, NC State University, May 2012



(from Böhlke et al. 2002)

Vertical cross-section: groundwater age and nitrate

- Agricultural watershed in Minnesota
- Samples collected 1994 (•) and 1993 (◦)
- Age increases with depth in recharge area, isochrons bend upward toward discharge area



(Kennedy et al., 2009, *Water Resources Research*)

Age and Nitrate in Streambed Groundwater

- West Bear Creek, NC, data from 2007
- band of low $[NO_3^-]$, low f_{NO_3} , and greater age runs down center of streambed
- pattern of age consistent with expectation for flowlines in unconfined aquifer

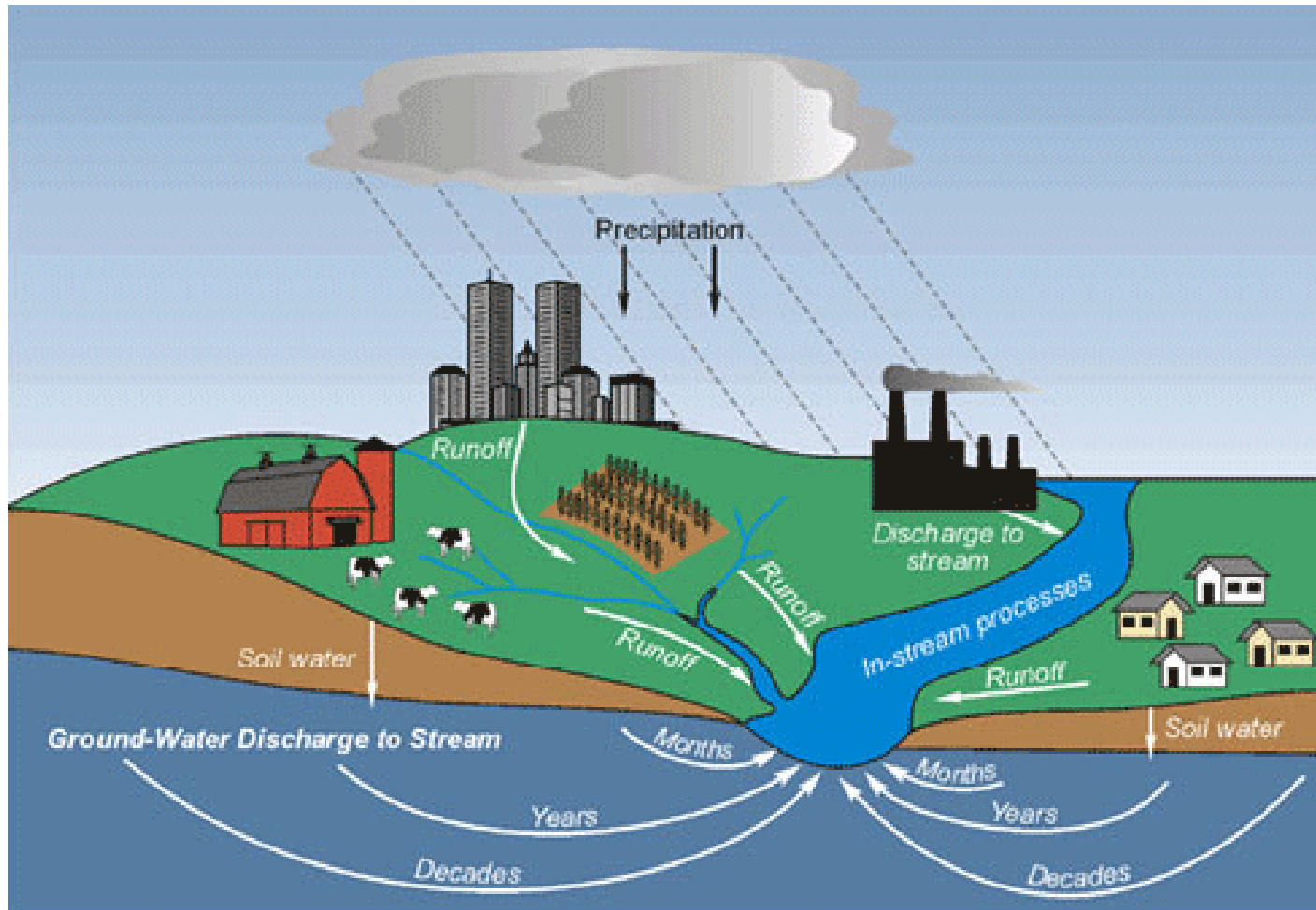
Main Points

- most of the water in streams and rivers comes from groundwater
- at any given time, the groundwater discharging into a typical coastal plain stream ranges in age from a few years to several decades
- thus, at any given time, the N concentrations of streams and rivers represent the legacy of past (up to 50 years or more), not just present, N use
- practical implication: persistence and patience on a decadal time scale may be important when evaluating the effects of N management practices on surface water quality

Main Points

- most of the water in streams and rivers comes from groundwater
- at any given time, the groundwater discharging into a typical coastal plain stream ranges in age from a few years to several decades
- thus, at any given time, the N concentrations of streams and rivers represent the legacy of past (up to 50 years or more), not just present, N use
- practical implication: persistence and patience on a decadal time scale may be important when evaluating the effects of N management practices on surface water quality

Groundwater Flowlines and Discharge at a Streambed



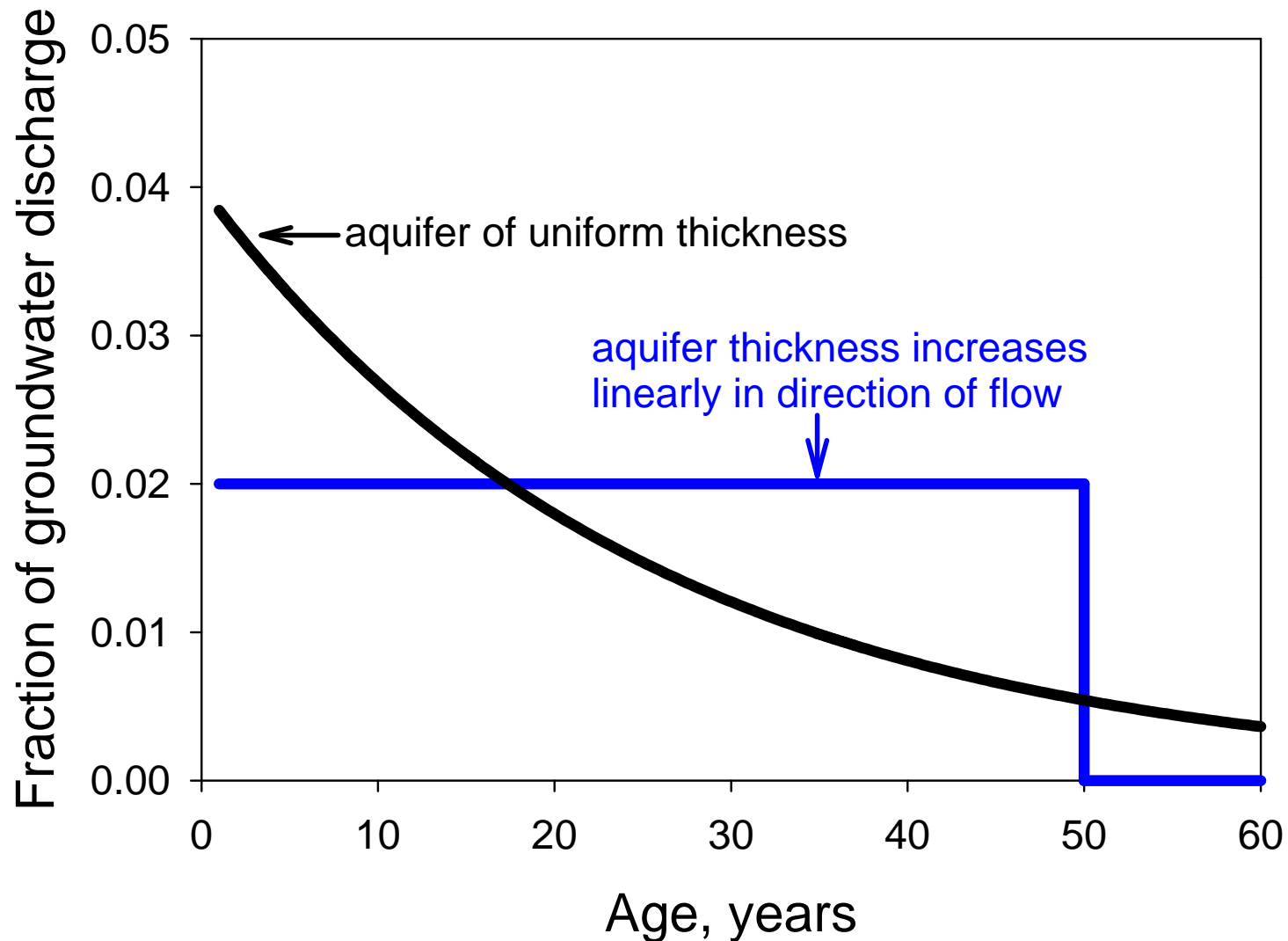
<http://www.chesapeakebay.net/images/groundwater.gif>

Prof. David Genereux, NC State University, May 2012

Related Points

- Some N that entered groundwater many years ago is just now discharging to streams, and more is yet to come
- The flux of N from groundwater to surface water responds gradually, over many years, to changes in the N inputs to groundwater
- Response with time may be highly non-linear, depends heavily on geology/hydrogeology
- Nitrate concentration is a function of age in most coastal plain groundwater (older groundwater less contaminated)

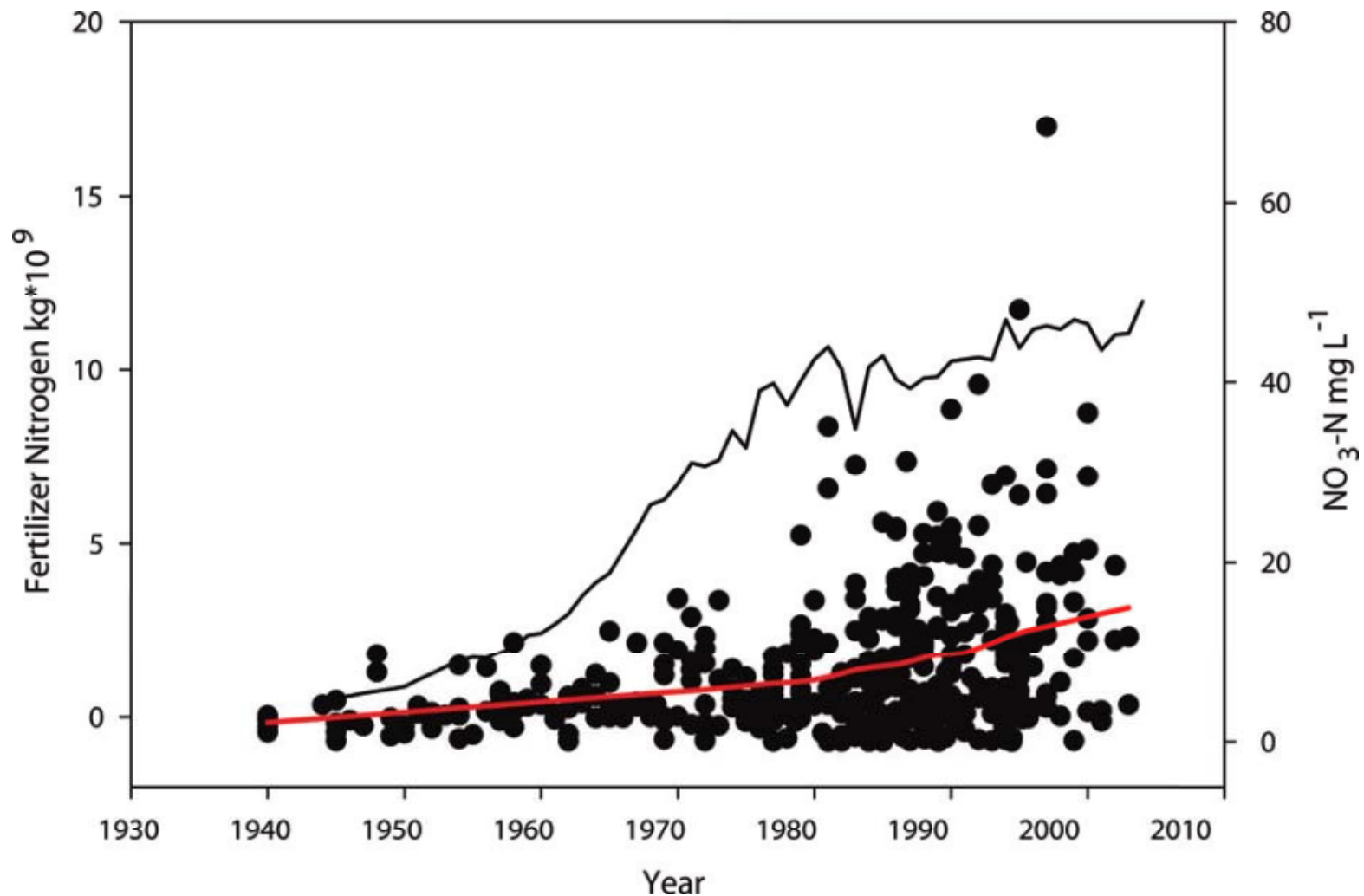
Age distributions in the groundwater discharge from two uniform aquifers with mean transit times of 25 years



Related Points

- Some N that entered groundwater many years ago is just now discharging to streams, and more is yet to come
- The flux of N from groundwater to surface water responds gradually, over many years, to changes in the N inputs to groundwater
- Response with time may be highly non-linear, depends heavily on geology/hydrogeology
- Nitrate concentration is a function of age in most coastal plain groundwater (older groundwater less contaminated)

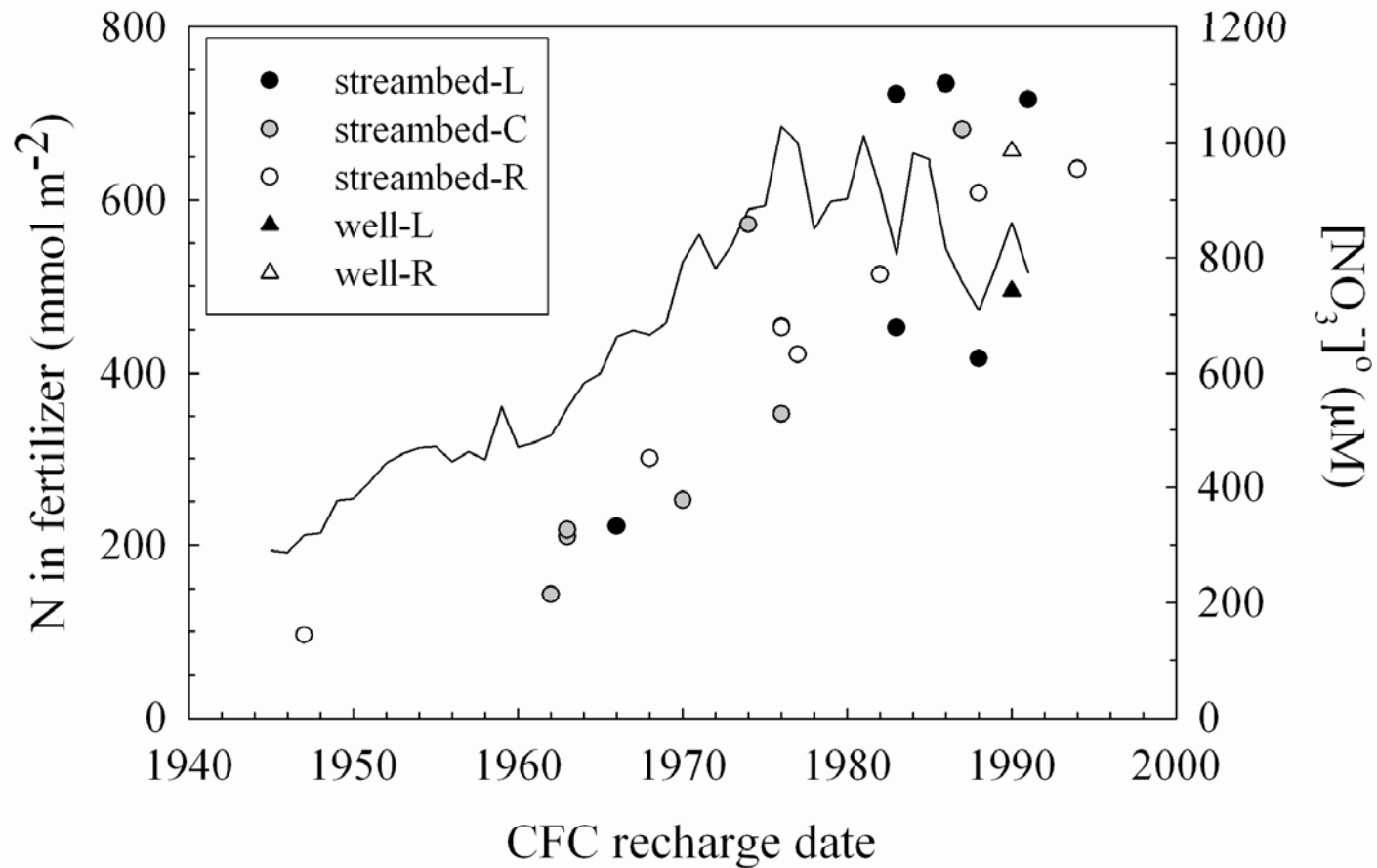
N Use, and Initial $[\text{NO}_3^-]$ vs. Time 20 Watersheds Across the US



(Puckett et al., 2011, *Environmental Science & Technology*)

Prof. David Genereux, NC State University, May 2012

N Use, and Initial $[\text{NO}_3^-]$ vs. Time West Bear Creek Watershed, NC



(Kennedy et al., 2009, *Water Resources Research*)



Main Points

- most of the water in streams and rivers comes from groundwater
- at any given time, the groundwater discharging into a typical coastal plain stream ranges in age from a few years to several decades
- thus, at any given time, the N concentrations of streams and rivers represent the legacy of past (up to 50 years or more), not just present, N use
- practical implication: persistence and patience on a decadal time scale may be important when evaluating the effects of N management practices on surface water quality