



NC STATE UNIVERSITY

What water quality benefits does a constructed brackish marsh provide when receiving nutrients from agricultural drainage waters?

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Problems in Coastal Areas

▪ Loss of marshes

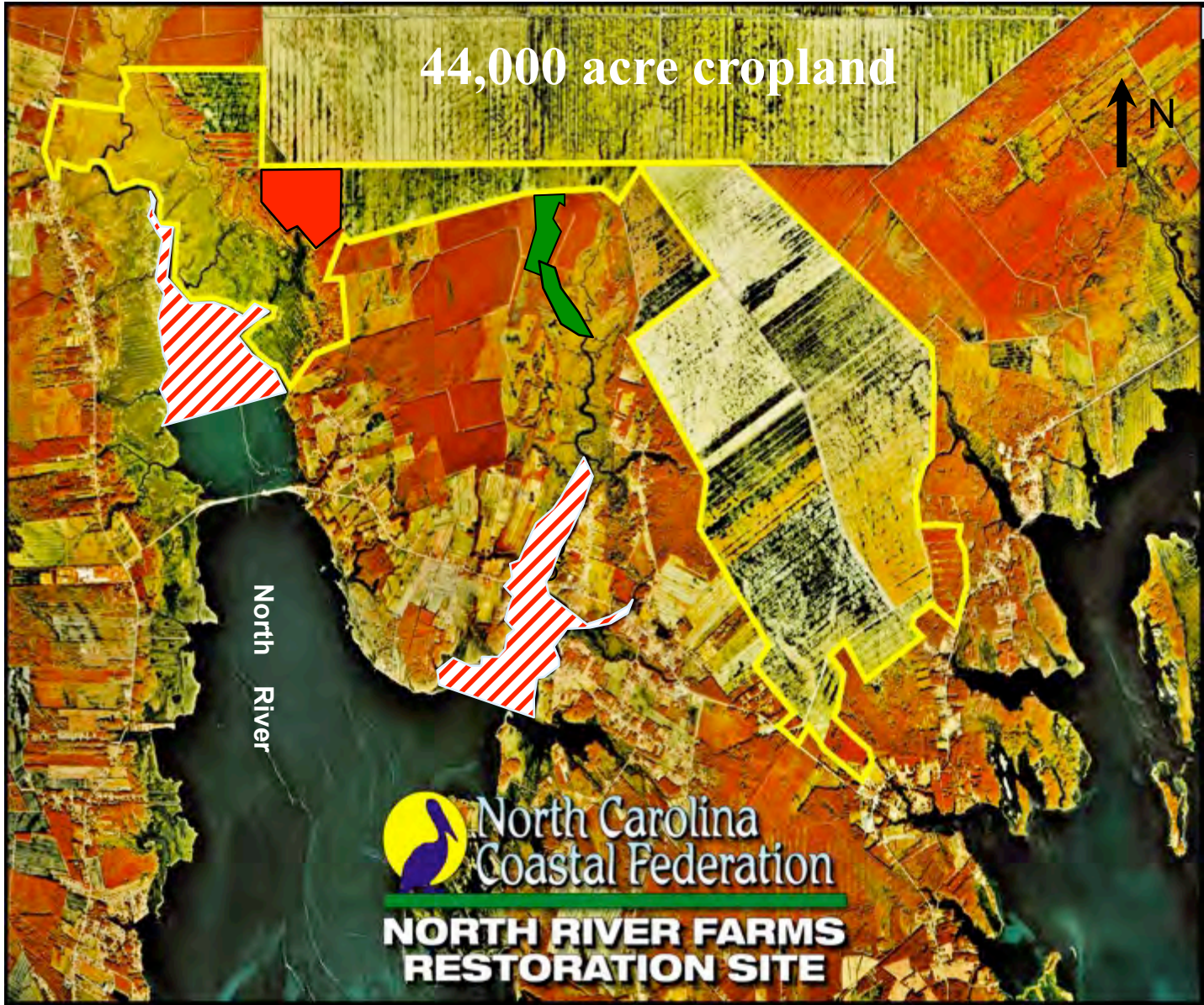



 Eutrophication





A Potential Solution





 Closed to shellfishing

 Phase II restoration
110 acres (45 ha)

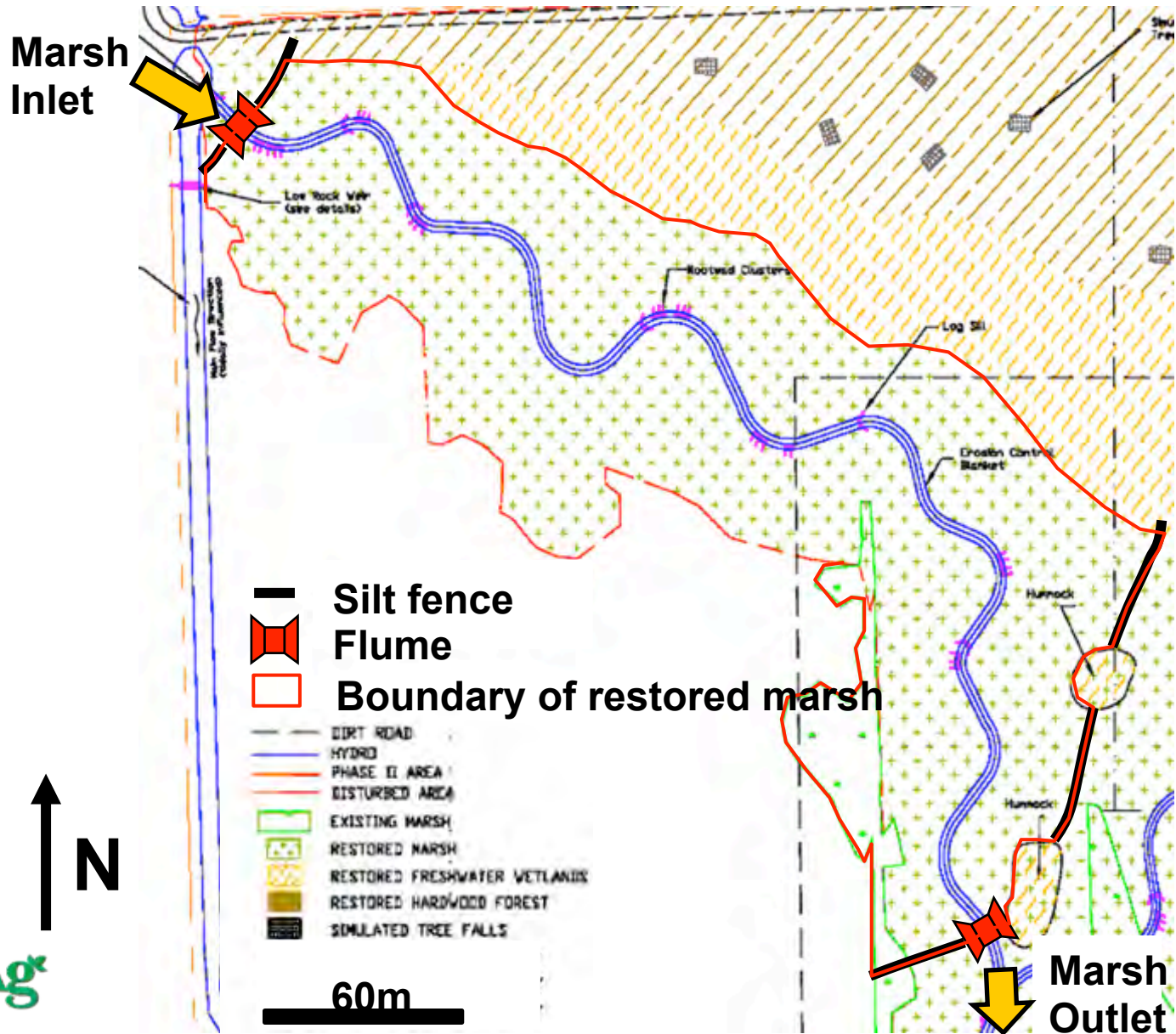
 Wetland references



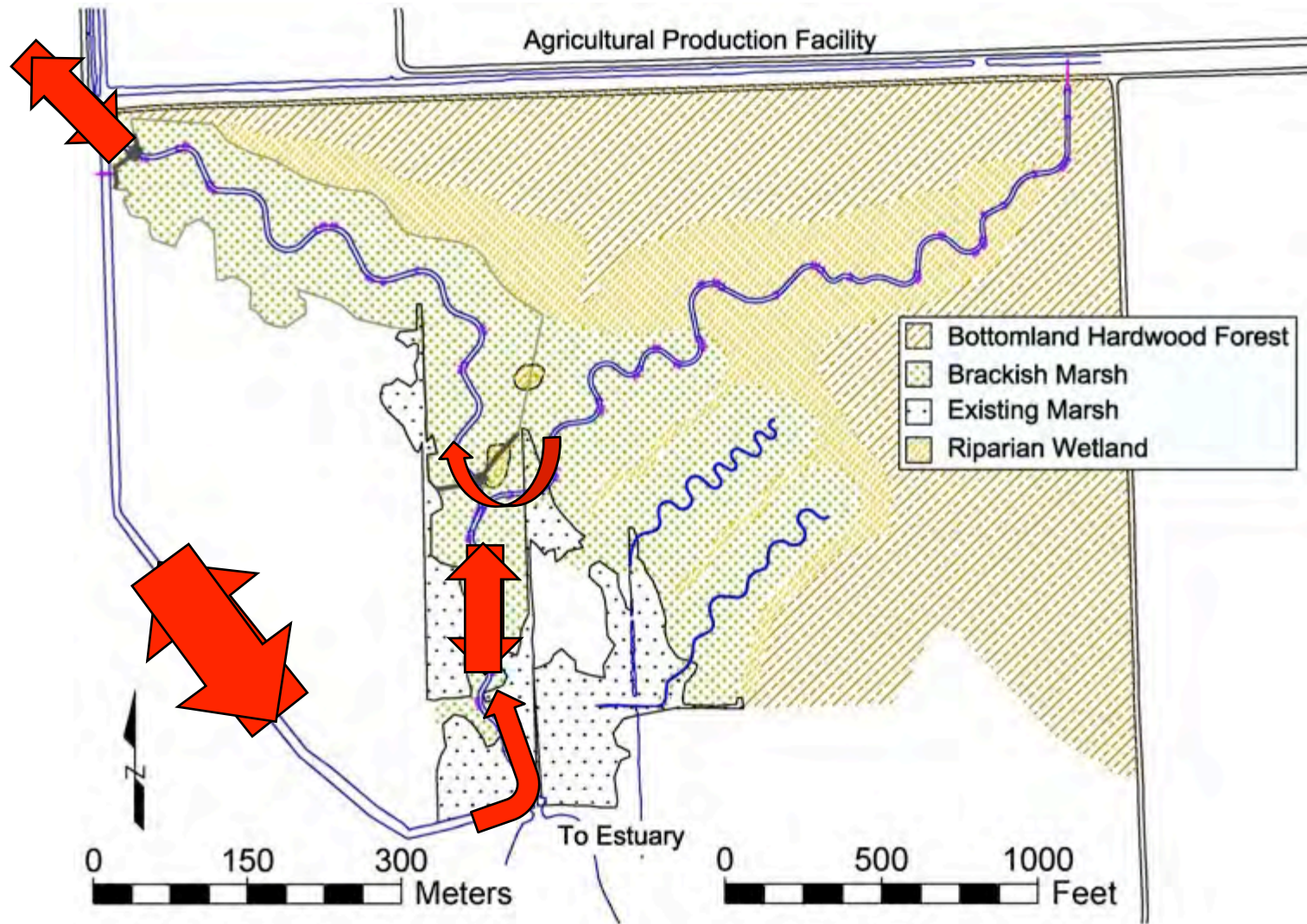
Project Goals

- Demonstrate non-traditional design techniques for restoring wetlands to an agricultural landscape
- Create a stable tidal creek and marsh ecosystem that integrated into surrounding marsh
- Reduce exports of agricultural pollutants to the North River estuary
- **Conduct research studies to evaluate stability of the design and other ecosystem services provided (specifically $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ retention)**

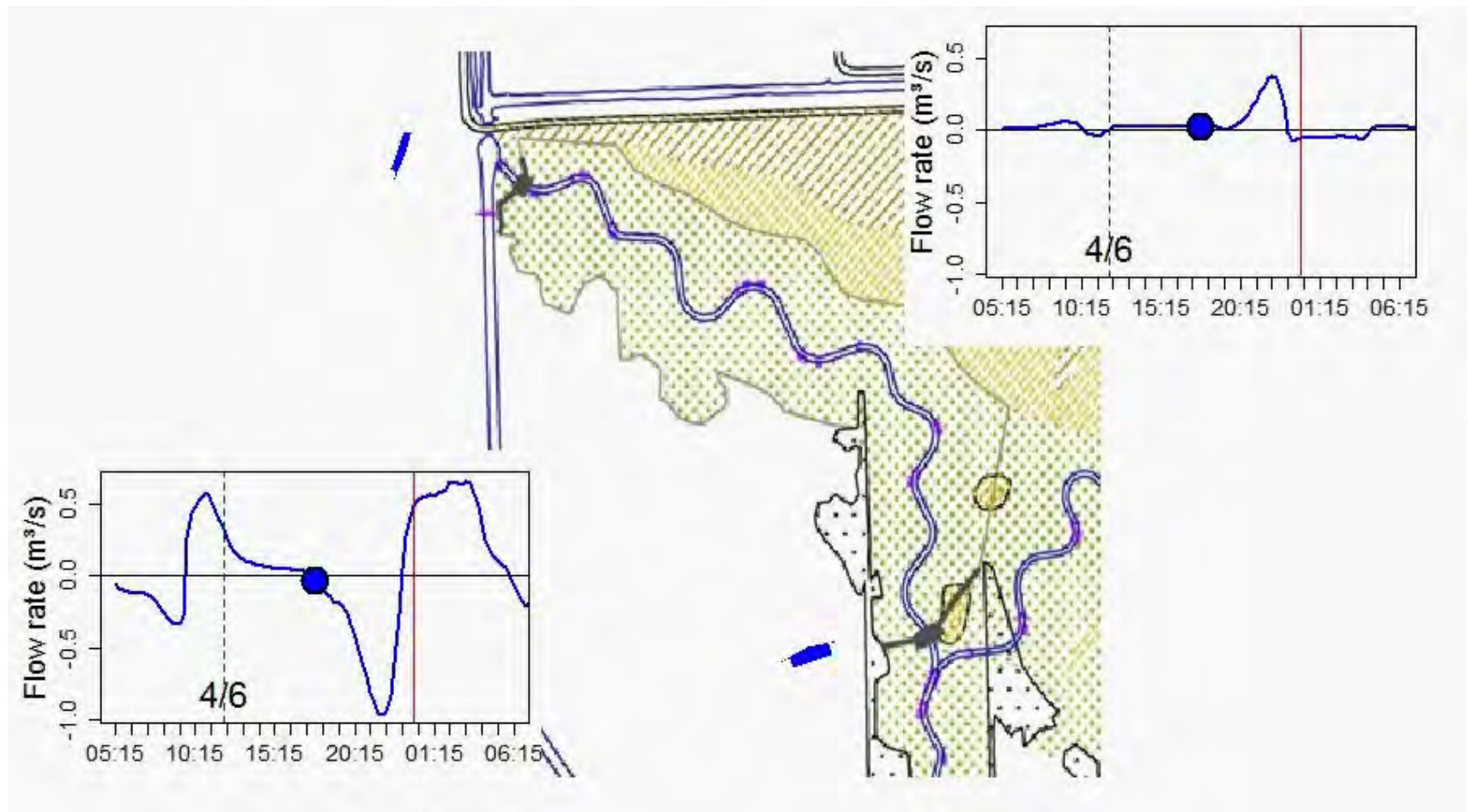
Methods



Water Movement in the Marsh

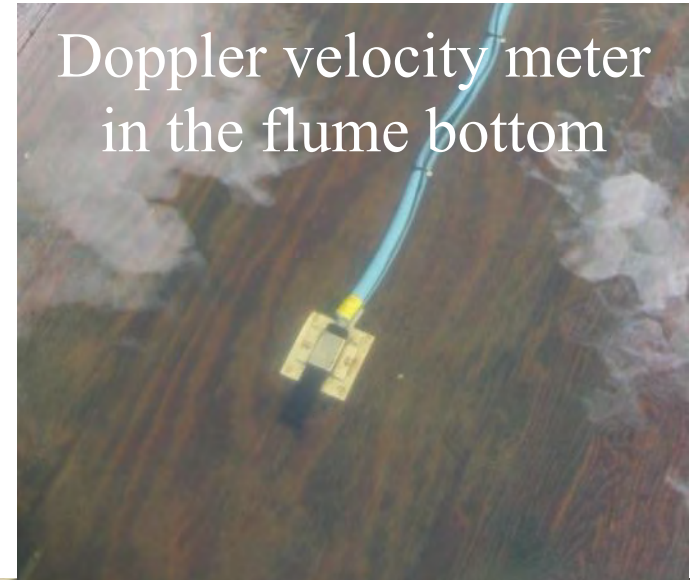


Flow dynamics

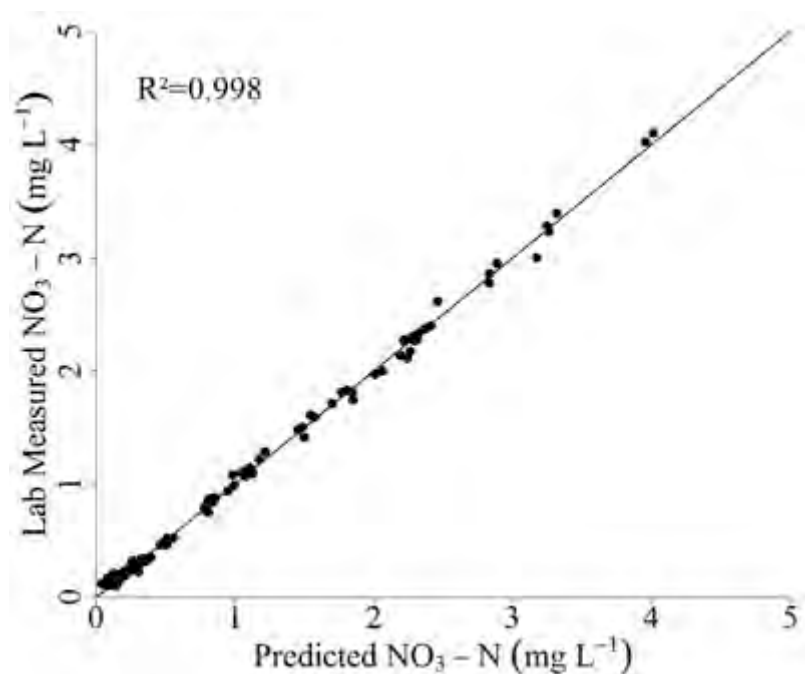


Flow Monitoring

- Doppler velocity meter records velocity and water depth in flume
- Velocity and water depth recorded every 15 minutes
- Use manual stream gauging to relate Doppler velocity to actual flow in the flume



Nutrient Monitoring



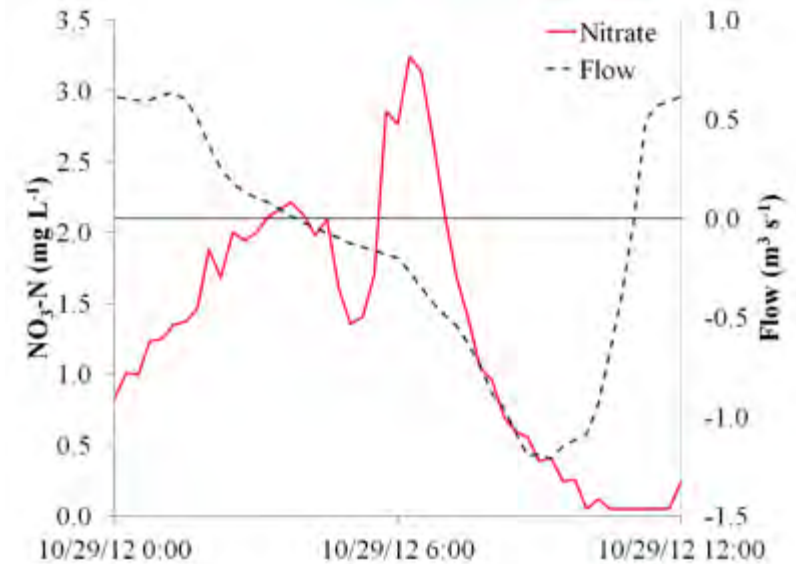
Parameter	R ²	RMSEP (mg L ⁻¹)
NO ₃ -N	0.998	0.1
TKN	0.91	0.3
DOC	0.94	1
TSS	0.92	7
PO ₄ -P	0.66	0.01
TP	0.73	0.02
Salinity	0.97	2



Mass Balance

$$M = k \sum_{i=1}^{i=t} q_i c_i \Delta t$$

- M = total mass of N either exported or imported (kg)
- t = time (min)
- k = constant for converting units
- q_i = water flow at time i ($\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$)
- c_i = concentration at time i (mg L^{-1})



Mass Balance

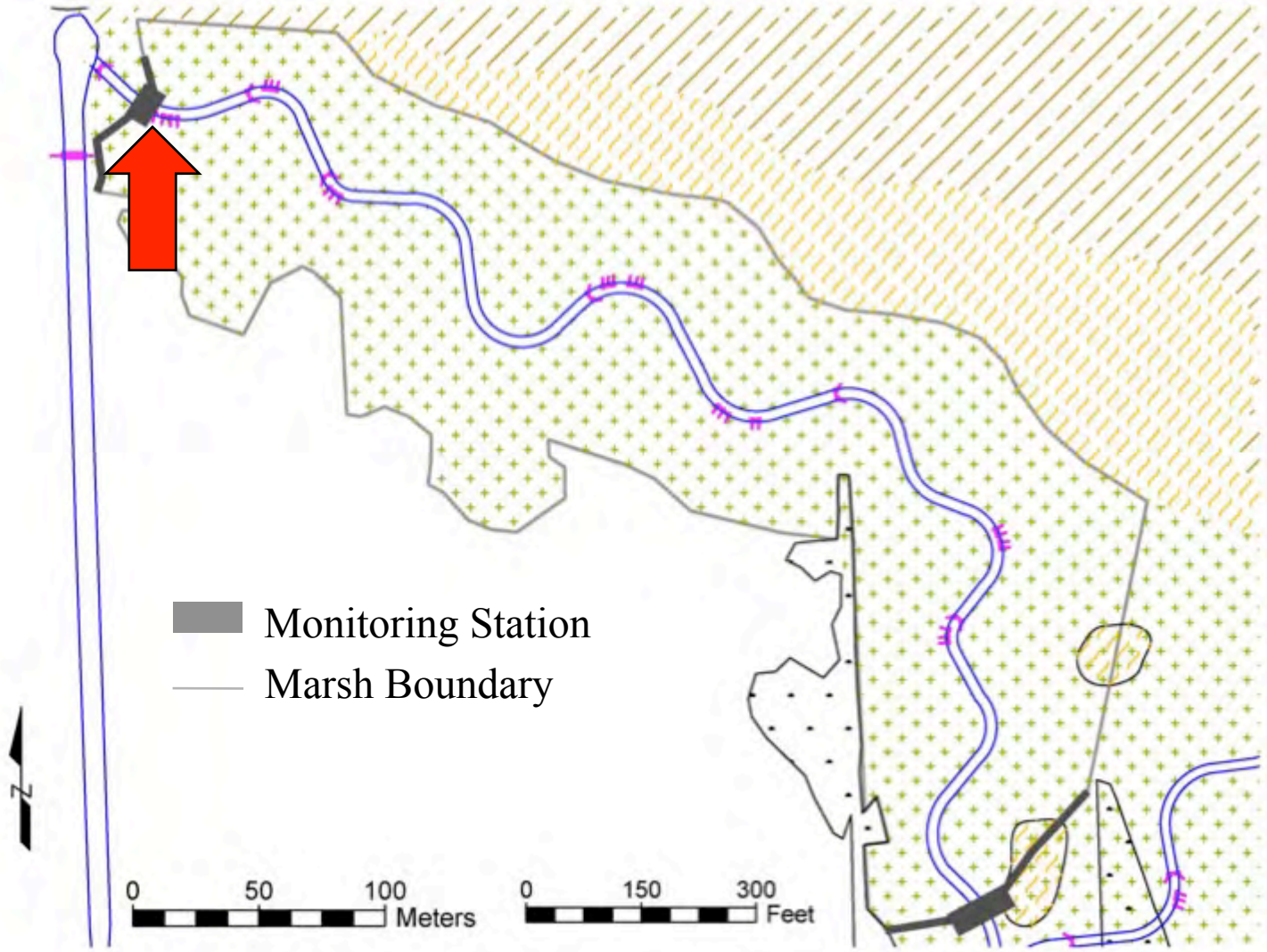


Positive Mass Balance = Retention

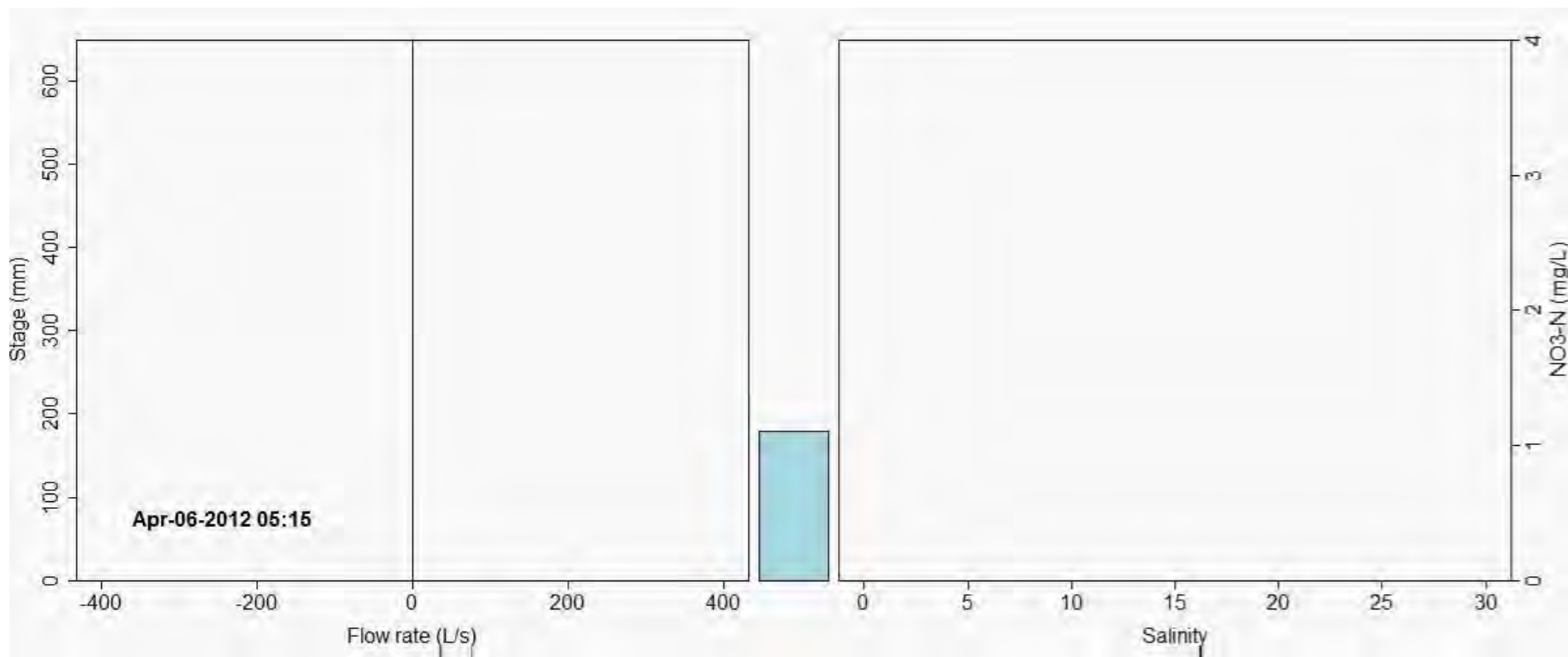
Negative Mass Balance = Release

Upstream Station:

Single storm event example

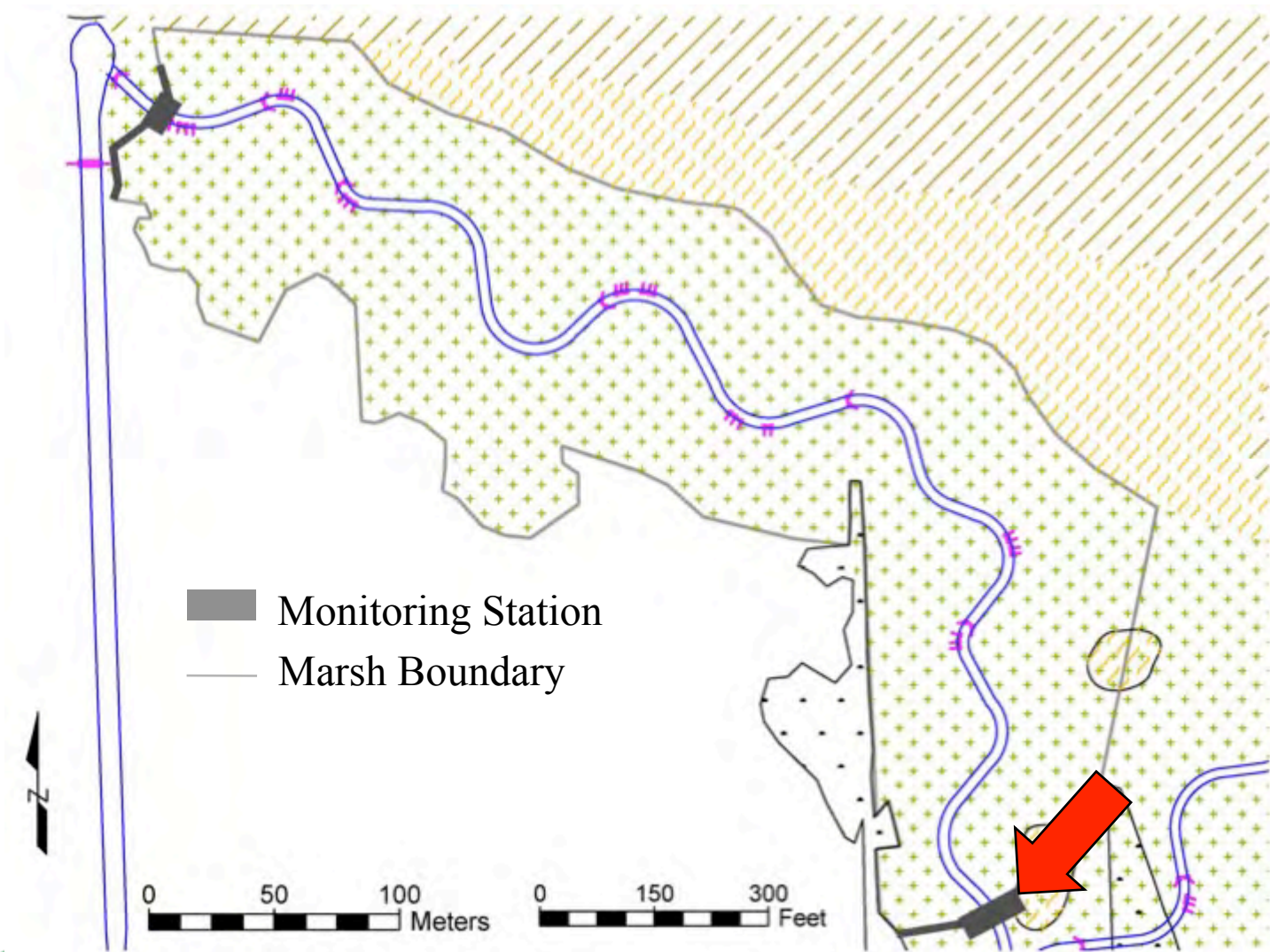


Upstream Station



Downstream Station

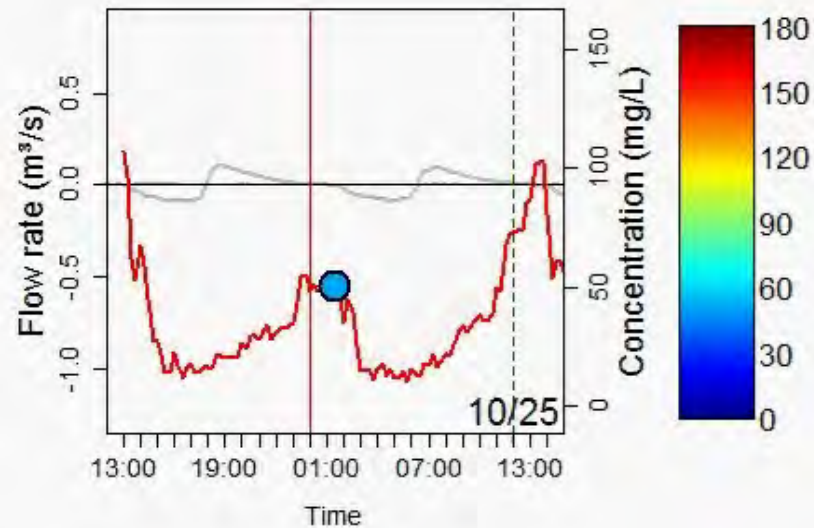
Long-term results



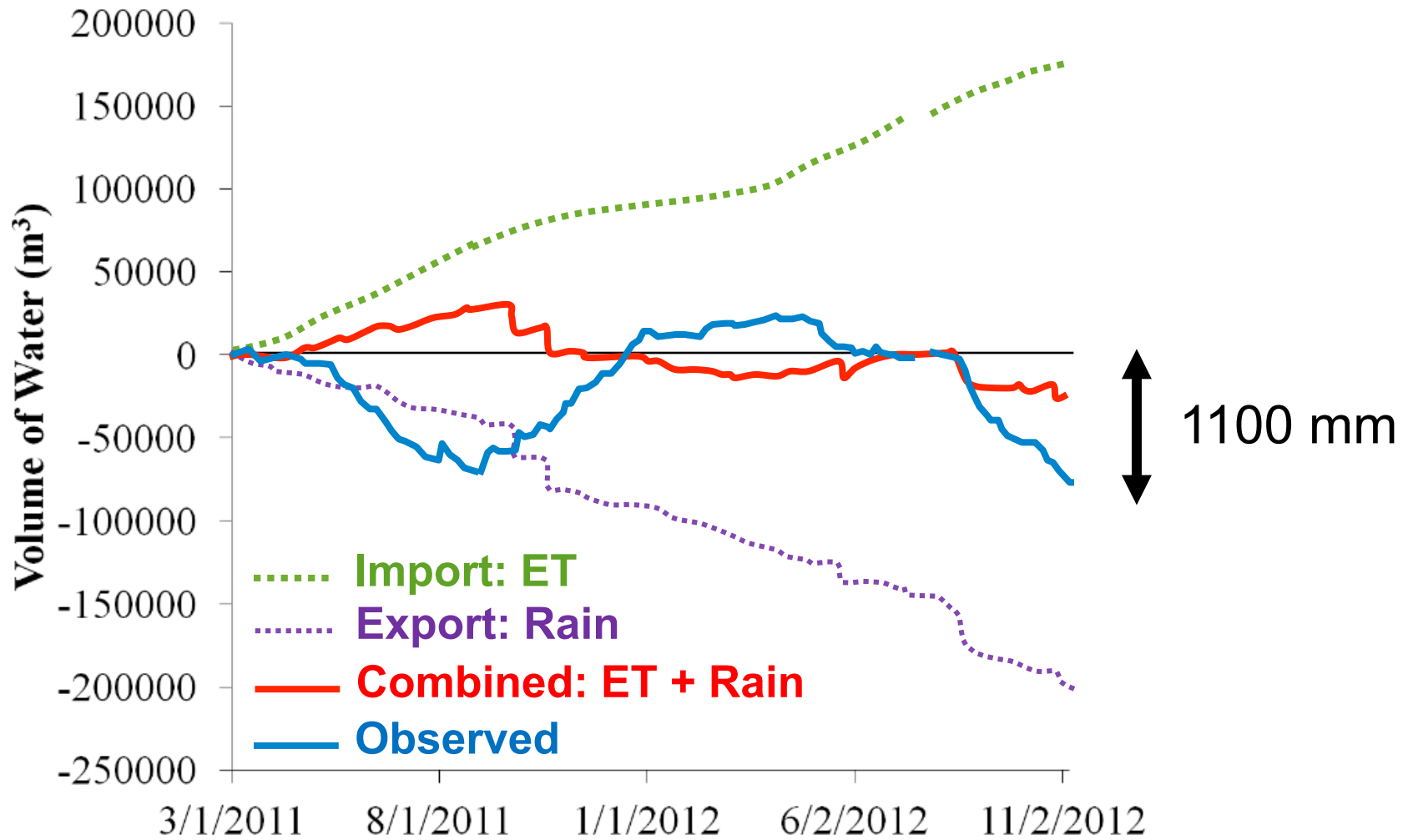
TSS dynamics

Flow and TSS dynamics
at the downstream station
during hurricane Sandy

Dates in 2012, Flow (grey), TSS (red)

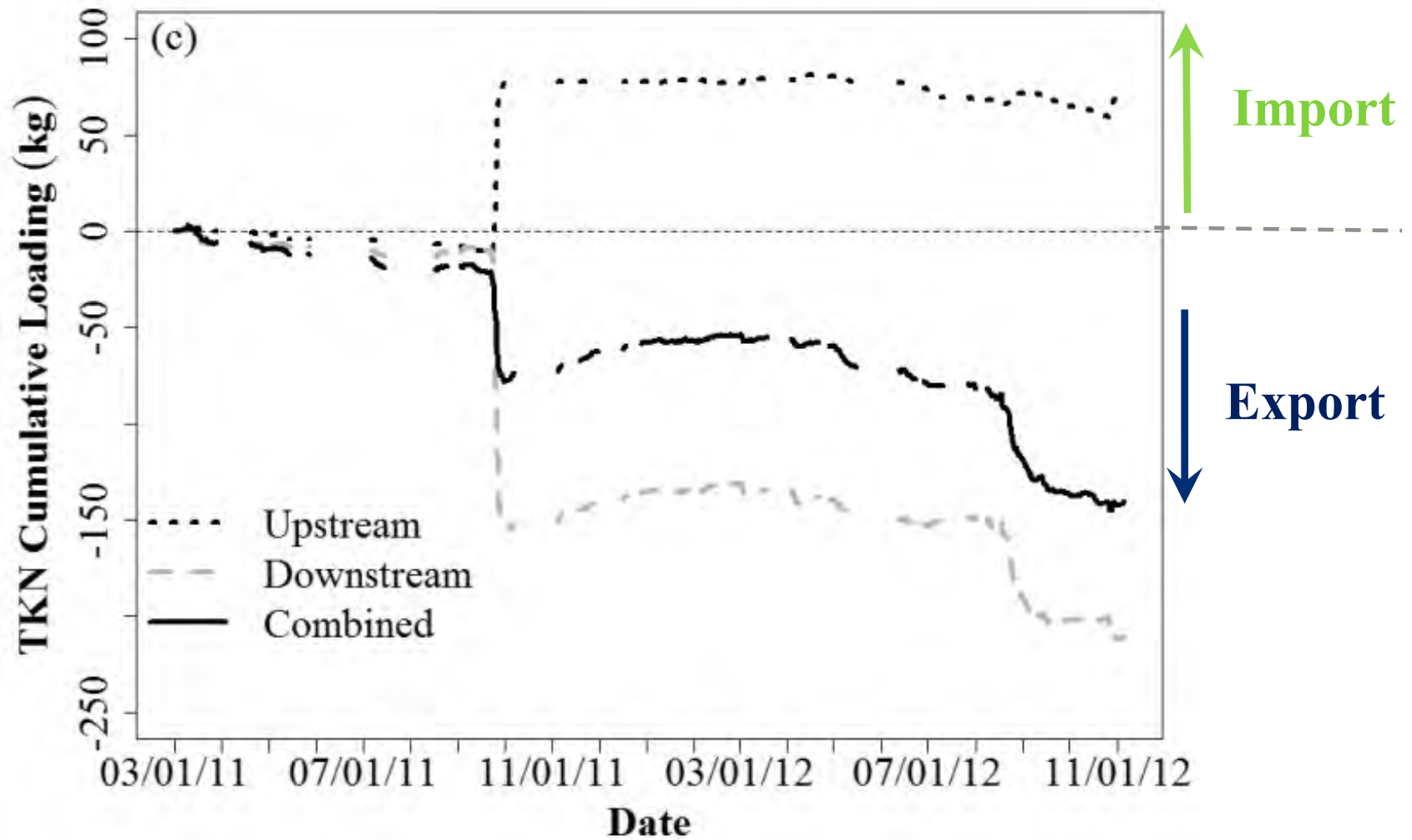


Water balance intrigue...

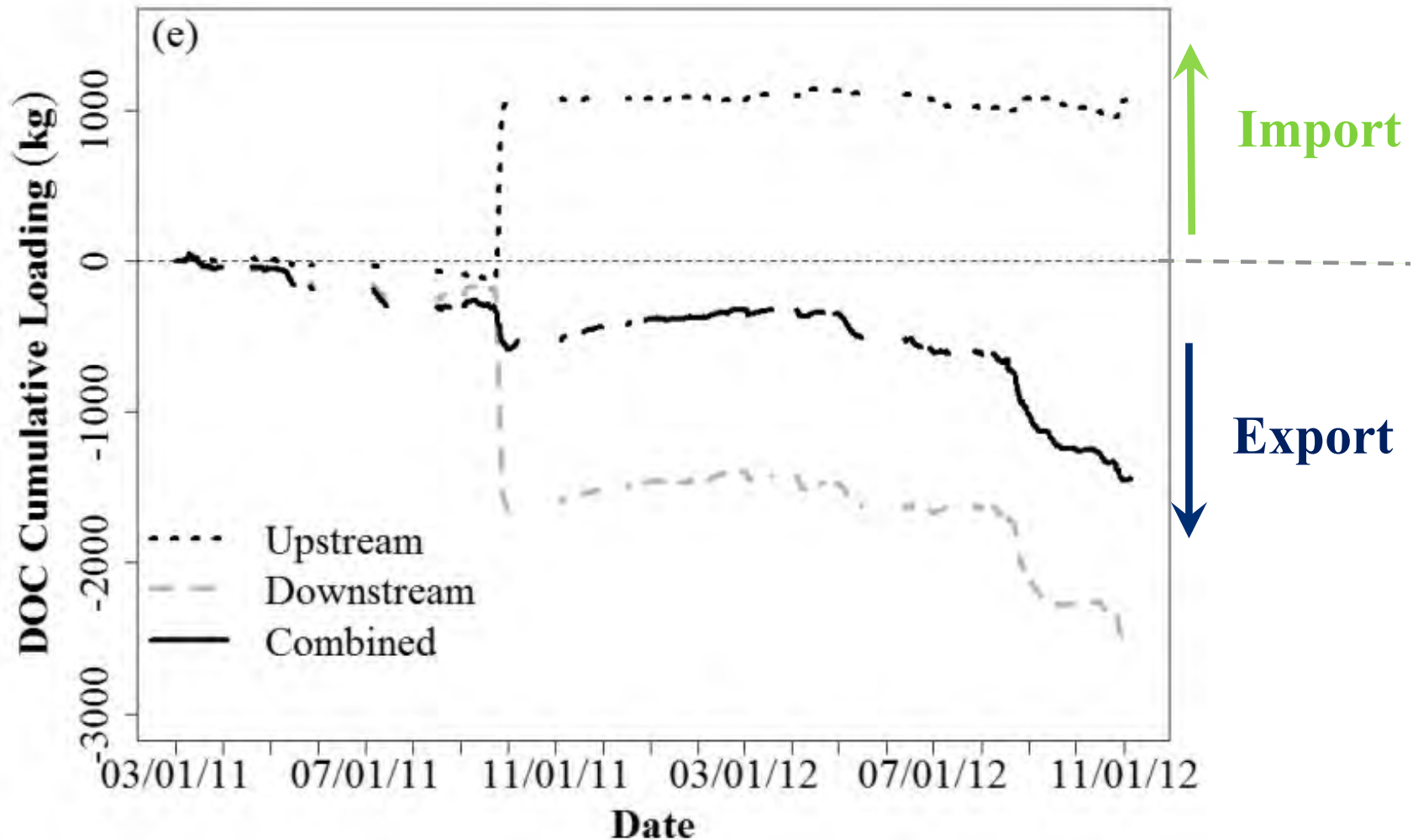


2-way water pump!

TKN balance: net export

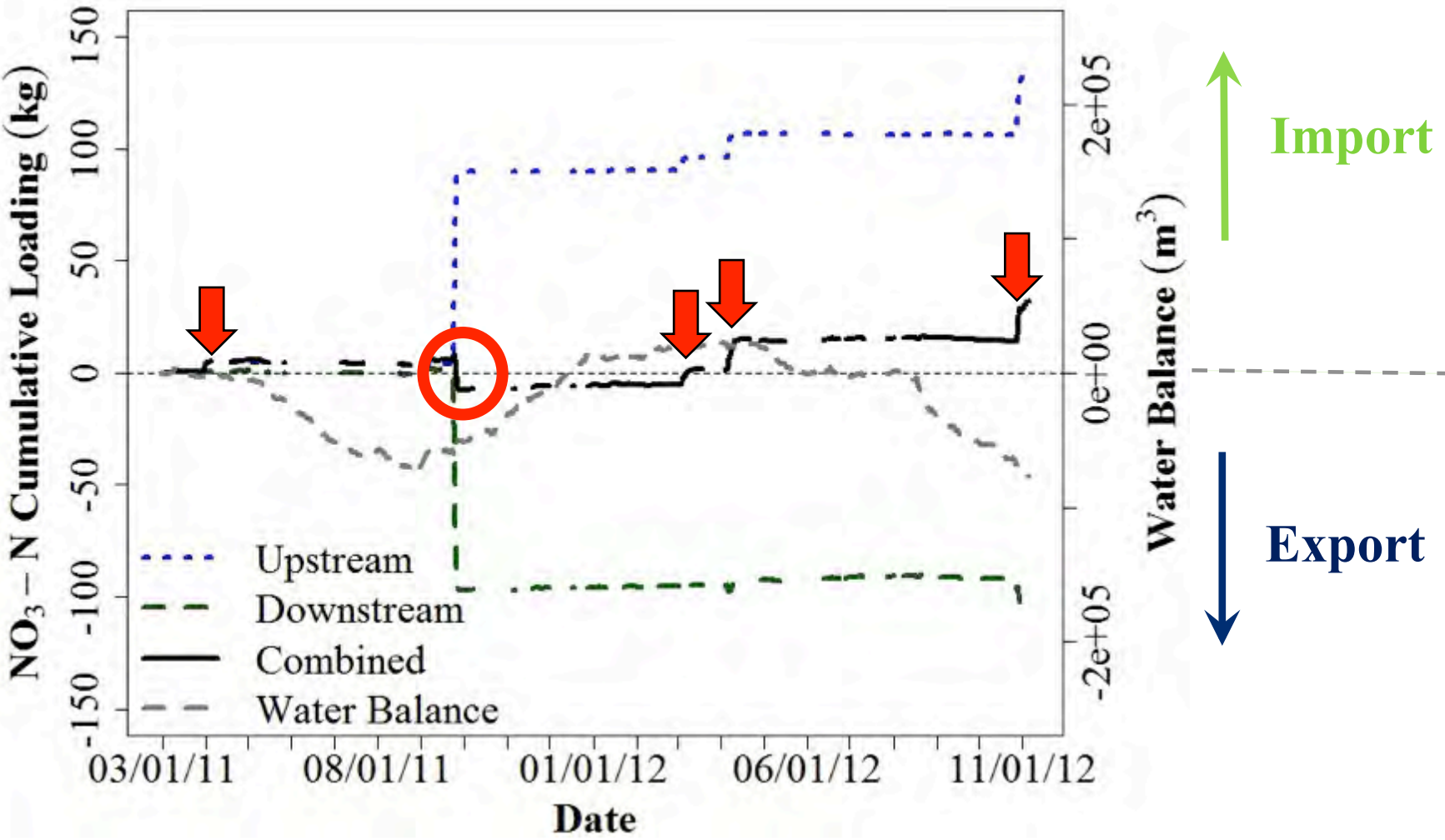


DOC balance: net export



1-way nutrient pump!

Nitrate Mass Balance



Mass Balance Summary

Parameter	Input Mass (kg)	Output Mass (kg)	Mass Balance (kg)	Percent Retention
NO ₃ -N	470	430	40	9%
TKN	1,290	1,410	-120	-9%
TN	1,760	1,840	-80	-5%
DOC	18,000	19,400	-1,400	-8%
PO ₄ -P	57	59	-2	-4%
TP	117	125	-8	-7%
TSS	48,000	51,000	-3,000	-6%

Conclusion

- Long-term 15-min data: essential to make meaningful conclusions
- Nitrate retention values mid-way between stream and non-tidal wetlands
- Marsh: 2-way water pump, 1-way nutrient pump
- Nutrient outwelling confirmed?

Questions?



Marsh Creation Goals



- Create lost habitat
- Improve water quality in the North River
- Provide design guidance for future salt marsh projects in coastal North Carolina

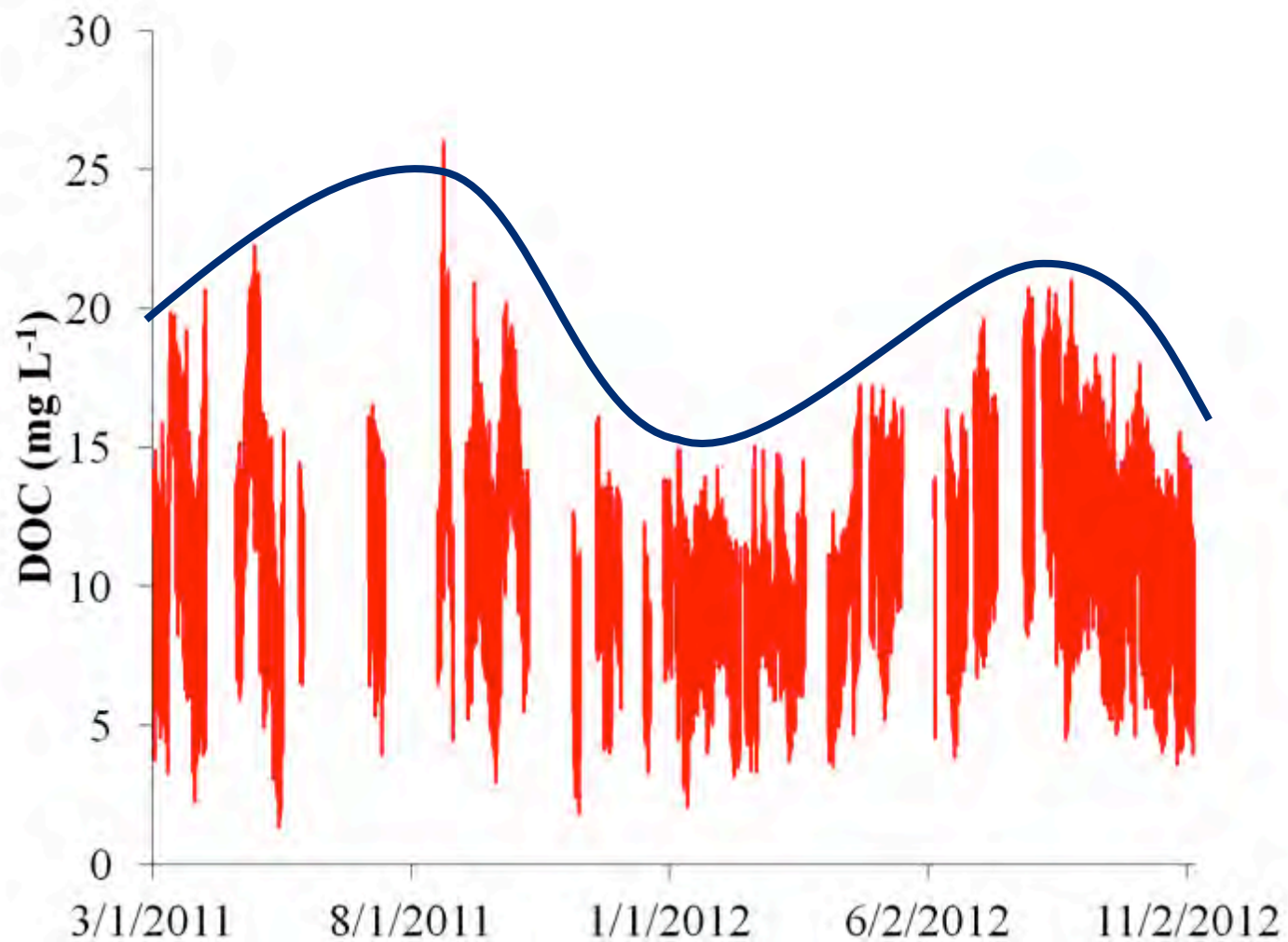


September 2007

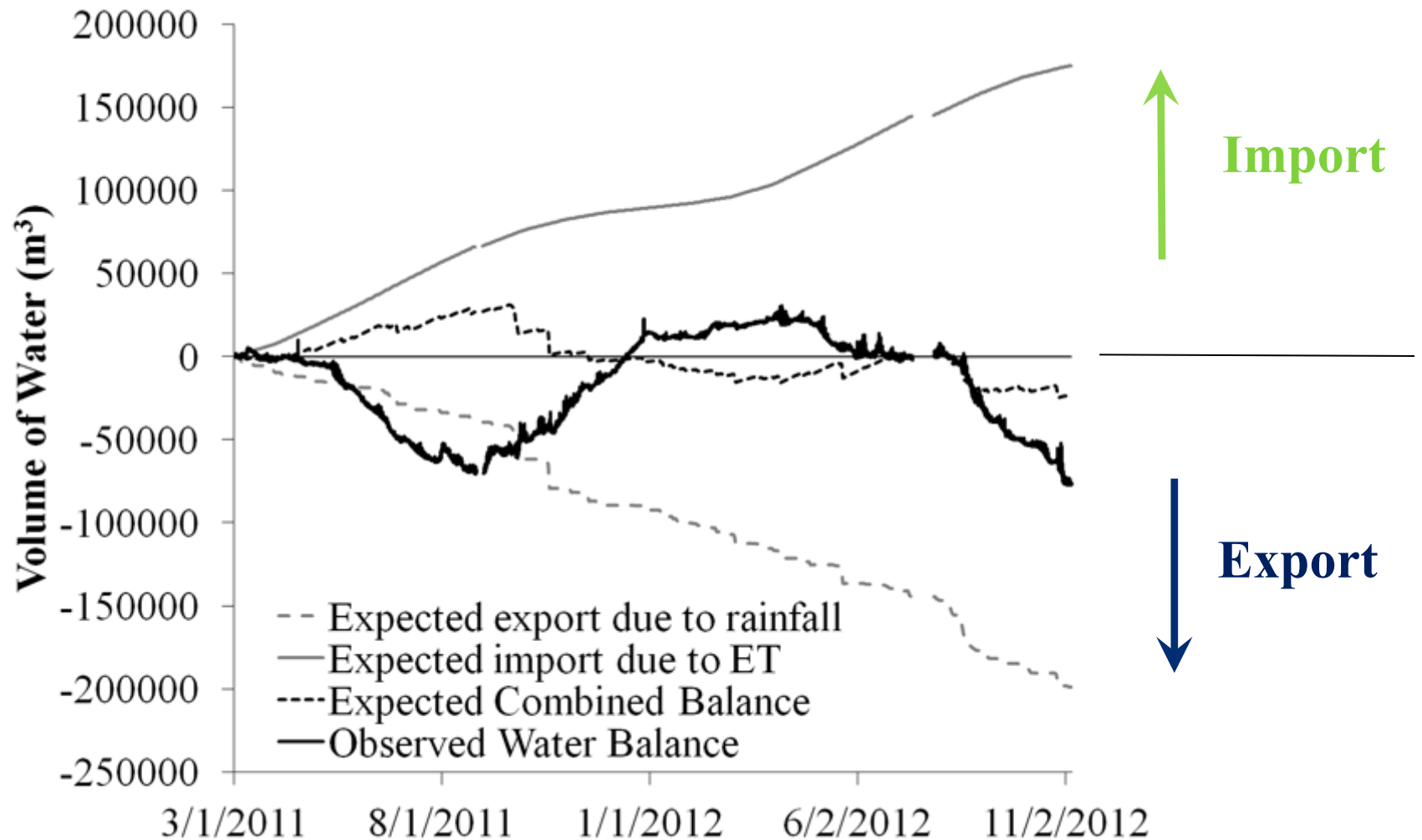


November 2012

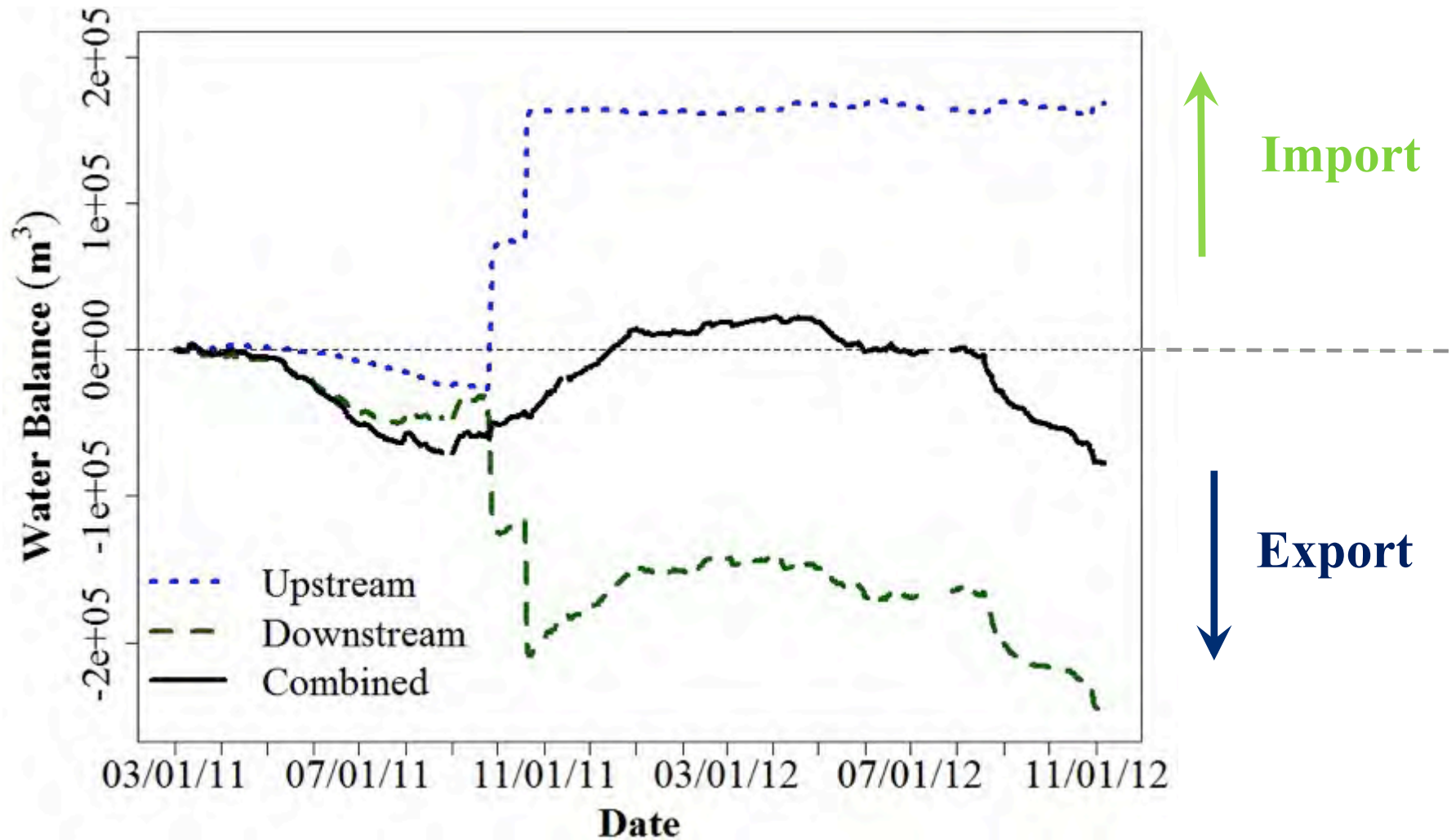
DOC



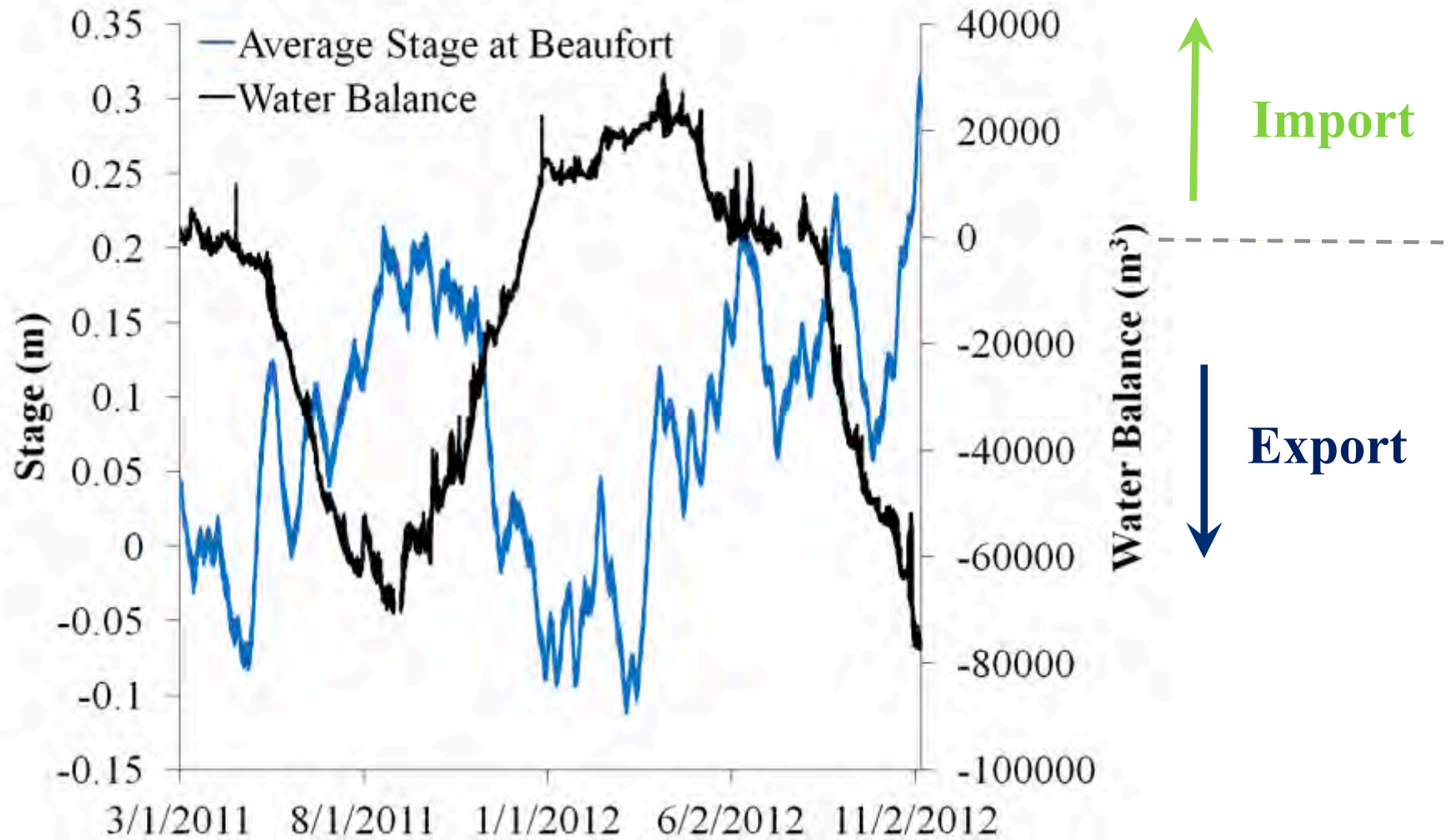
Water Balance



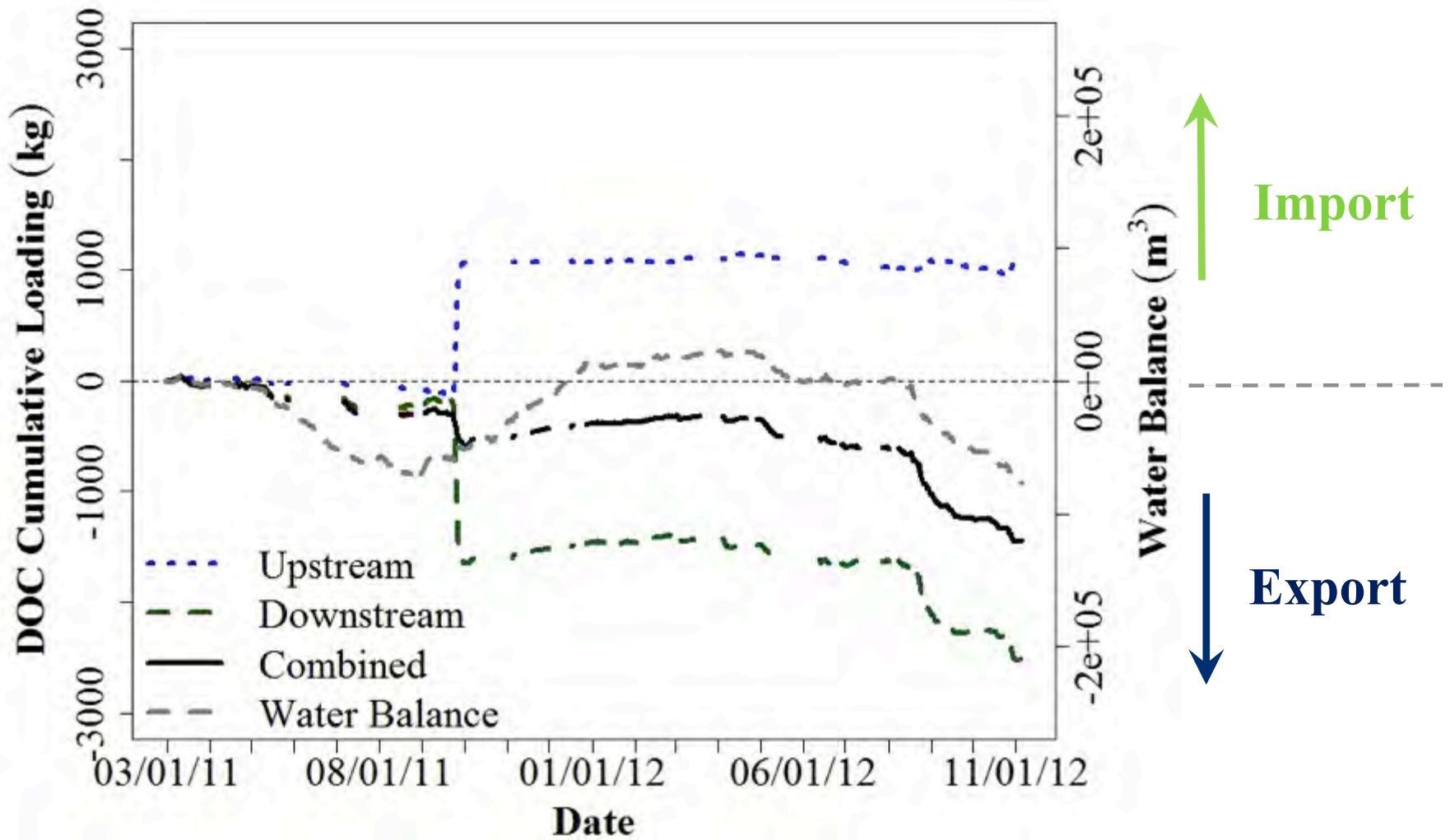
Water Balance



Water Balance



DOC



Conclusions

- Marsh retained 9% of the nitrate that entered and exported all other monitored parameters
- Groundwater flow driving fluxes of DOC and other nutrients
- Low residence time reduces retention when compared to treatment wetlands
- Residence time is higher than upland stream with uni-directional flow potentially providing more retention