

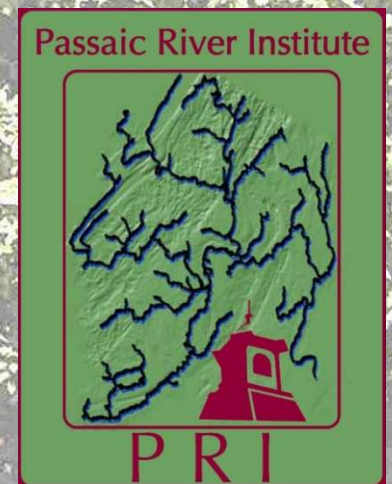
# ***Using atmospherically-deposited radionuclides to identifying the source of excess fine-grained sediments in two New Jersey watersheds.***

Josh Galster<sup>1</sup>, Kirk Barrett<sup>2</sup>, Huan Feng<sup>1</sup>, Jared Lopes<sup>1</sup> Nicole Bujalski<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>Earth & Environmental Studies, Montclair State University,

<sup>2</sup>Passaic River Institute, Montclair State University

Funding from the New Jersey Water Resources  
Research institute (NJWRRI)





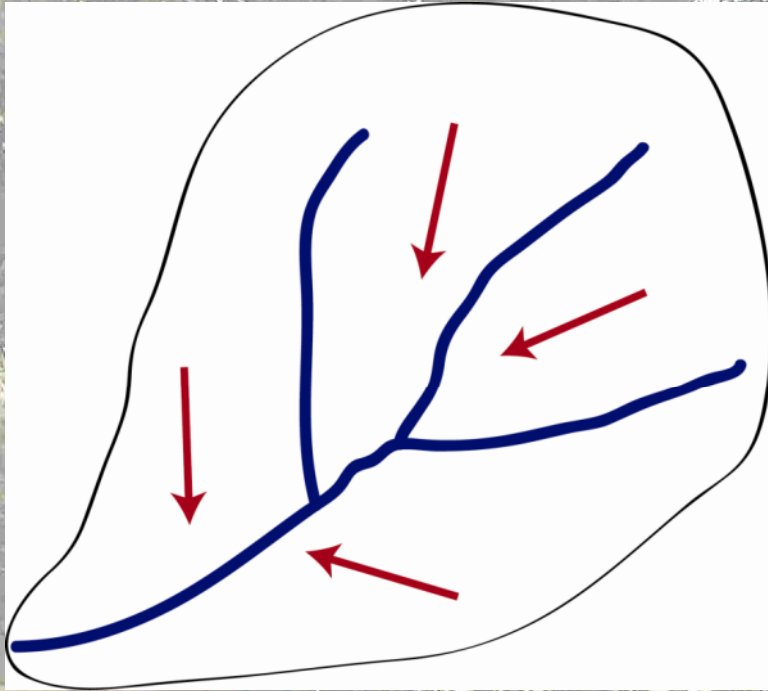
# Excess sediment in streams



- In 2006 NJ DEP declared 370 miles<sup>2</sup> of watersheds and 700 miles of stream channel “impaired” by excess sedimentation
- 2007 EPA declared sedimentation the number one cause of stream impairment

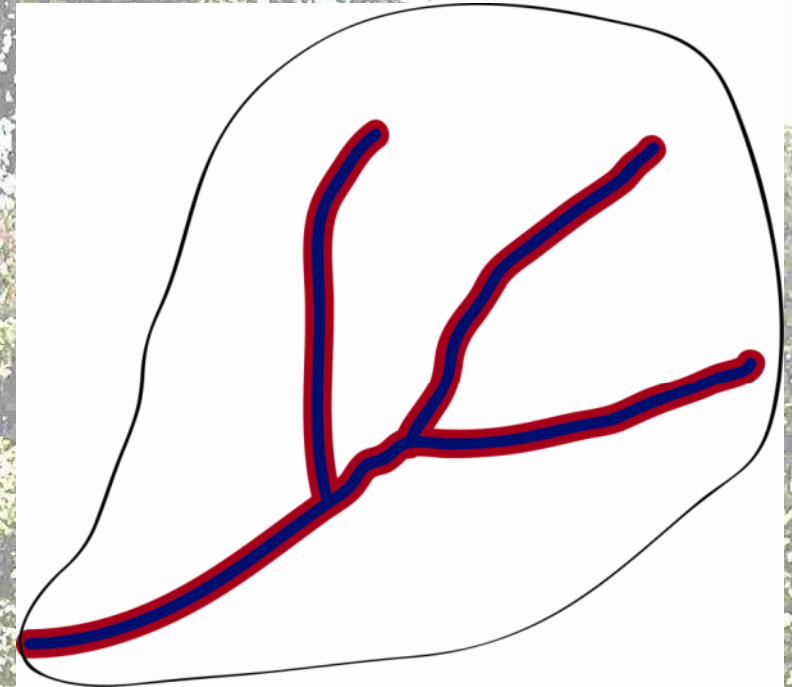


# Sources of *sediment*



**Generalized surficial erosion**

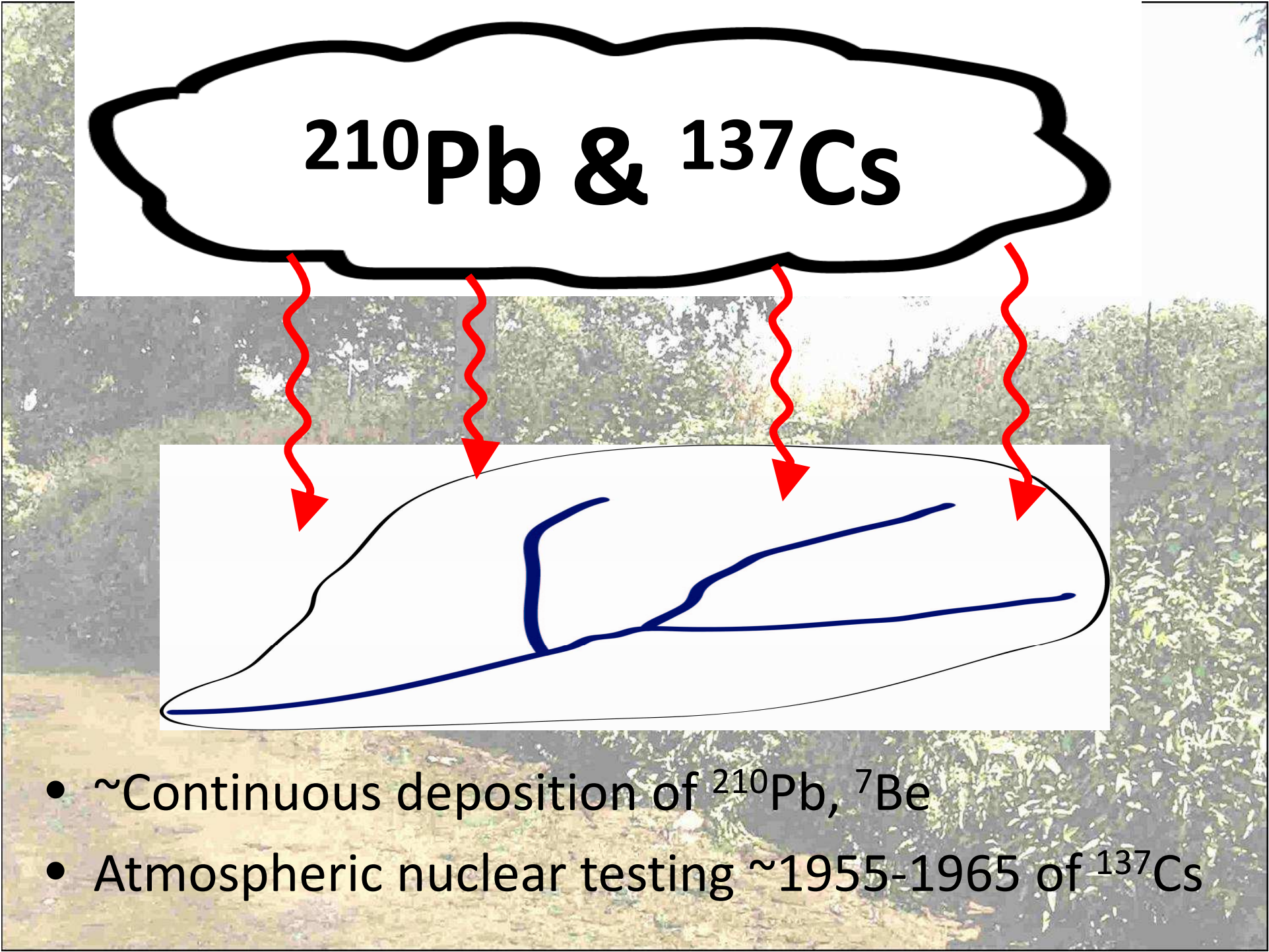
**VS.**



**Channel erosion**

Best management practices differ for  
each source...





**$^{210}\text{Pb}$  &  $^{137}\text{Cs}$**

- ~Continuous deposition of  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^7\text{Be}$
- Atmospheric nuclear testing ~1955-1965 of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$



# Undisturbed soil profiles

$^{210}\text{Pb}$   
concentration

Soil depth



$^{137}\text{Cs}$   
concentration

Soil depth



$^7\text{Be}$   
concentration

Soil depth



$t_{1/2} = 22.3 \text{ years}$     $t_{1/2} = 30.1 \text{ years}$     $t_{1/2} = 53 \text{ days}$



# Similar work

- Tilled vs. non-till sediment sources (Matisoff et al., 2002)
- Erosion rates from developed land (Walling and He, 1999; Singh et al., 2007)
- Land-use change and sediment yield (Walling, 1999)



# Local calibration is important

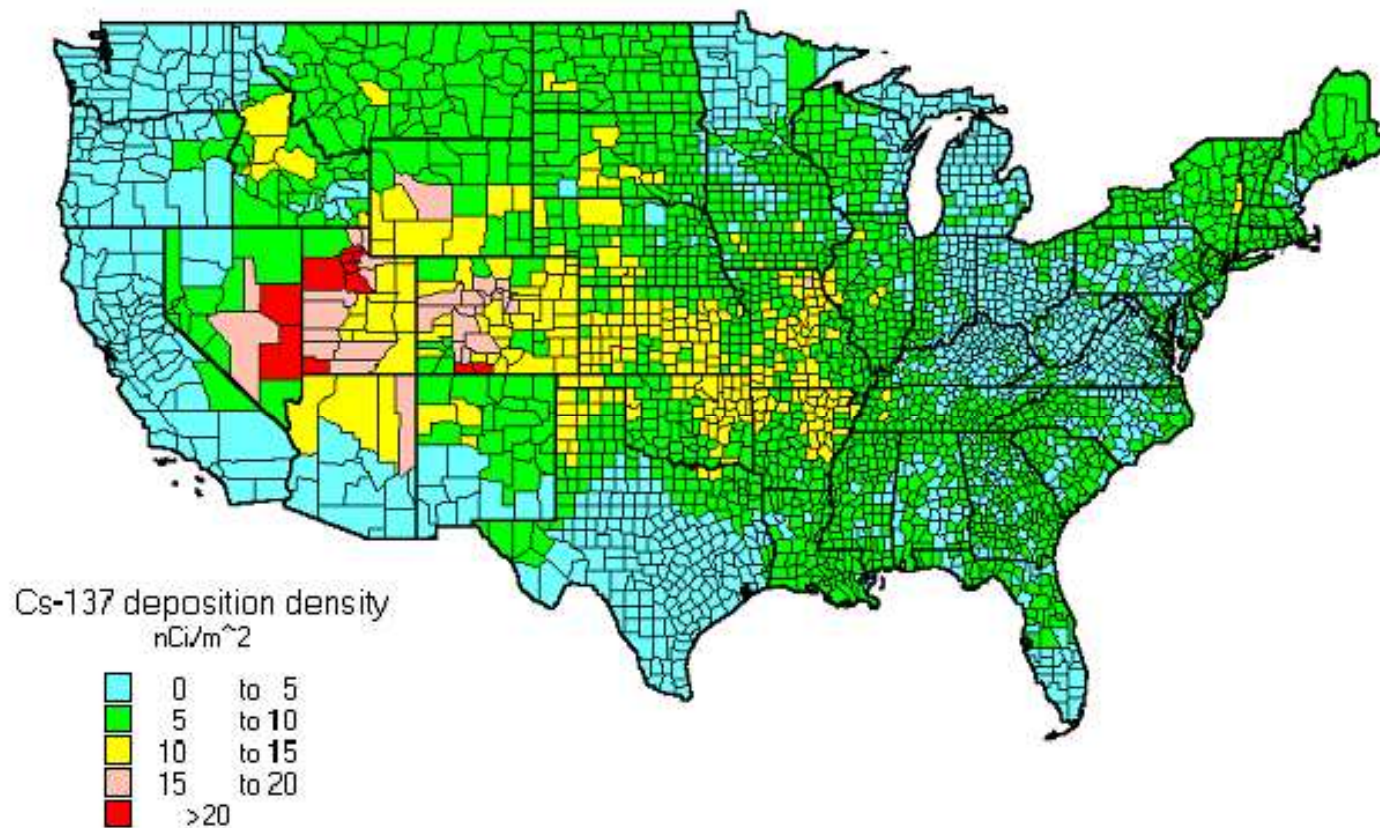
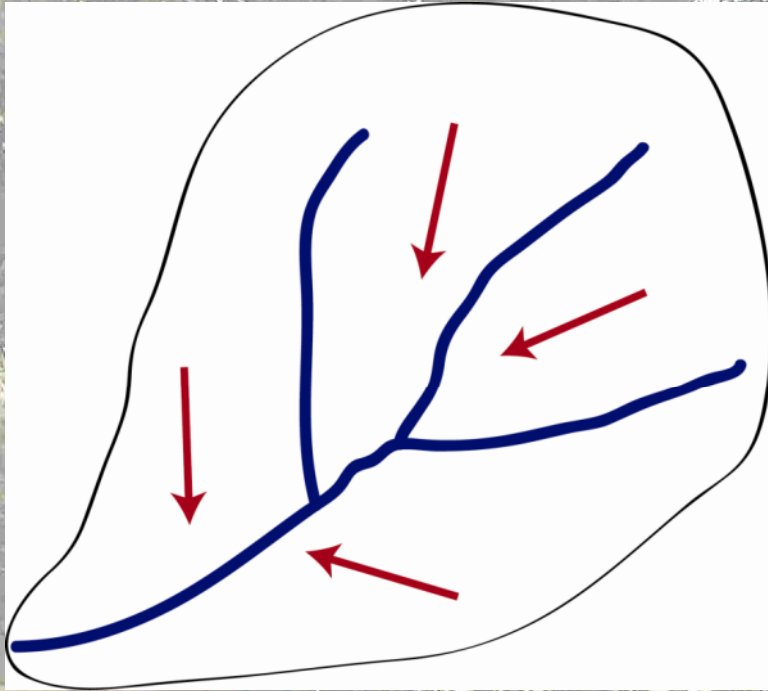


Figure 1. Cs-137 deposition density due to all NTS tests.

<http://www.idealists.ws/cesium137.bmp>

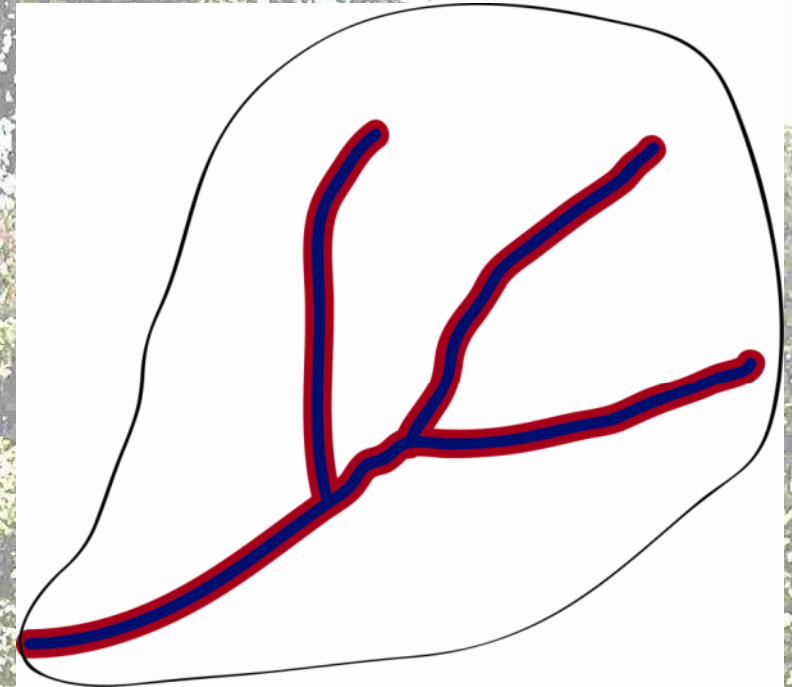


# Sources of *sediment*



**Generalized surficial erosion**

**VS.**

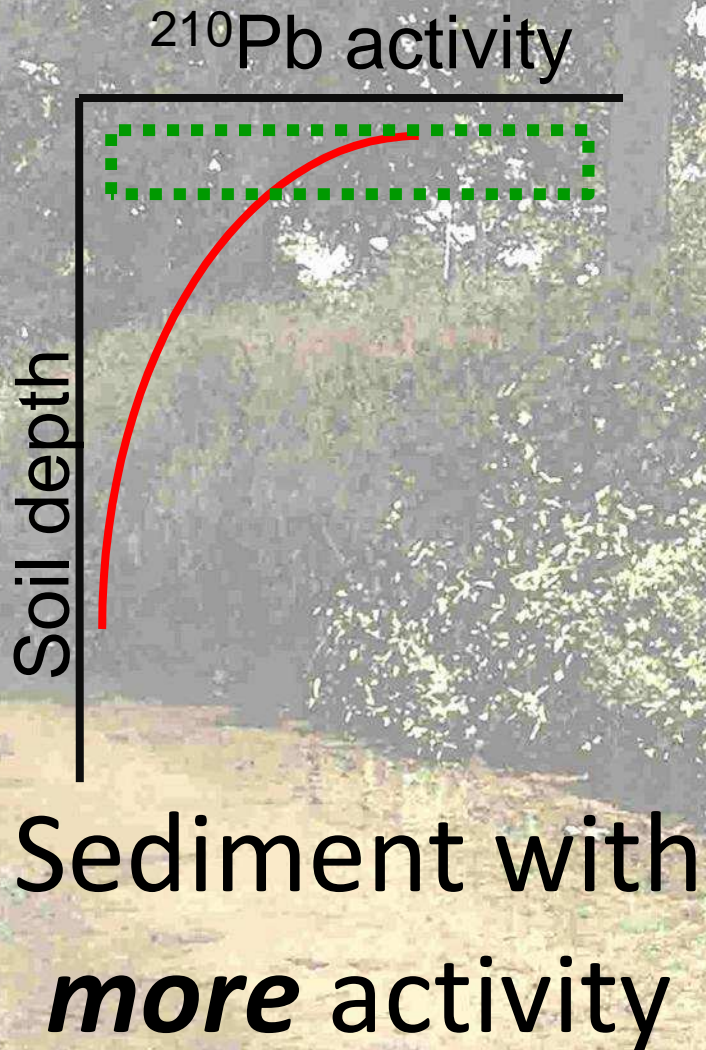


**Channel erosion**

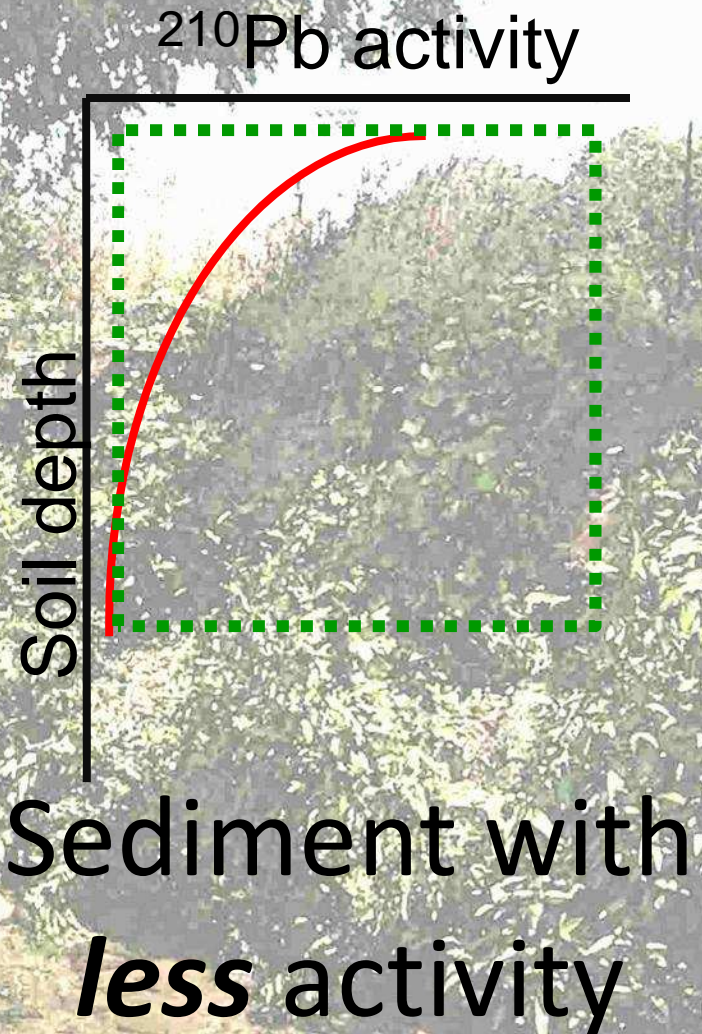
Finding the right watershed...



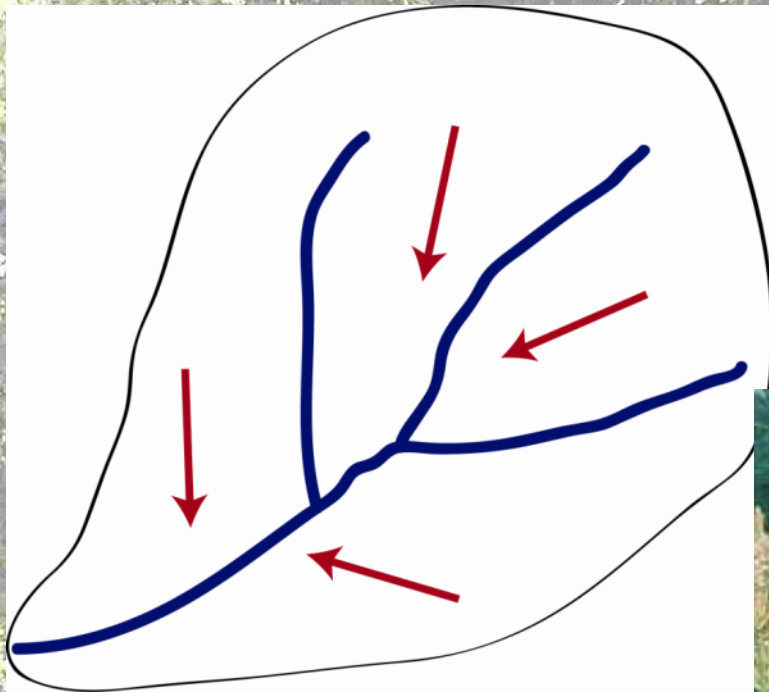
## Soil erosion



## Channel erosion



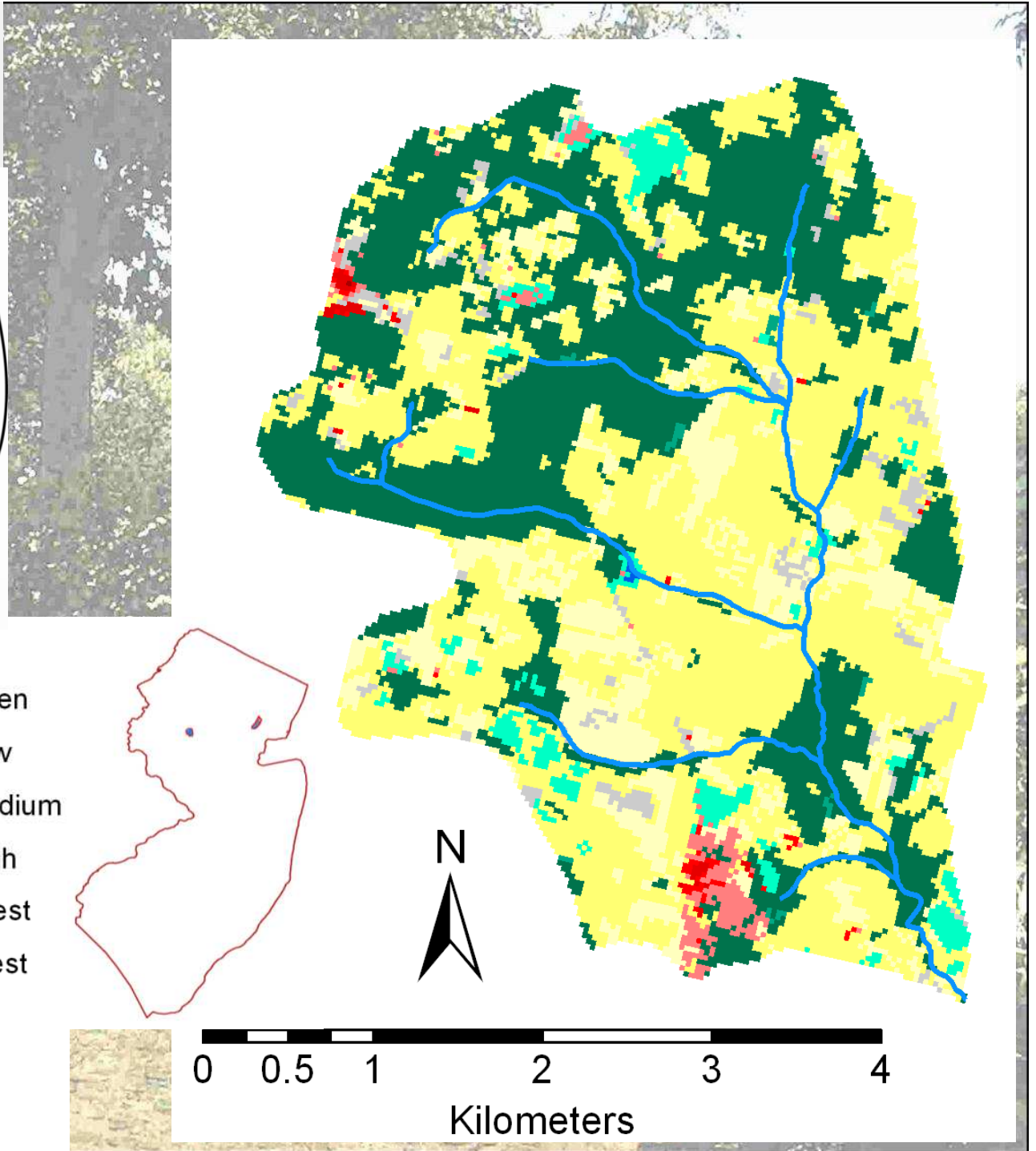
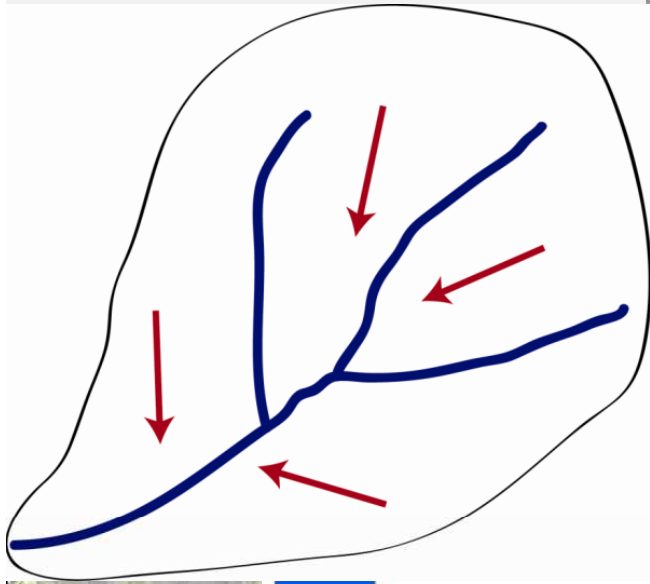




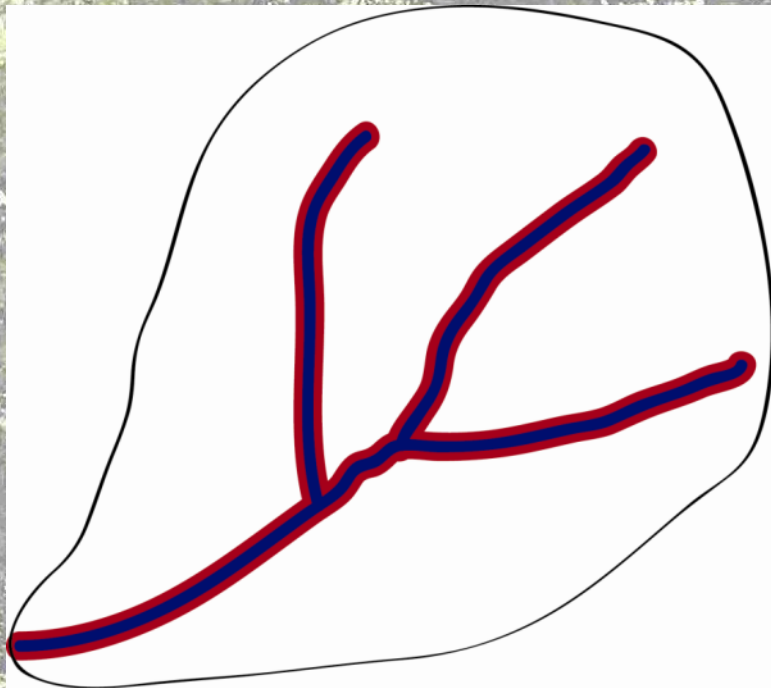
What's the  
ideal land use?



# Cold Brook



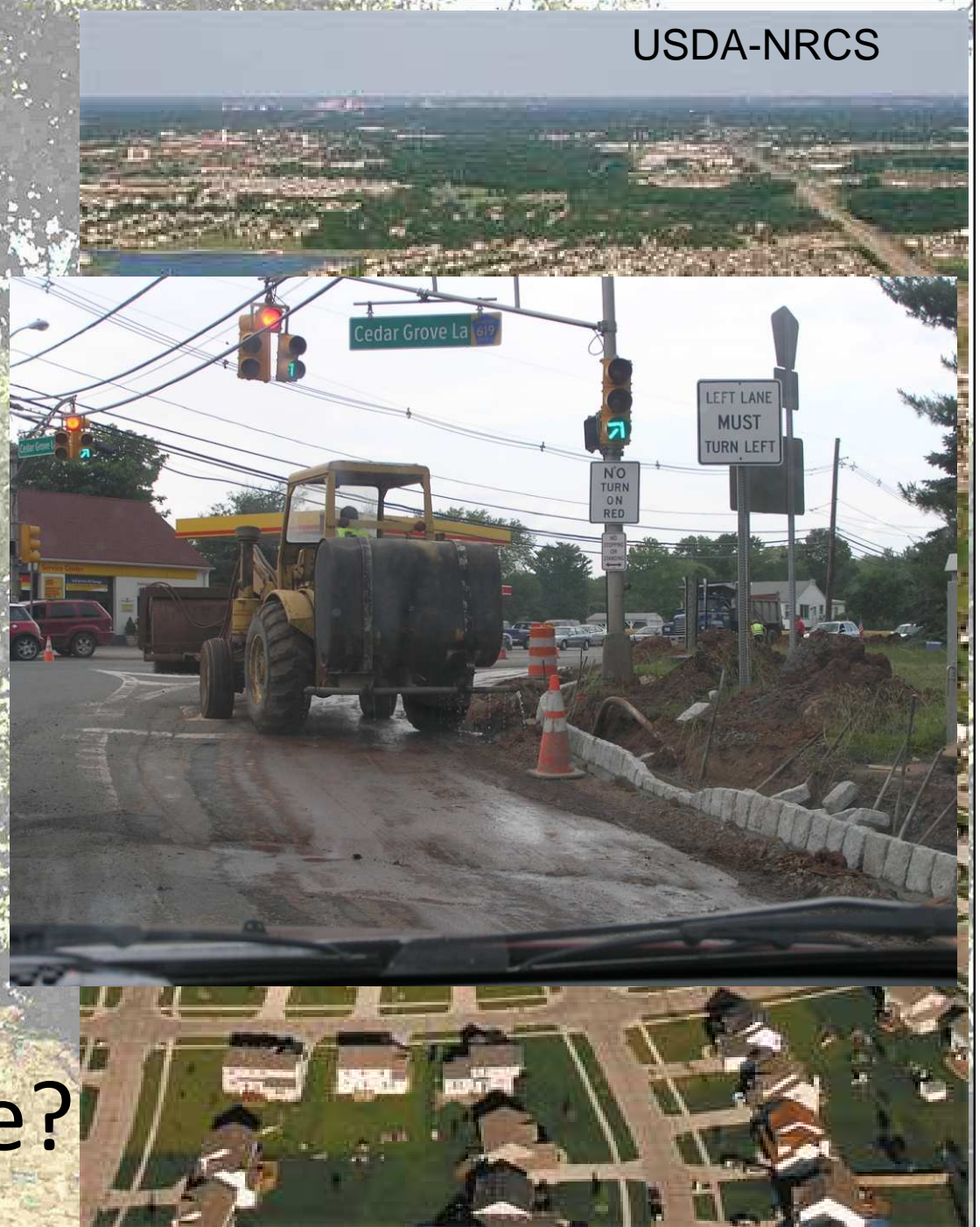




**Channel erosion**

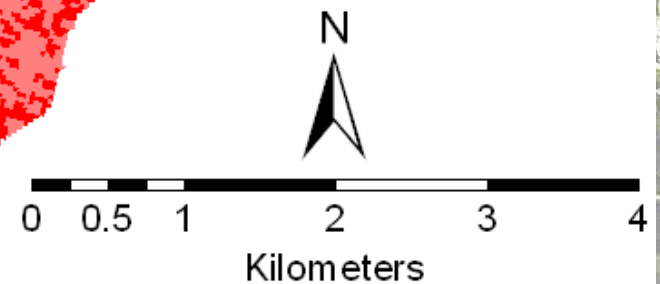
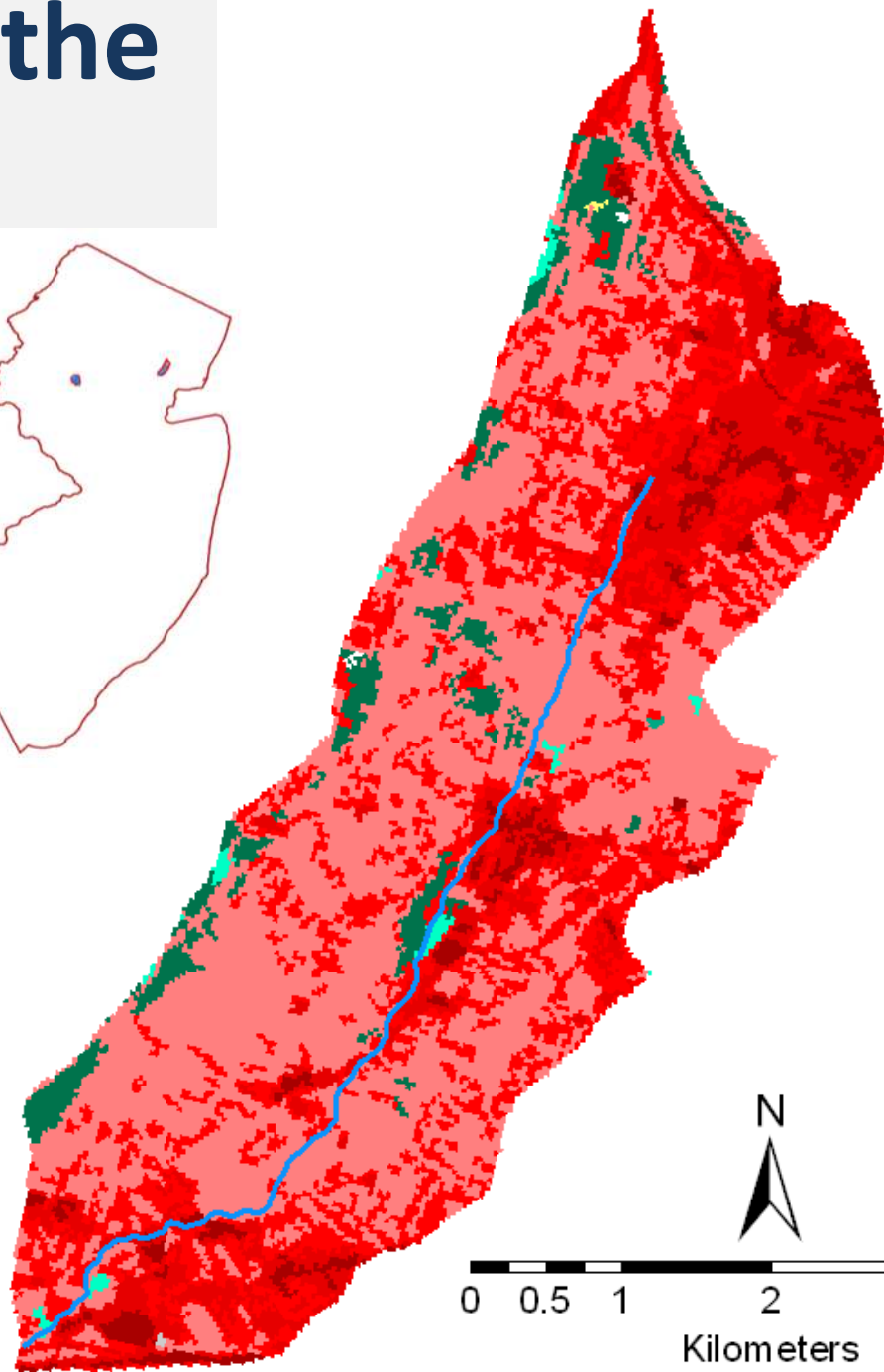
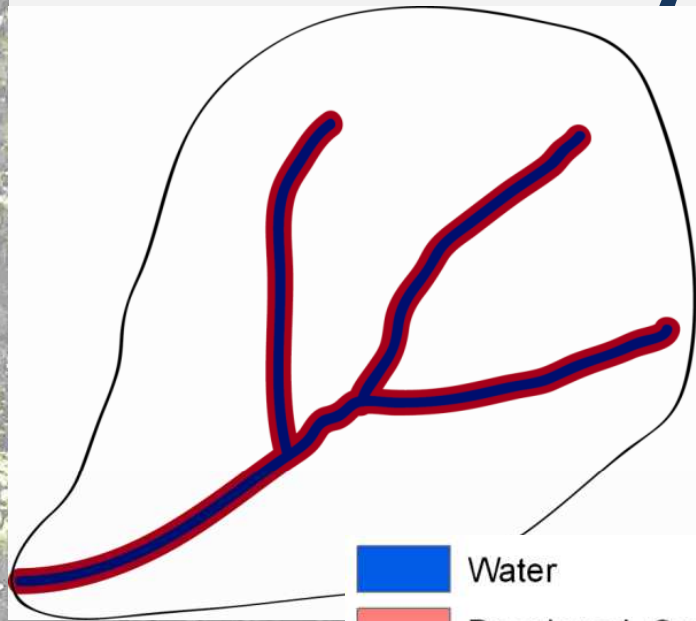
What's the  
ideal land use?

USDA-NRCS





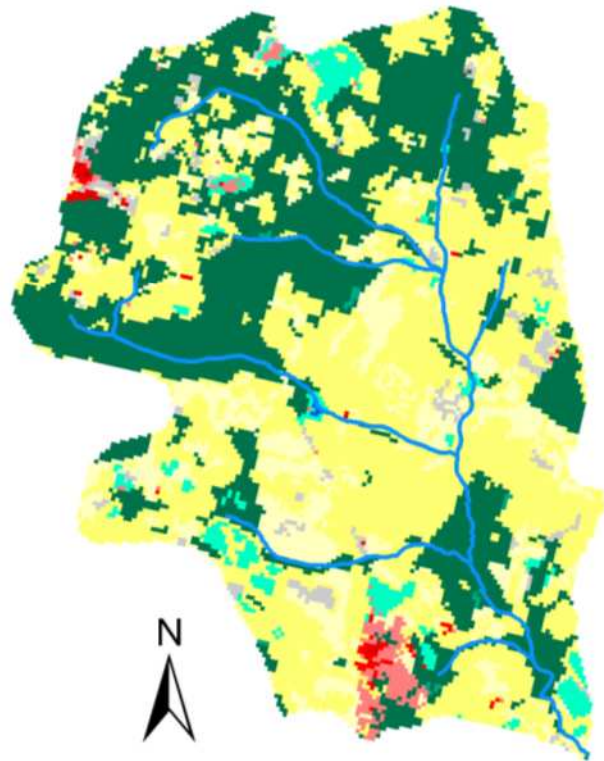
# East Branch of the Rahway



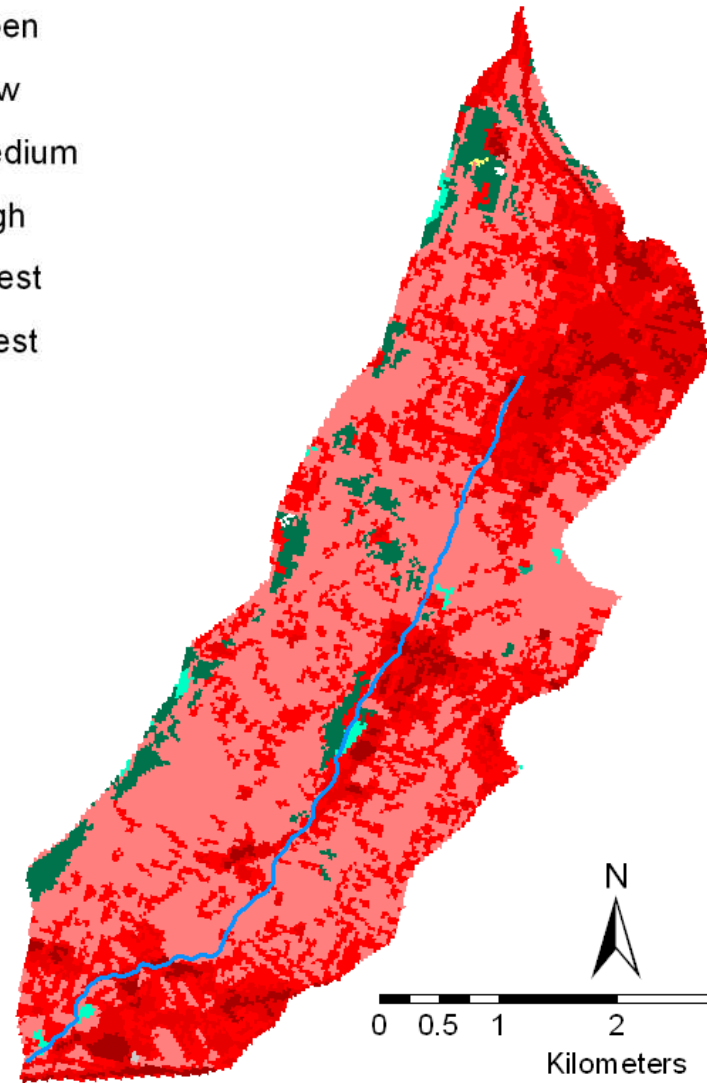
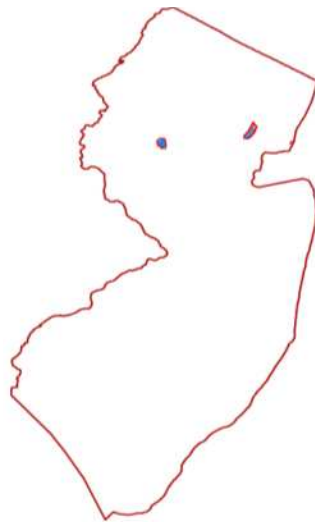


# Cold Brook

# East Branch of the Rahway



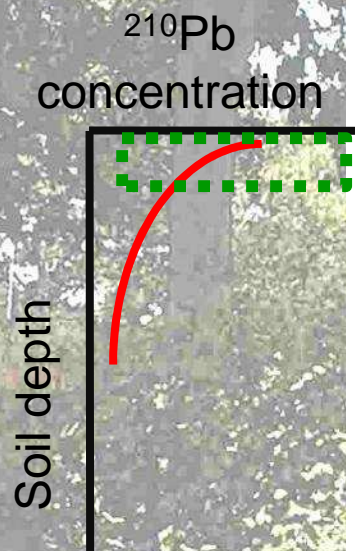
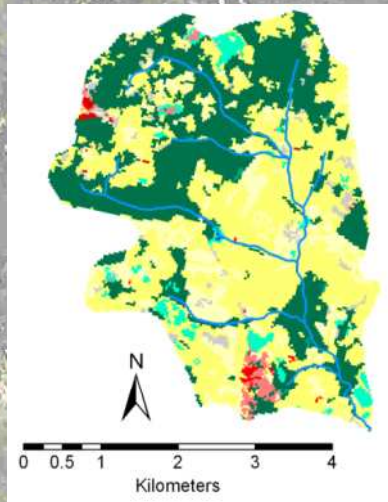
0 0.5 1 2 3 4  
Kilometers



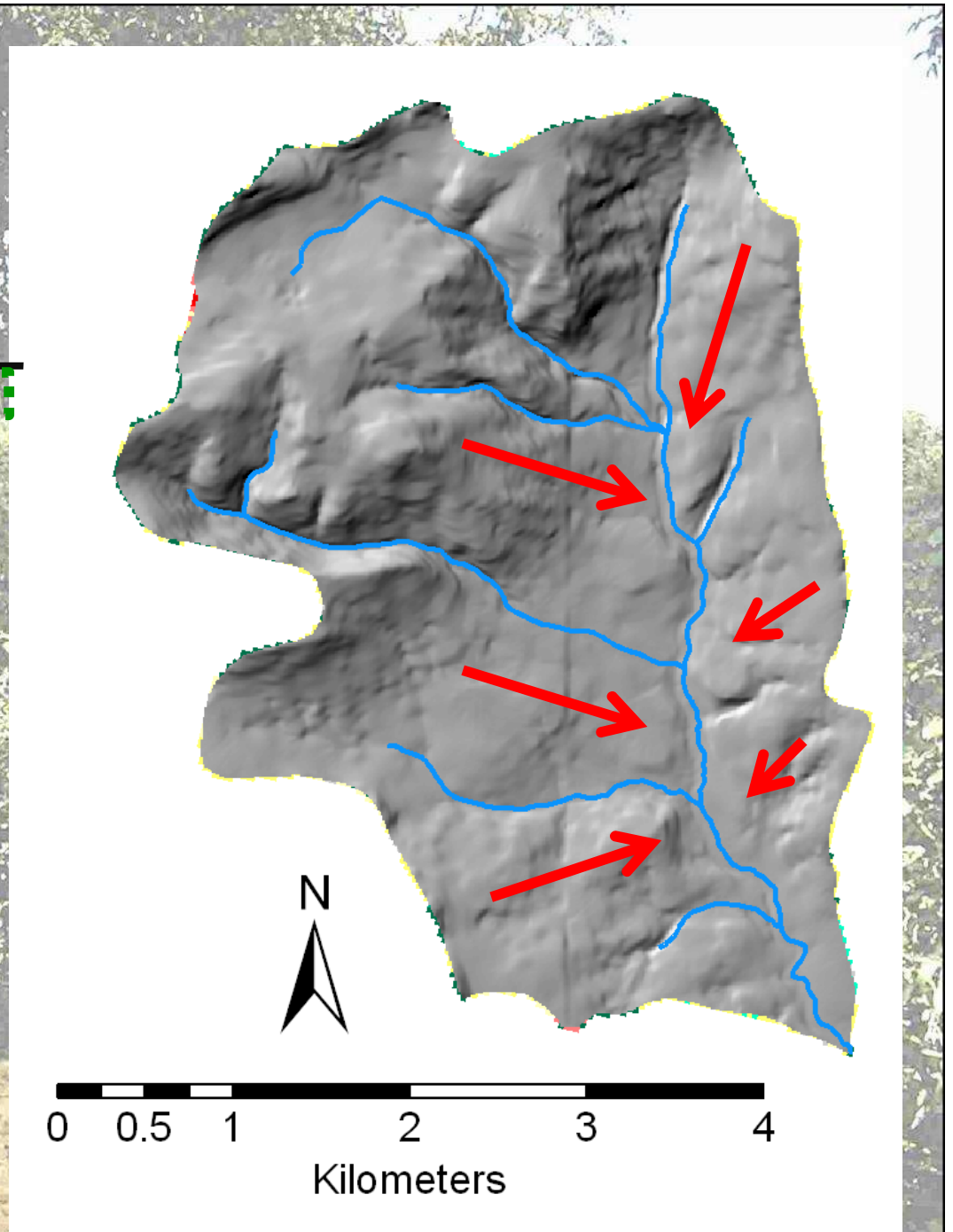
0 0.5 1 2 3 4  
Kilometers



# Expected result 1

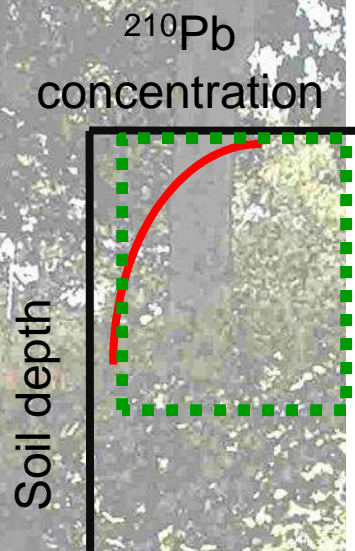
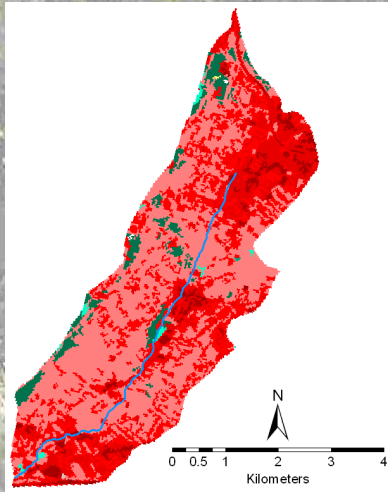


- Surficial (rill & sheetwash) erosion
- High radionuclide activity

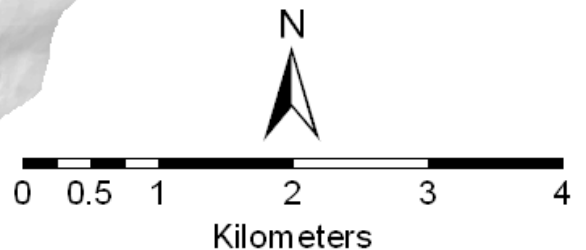




# Expected result 2



- More stream bank erosion
- Lower activity



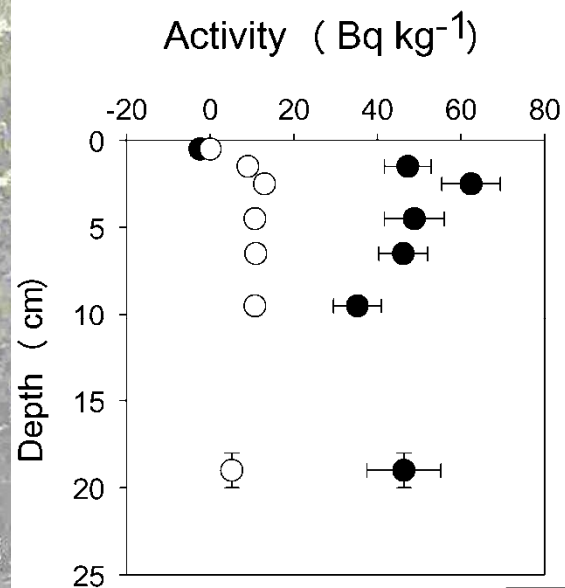


# Sampling methodology

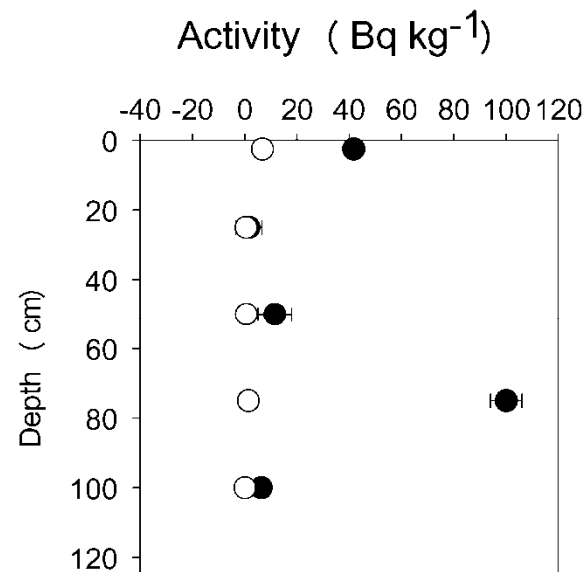
- Soil pits
  - ~20 cm depths
- Stream bank
  - 5 evenly-spaced
- Channel sediment
  - Cores taken from the stream



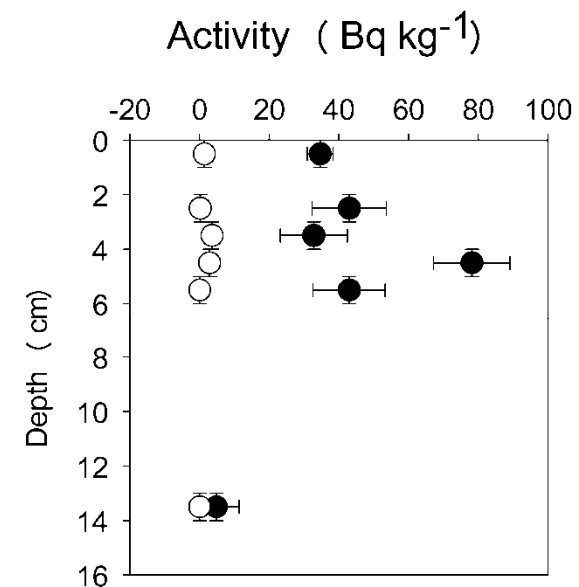




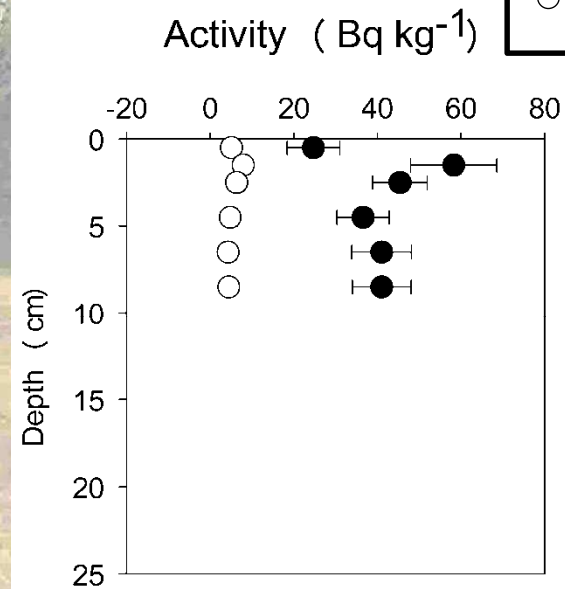
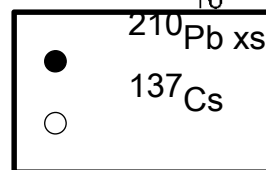
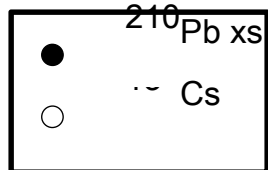
Urban Soil Pit 1



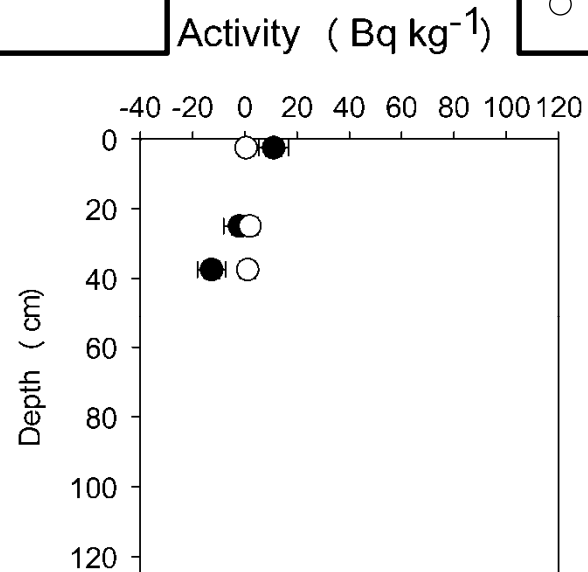
Urban Bank A



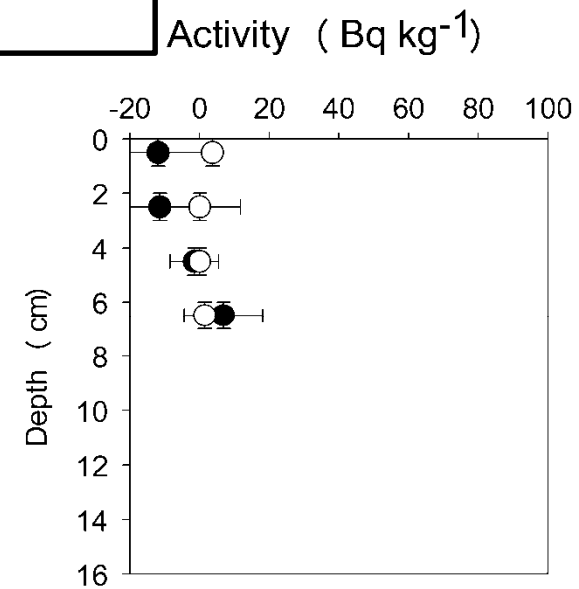
Urban River channel 1



Agriculture Soil Pit 1

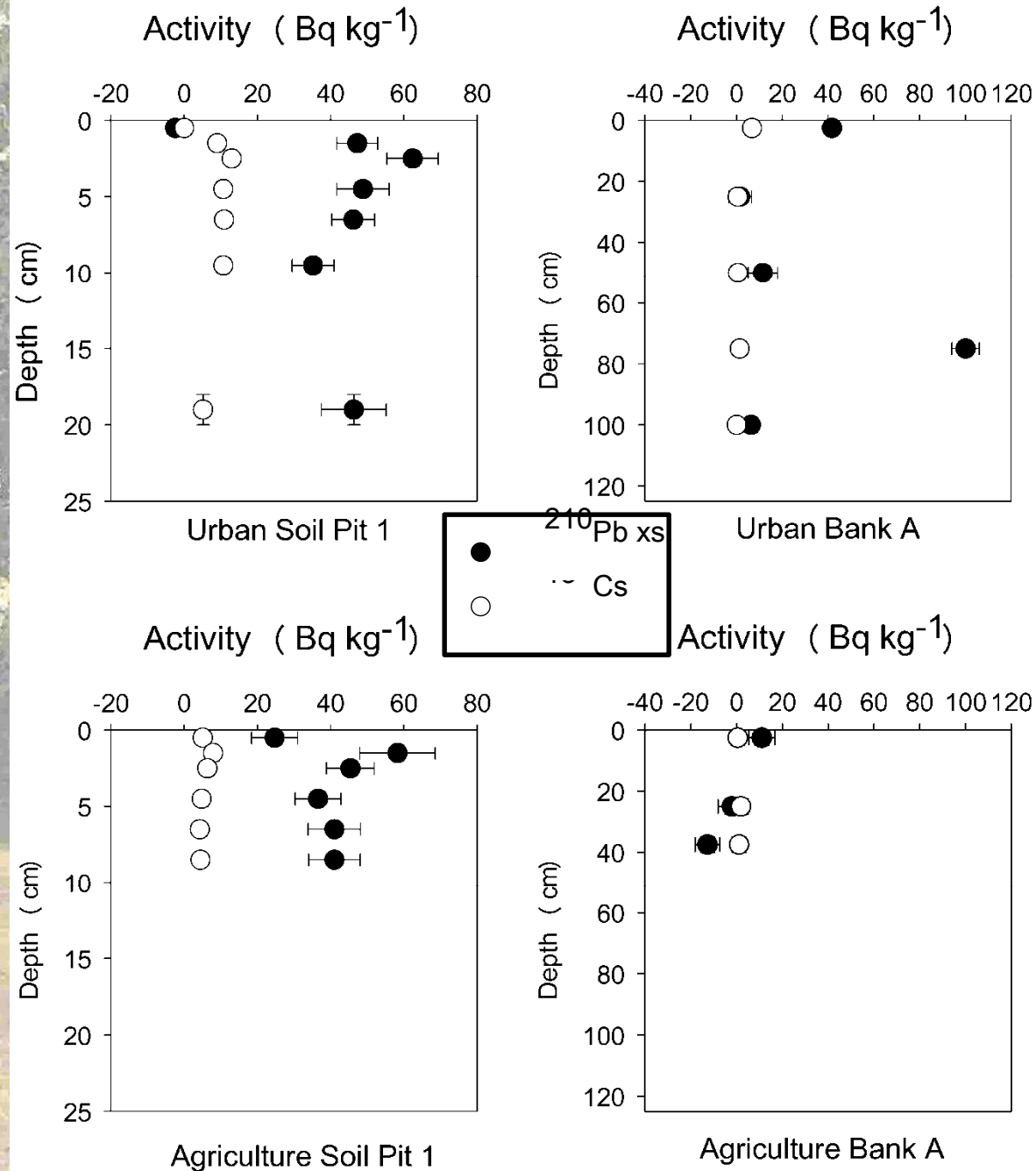


Agriculture Bank A



Agriculture River channel 1





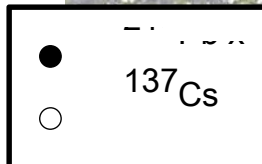
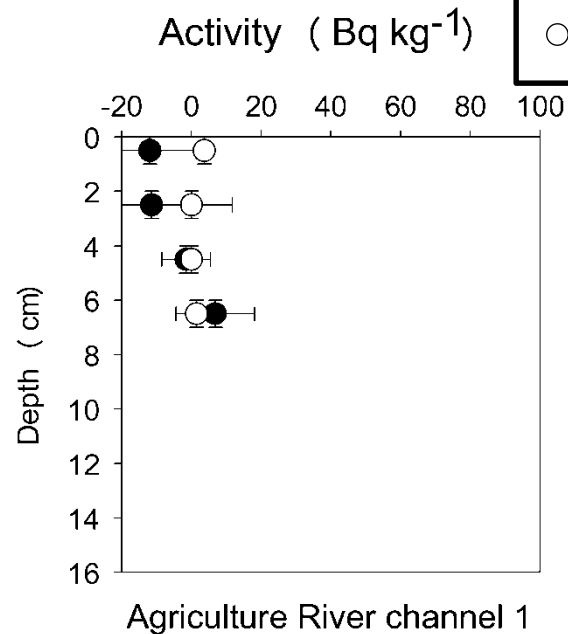
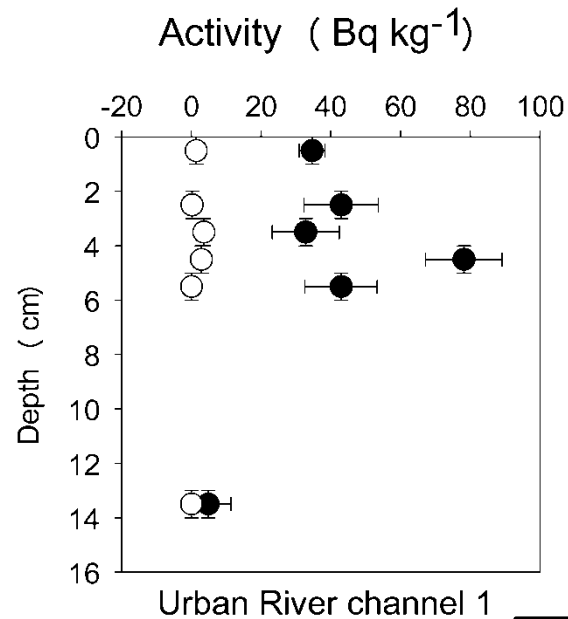
# Results

- Soil surface is eroding: More erosion at urban site
- Mixing AND/OR simultaneous deposition of deeper soil material
- Bank sediment is old (>200)



# Results

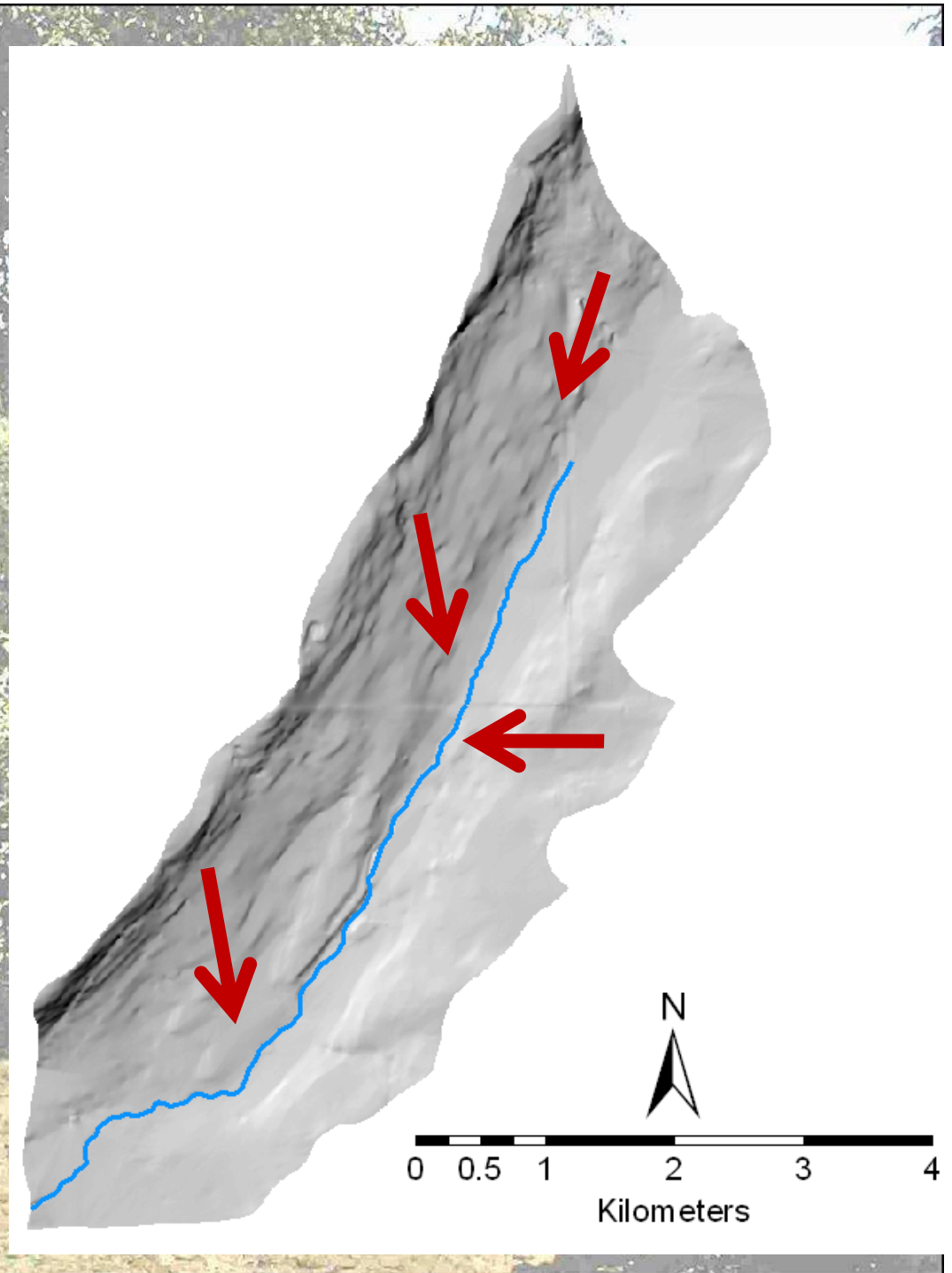
- Both channel sediments are well-mixed
- Urban channel sediment has *more* activity





# Urban watershed

- Opposite of expected results
- Urban channel has *more* surficial material





# Next steps

1. Run duplicate sampling sites (soil pit 2, soil pit 3...)
2. Run samples from other locations in same watersheds
3. Expand to streams impaired by sediment