Characterizing the Source of Fine-Grained Sediments in New Jersey Rivers Using Radionuclides

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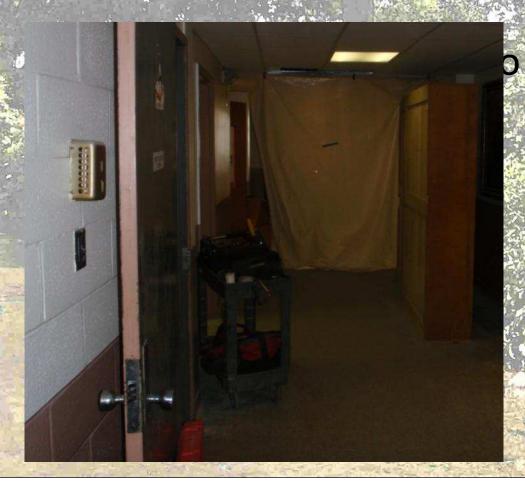
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Two promises for this talk

- I will not go over my time...
- I (sadly) don't have much data to present



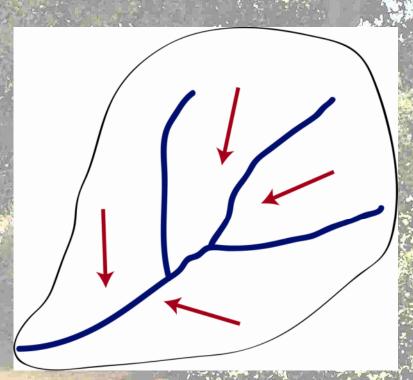


Excess sediment in streams

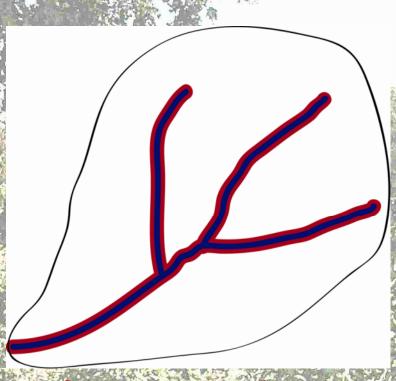


- In 2006 NJ DEP declared 370 miles² and 700 miles of stream channel "impaired" by excess sedimentation
- 2007 EPA declared sedimentation the number one cause of stream impairment

Sources of sediment



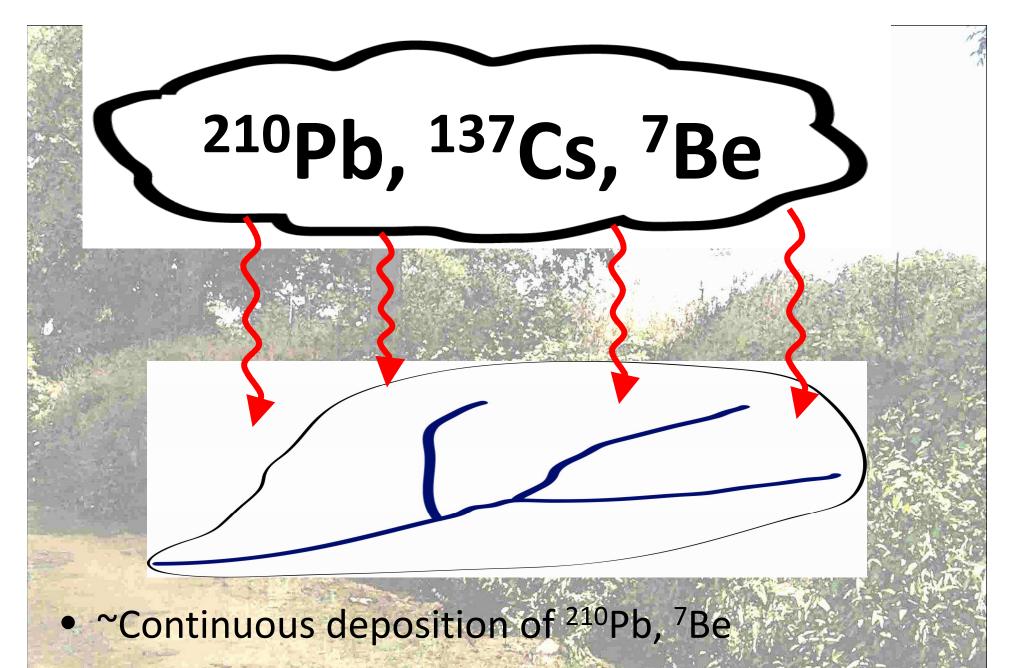
VS.



Generalized surficial erosion

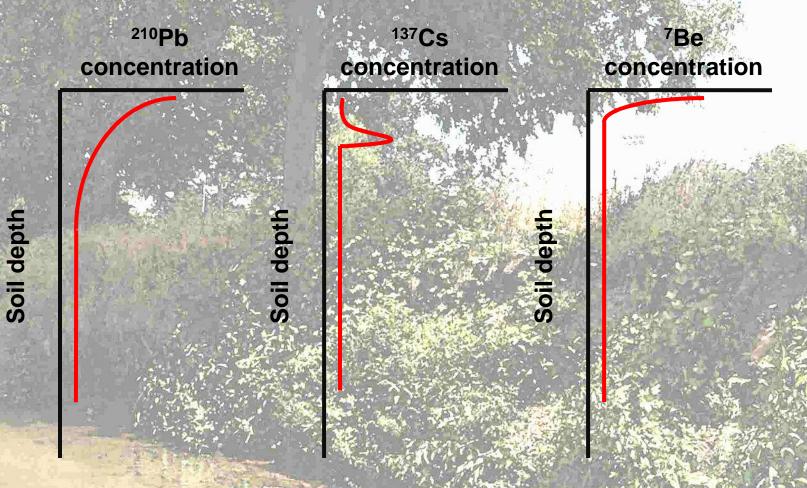
Channel erosion

Best management practices differ for each source...



Atmospheric nuclear testing ~1955-1965 of ¹³⁷Cs

Undisturbed soil profiles



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

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)
- Stream bank contribution to suspended sediment (Whiting and Matisoff, 2008: Monday, 3:30)

Local calibration is important

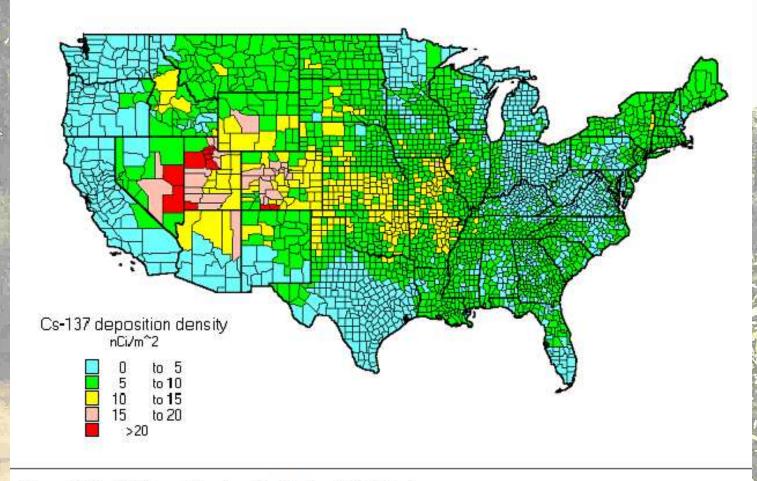
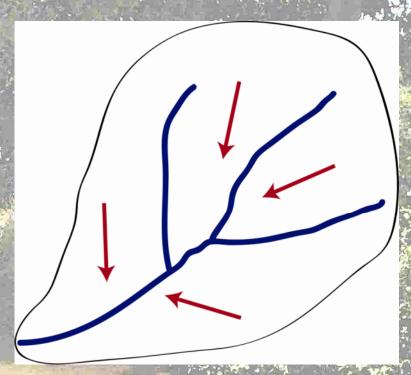


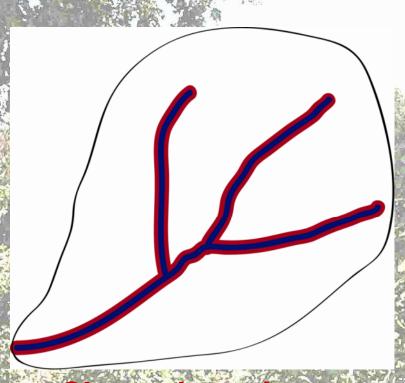
Figure 1. Cs-137 deposition density due to all NTS tests.

http://www.idealist.ws/cesium137.bmp

Sources of sediment



VS.



Generalized surficial erosion

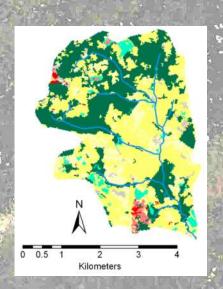
Channel erosion

Finding the right watershed...



East Branch of the Cold Brook Rahway Water Developed, Open Developed, Low Developed, Medium Developed, High **Deciduous Forest Evergreen Forest** Pasture **Row Crops** Wetlands 0 0.5 1 Kilometers 0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Expected result 1



²¹⁰Pb concentration



Higher concentrations of radionuclides

