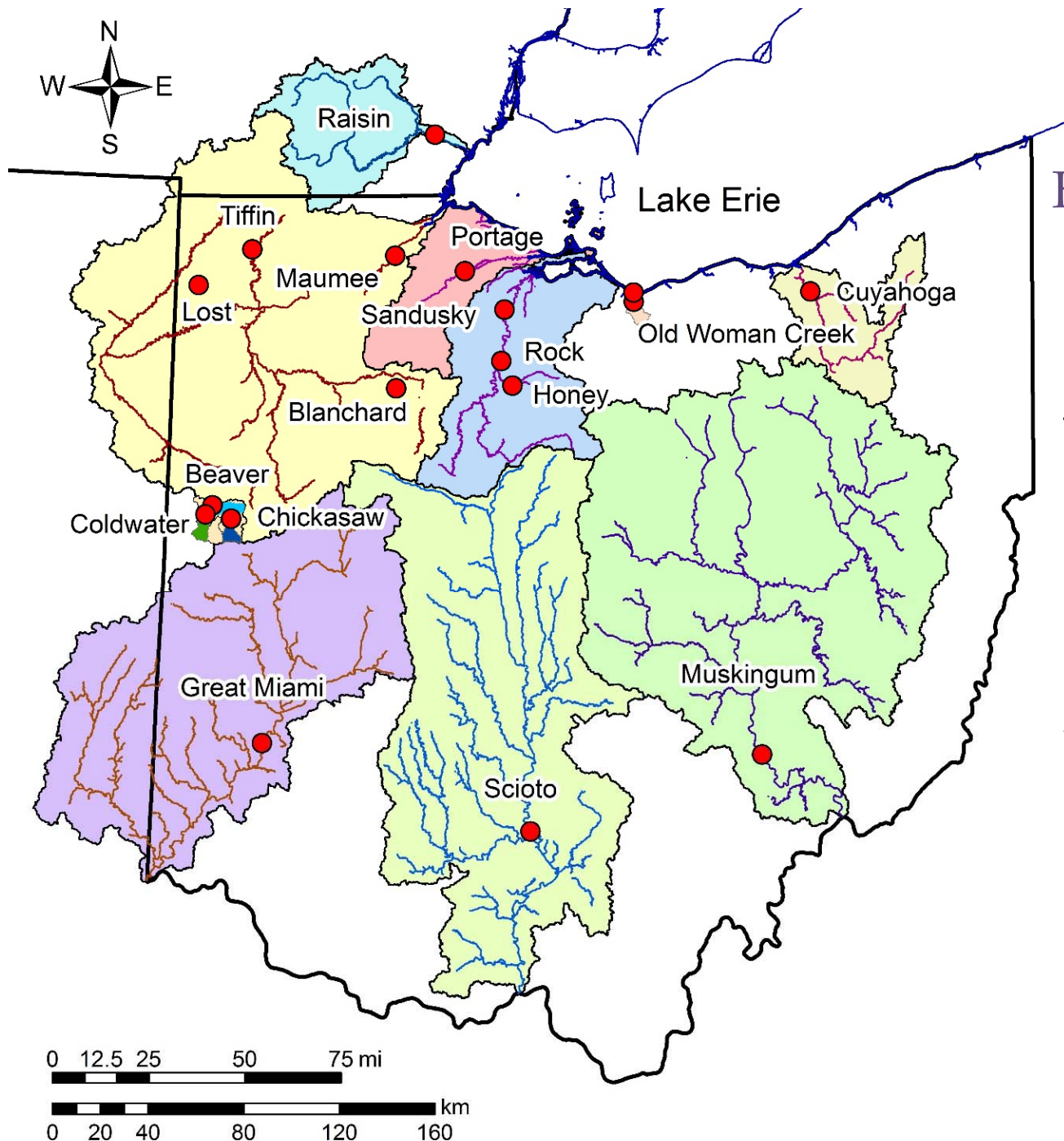


The Heidelberg Tributary Loading Program and Soil Stratification Sampling: State of the WLEB watersheds

Laura Johnson





Heidelberg Tributary Loading Program

Sampling began in 1974 in the Maumee and Sandusky

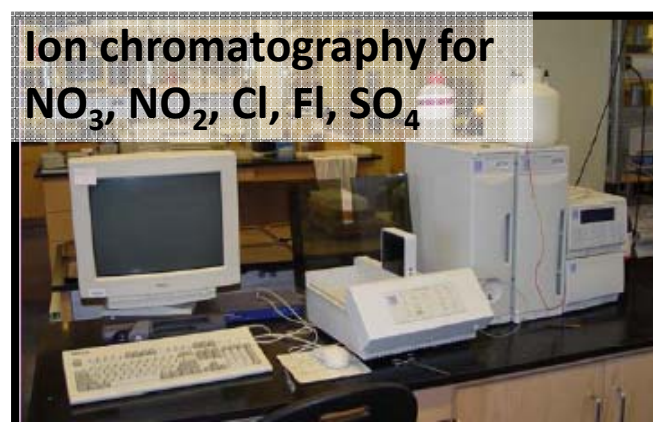
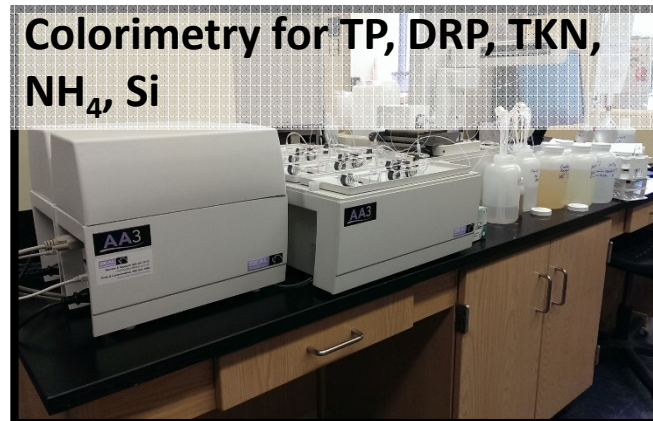
Each station paired with a USGS gage

Goal is to quantify watershed loads

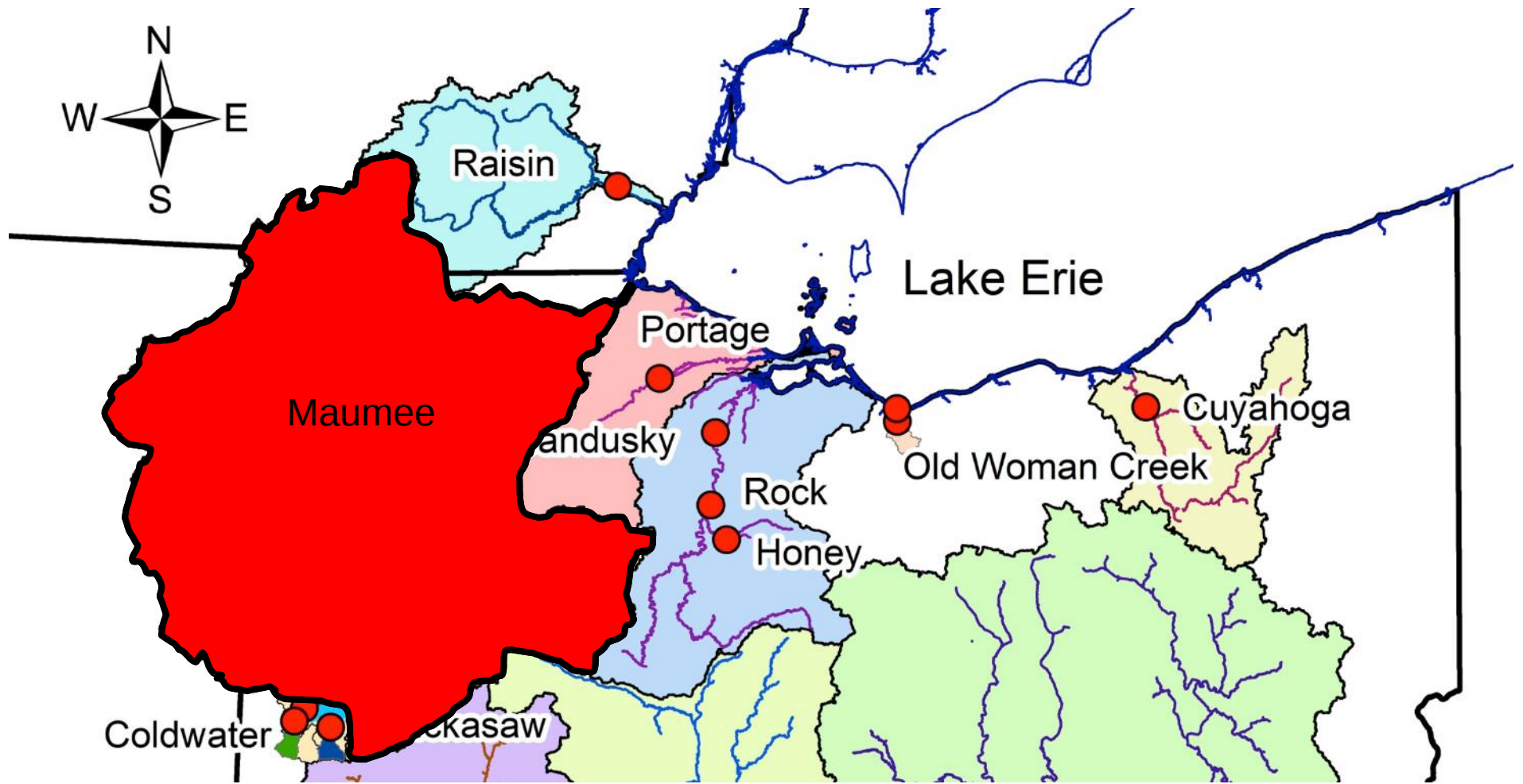




Samples
collected 3x
a day!



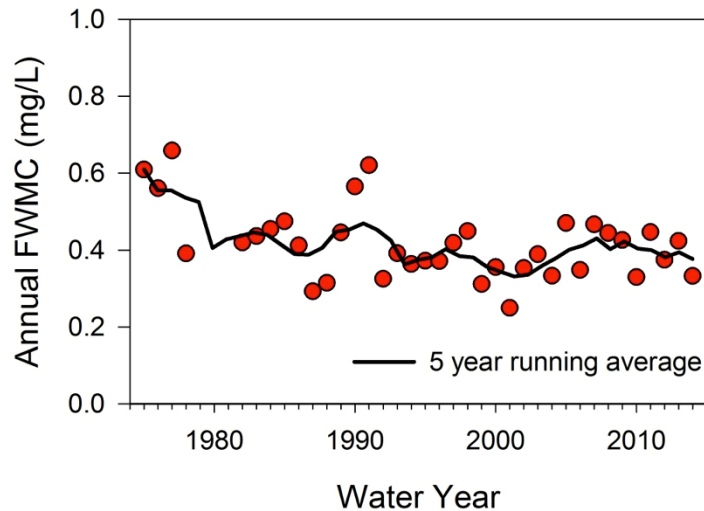
**Pesticides measured at select watersheds*



Maumee is the largest tributary to any of the Great Lakes

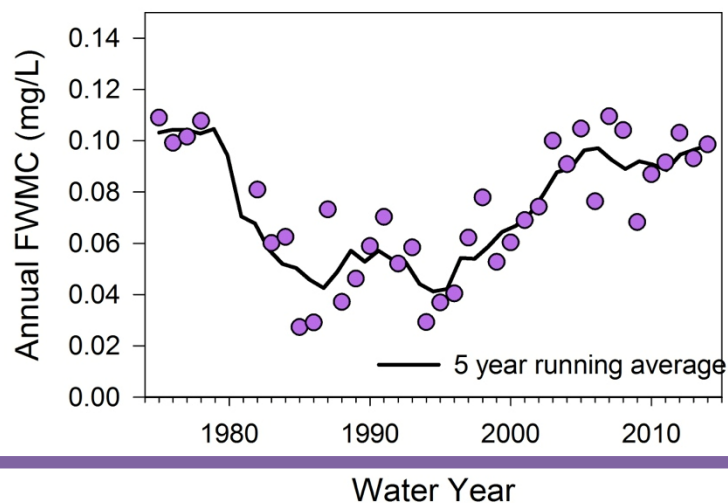
Maumee River trends

Total Phosphorus
Annual Flow-Weighted Mean Concentration

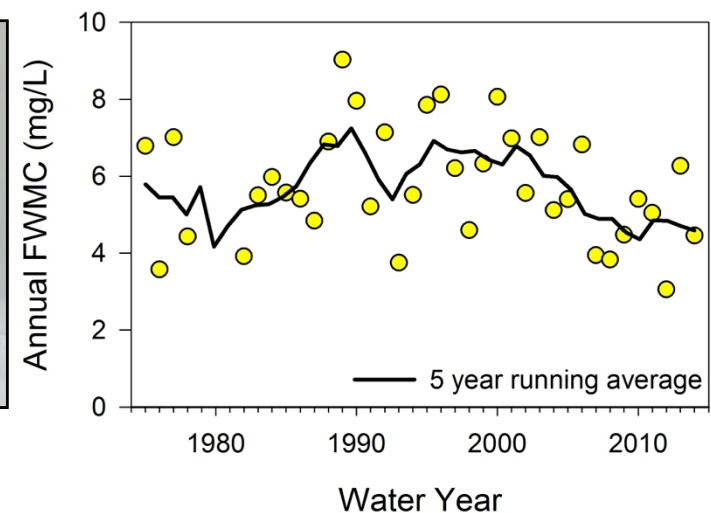


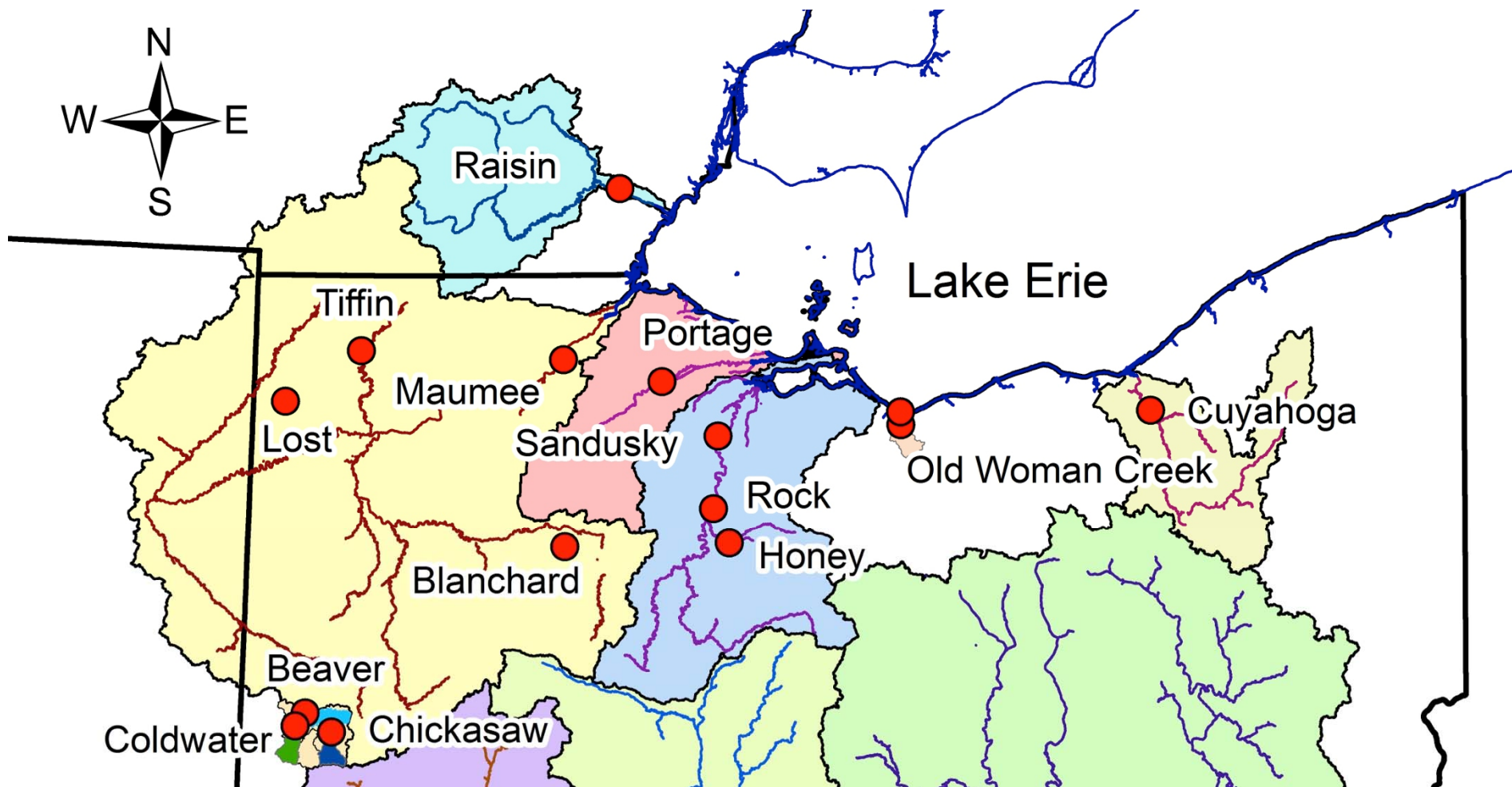
- Total P has decreased slightly over time
- Dissolved P has increased almost 2 fold since the mid-1990s
- Nitrate-nitrogen has decreased since 2000

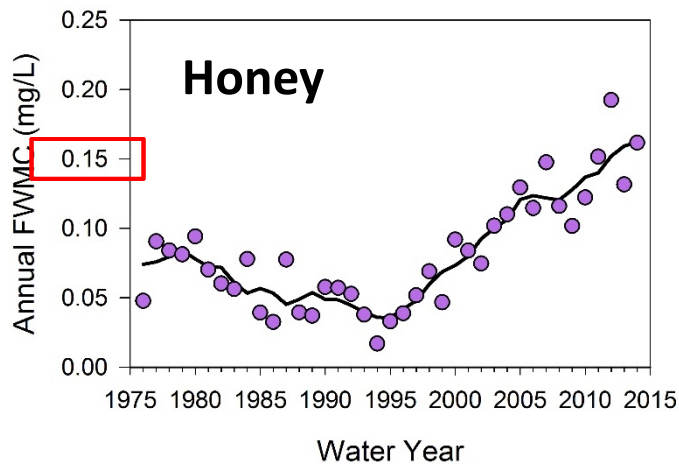
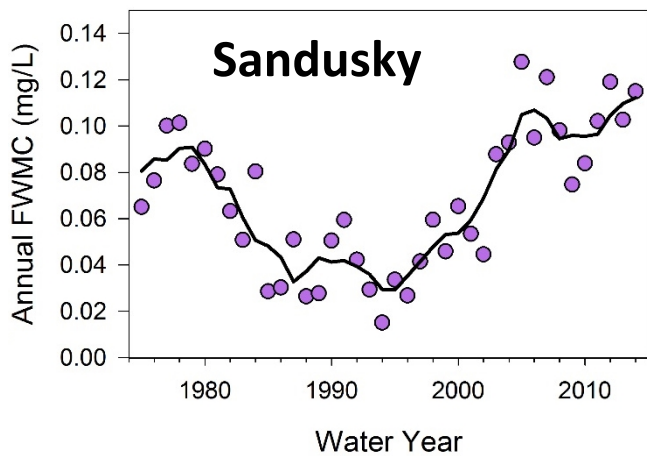
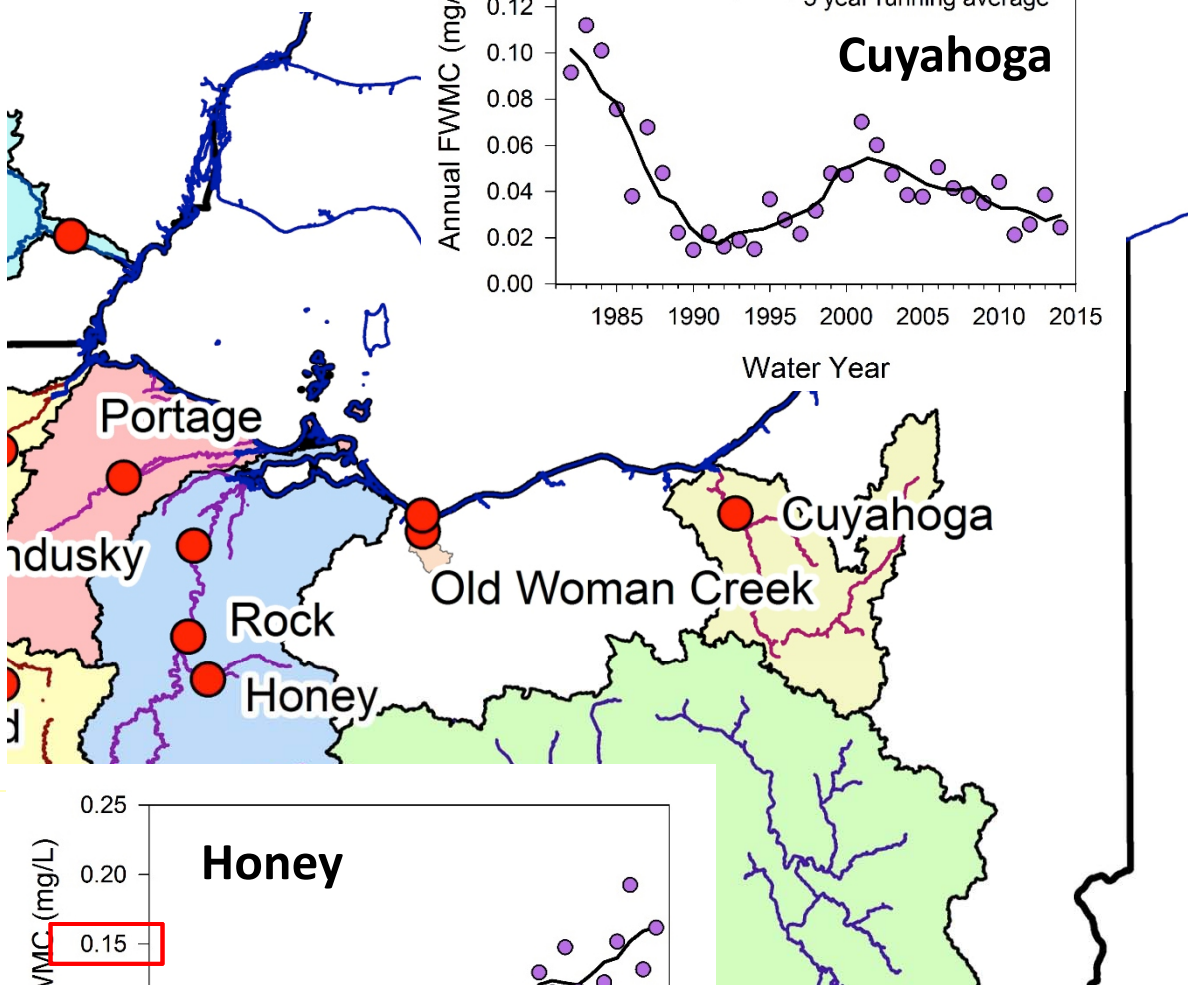
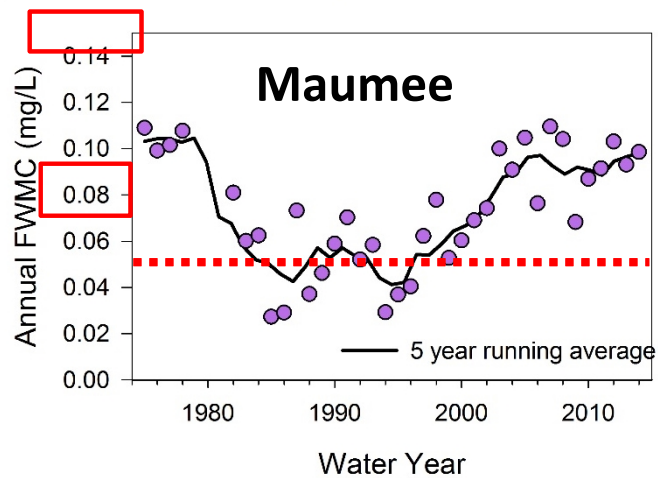
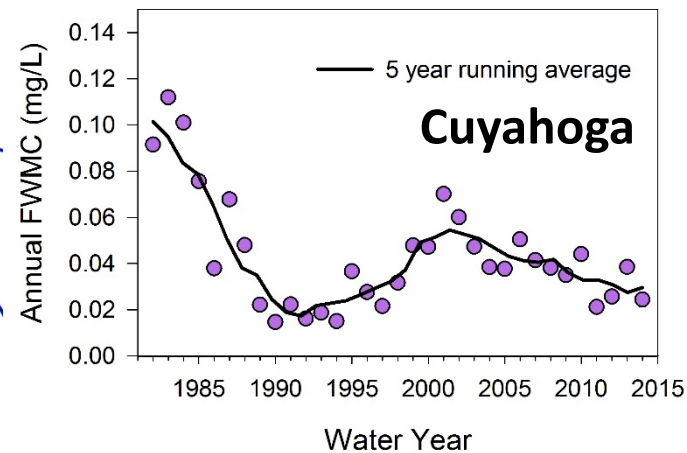
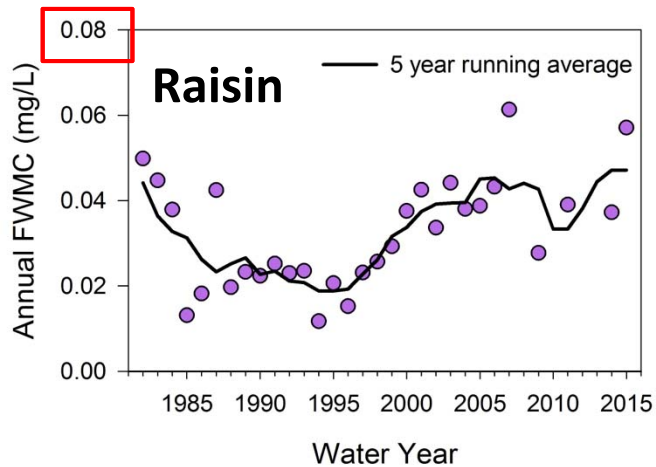
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus
Annual Flow-Weighted Mean Concentration

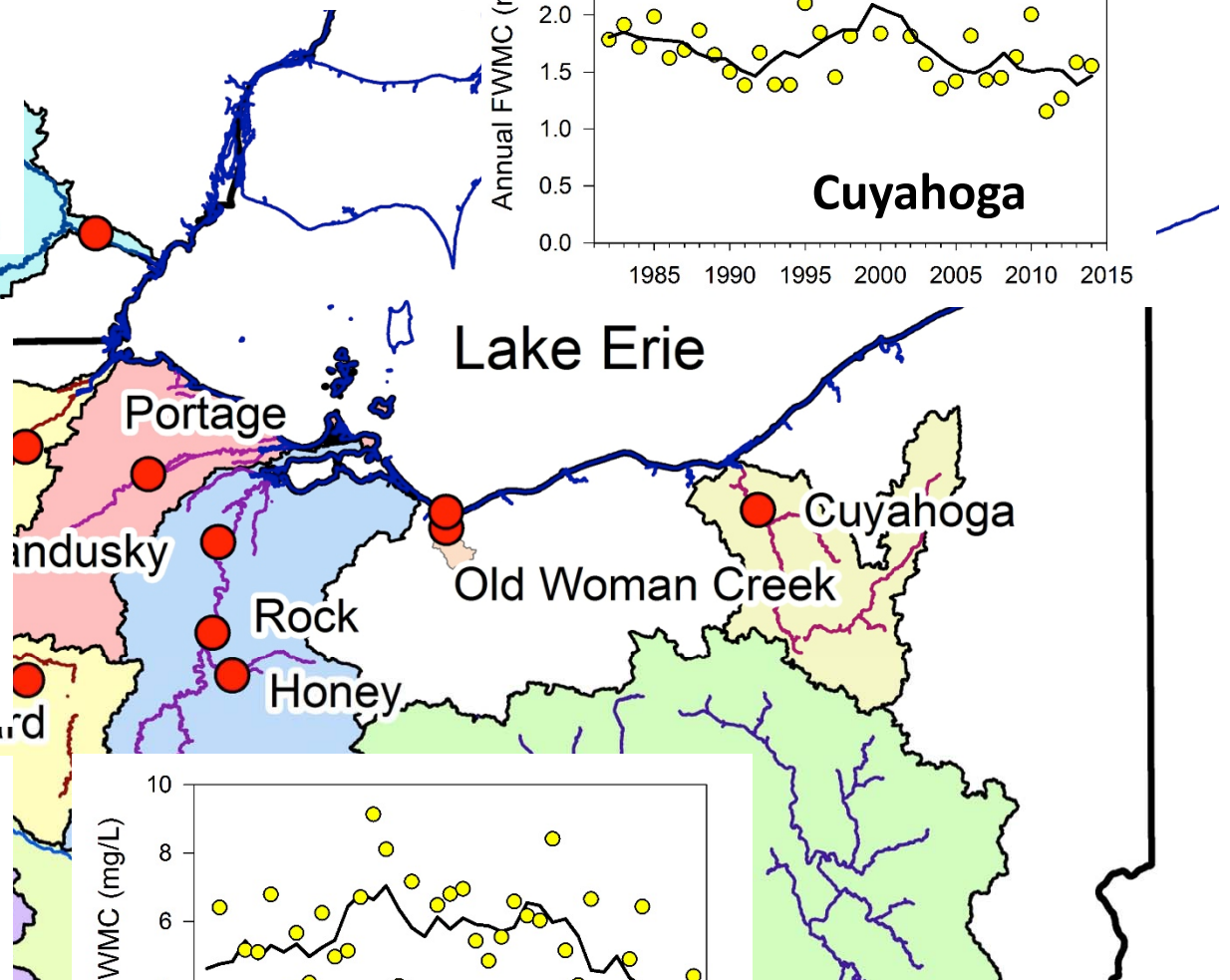
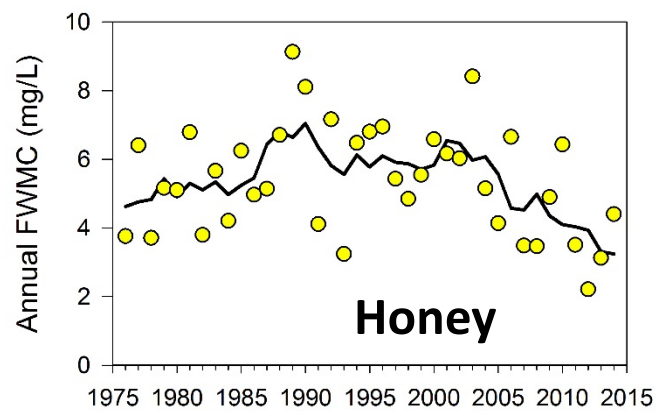
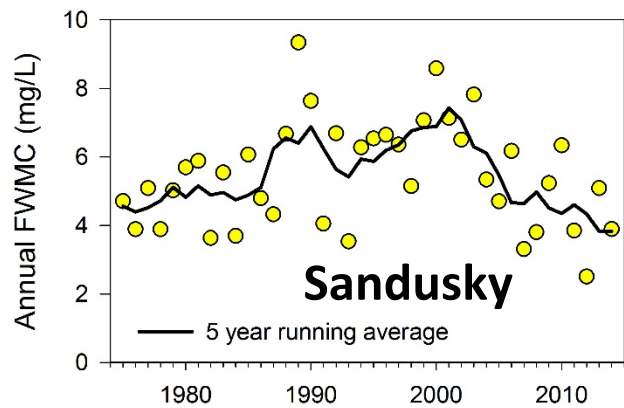
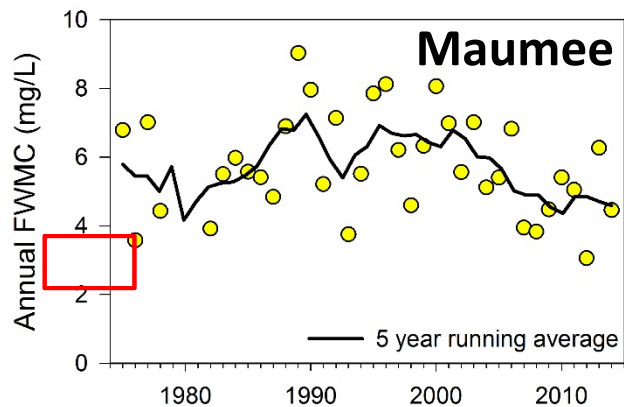
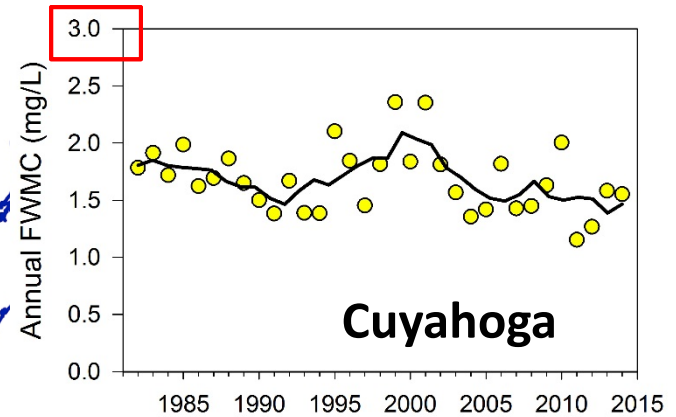
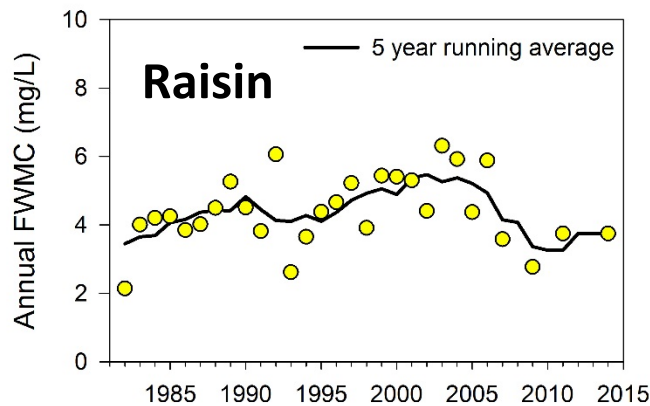


Nitrate-N
Annual Flow-Weighted Mean Concentration

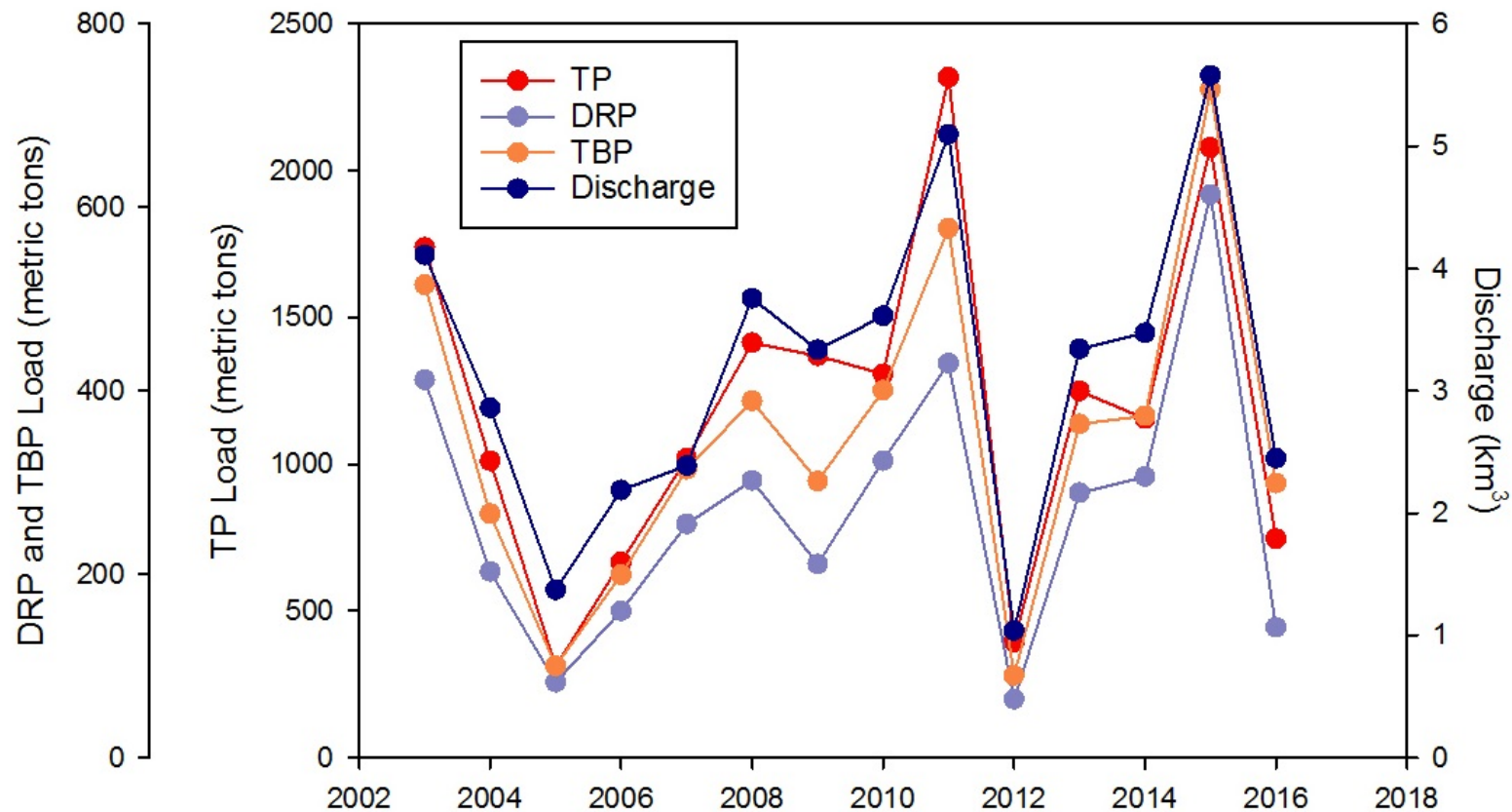




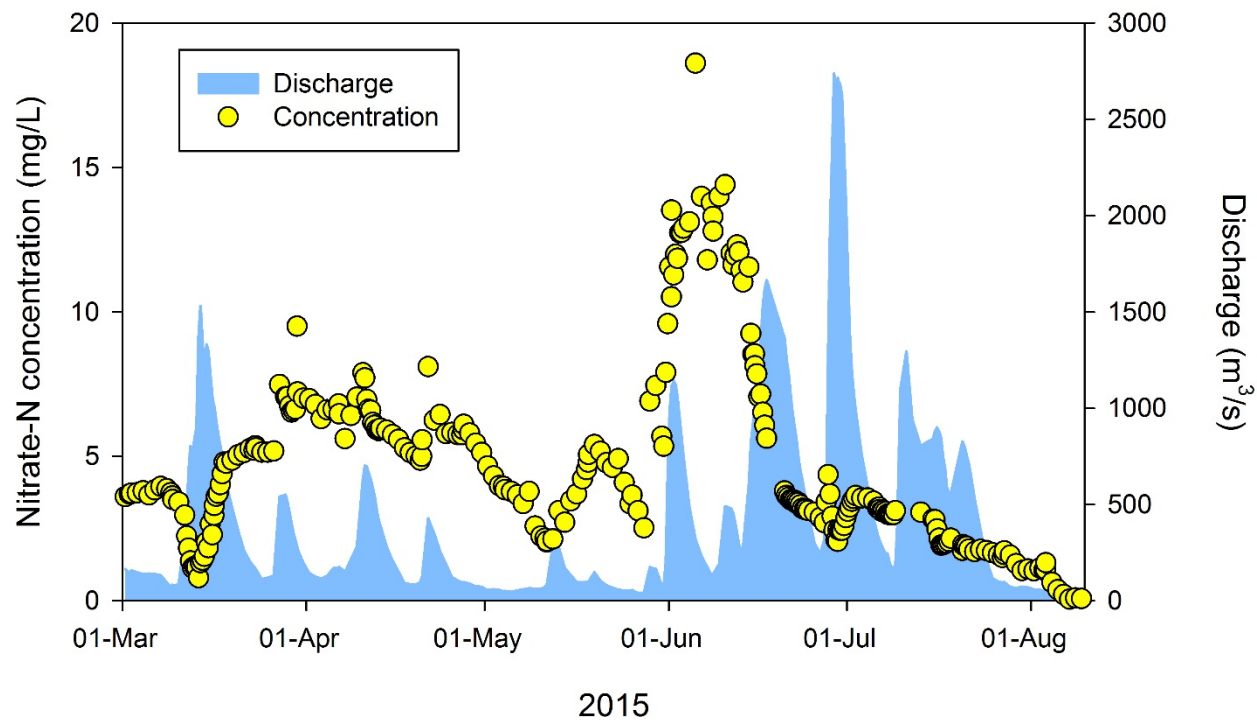




Maumee River P loads vary with discharge indicating strong hydrologic control on runoff

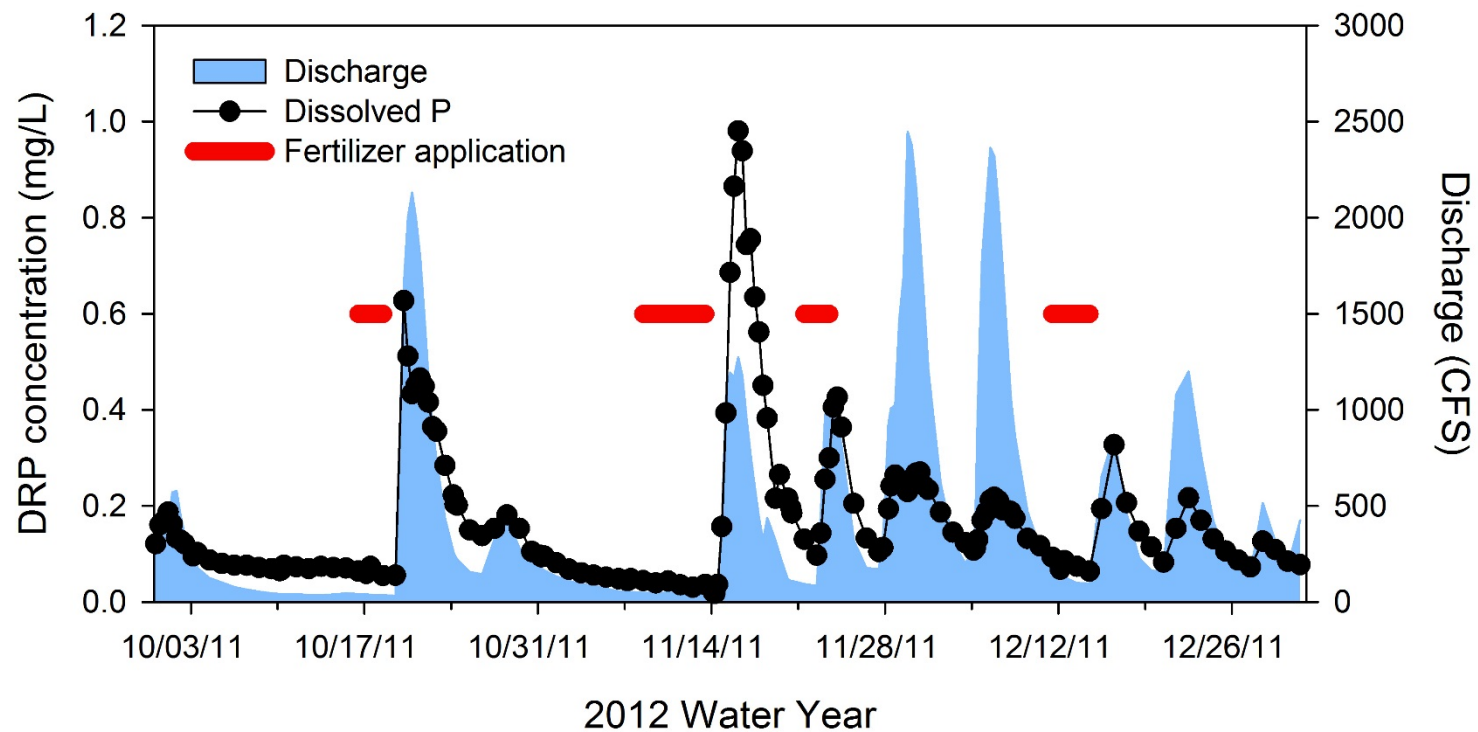


Maumee River dissolved P export is
chemostatic- indicating a large source present



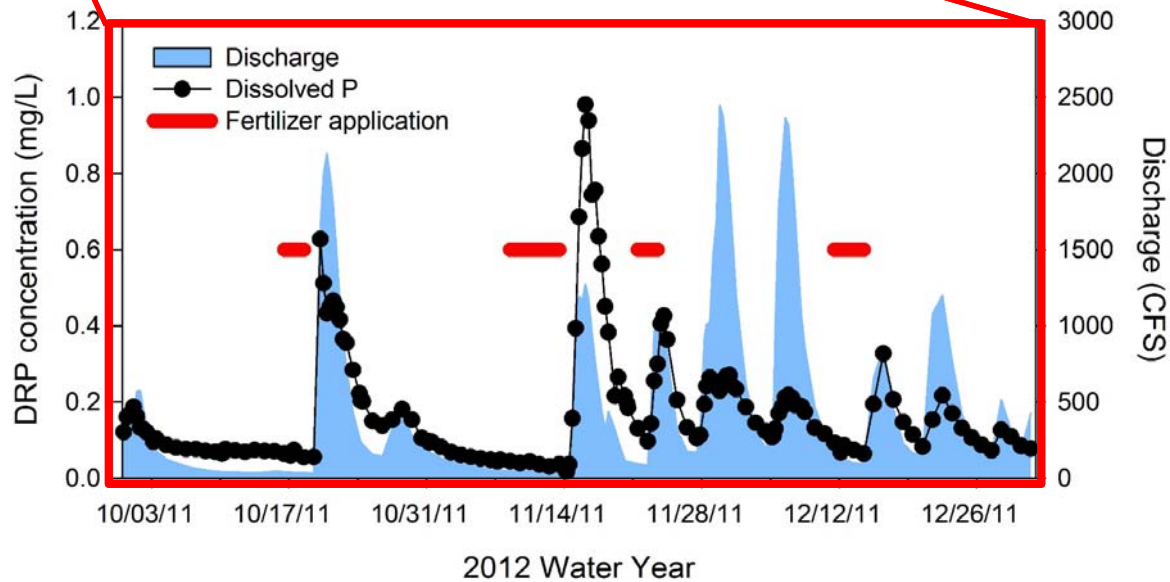
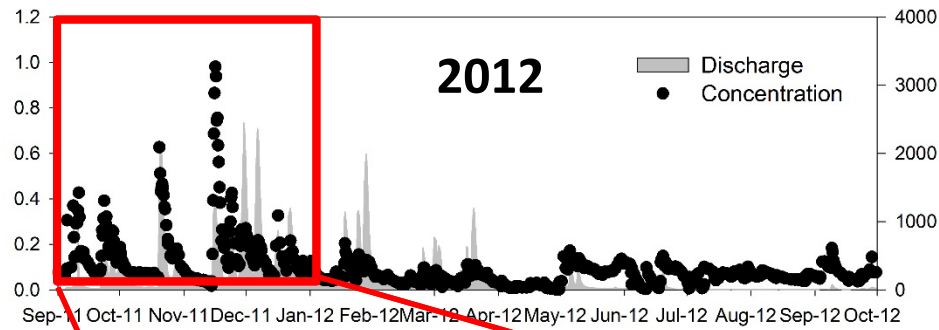
Instances of acute runoff are easy to spot

Honey Creek in Fall 2011



Chronic edaphic losses are prevalent

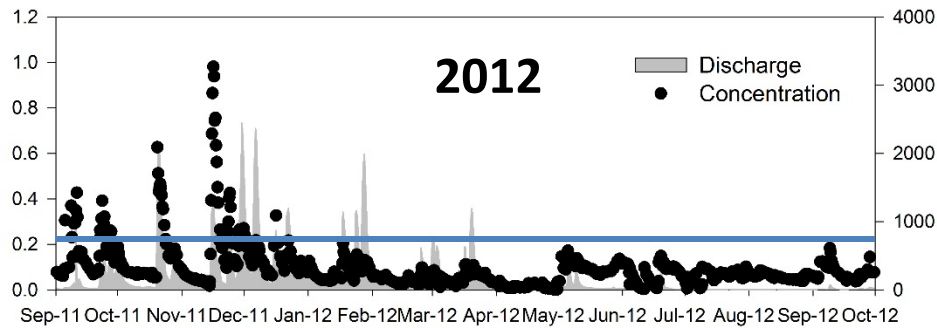
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus Concentration (mg/L)



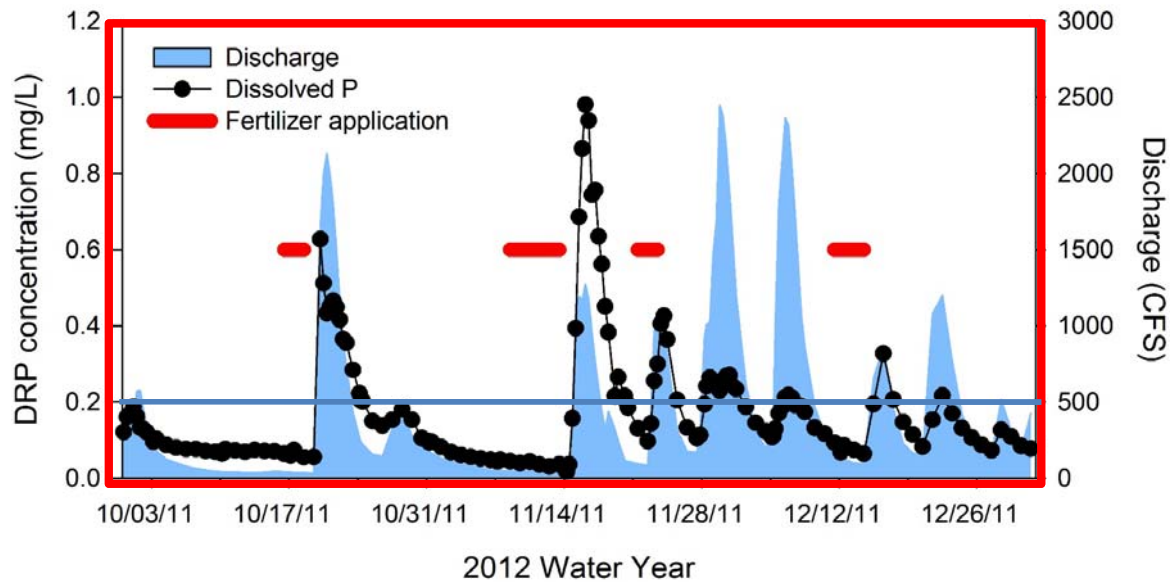
Honey Creek
2012-2015



Chronic edaphic losses are prevalent



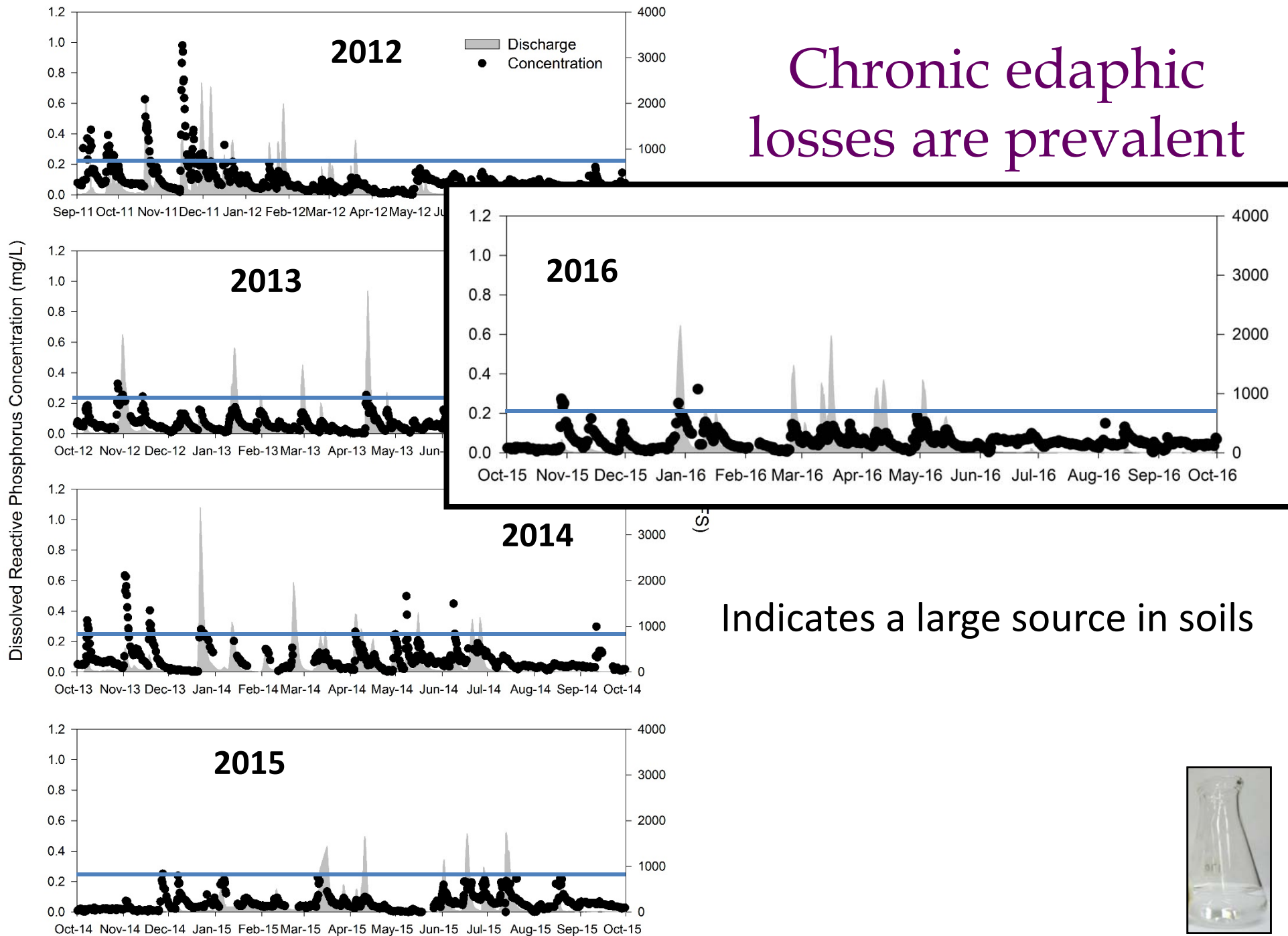
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus Concentration (mg/L)



Honey Creek
2012-2015

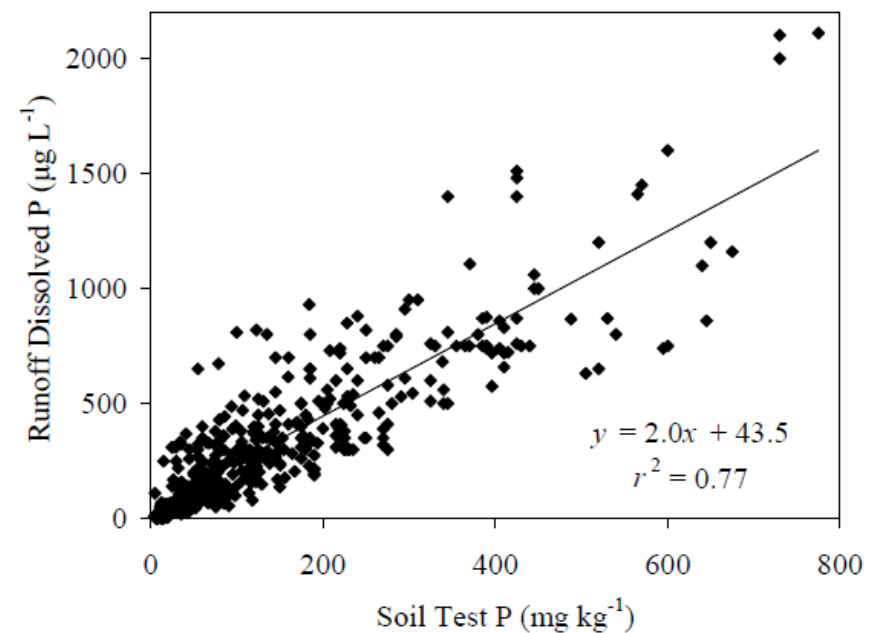
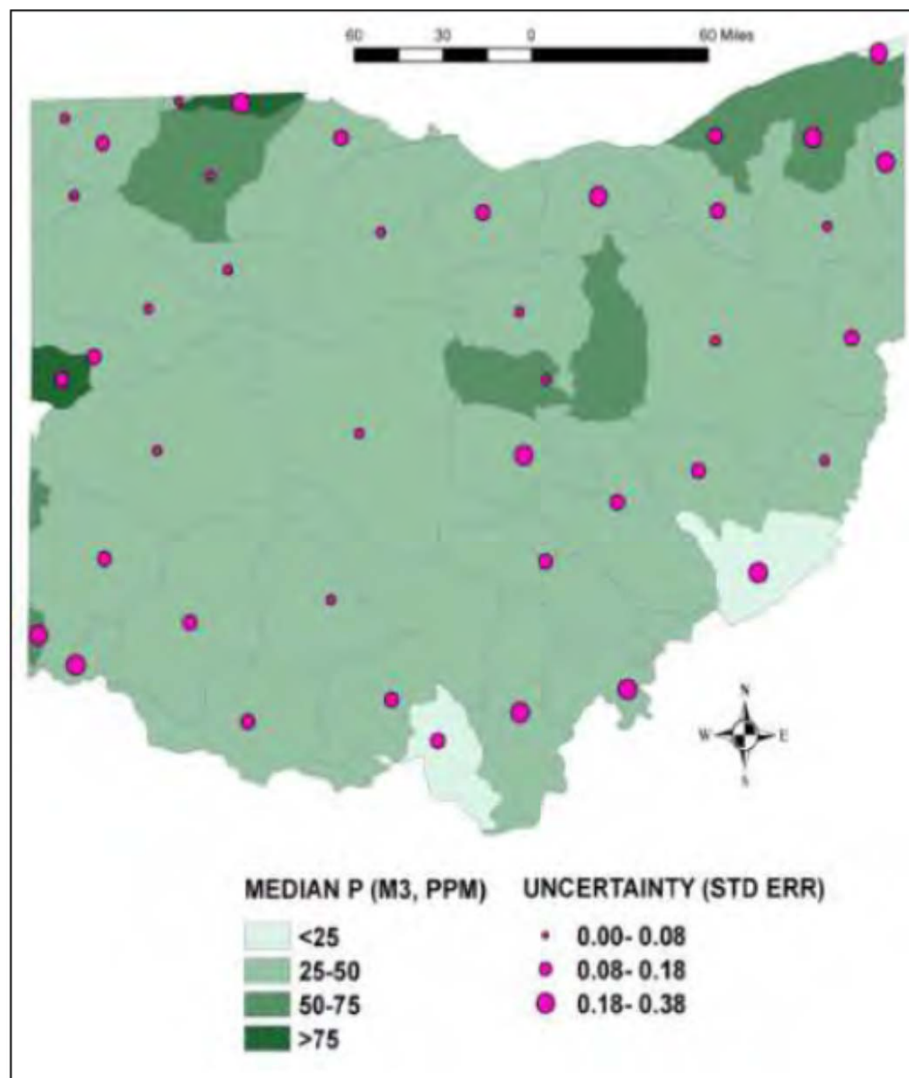


Chronic edaphic losses are prevalent



Why did dissolved P increase and why does it run off consistently?

Is soil P high indicating over application of fertilizer or manure?

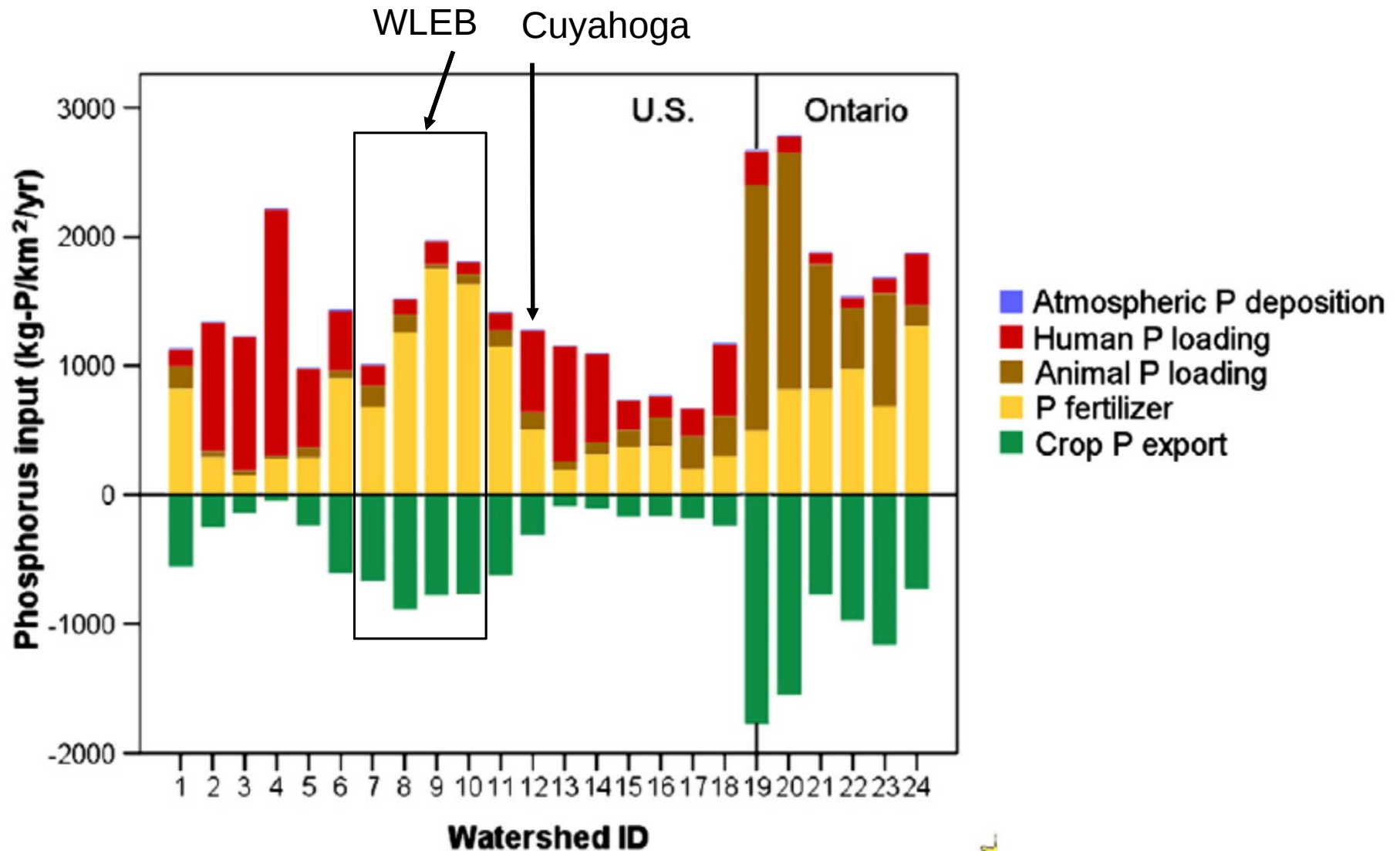


From Vadas et al. 2005

Ohio Phosphorus Taskforce II report

Phosphorus input budget

Scavia et al. 2014





From Sharpley 2003

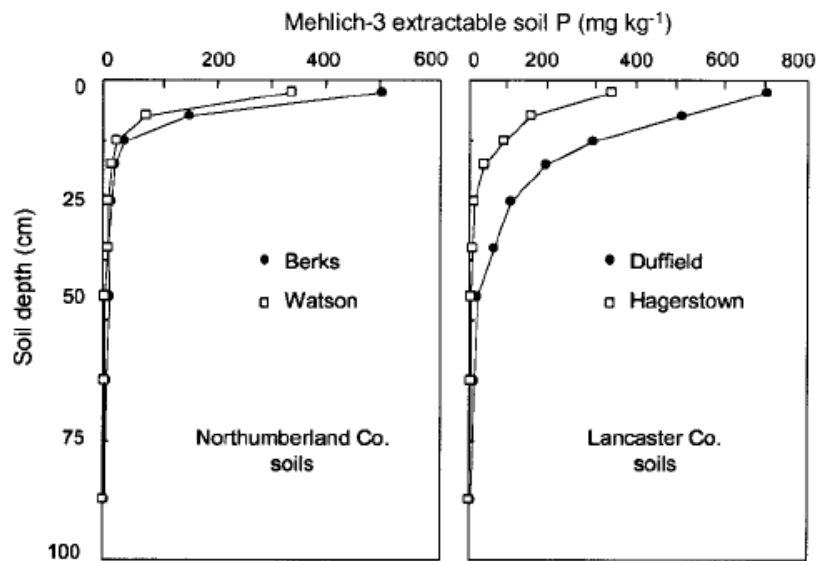
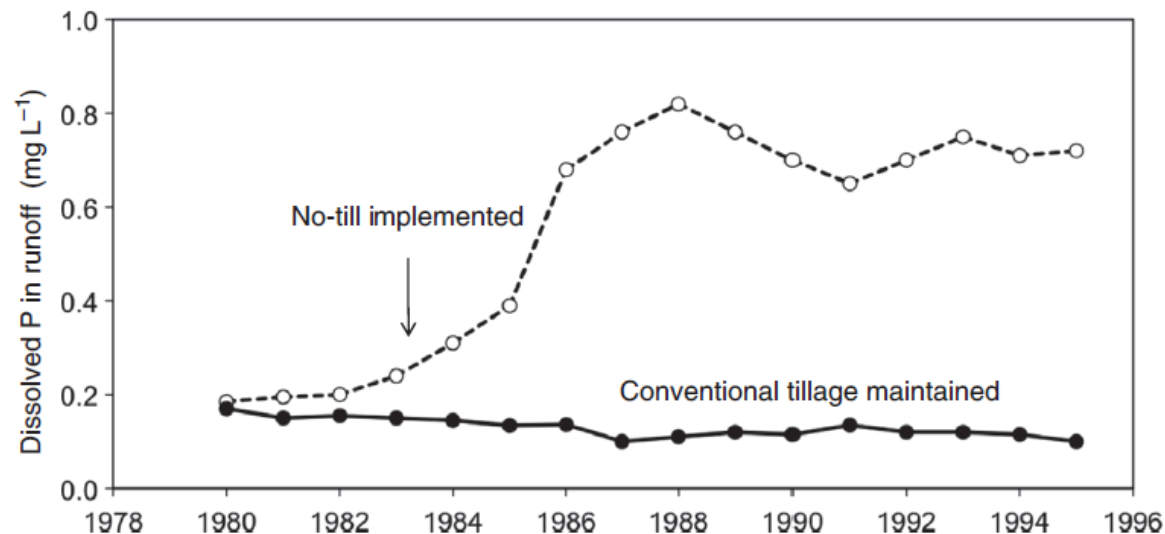


Fig. 1. Mehlich-3 extractable soil P concentration with profile depth for soils in Lancaster and Northumberland counties of Pennsylvania.

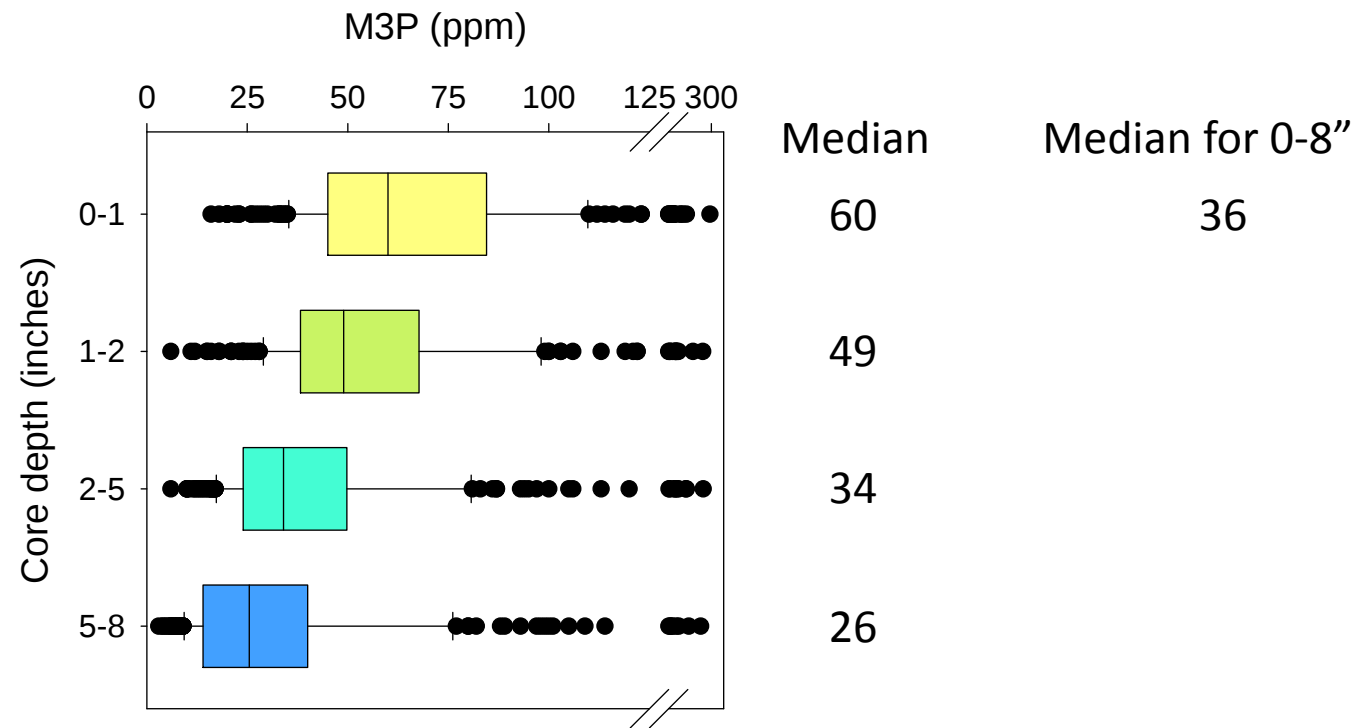
Potential for soil P stratification

- Will stratification develop under rotational no-till with commercial fertilizer use?



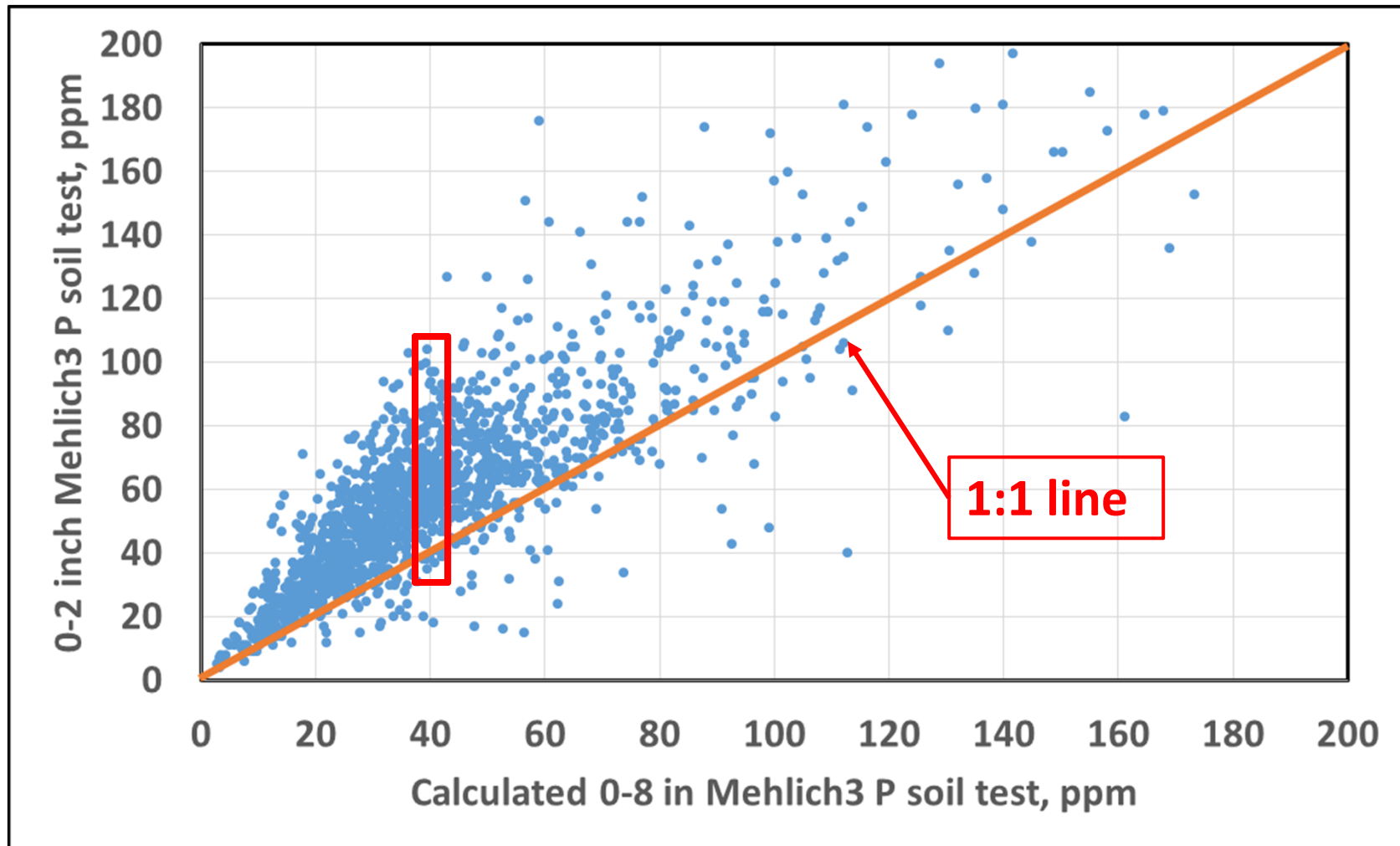
From Kleinman et al. 2011

Soil test P at varying depths across the Sandusky River watershed



- Top 1" is 40% higher than 0-8"
- If we reduced the top 2" to the mean of the 8" core, we'd reduce the risk for runoff by 28%

Comparing the 0-2" STP to 0-8" STP



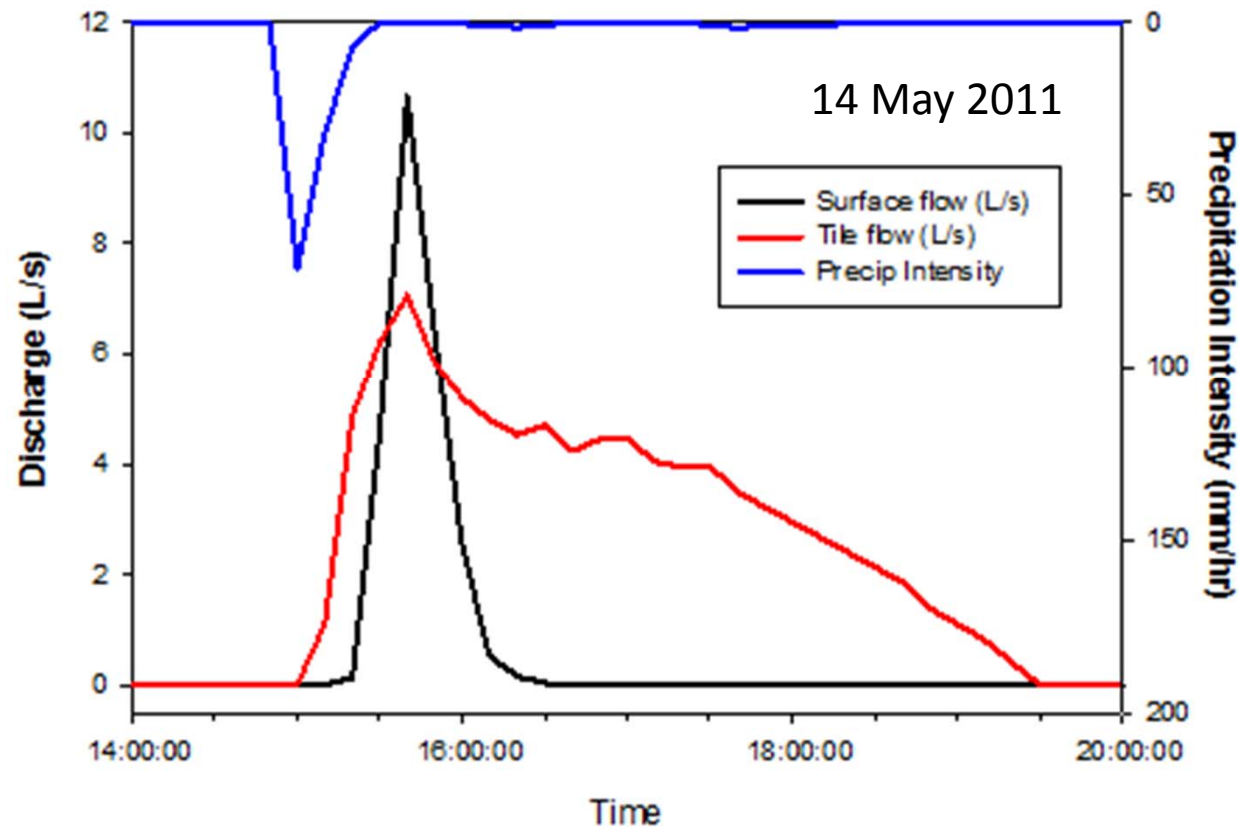
**Note: 0-2 inch samples vary greatly at a given 0-8 in sample.
Can't predict 0-2 inch value from 0-8 inch value.**



Evidence of macropore tile drain flow

*Data from Doug Smith, USDA-ARS
St. Joseph River watershed*

- Tile drain flow peaked with surface flow at in a May 2011 storm



Smith et al. 2014, JEQ

To reduce dissolved P loss, we need to control P stratification and improve nutrient management

- >80% of dissolved P load from tile drainage
- Losses are only ~1% of inputs
- Soil phosphorus is at recommended levels
- **Soil phosphorus must be in the wrong place and recommended STP may be too high!**

Heidelberg Tributary Loading Program – Current Sponsors



Sponsors of Current Research Projects



For more information visit:

<http://www.NCWQR.org>

Or contact me at ljohnson@heidelberg.edu



<http://www.facebook.com/NCWQR>

Questions?

LAKE ERIE ALGAE.COM