Part 2: Spatio-temporal patterns of specific conductivity in streams and rivers of the Delaware River Basin

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Salinization of freshwater

- Sources of ions to freshwaters:
 - Natural: soils and geology
 - Anthropogenic:
 - GW extraction->Salt water intrusion
 - Irrigation and fertilizer application
 - Mining
 - Demineralization of concrete
 - Road salt application
 - Sewage and industrial waste discharge



Brandywine Town Center, winter 2018 Road salt pile

Salinization of freshwater

- Environmental implications of are still poorly understood.
- Symptoms can include changes in biodiversity due to osmotic stress and desiccation.
- Emerging threat to freshwater biodiversity



Source: https://www.haikudeck.com/streams-rivers-science-and-technology-presentation-V85aFFyFRe#slide5

- Kaushal, S.S., Likens, G.E., et al. 2018. Freshwater salinization syndrome on a continental scale. PNAS, 115
- Reid, A.J., Carlson, A.K., et al. 2019. Emerging threats and persistent conservation challenges for freshwater biodiversity. *Biol Revs*, 94

Are tributaries of the Delaware River Basin (DRB) experiencing increased salinization?



Data selection and screening

- DRWI Sensor Network
- Sensor sites with complete summer (June-August) and winter (December-February) specific conductivity (SC)
- Data in 2017 and/or 2018
- 50 sites selected



Study sites land-use



Land use data from the National Land Cover Database 2011 (NLCD2011)

Specific conductivity (µS/cm)



Site

• All available data in 2017-2018

Specific conductivity and land use



• % developed land in the WS was the best land-use predictor of mean SC across the study period

• For sites with highest mean SC, it was best explained by % highly developed land-use

Seasonal trends: forested streams



Seasonal trends: agricultural streams

Marsh Creek, 10 km²





Chestnut Run, 4 km²



 Highest in summer – no groundwater dilution

52-66%

- More cases of high extremes
- Generally higher SC compared to forested sites







Seasonal trends: urban streams

UT Cobbs Creek, 2 km²

Naylors Run, 7 km²

- Rocky Run Upper, 2 km²
 - 82-99%



Seasonal trends: urban streams

UT Cobbs Creek, 2 km²

Naylors Run, 7 km²

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- Much higher SC relative to forested and ag.
- Extreme SC in the winter but also in the spring

25-75% percentile of the measurements there is no clear trend



Punches Run (Forested)

 Rocky Run (Urban)

Potential effects on stream health



- Linear model that predicts SC at which 5% of benthic invertebrate g enera will be extirpated (XCD₀₅)
 - 95% will be protected
- Based on background SC only
- Median SC ~ background SC
 - Conservative estimate of predicted XCD₀₅

Cormier, S.M., Zheng, L. and Flaherty, C.M., 2018. A field-based model of the relationship between extirpation of saltintolerant benthic invertebrates and background conductivity. *Science of The Total Environment*, 633, pp.1629-1636.

Potential effects on stream health



 How frequently less than 95% of the invertebrates was protected.

Potential effects on stream health



 How frequently less than 95% of the invertebrates was protected.

In summary:

- Yes, tributaries of the DRB are experiencing increased salinity.
 - Related to land use, urbanization
 - Winter extremes likely related to road salt application
 - Increased SC year-around in agricultural and urban streams



Future work

- Determine dominant anions and cations
 - Analysis of grab samples
- More in depth land-use examination
 - Include geological and soil data
 - Impervious surface contribution
- Sites with rating curves:
 - Salt load to downstream ecosystems



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