

SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS TO CONSIDER FOR MAPPING TO TARGET PLACEMENT OF EFFECTIVE RIPARIAN FOREST BUFFERS FOR WATER- QUALITY IMPROVEMENT



November 7, 2012
by
Gary K. Speiran
U.S. Geological Survey

gspeiran@usgs.gov



COMMON QUESTIONS



What are Removal Efficiencies?

- **Nitrogen**
- **Phosphorus**
- **Suspended sediment**

What should be the prescribed buffer width?

What Land Area is Treated?

How to Target?

WHY ARE HYDROLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS IMPORTANT?

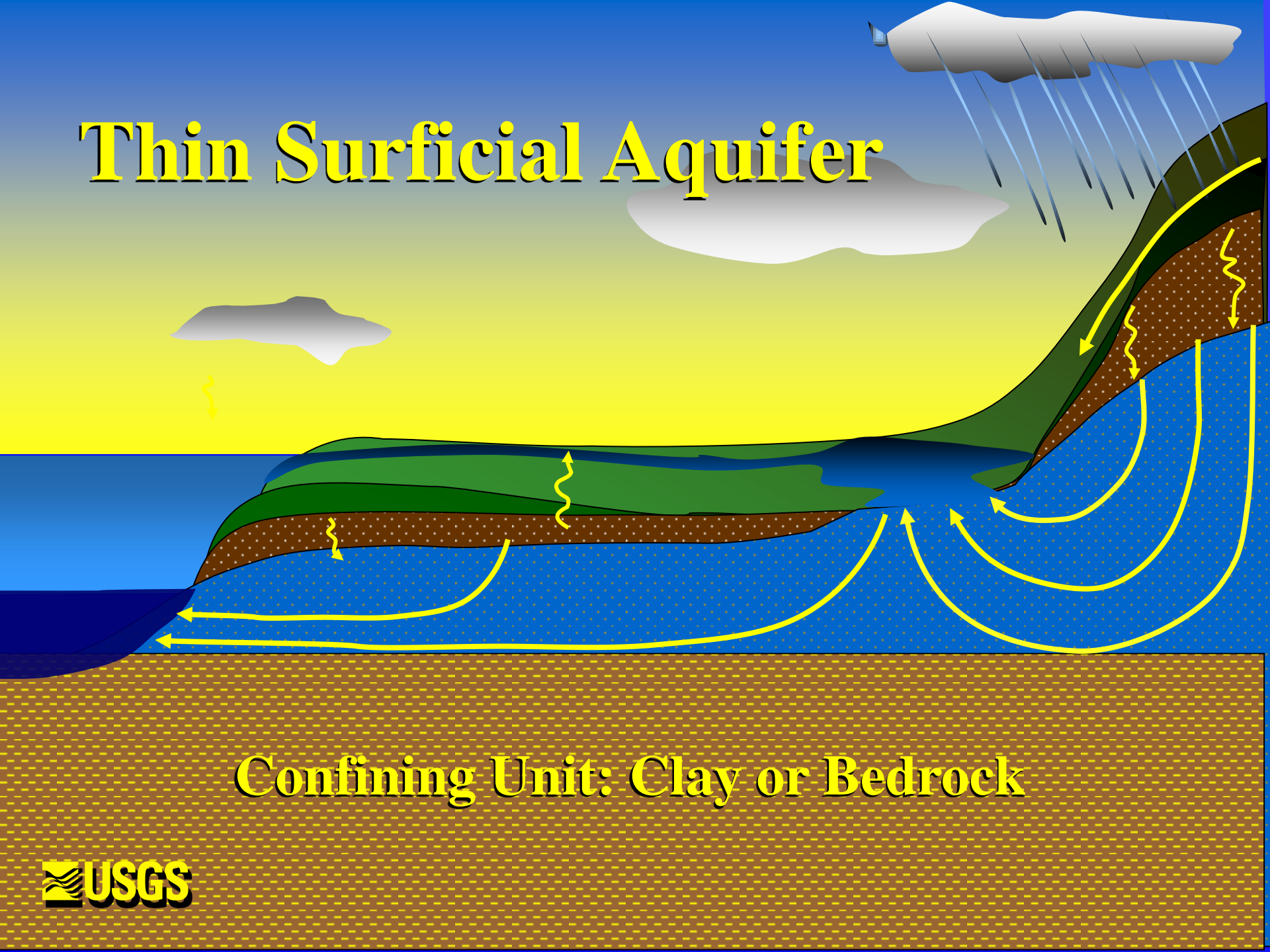


Determine the pathways for contaminant transport around or into the parts of riparian forest buffers where processes effectively reduce contaminant concentrations.

Hydrologic Characteristics for Effective Buffers Can Differ for Surface Runoff and Groundwater

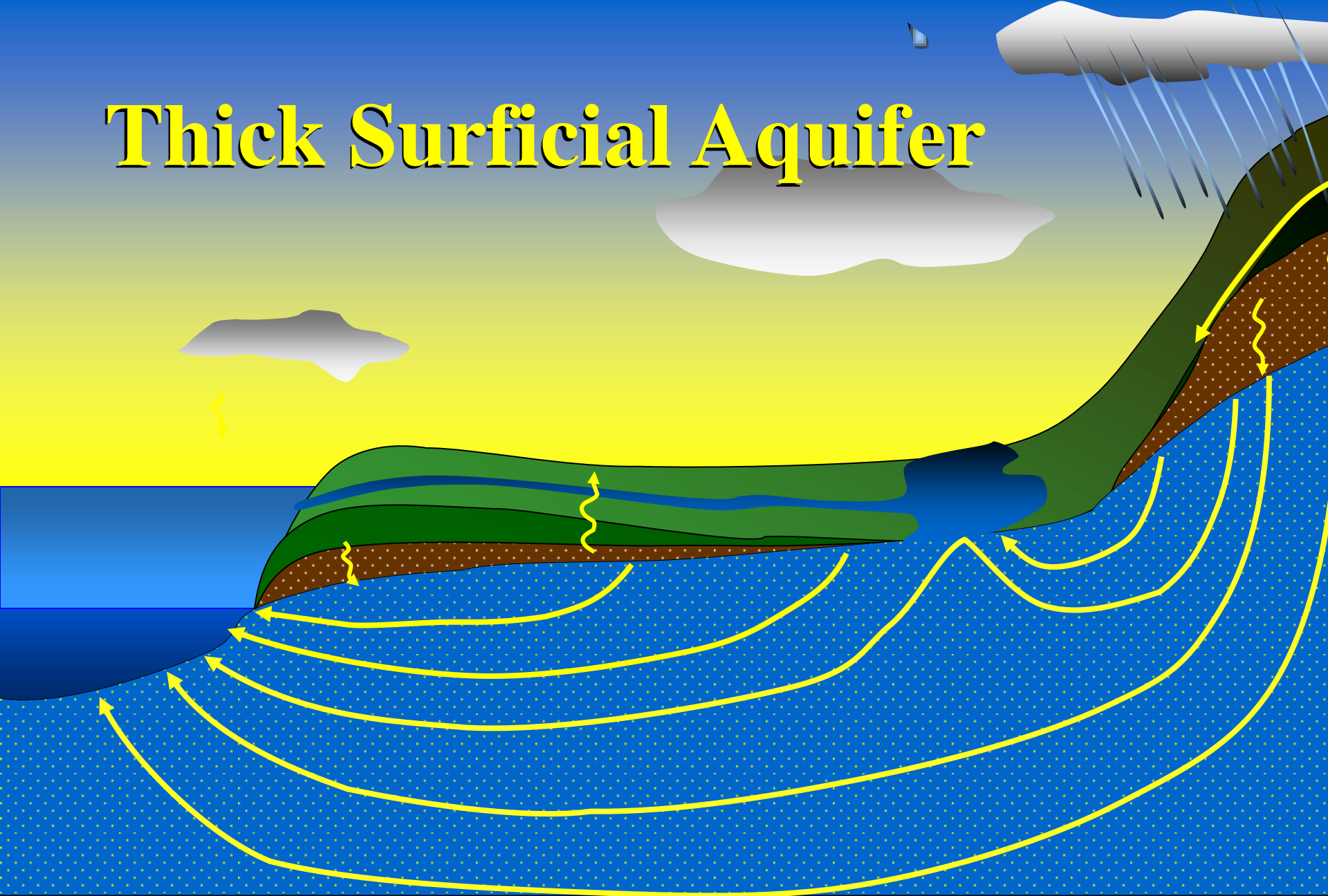


Thin Surficial Aquifer



Confining Unit: Clay or Bedrock

Thick Surficial Aquifer

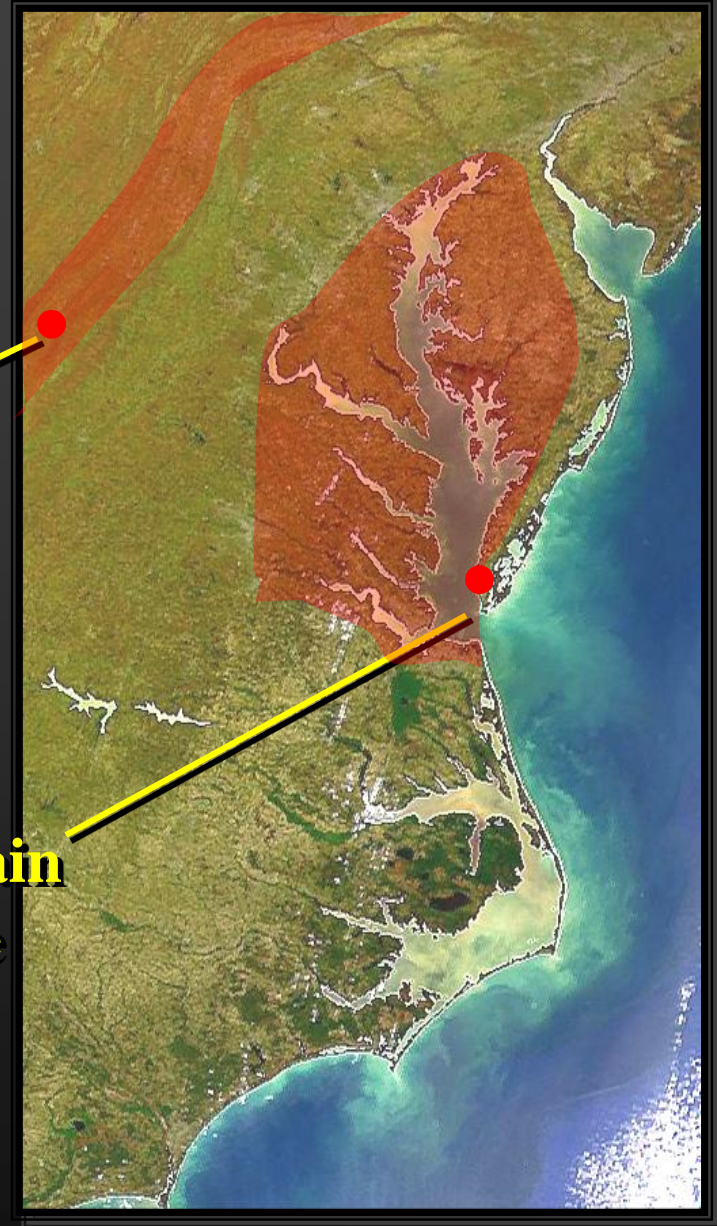


[illegible]

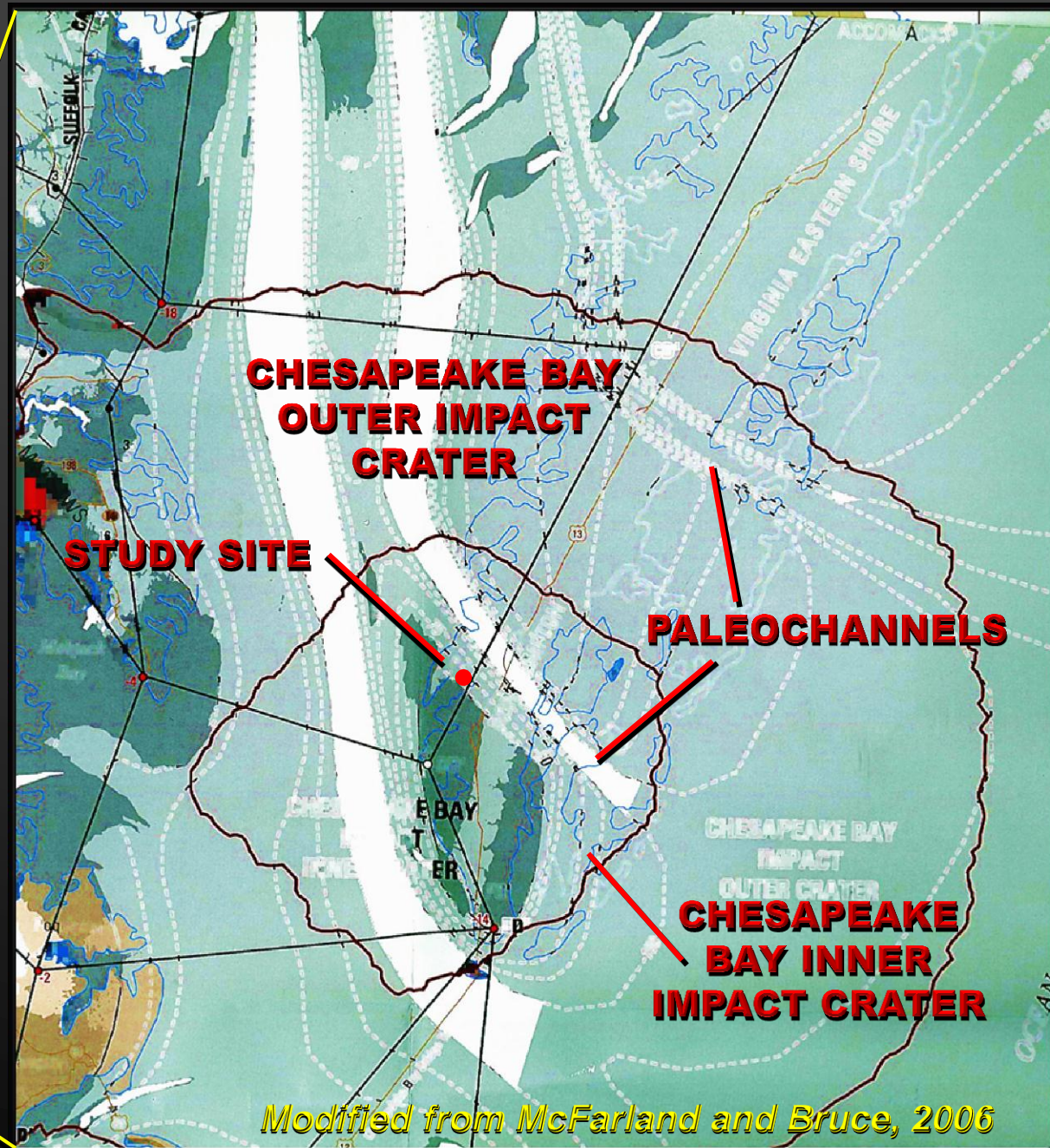
Study Sites

**Karst Setting of the Valley
and Ridge Physiographic
Province**

**Estuary of the Coastal Plain
Physiographic Province**

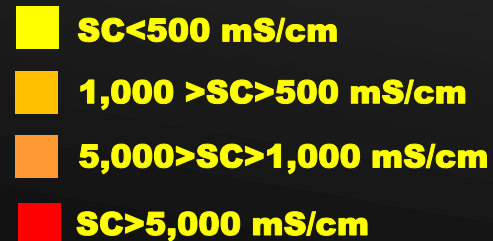
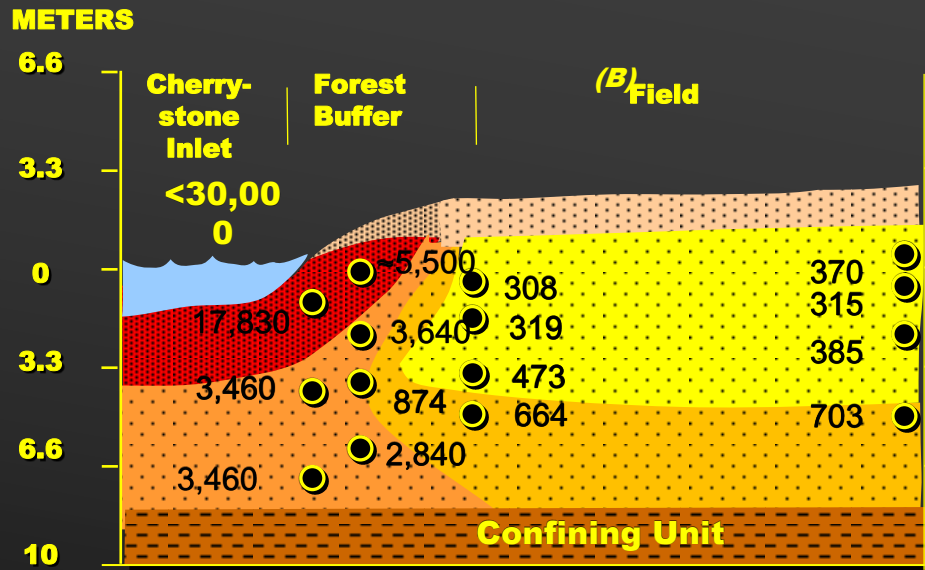


Regional Geologic Controls on Groundwater Flow



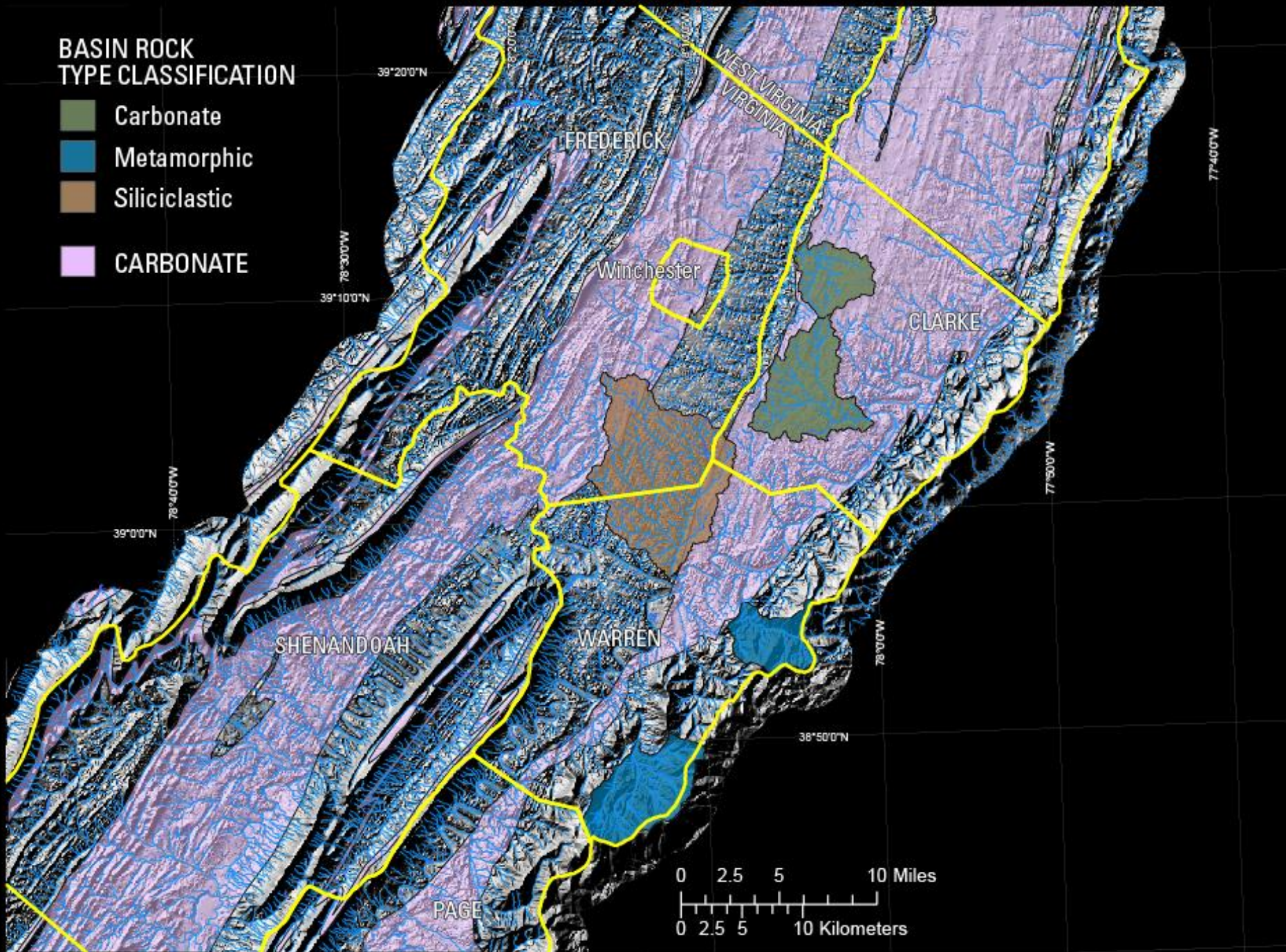
Modified from McFarland and Bruce, 2006

Buffered Coastal Plain Estuary: Specific Conductance

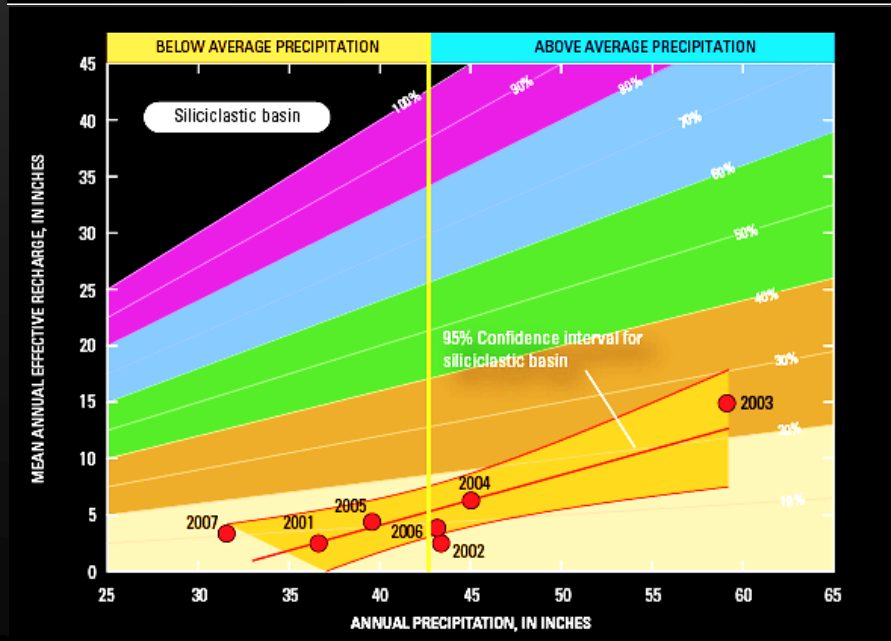
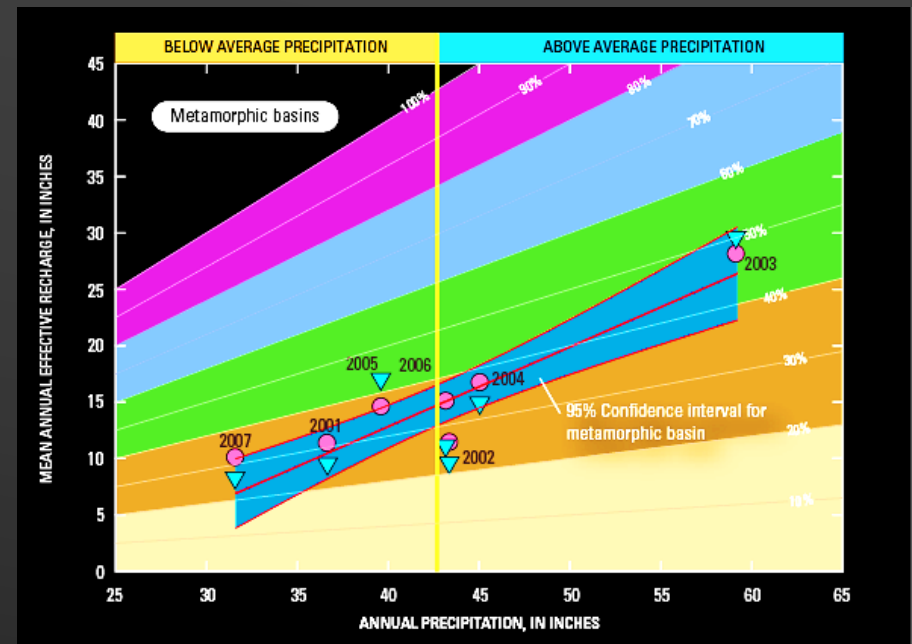
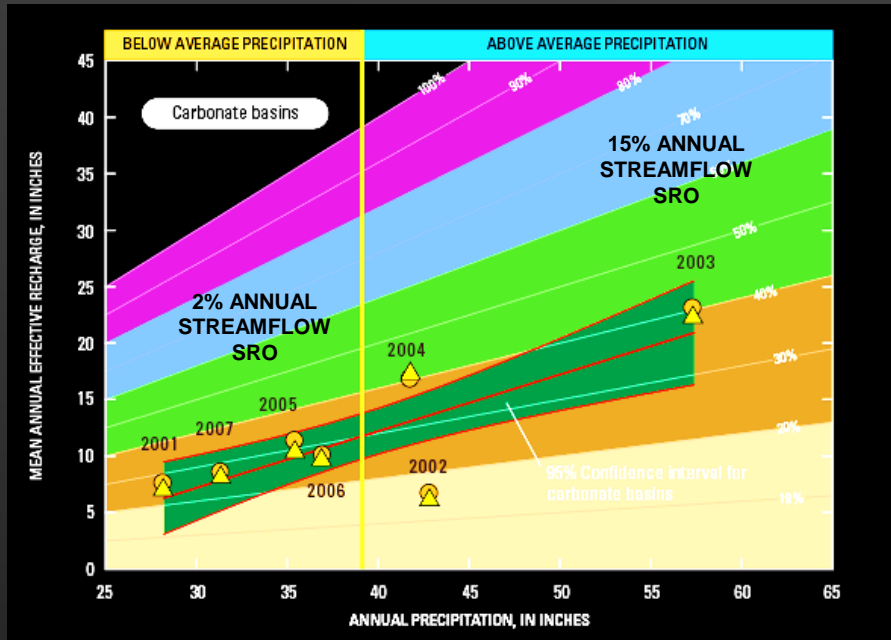


BASIN ROCK TYPE CLASSIFICATION

- Carbonate
- Metamorphic
- Siliciclastic
- CARBONATE



Annual Precipitation and Mean Annual Effective Recharge



Clarke County Carbonate Basins

- ▲ 01616100 Dry Marsh Run at Route 645 near Berryville, Va.
- 01636316 Spout Run at Route 621 near Millwood, Va.

Warren County Metamorphic Basins

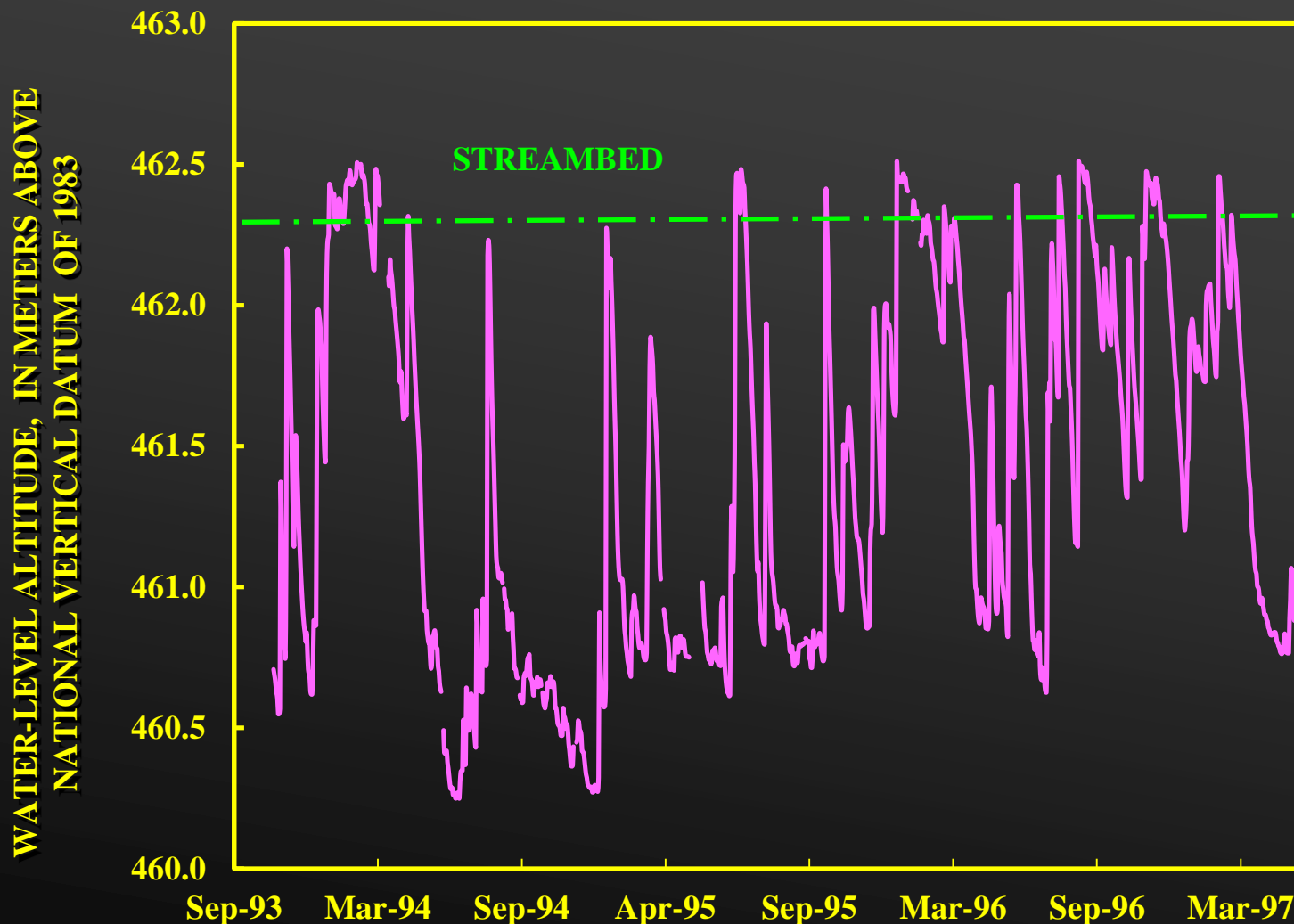
- 01630700 Gooney Run at Route 622 near Glen Echo, Va.
- ▲ 0163626650 Manassas Run at Route 645 near Front Royal, Va.

Warren County Siliciclastic Basins

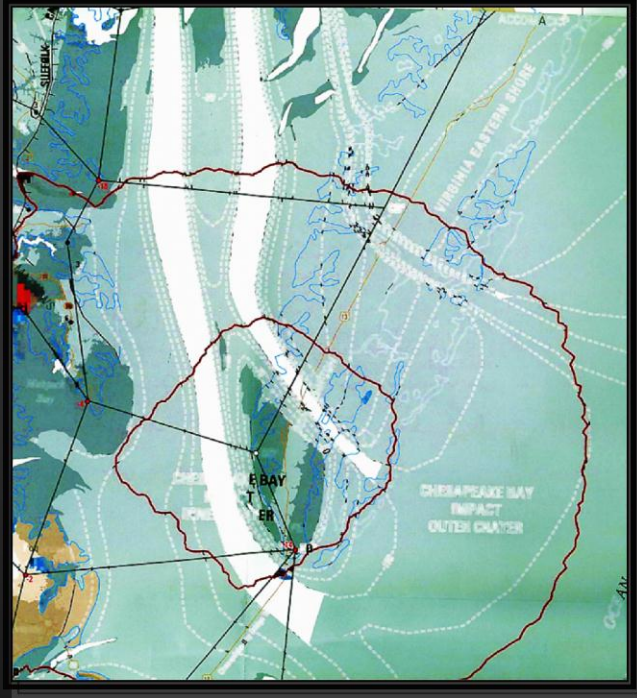
- 01636242 Crooked Run below Route 340 at Riverton, Va.



MAXIMUM DAILY WATER-TABLE ALTITUDE WELL 39S2 MUDDY CREEK (CARBONATE) WATERSHED



CONCLUSIONS



- ❖ Contaminants only are removed from riparian forest buffers when transported into buffer-processing areas.
- ❖ Local and regional hydrologic characteristics control transport pathways and, consequently, removal effectiveness.
- ❖ Hydrologic characteristics, not a single prescribed buffer width, control removal efficiencies and the land area treated.
- ❖ Consequently, hydrologic characteristics are key to targeting efficient forest buffers and differ for surface runoff and groundwater.
- ❖ Effective buffer design depends on hydrologic characteristics.

Questions and Discussion

?

?

?

