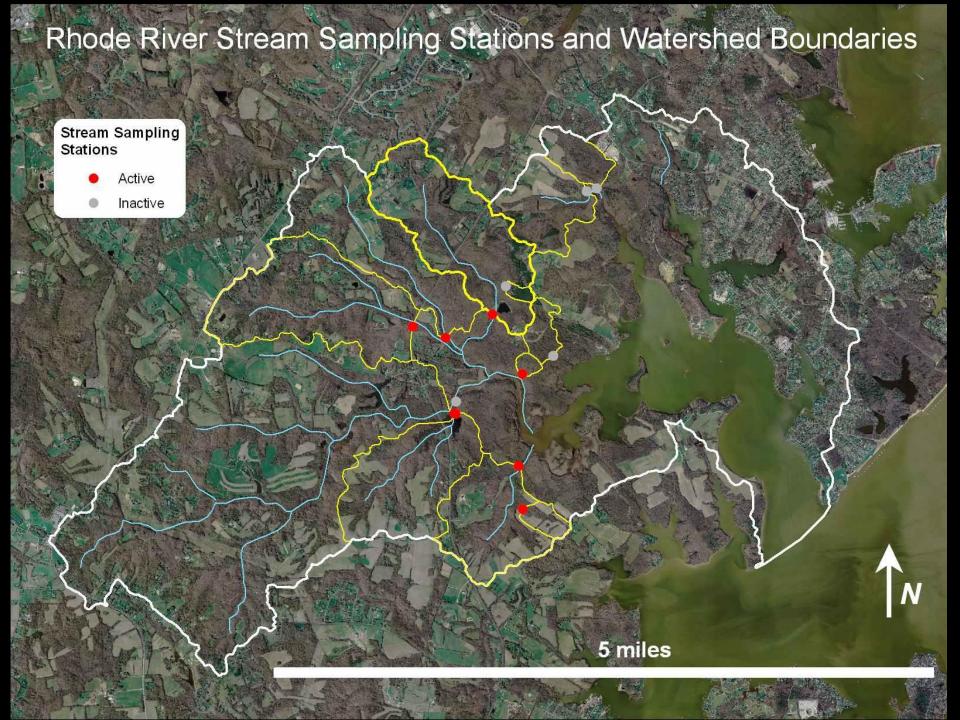
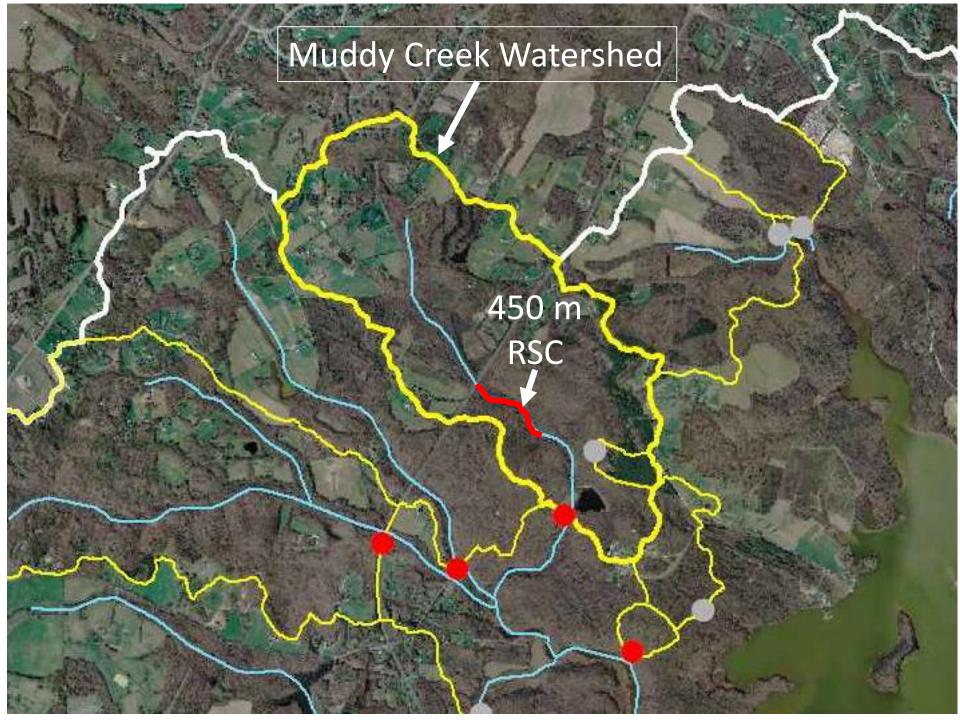
Effects of a Stream Restoration on Uptake of Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Suspended Solids



Jordan, T. E., J. J. D. Thompson, W. R. Brogan III, and C. E. Pelc Smithsonian Environmental Research Center





Muddy Creek Restoration



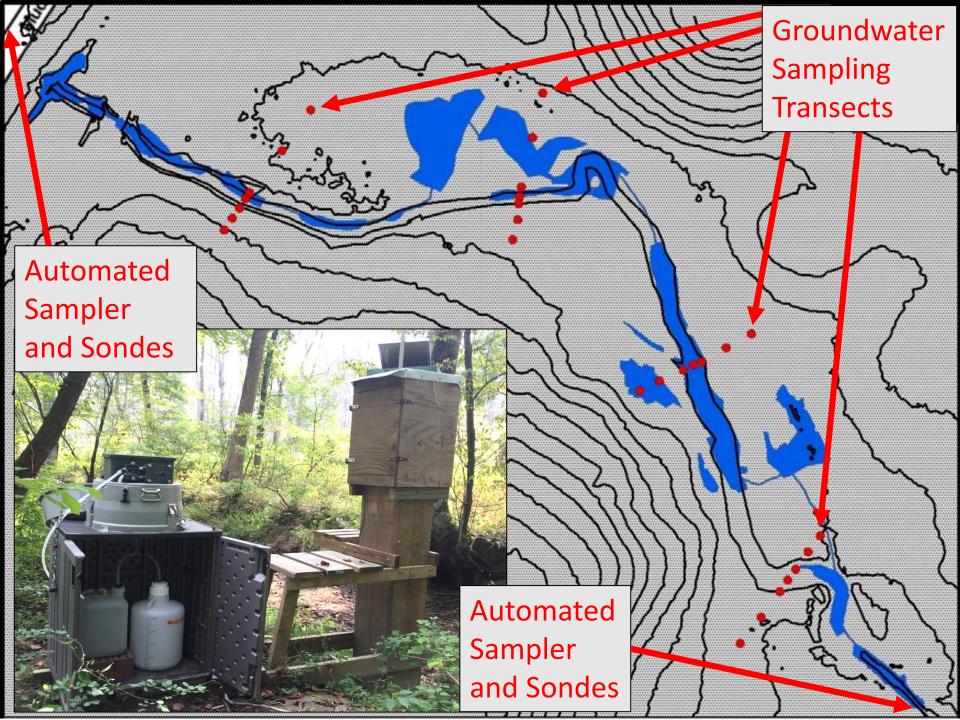
Installing weir at outlet of Muddy Creek RSC

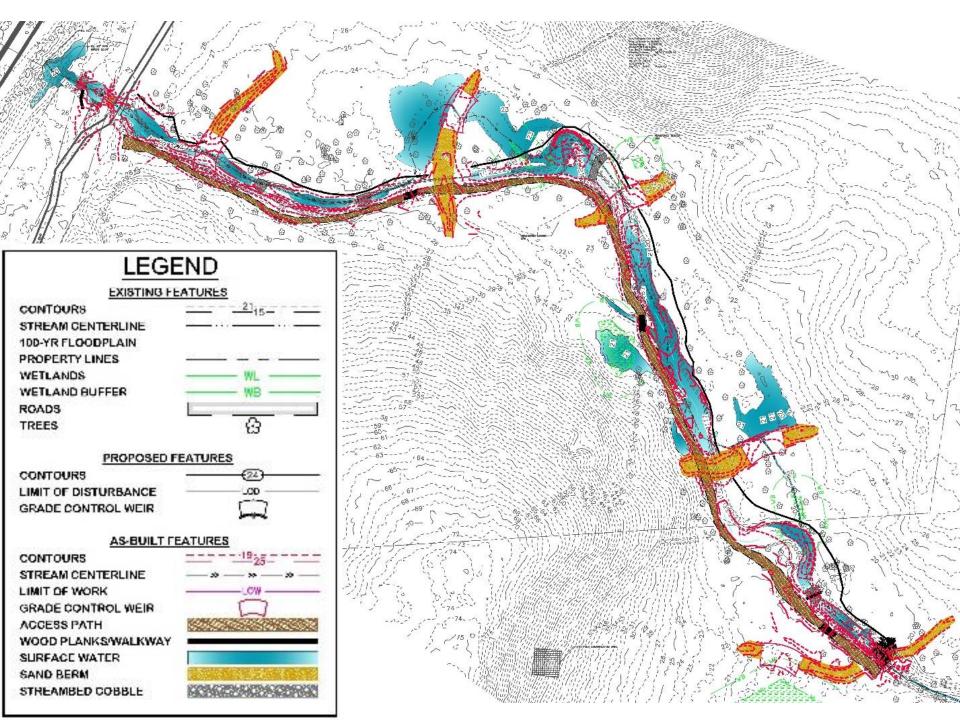


A Riffle Restored in Muddy Creek

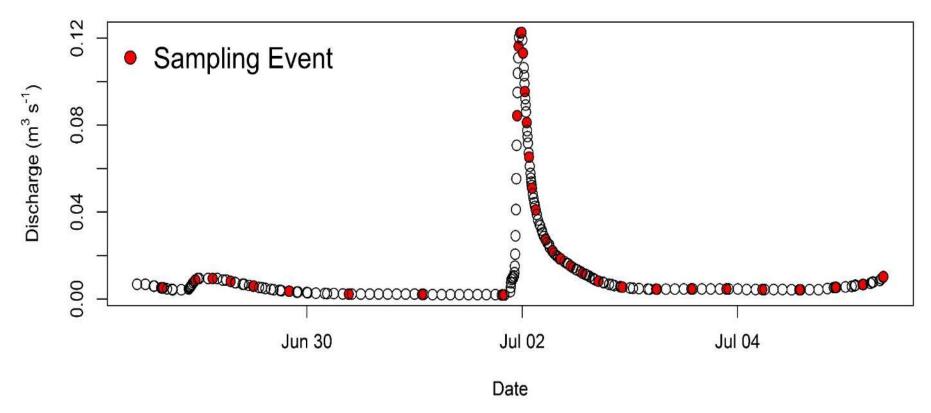
A Pool Restored in Muddy Creek







Flow-Paced Sampling



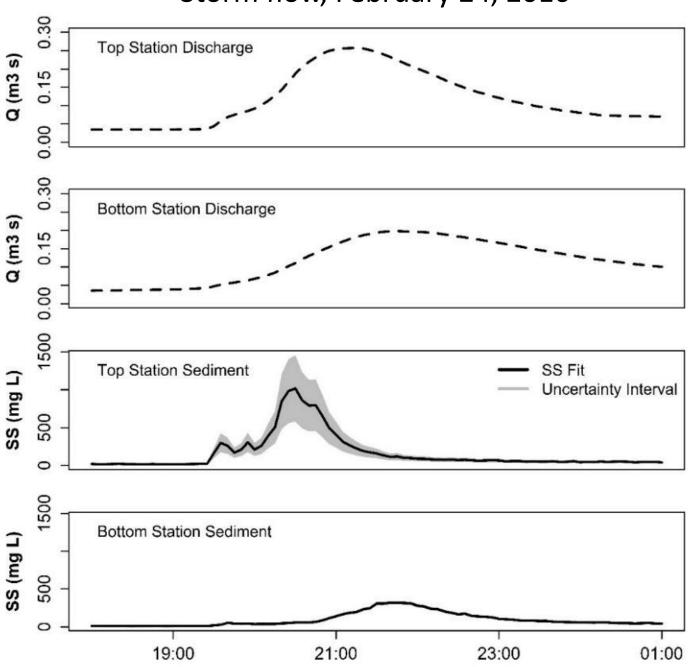
- Water samples composited for a weekly mean concentration.
- Concentration X weekly water flow = Weekly load.

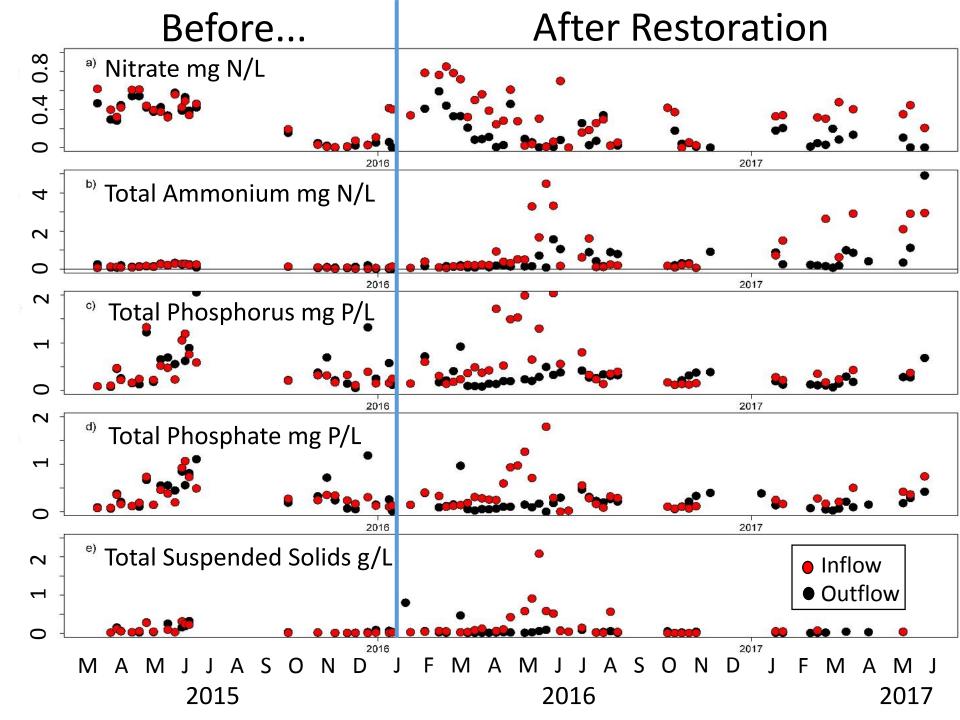
Sulfuric acid preservative for nutrients

Acid extracts particulate ammonium and phosphate

No acid for total suspended solids

Storm flow, February 24, 2016



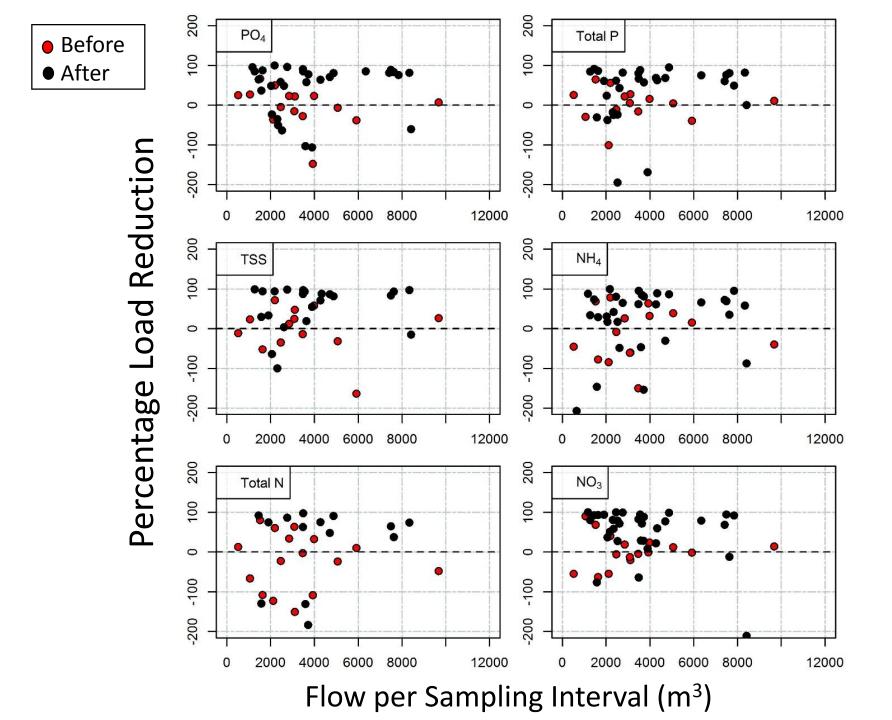


Calculating Retention

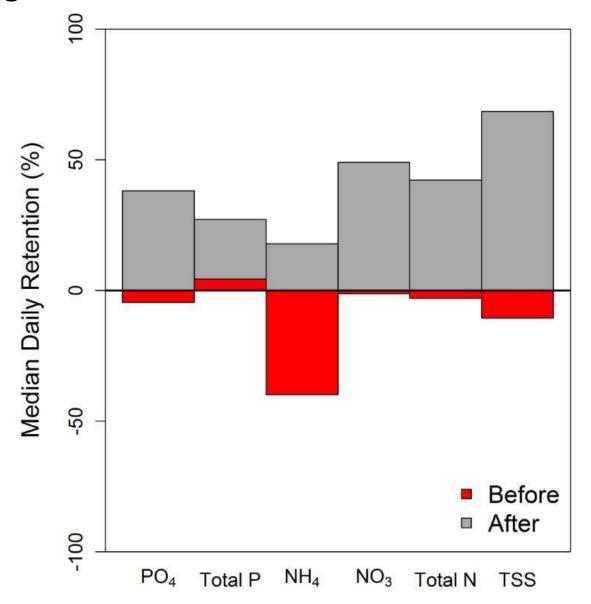
Concentration X Water Flow = Load

Load in – load out = amount retained

Percentage retained = (amount retained / load in) X 100



Percentage of Inflow Retained Before and After Restoration



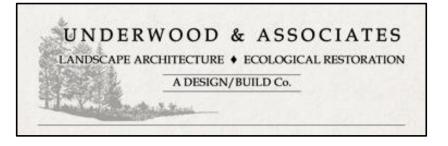
Summary

- The restoration reconnected the stream to its floodplain.
- Flow diversions created pools on the flood plain.
- The pools may alter flow of suspended particles through the restored reach.
- Concentrations and loads of nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended solids were reduced after the restoration.
- Load reduction efficiencies were usually >30% and were not affected by water flow rate.

We thank these organizations for support:









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