

# Conservation Cooperation: Working Together at All Levels to Reduce Nutrient Runoff

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Stormwater Conference

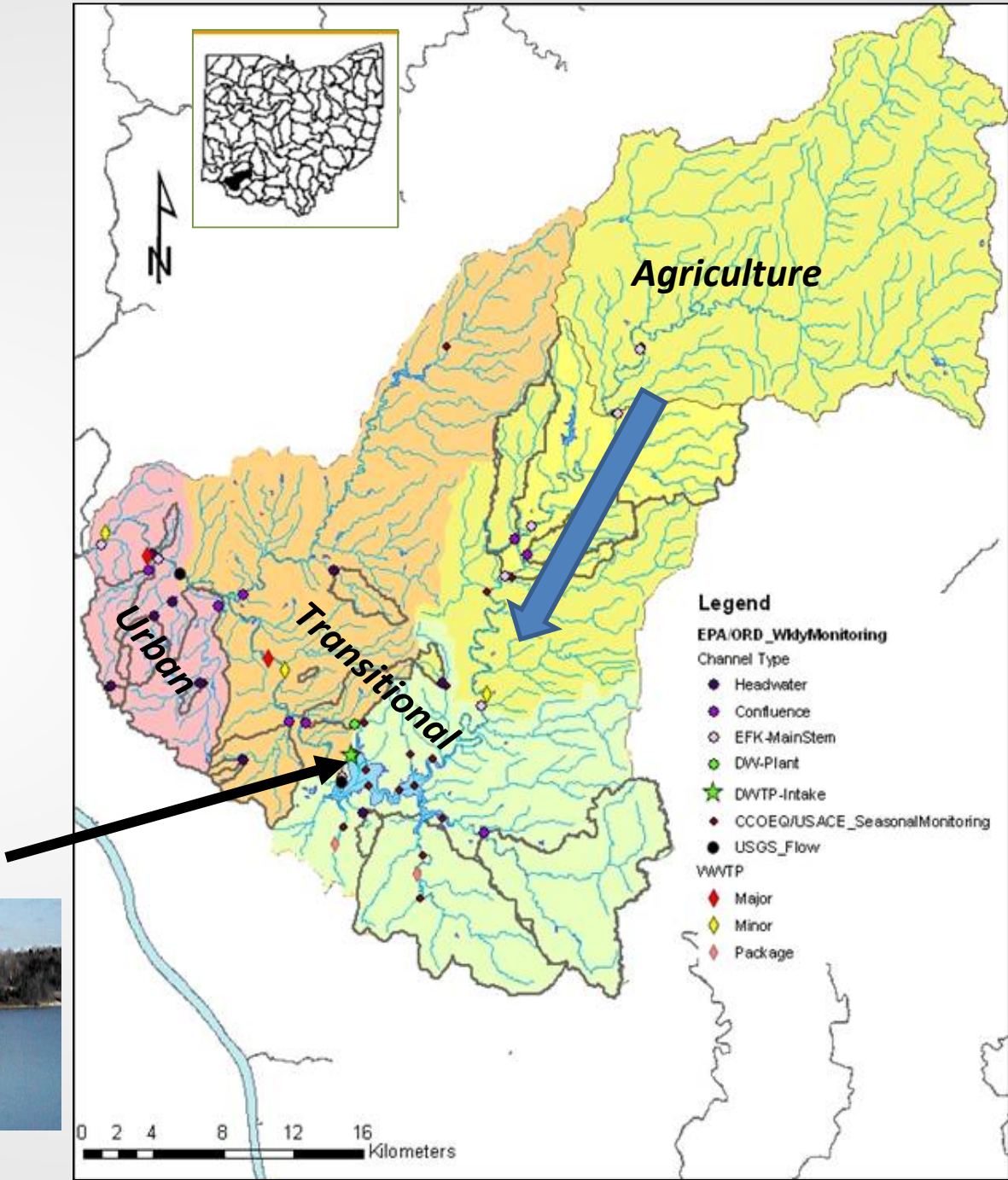
May 10, 2019

# East Fork Lake

- 2000 acre water surface
- 345 mi<sup>2</sup> of upland drainage
  - 64% agriculture
  - avg. farm 8 acres
  - 1.5 % imperviousness

- 4 uses
  - flood control
  - drinking water source
  - recreation (State Park, 2 beaches)
  - downstream protection (min 30 cfs discharge)

20 MGD DWTP







# Cooperative Effort

- Many agencies have combined their efforts to study and make water quality decisions in the EF Watershed.
- This collaborative consists of federal, state, local, and private partners to collect data and implement projects.
- In 2011 this collaborative partnered with Hazen and Sawyer with a grant from USDA to study an innovative BMP.

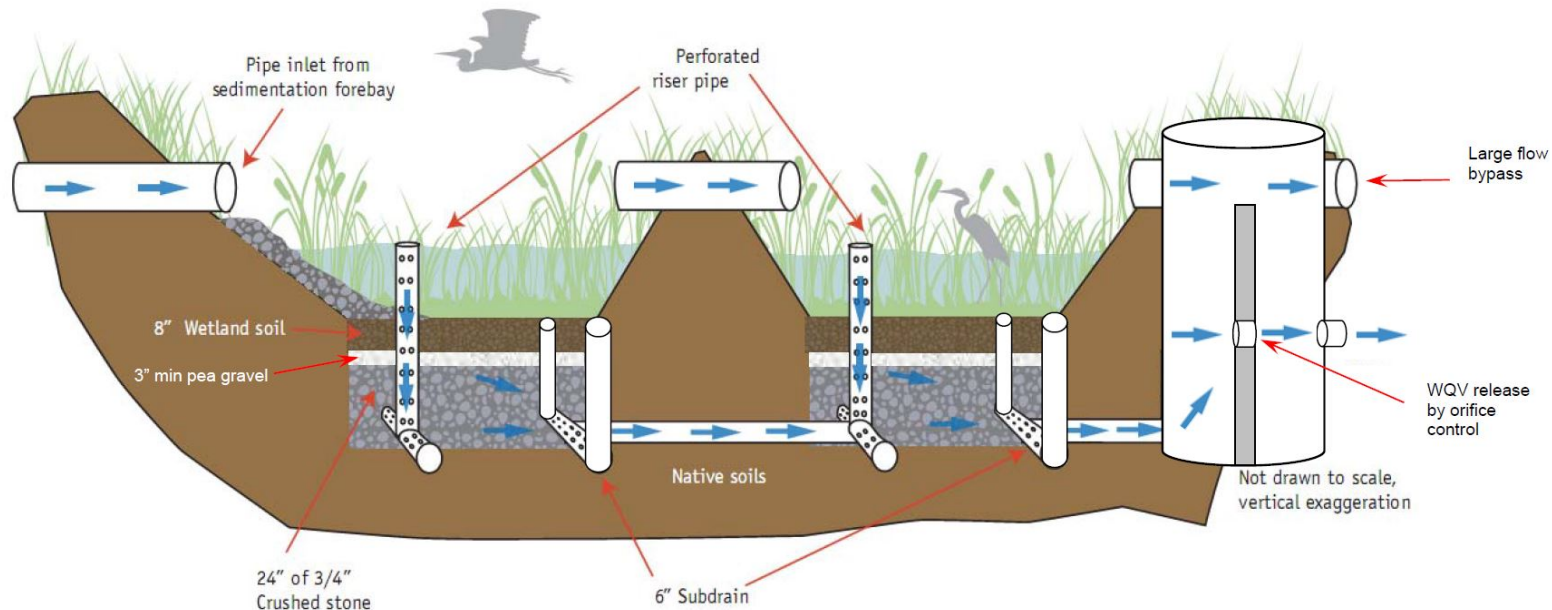


# Goals of Project

## Capture Nutrients in an Agricultural Setting

Use a Modified Urban Stormwater Basin to Remove Sediments,  
Phosphorus, AND **Nitrogen**

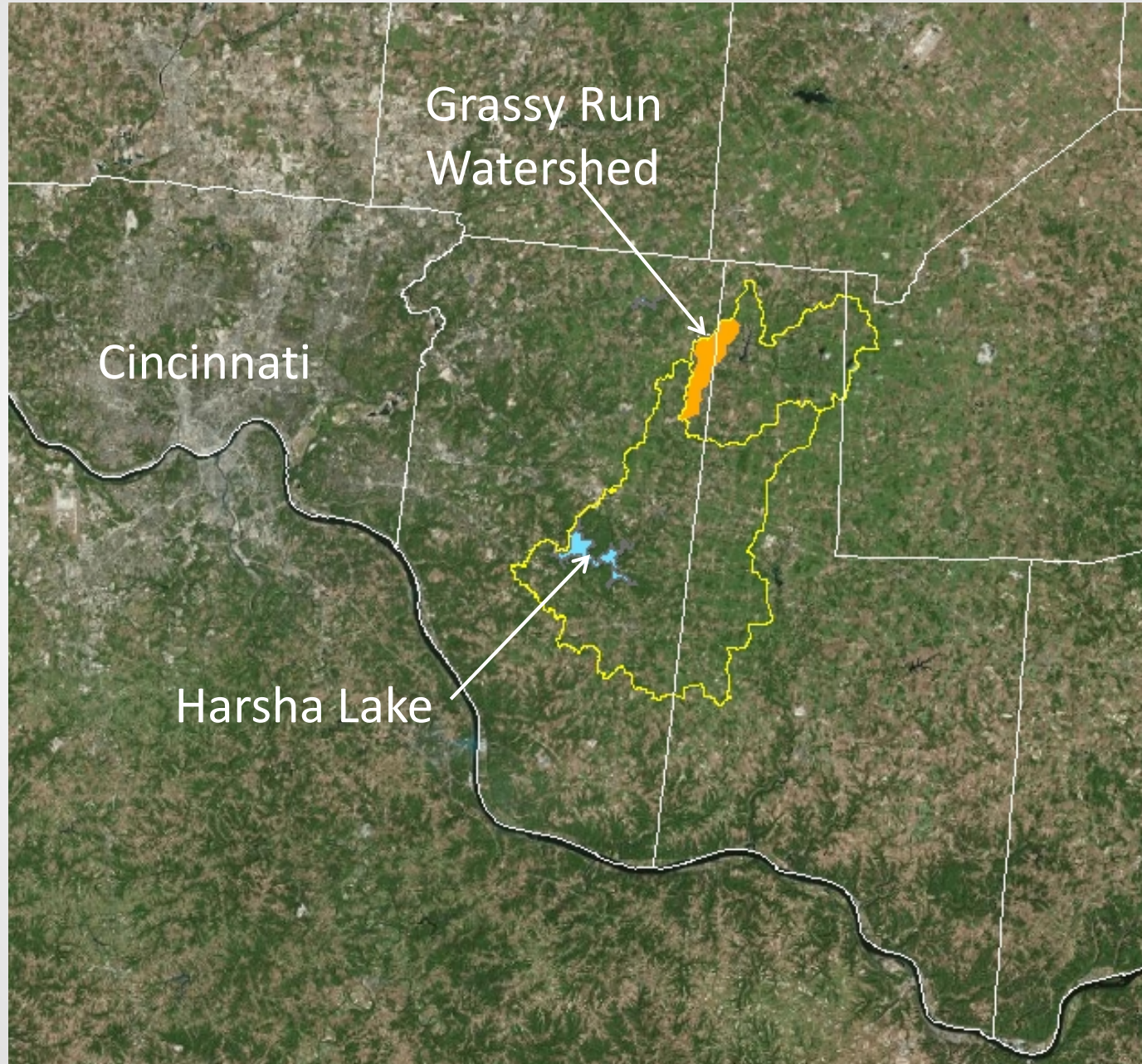
## Submerged Vegetative Wetland



**University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center (UNHSC)**

Gregg Hall • 35 Colovos Road • Durham, New Hampshire 03824-3534 • <http://www.unh.edu/erg/cstev>

# Project Area



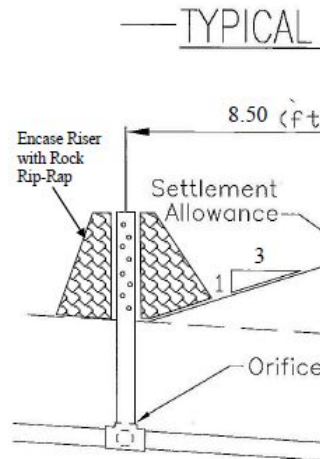


# Project Layout





# Detention Design



Tile depth  
minimum 2  
feet--1 foot  
below bottom  
of waterway\*

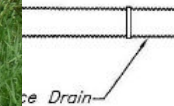
S

have sufficient  
surface water entry.  
for circular openings are:  
holes per lineal foot of riser

Gravel Around Riser Pipe  
around @ Riser

Diam.

a minimum of 6' of  
perforated tubing for  
subsurface drain  
tion.

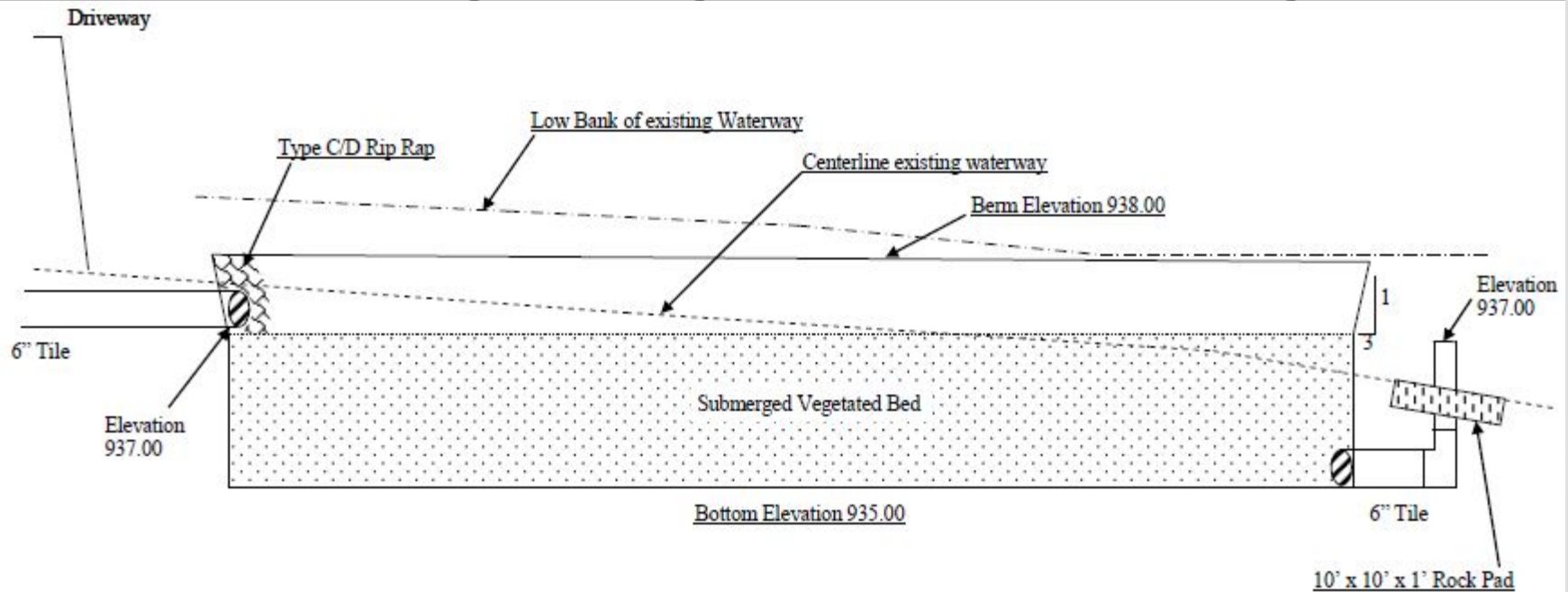




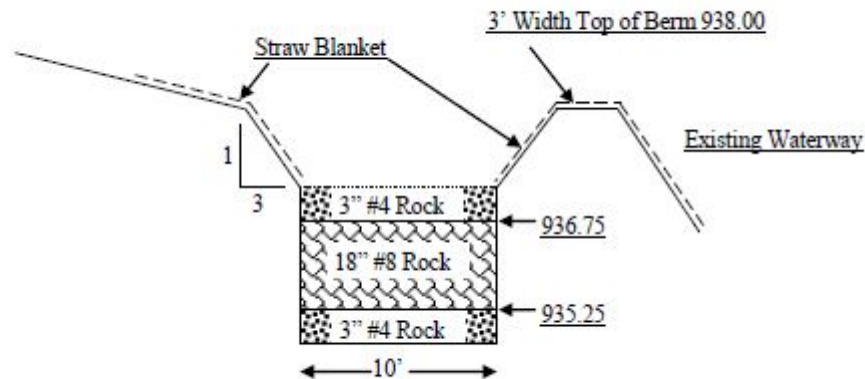




# Submerged Vegetative Bed Design



Typical Profile of Submerged Bed

















05/19/2014

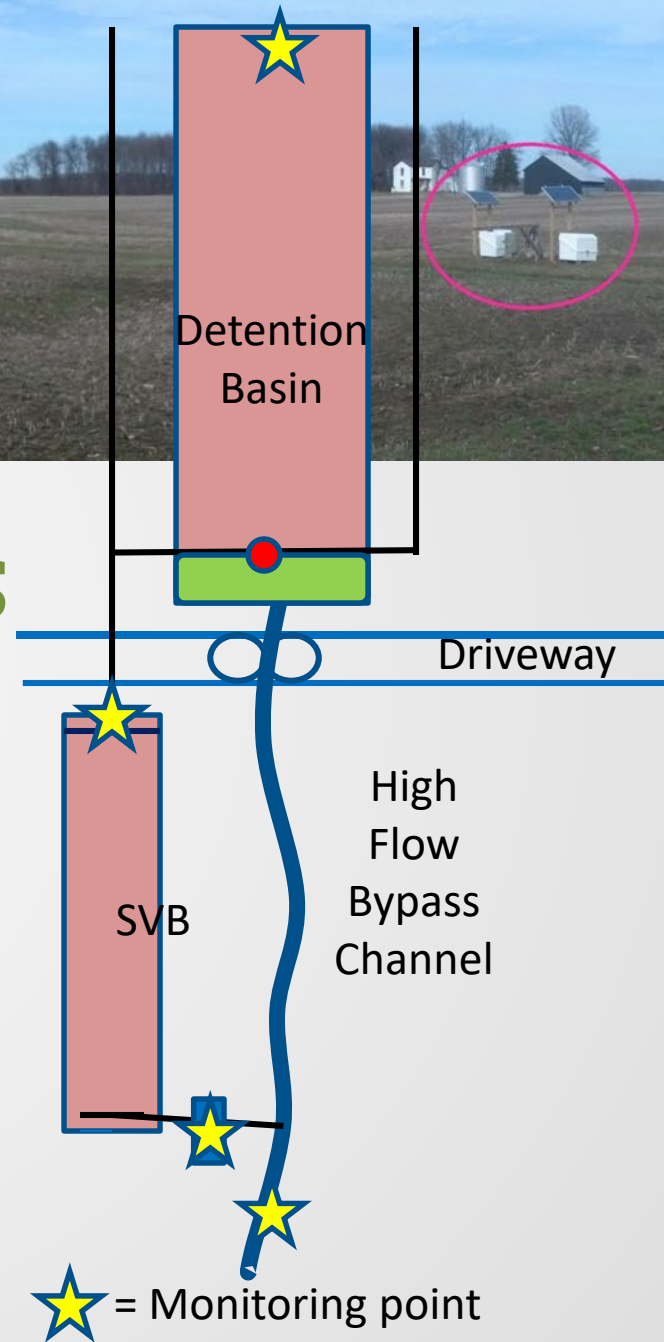










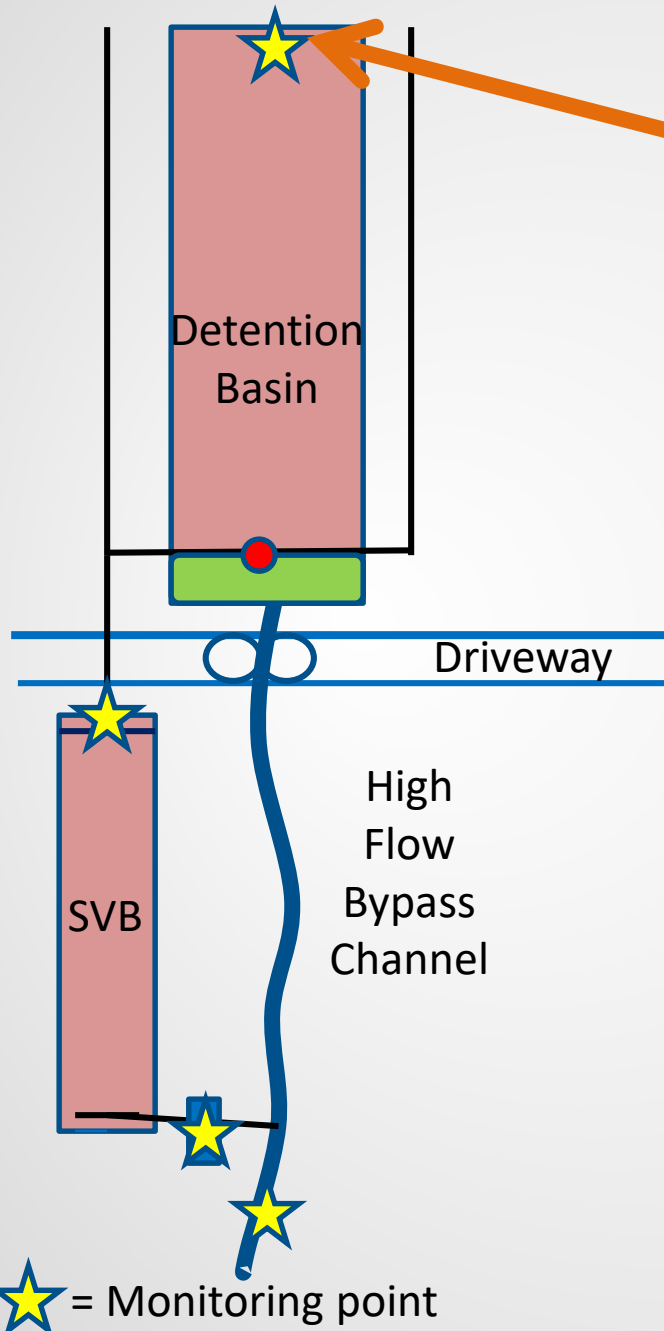


# Research Questions

1. What is the nutrient removal efficiency?
  - Of the submerged vegetated bed (SVB)?
  - Of the entire system?
2. Is the system a cost effective BMP for nitrogen and/or phosphorus removal?



## Four Monitoring Stations: 1. Upstream (CWLUS)



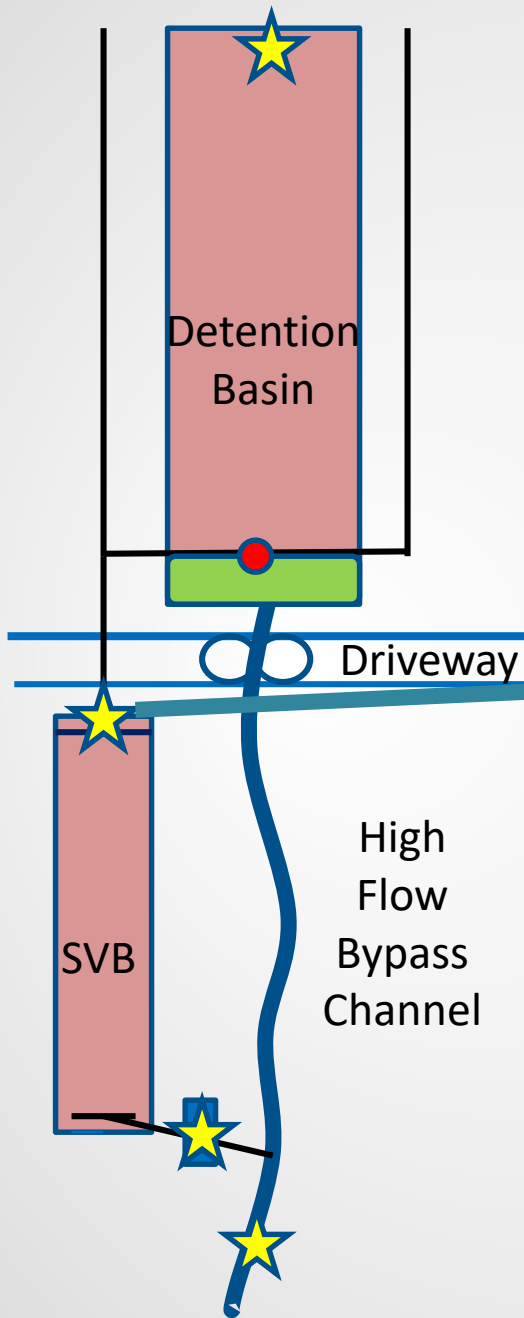
136 ACRE DRAINAGE







## 2. Influent (SVBINF )



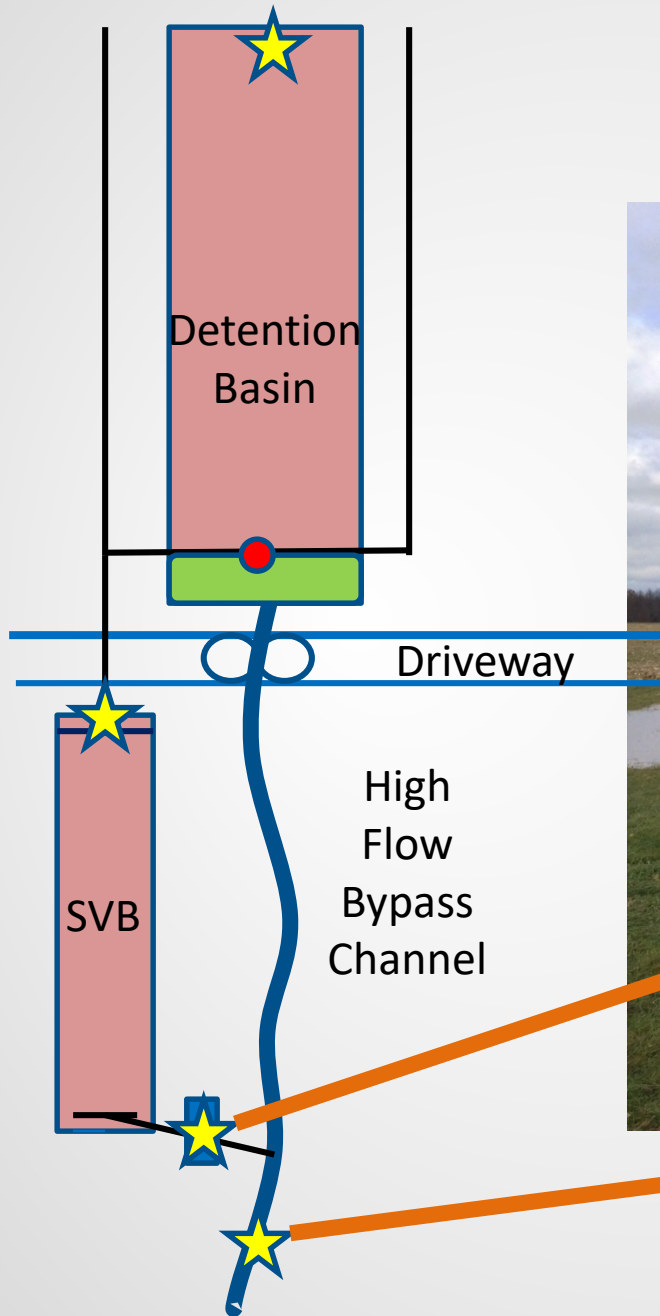
*Dam is bypassing*

174 ACRE DRAINAGE



### 3. Effluent (SVBEFF)

### 4. Downstream BMP (CWLBP) 190 ACRE DRAINAGE



*Dam not bypassing*



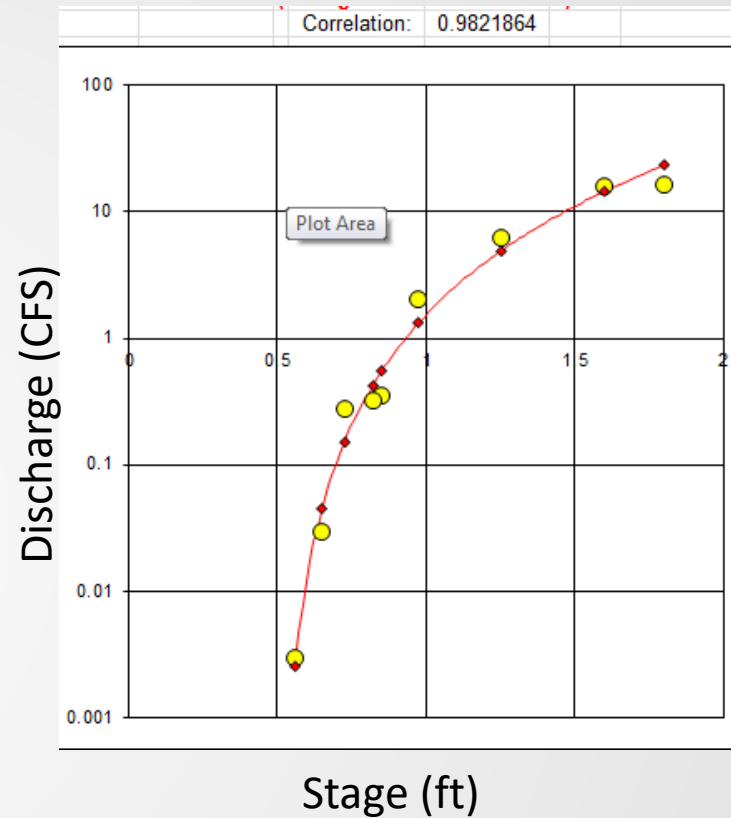
# Monitoring Removal Efficiency

- Nutrient loading important to assess impact on systems downstream
- Continuous flow data
- Autosamplers triggered by flow
- $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{NO}_2\text{NO}_3$ , TON,  $\text{P}_{\text{DISS}}$ , TP, SS
- Time paced discrete samples
  - composites
- Flow paced compositing
- Automatic samplers
- Flowmeters
- Cellular modems
- Solar Panels
- Rain Gauge





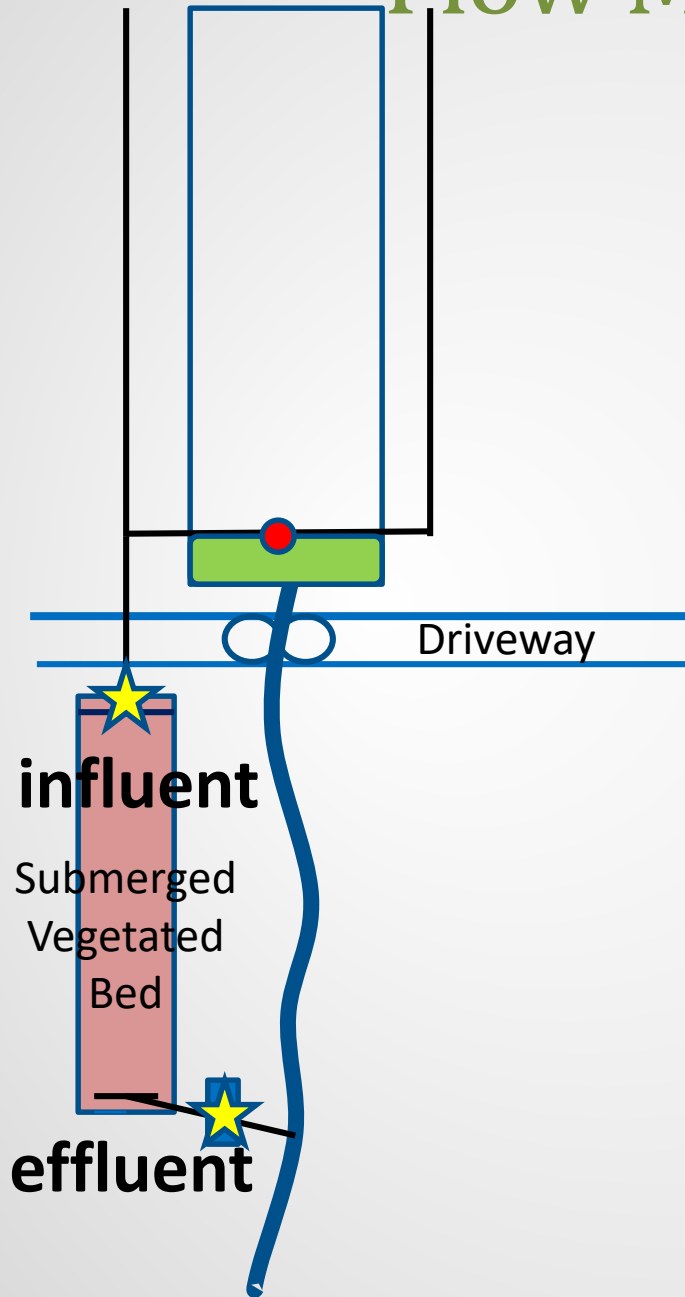
# Flow Measurement-Channel Sites



- Level Sensors
  - Discharge rating curves



# Flow Monitoring-SVB



- No slope
- pressurized conditions



- 2015 Installed AVM

- Stage
- Velocity
- Discharge



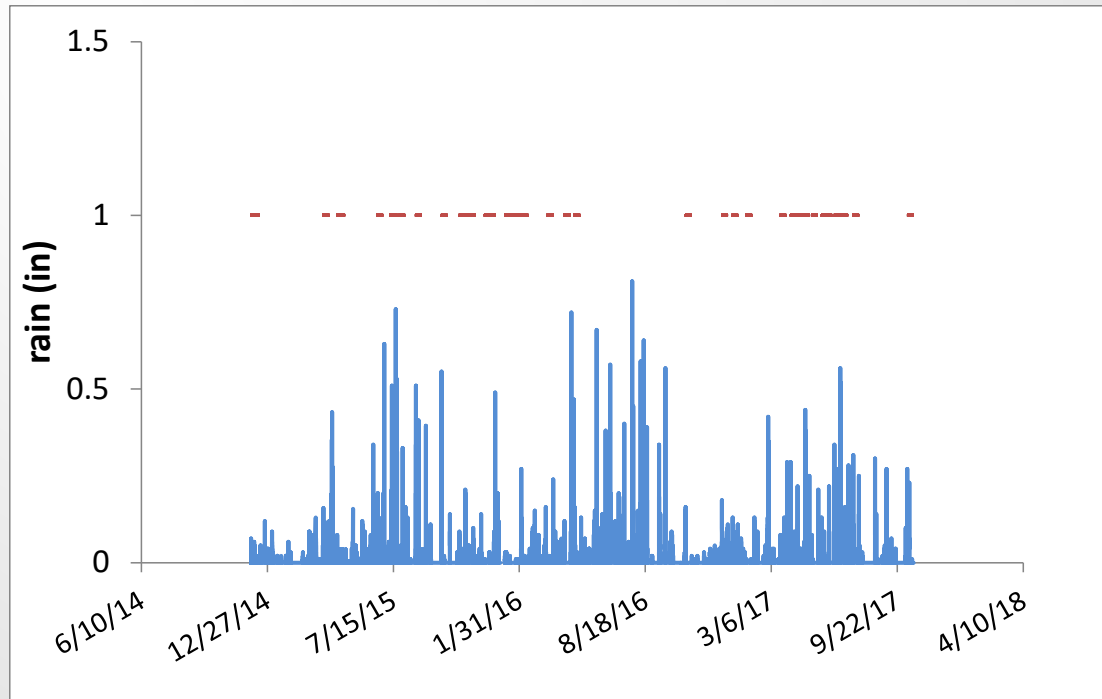
## Effluent

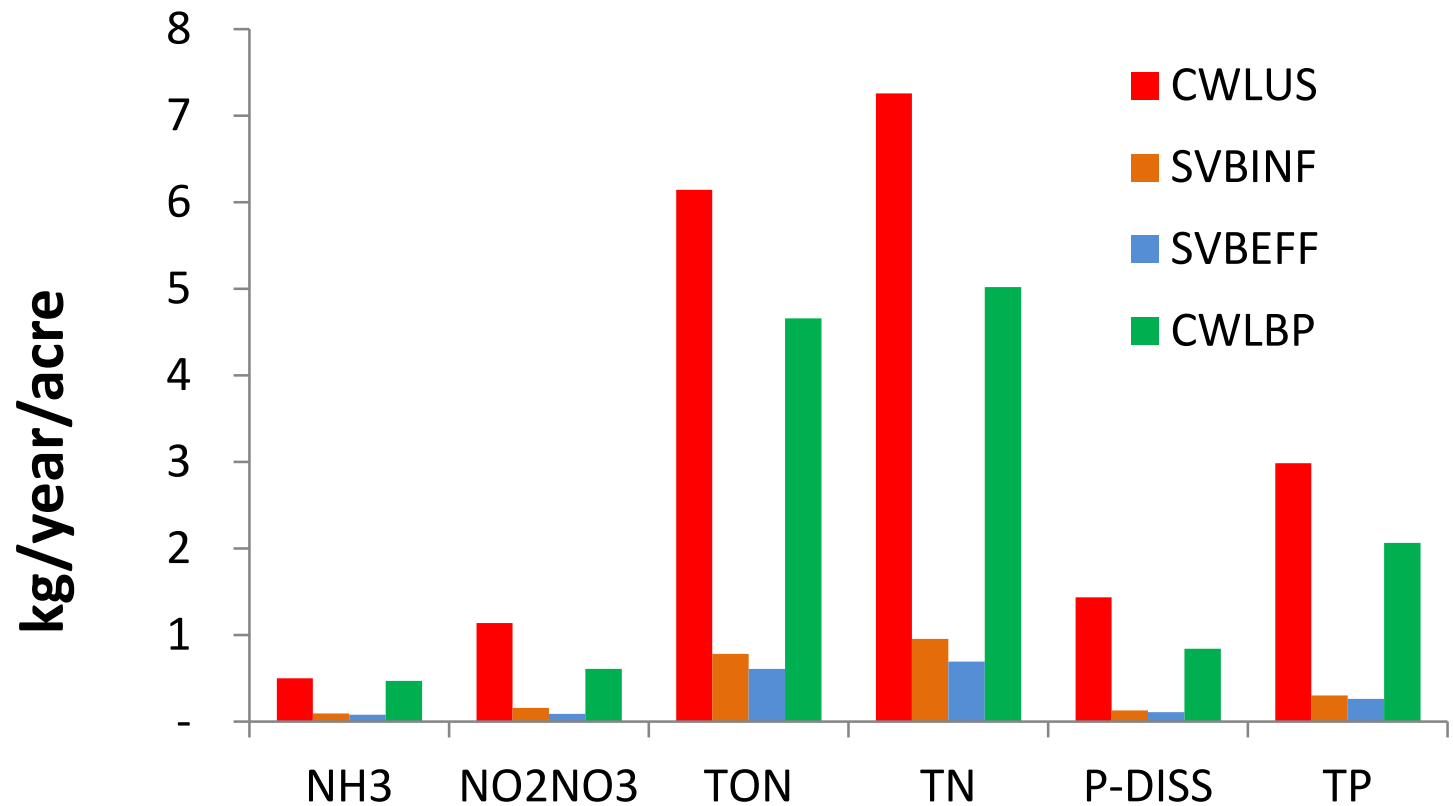




# Results

- Summarized 48 sampling events 12/2014-10/2017
- Time paced (hourly) and flow paced composite samples
- Annual loads extrapolated
  - Event mean concentrations
  - Seasonal means (statistical differences in S/S, W, & F)



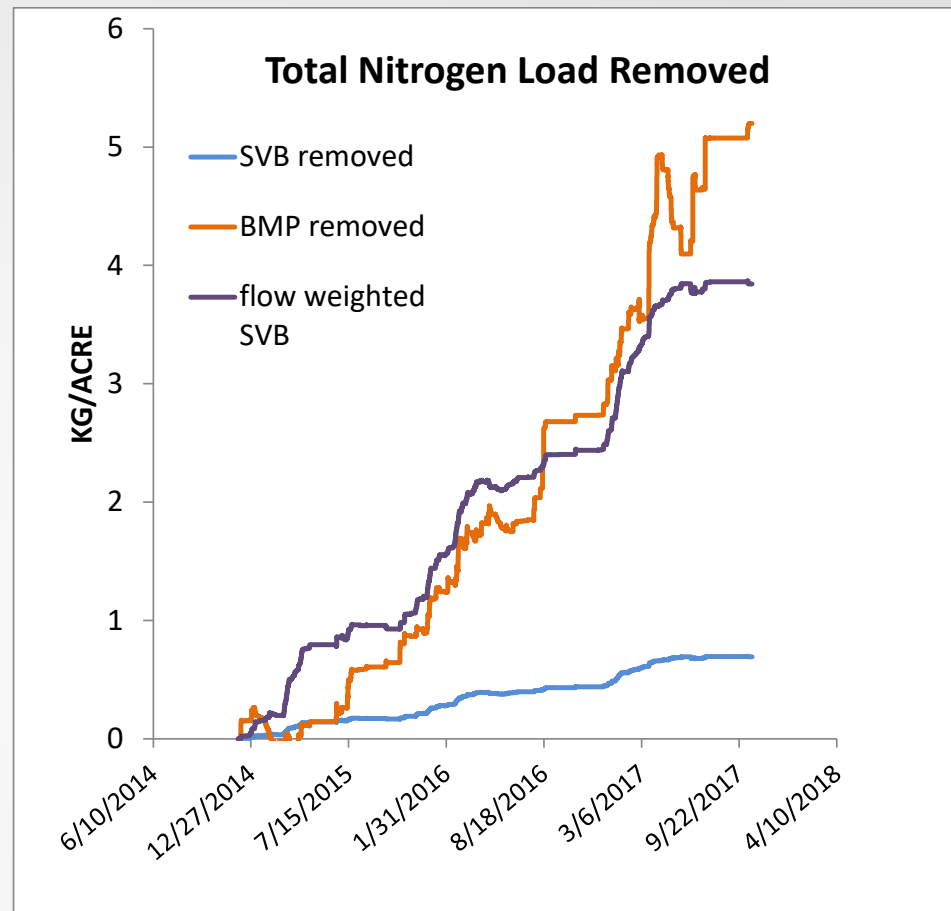


|                                |          |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|--------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| SVB removal                    | %        | 16%  | 44%  | 23%  | 27%  | 13%  | 13%  |
|                                | kg/yr/ac | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| BMP removal<br>(excluding SVB) | %        | 3%   | 40%  | 21%  | 27%  | 40%  | 30%  |
|                                | kg/yr/ac | 0.02 | 0.46 | 1.31 | 1.97 | 0.57 | 0.88 |
| total system<br>removal:       | %        | 6%   | 46%  | 24%  | 31%  | 41%  | 31%  |
|                                | kg/yr/ac | 0.03 | 0.53 | 1.49 | 2.23 | 0.59 | 0.92 |



# What if the SVB was sized appropriately?

- Only treats 18% of flow
- Design storm:
  - 1" rain
  - 1.5 month frequency



|                              |           | NH <sub>3</sub> | NO <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> | TON  | TN   | P <sub>-DISS</sub> | TP   |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|
| <b>SVB removal</b>           | kg/yr/ac  | 0.09            | 0.40                            | 0.98 | 1.46 | 0.10               | 0.21 |
| <b>BMP removal</b>           | kg/yr/ac  | 0.02            | 0.46                            | 1.31 | 1.97 | 0.57               | 0.88 |
| <b>total system removal:</b> | % removal | 21%             | 75%                             | 37%  | 47%  | 47%                | 37%  |

# Cost Effectiveness

| Practice                | TN<br>(\$/kg/ac.) |       | TP<br>(\$/kg/ac.) |       |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| Cover Crop +<br>No Till | \$                | 38.02 | \$                | 60.35 |
| AgBMP                   | \$                | 4.32  | \$                | 10.48 |





# In Summary:

- It works!
- Next Steps:
  - Seasonality of nutrient removal
  - Lifespan of practice:
    - 17 (3 SVB) tons of sediment removed per year
    - Phosphorus removal efficiency
    - Structural integrity
  - EQIP practice
    - Transferability? - We saved \$ with labor & wetland plant installation.



# Thanks!

- Federal Partners



- State Partners



- USDA ARS

- Local Partners



- Farmers
- Hazen & Sawyer
- Clermont County Water & Sewer

