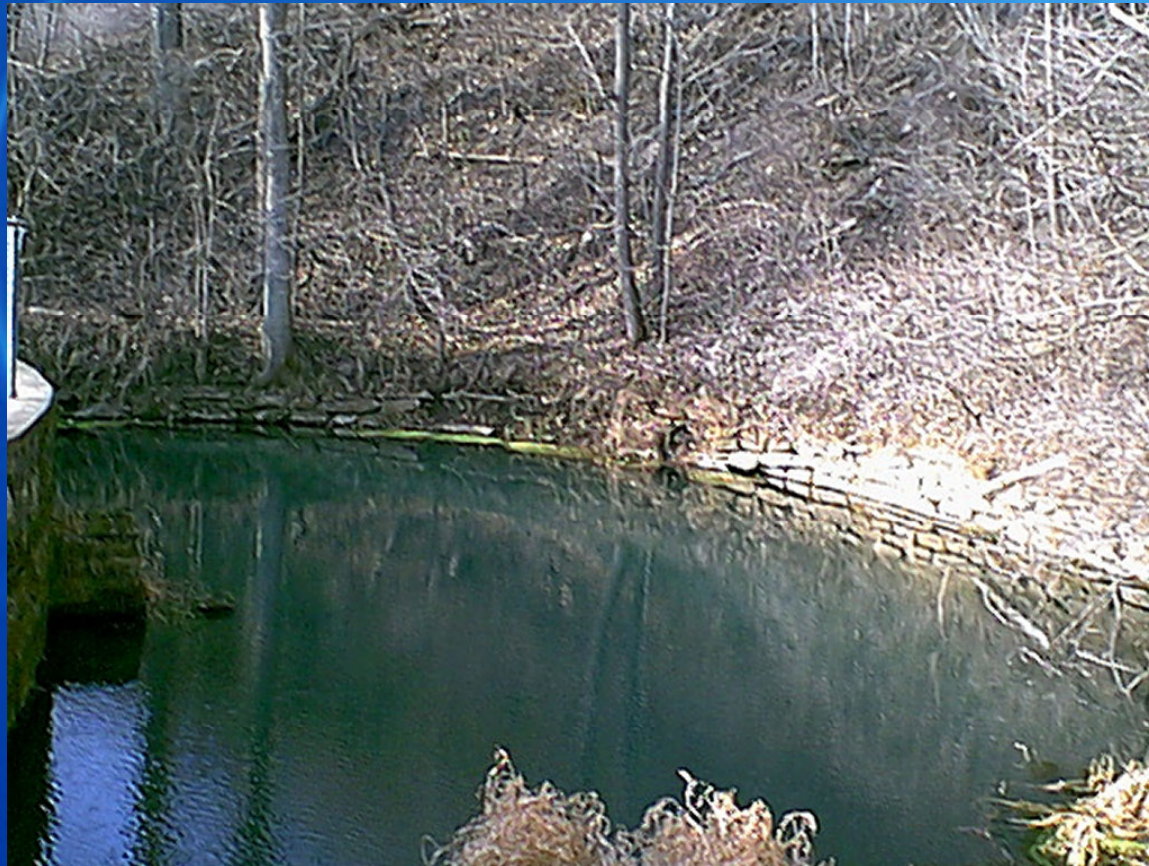
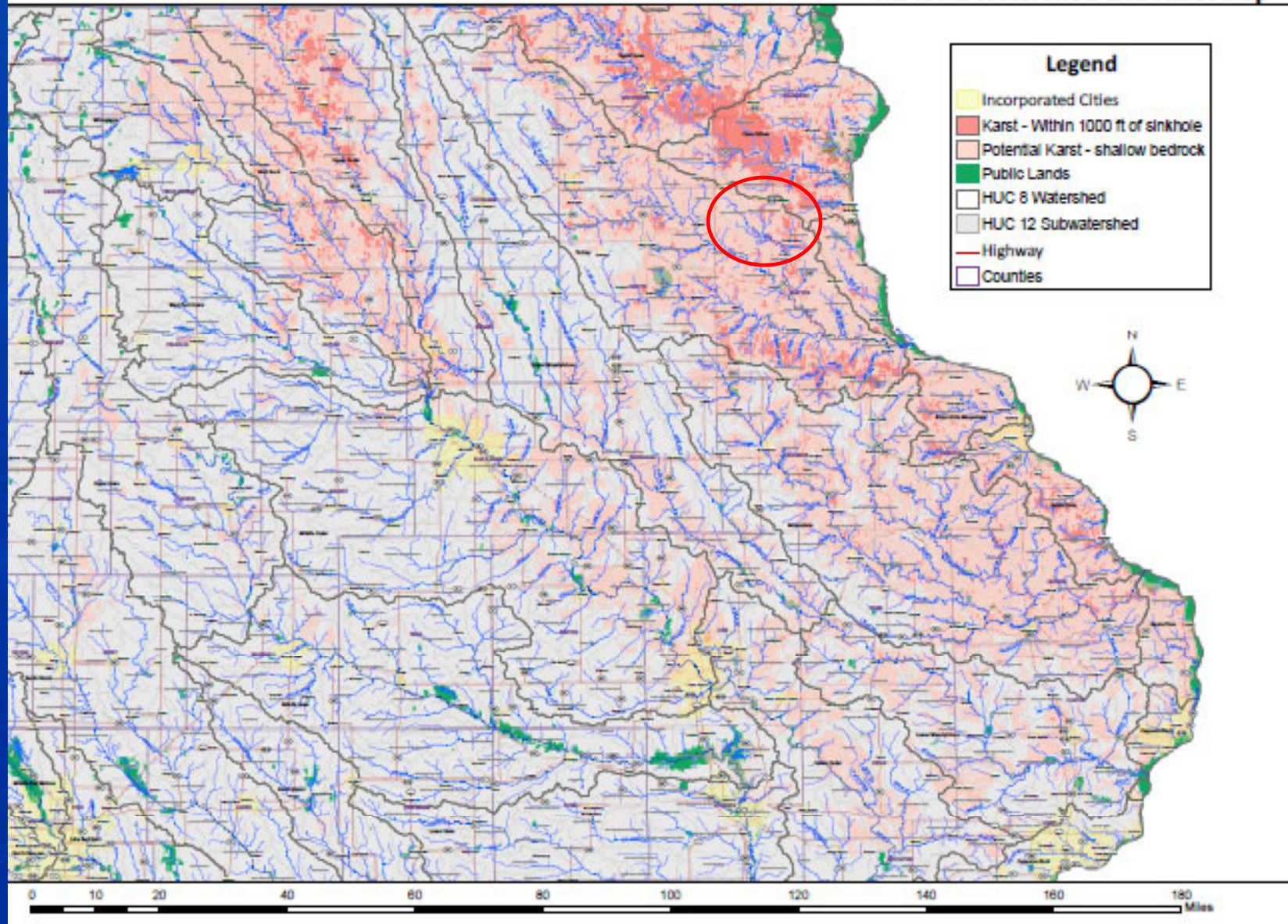


Karst, Groundwater, and Water Quality: Lessons from Big Spring

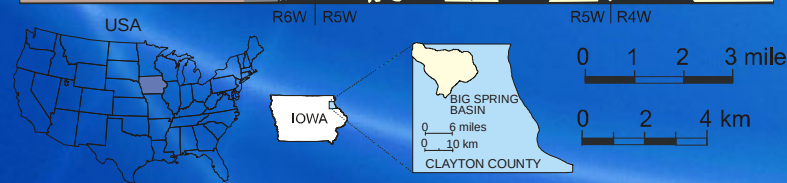
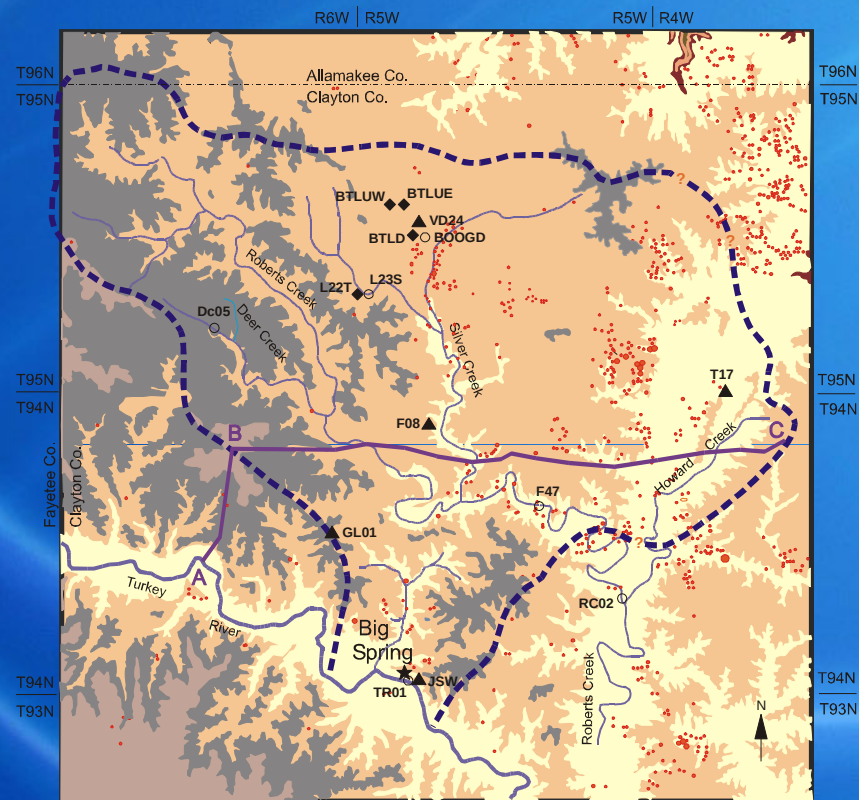


Bob Libra - State Geologist of Iowa
DNR - Iowa Geological & Water Survey

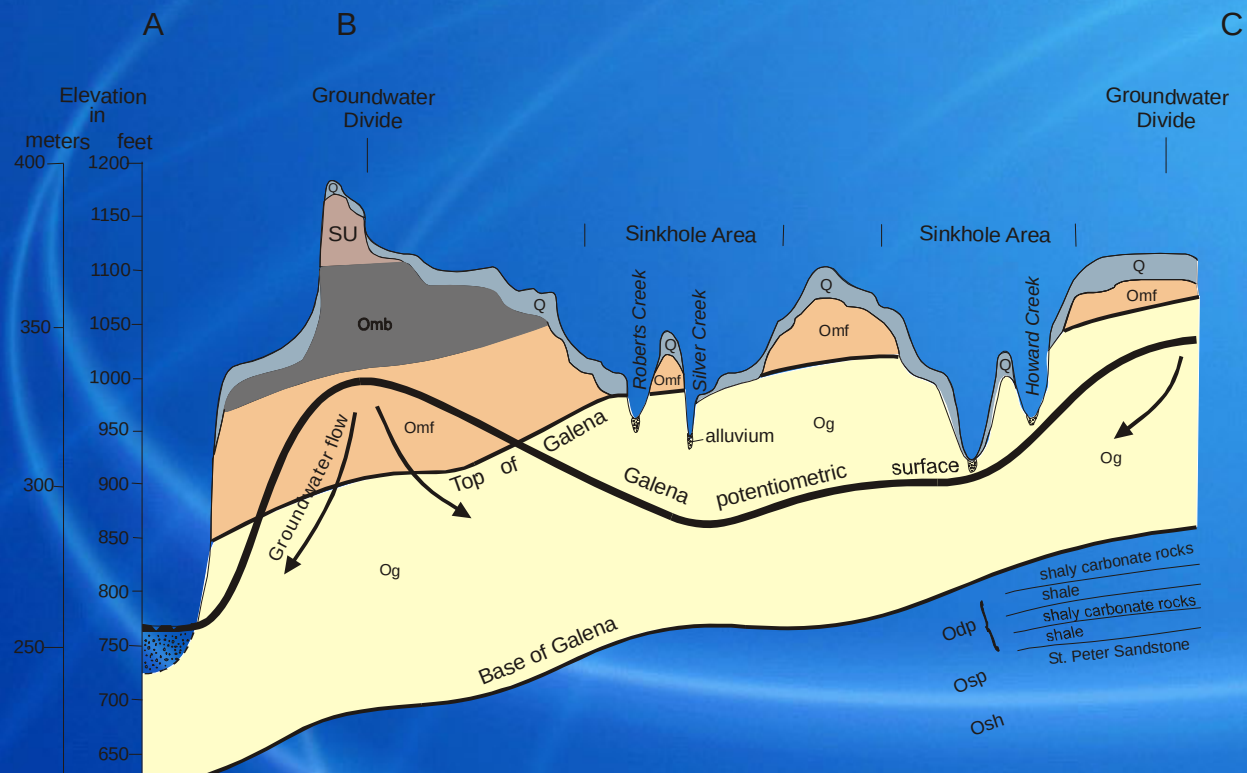
NE Iowa Watershed and Karst Map



Geography and Geology of Big Spring



GEOLOGIC MAP UNITS		EXPLANATION	
SILURIAN	Silurian dolomites (Blanding, Tete des Morts, Mosalem Fms.)	●	Sinkholes
		▲	Private well
ORDOVICIAN	Maquoketa Formation (Brainard Shale Member)	○	Surface-water site
	Maquoketa Formation (Fl. Atkinson, Clermont, Elgin Members)	◆	Gaged tile-line site
	Galena Carbonates (Dubuque, Wise Lake, Dunleith Fms.)	★	Big Spring
		—	Groundwater-basin divide
		A—B	Cross section



GEOLOGIC UNITS

Holocene alluvium
(stream deposits)

Q Quaternary deposits
undifferentiated loess, till, etc.

SU Silurian dolomites

Omb Maquoketa Formation
Brainard Shale Member

Omf Maquoketa Formation
Ft. Atkinson, Clermont,
and Elgin Members

Og Galena carbonate rocks

Odp Decorah, Platteville,
and Glenwood Fms.

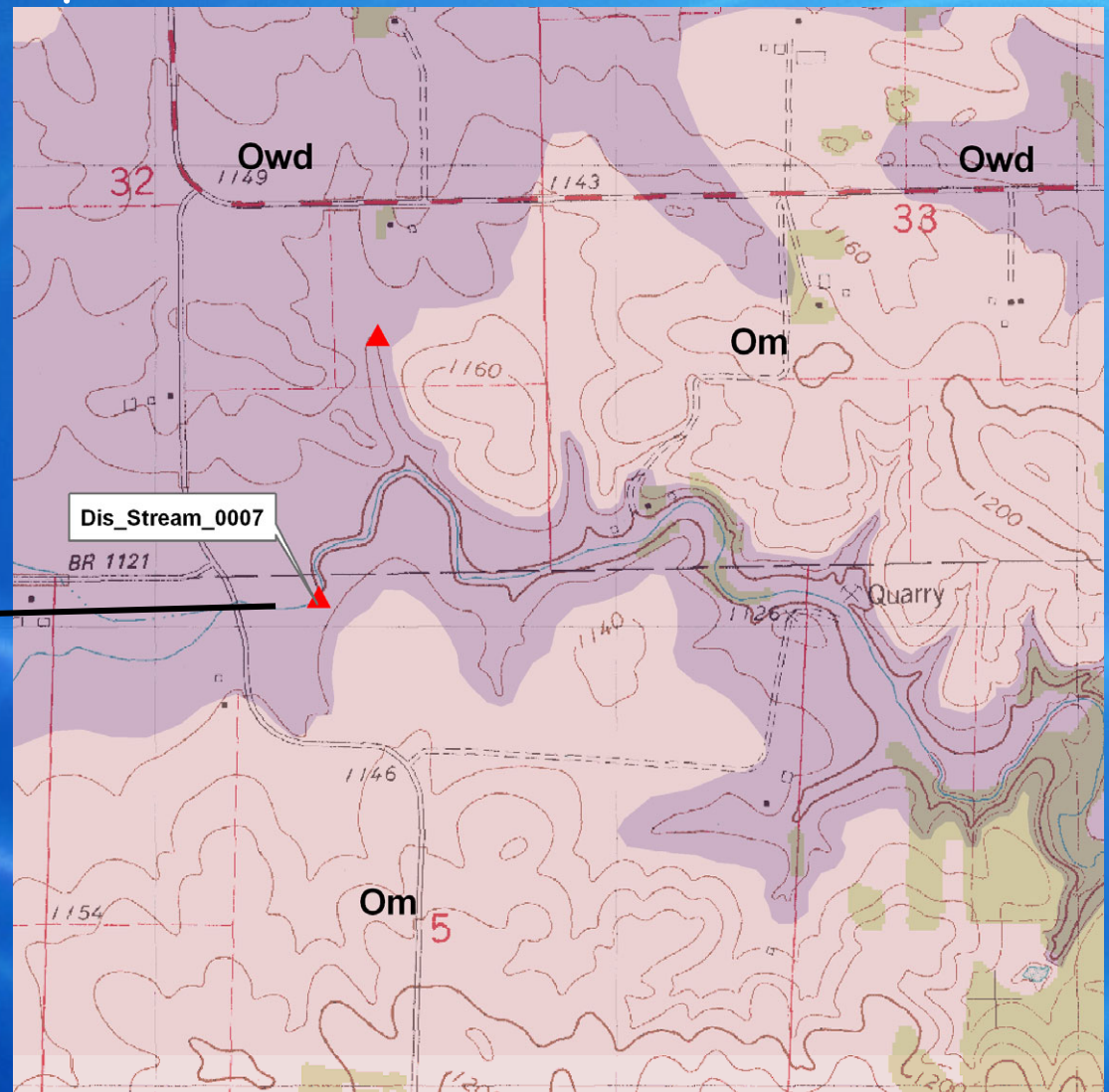
Osp St. Peter Sandstone

Osh Shakopee Formation

1 1/2 0 1 mile

1 1/2 0 1 kilometer

Disappearing Stream at the Maquoketa - Dubuque contact

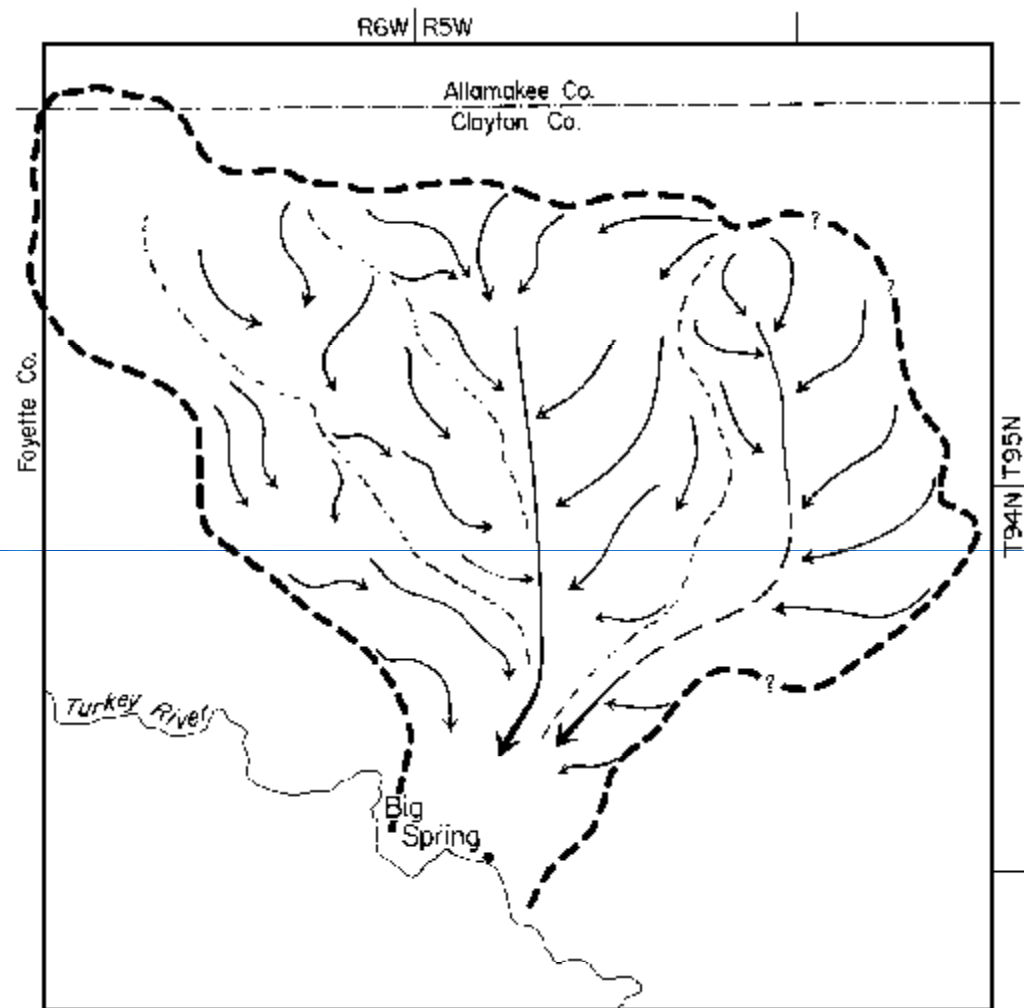


Maquoketa

Dubuque







- Groundwater Basin Divide
- Groundwater Subbasin Divides
- Groundwater Flow Lines

0 1 2 3 mi.

0 1 2 3 4 km.

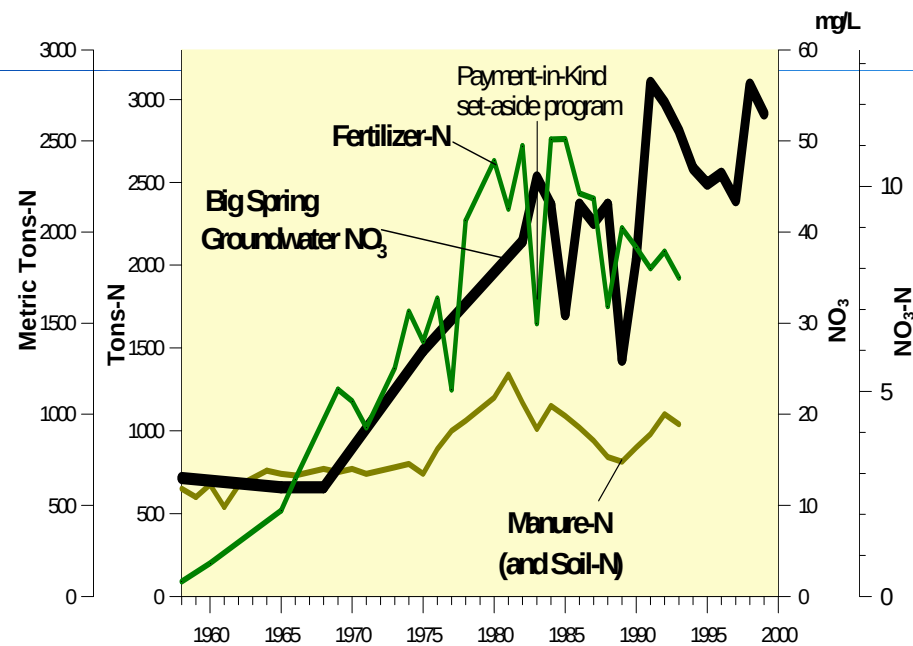
Big Spring Basin Demonstration Project

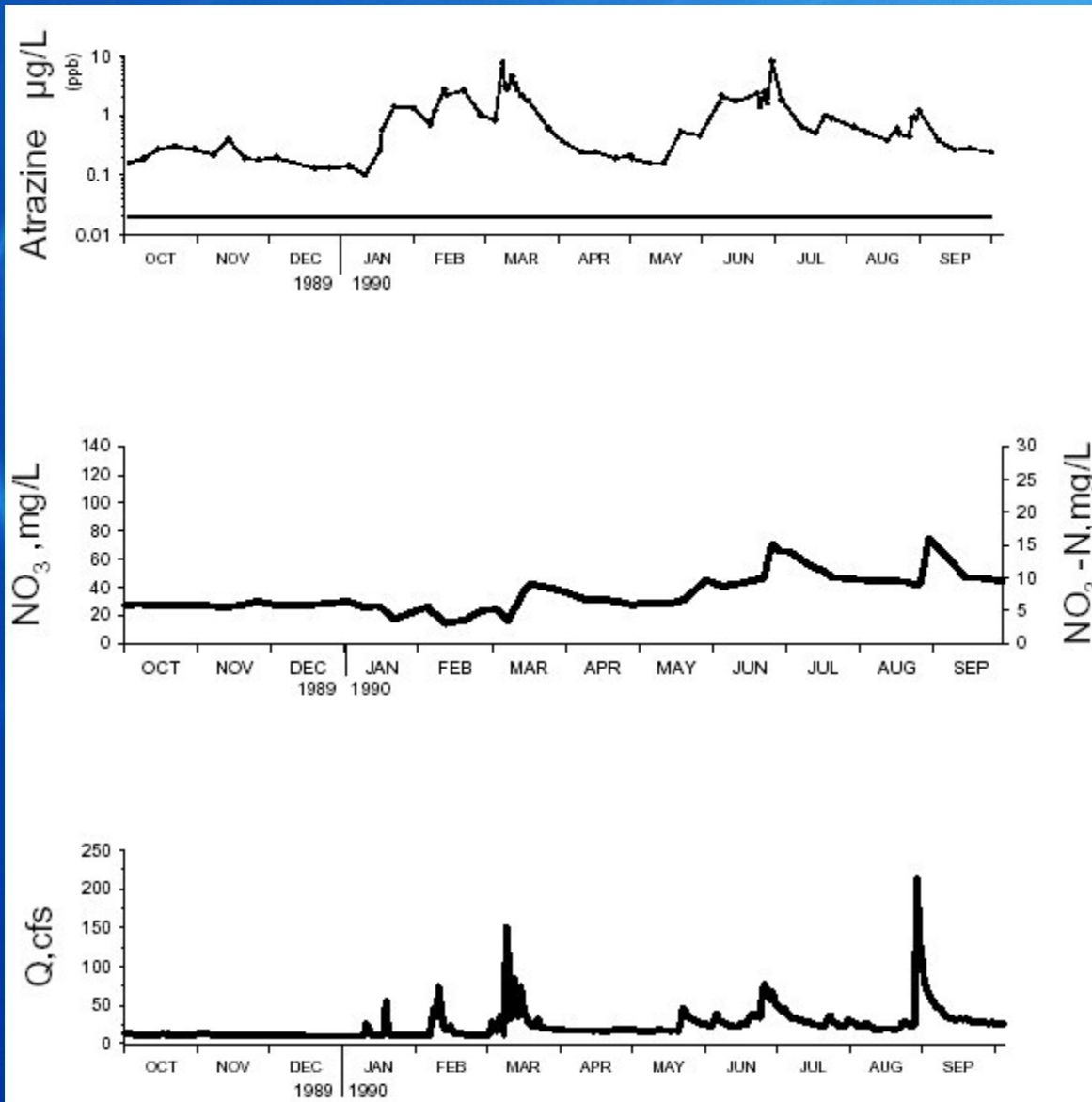
Increase the Economic and
Environmental Performance of
Agriculture

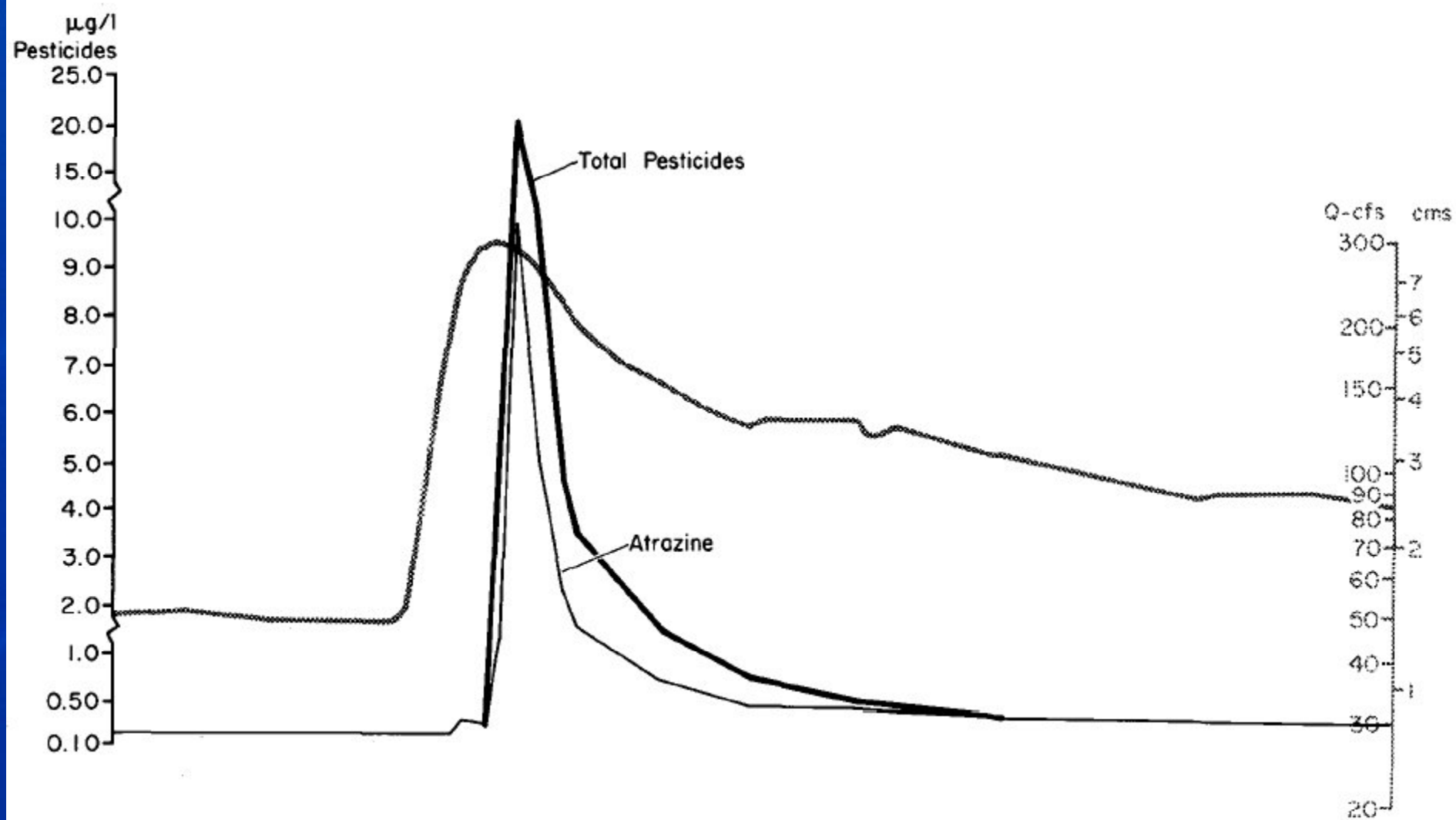
Target inputs to Actual needs

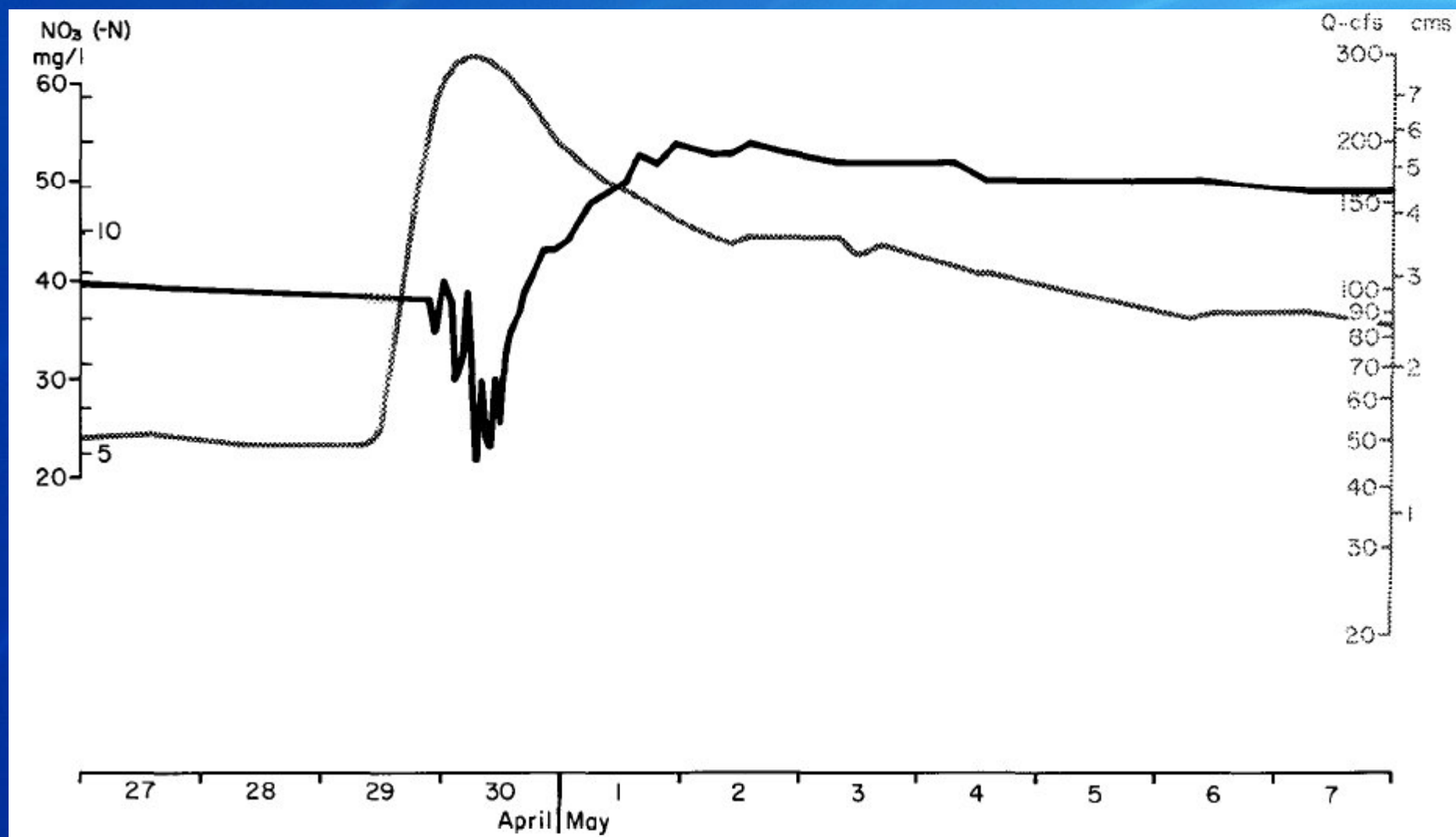
“Unused” Fertilizer and Chemicals
are an Economic *and* Environmental
Negative

NO₃ in water and N-Inputs to Big Spring Basin

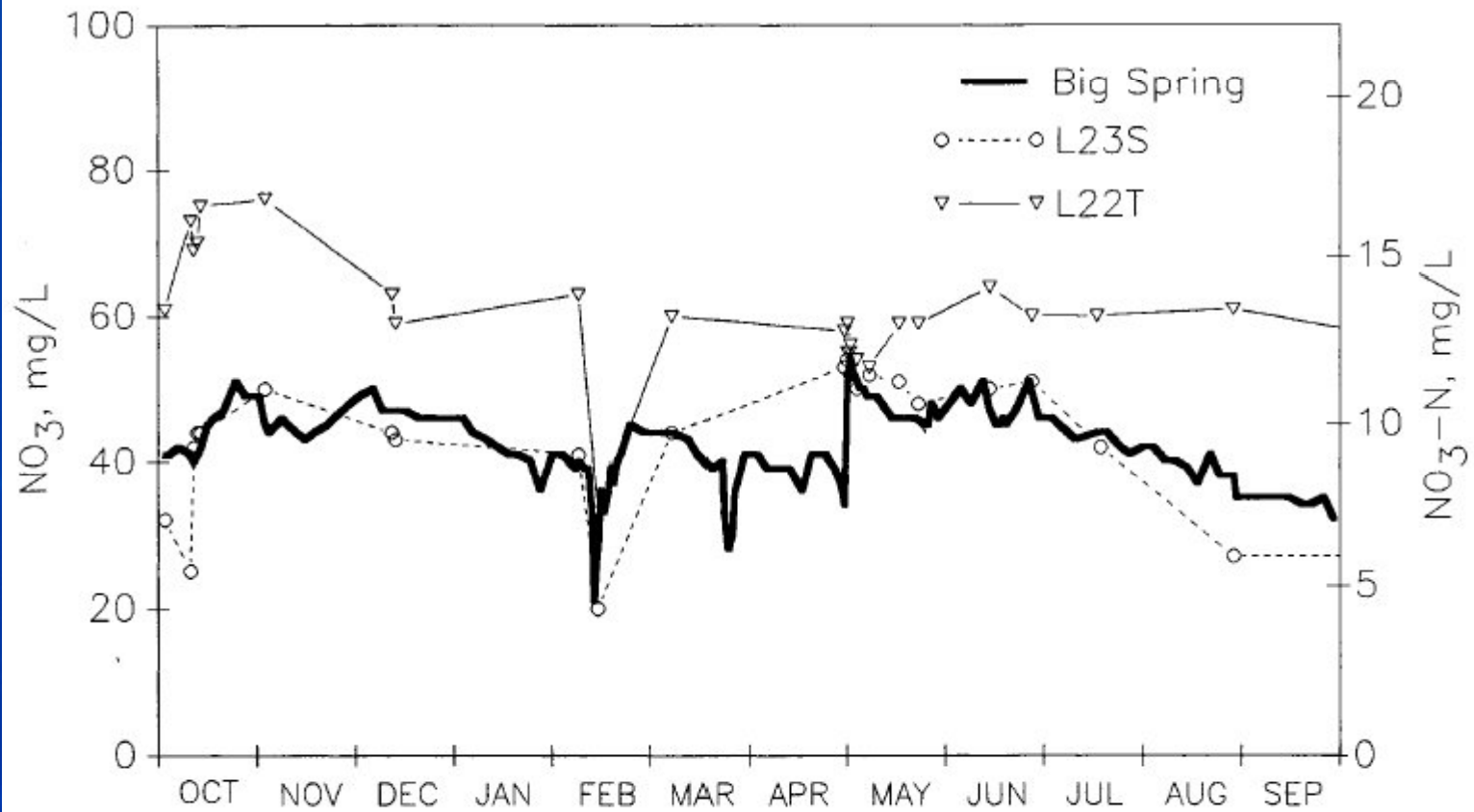


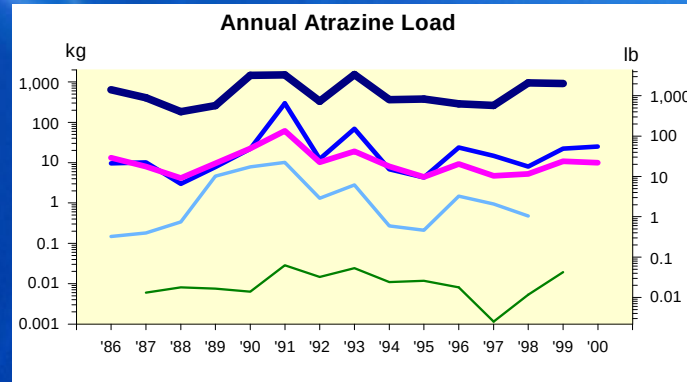
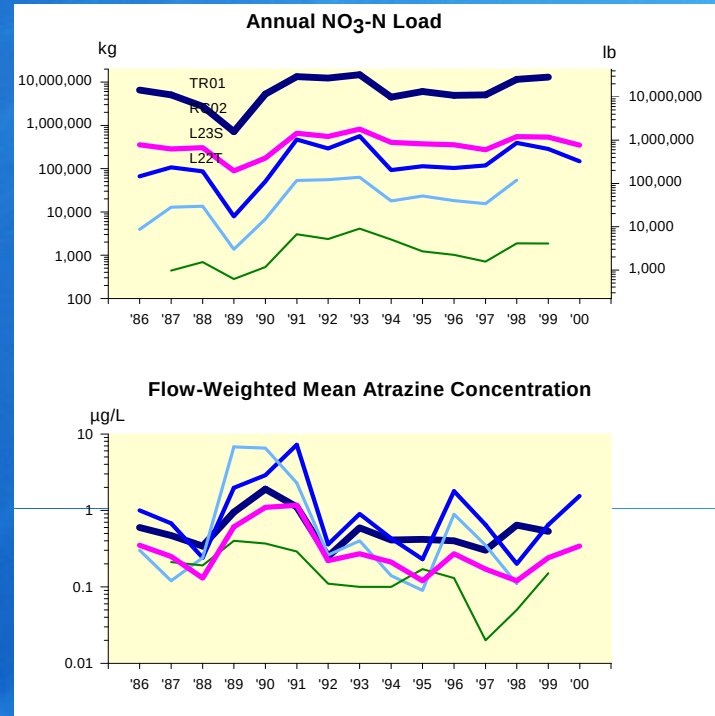
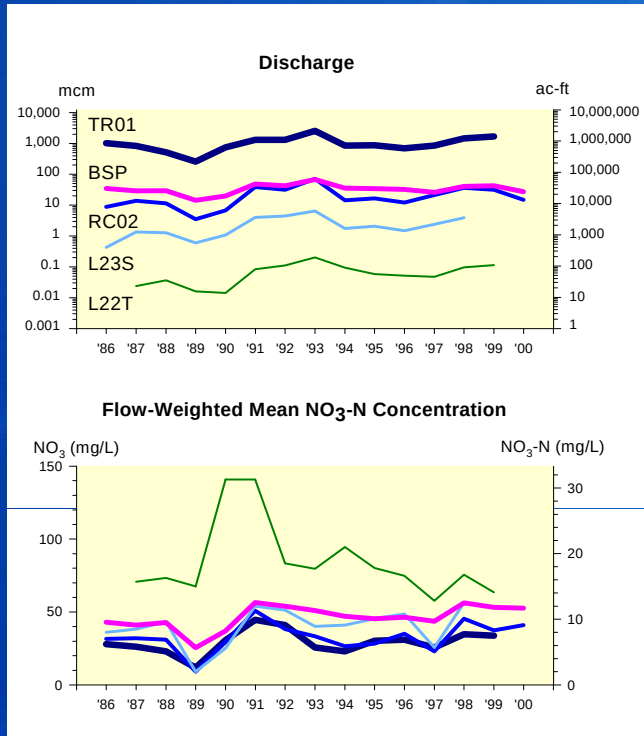




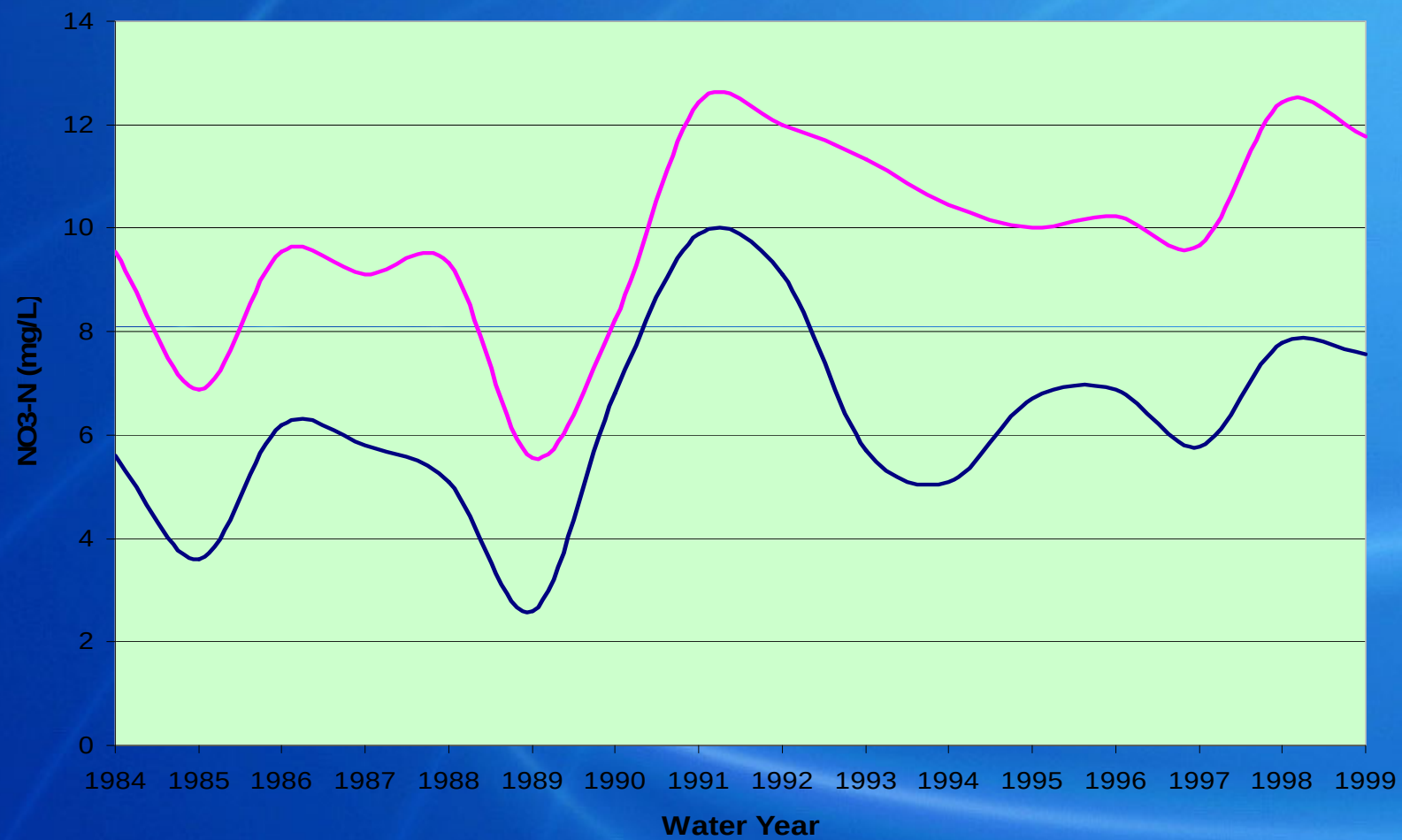


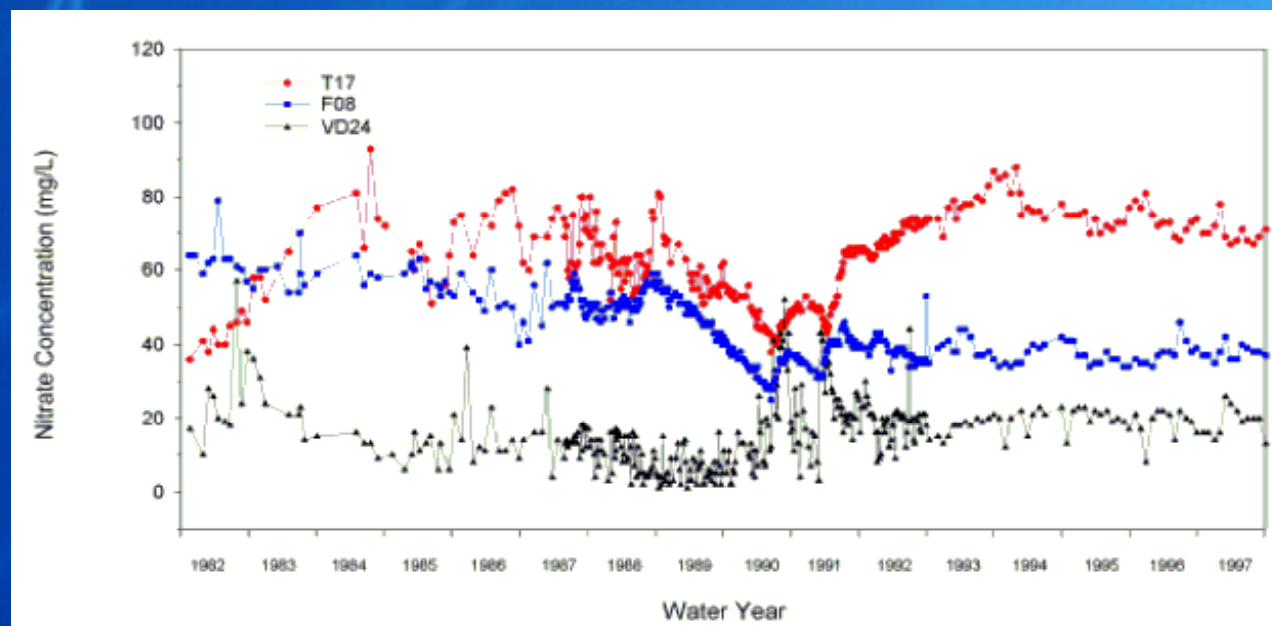
Water Year 1984





NO₃-N Concentrations at Big Spring and the Turkey River





NO₃-N Losses in the Big Spring Hydrologic System

Dry Years--Negligible

"Average" Years--Equivalent to 25-40% of Applied N

1993--Equivalent to over 100% of Applied N

Herbicides

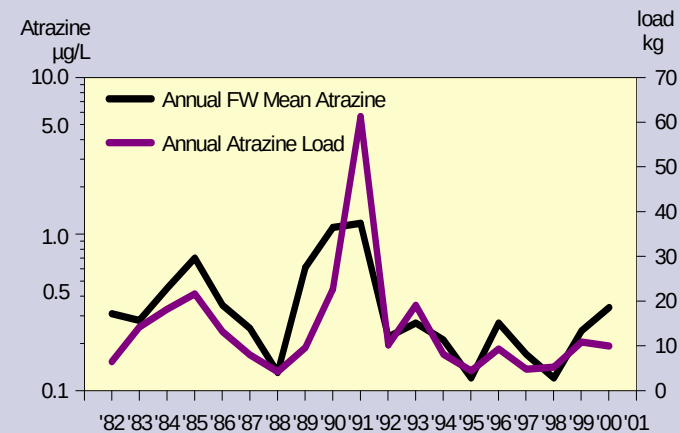
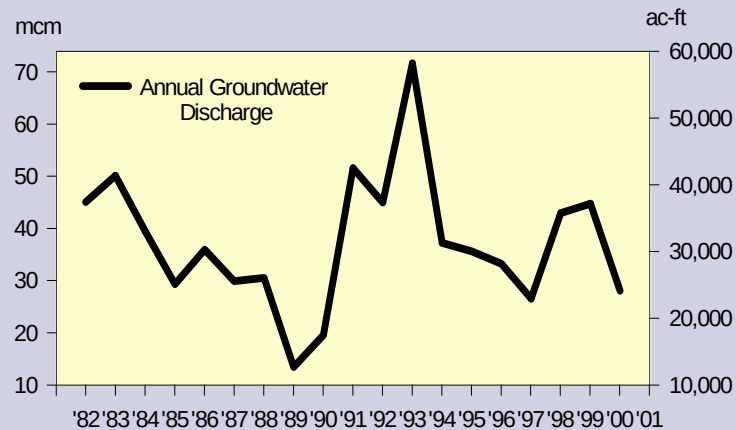
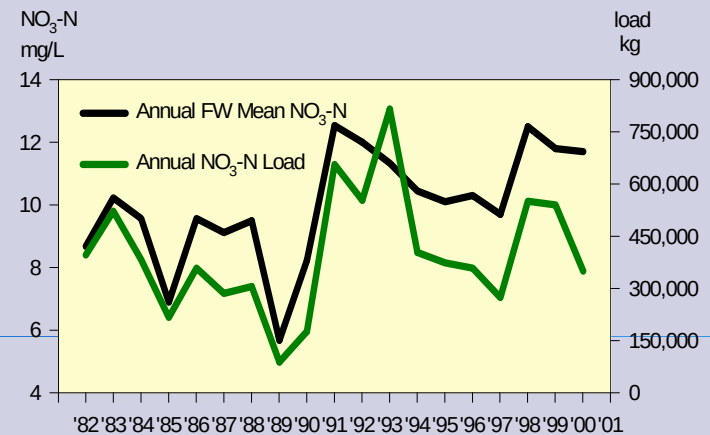
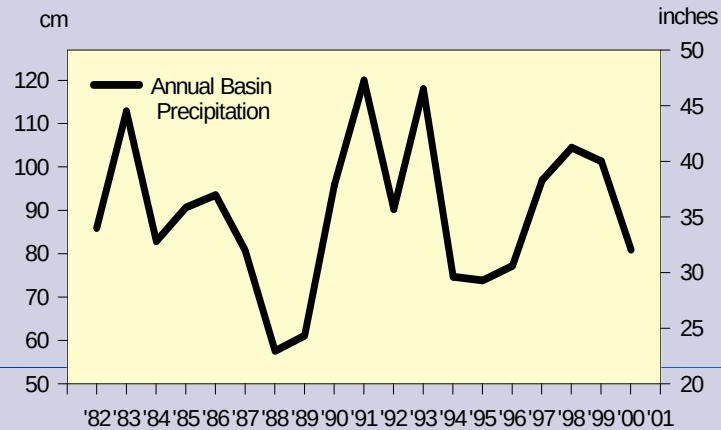
Atrazine--Present year-round; others after recharge

<u>Basin average fertilizer-nitrogen rates</u>					
Rotation	All corn	1st-year corn after alfalfa	2nd-year corn after alfalfa	Continuous corn	Average Yield Continuous corn yields
Year	lbs N/Acre.....				Bushels/Acre
1981	174	123	160	178	128
1982	174	123	...	178	138
1984	158	115	155	169	130
1986	147	96	...	153	149
1987	149	84	121	157	141
1988	141	84	124	151	79*
1989	138	82	125	148	147
1990	123	66	121	145	145
1991	117	59	112	131	138
1992	117	...	...	128	165
1993	115	55	117	124	110**

* drought lowered yields in the basin and across Iowa

** frequent rains lowered yields in the basin and across Iowa

Big Spring Water Years 1982-2000



Demonstration Project Results:

Producers incrementally decreased N-inputs by 30%

Watersheds respond slowly to changes in N-inputs

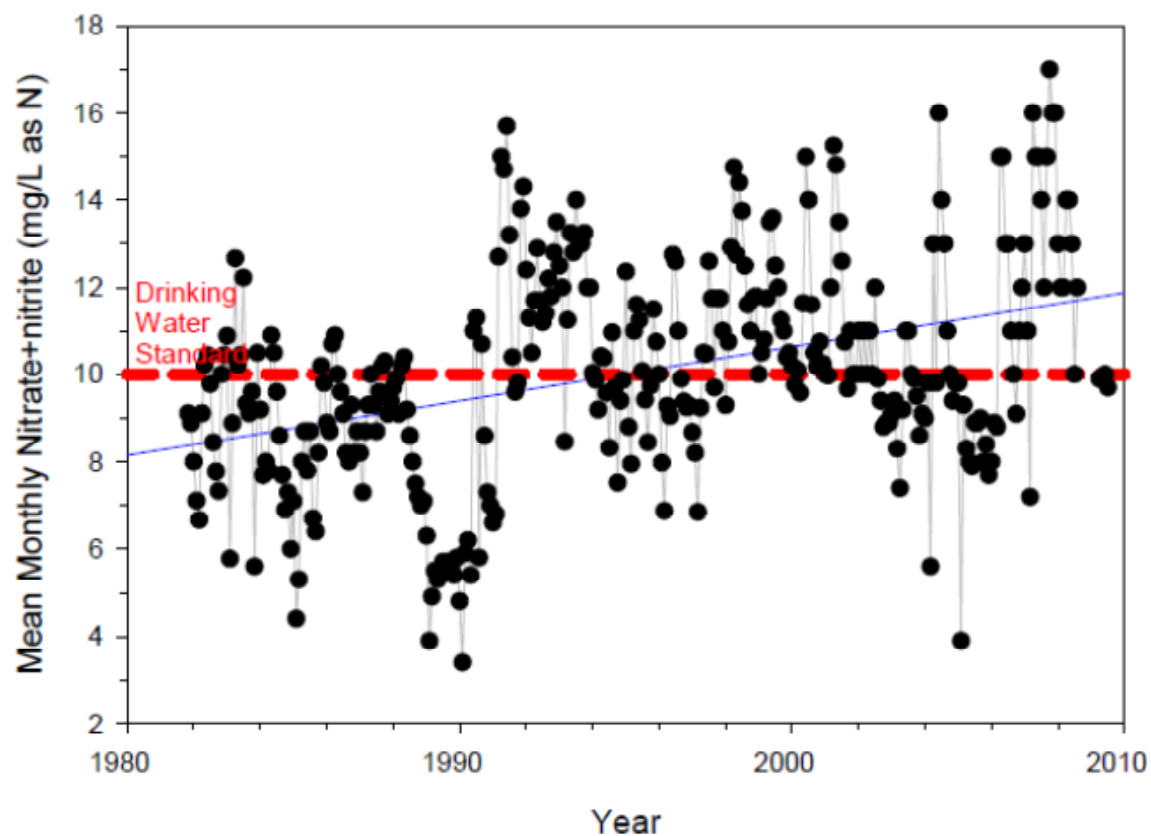
Water-flux varied 5-fold

Changes in NO₃ lost in the hydrologic “noise”

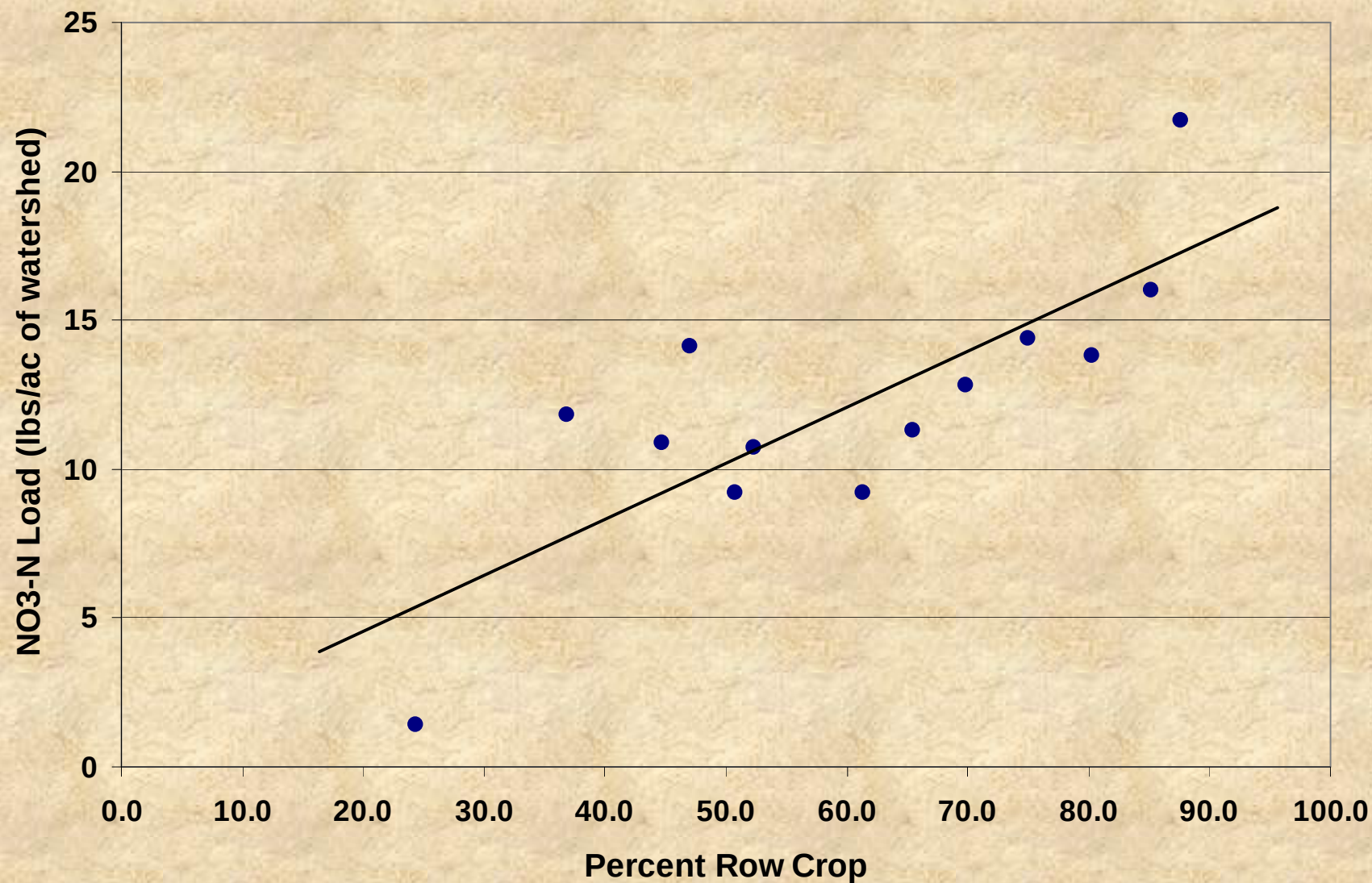
Factors Beyond N-Inputs—*Cropping, Tillage*

Nitrate – Big Spring Groundwater

<u>Row – Crop:</u>	45%	57%	64%	71%
	(1982)	(1992)	(2002)	(2009)



Row Crop vs Nitrate - IA HUC-8 Watersheds



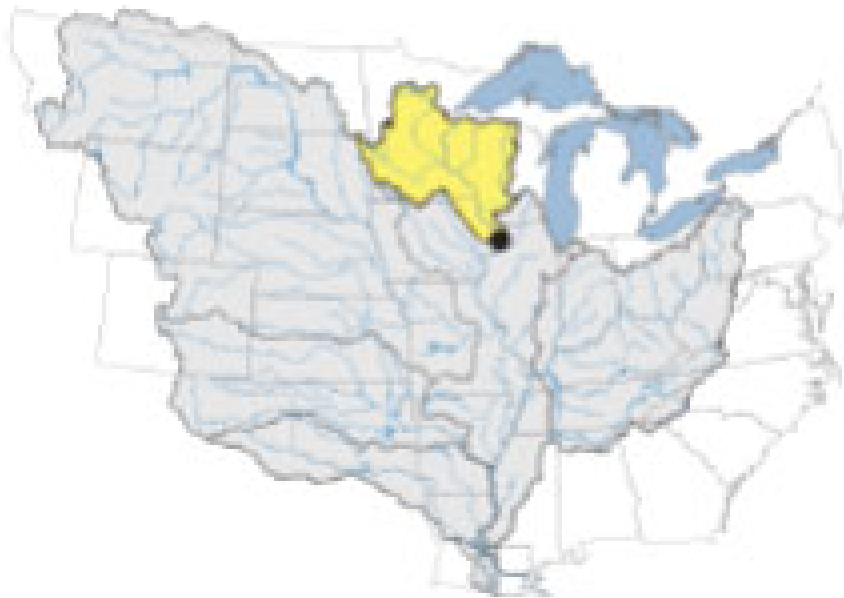
Nitrate in the Mississippi River and Its Tributaries, 1980 to 2008: Are We Making Progress?

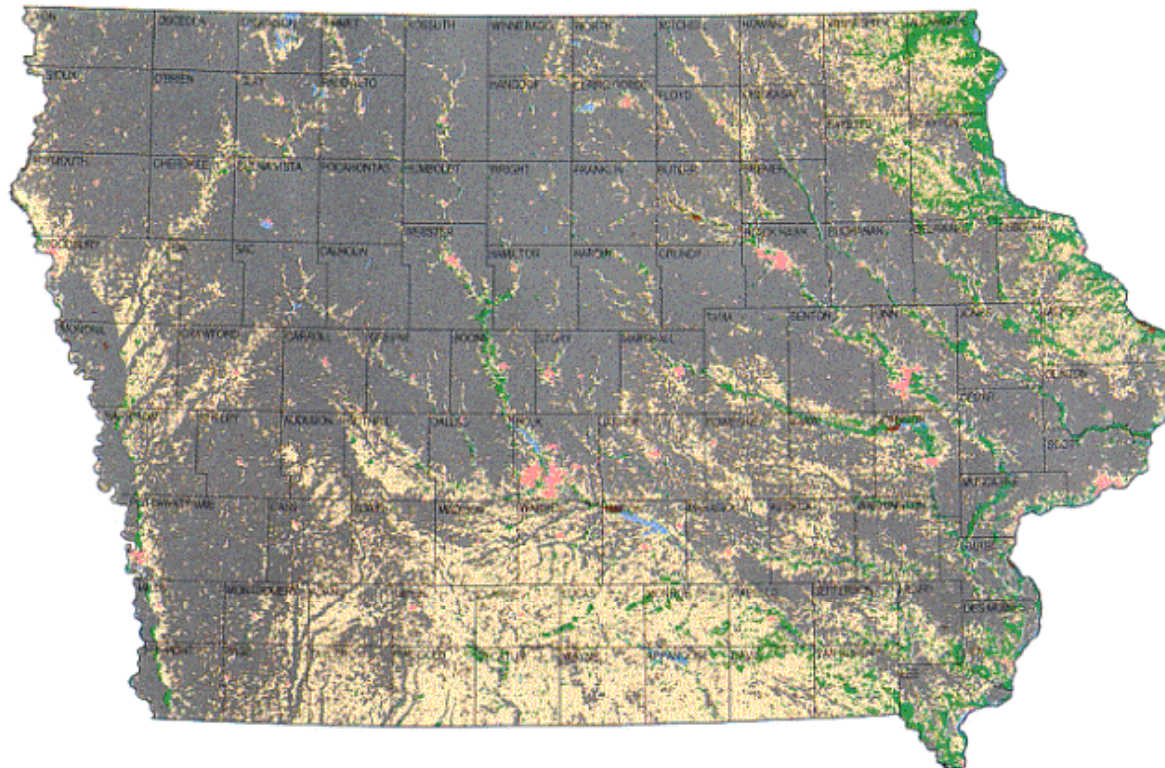
Lori A. Sprague, Robert M. Hirsch, and Brent T. Aulenbach

Mississippi above Clinton IA:

Nitrate Concentration
Increased 76%

Nitrate Load
Increased 67%

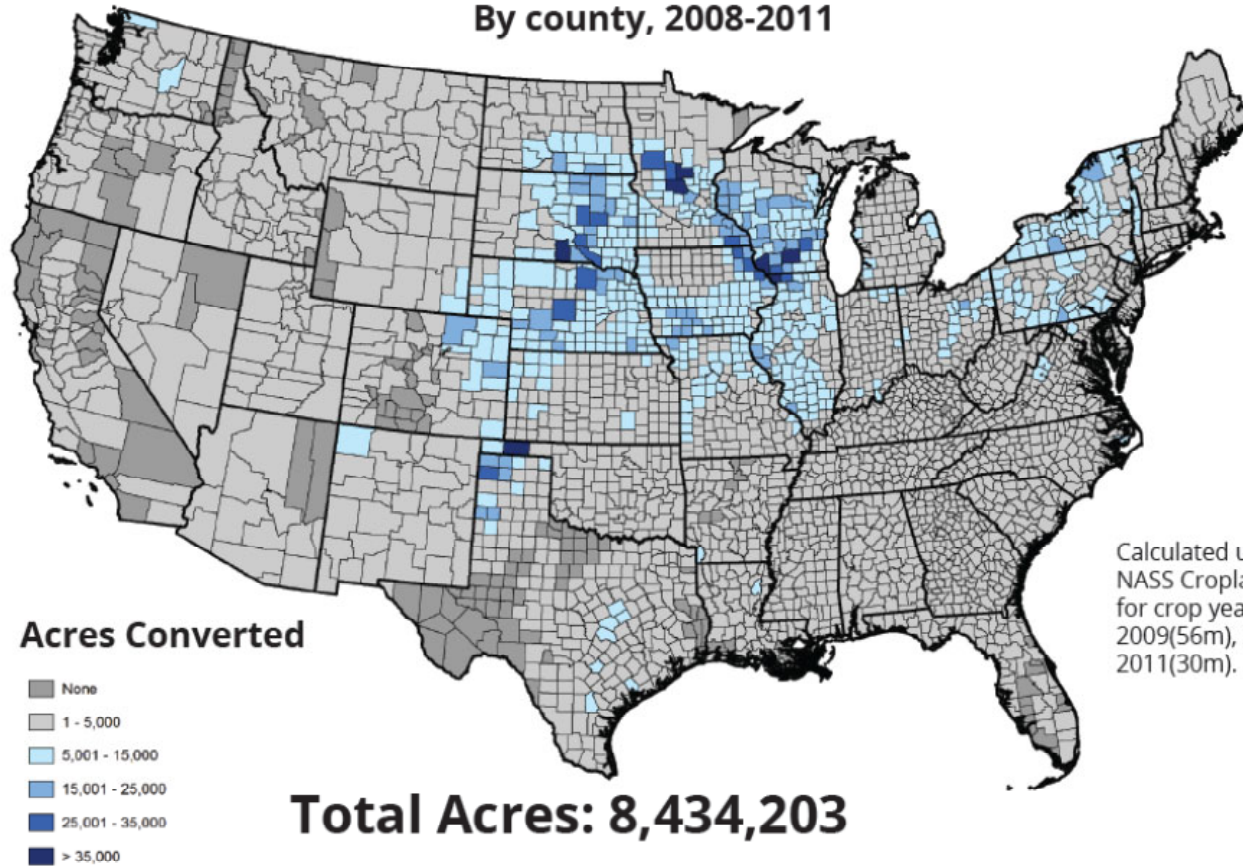




Land Cover Map of Iowa



**Acres of Grassland/Wetlands/Shrub Land Converted to Corn
By county, 2008-2011**



From "Plowed Under". Faber, Rundquist,
and Male, *The Environmental Working Group*

