

# Ecological Engineering by Humans and Beavers: How Small Ponds and Wetlands Can Improve Watershed Water Quality

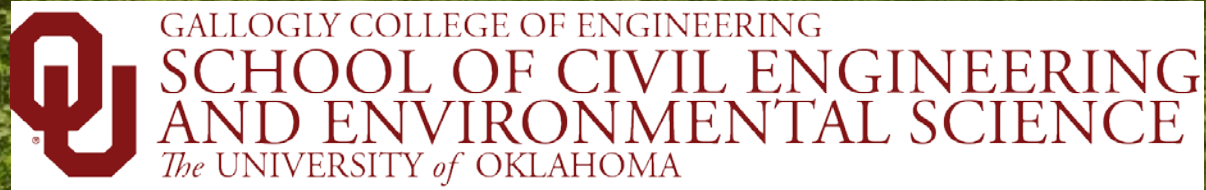
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Graduate Research Assistants





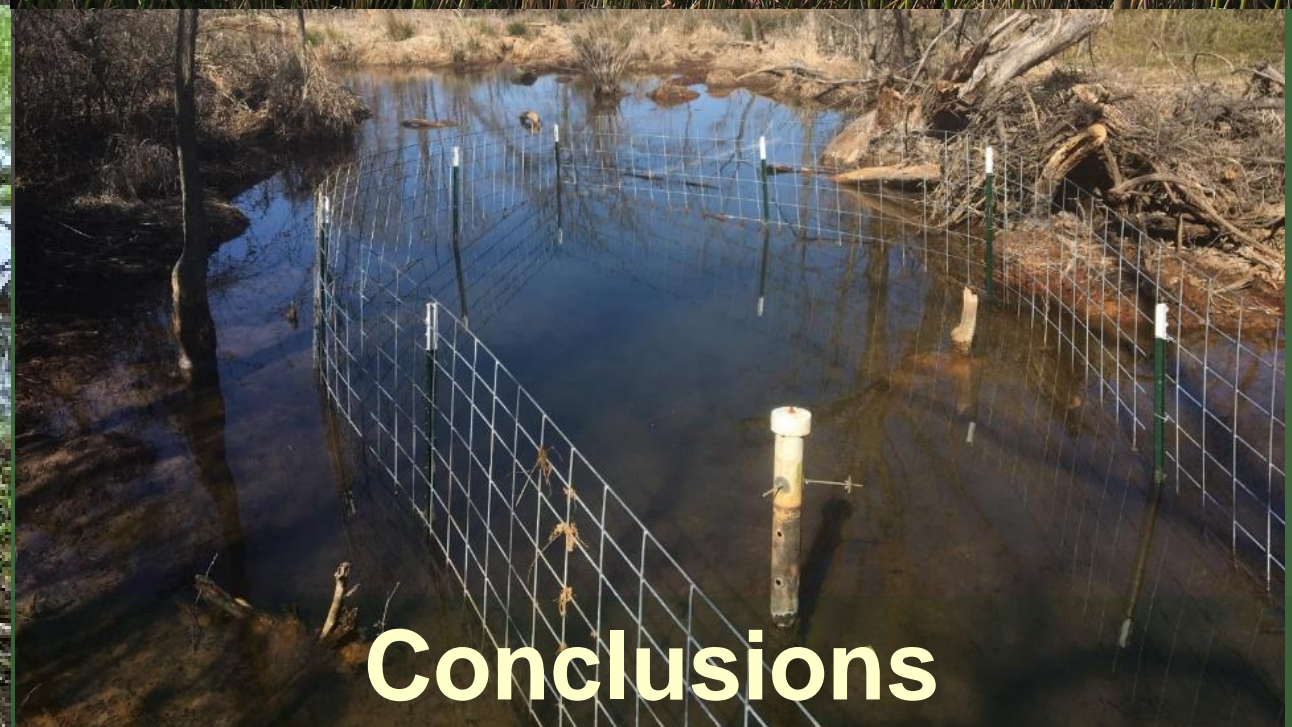
# Natural Infrastructure



## Human Ecological Engineering



## Beaver Ecological Engineering



## Conclusions



# Natural Infrastructure





# Natural Infrastructure

- Natural capital
- Green infrastructure
- Nature's services
- Ecosystem services



## PROVISIONING SERVICES

*Products obtained from ecosystems*

- Energy
- Seafood
- Biomedial
- Transportation
- National defense

## REGULATING SERVICES

*Benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes*

- Flood prevention
- Climate regulation
- Erosion control
- Control of pests and pathogens

## CULTURAL SERVICES

*Nonmaterial benefits obtained from ecosystems*

- Educational
- Recreational
- Heritage
- Spiritual

## SUPPORTING SERVICES

*Services necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services*

- Biological diversity maintenance
- Nutrient recycling
- Primary productivity



# Natural Infrastructure

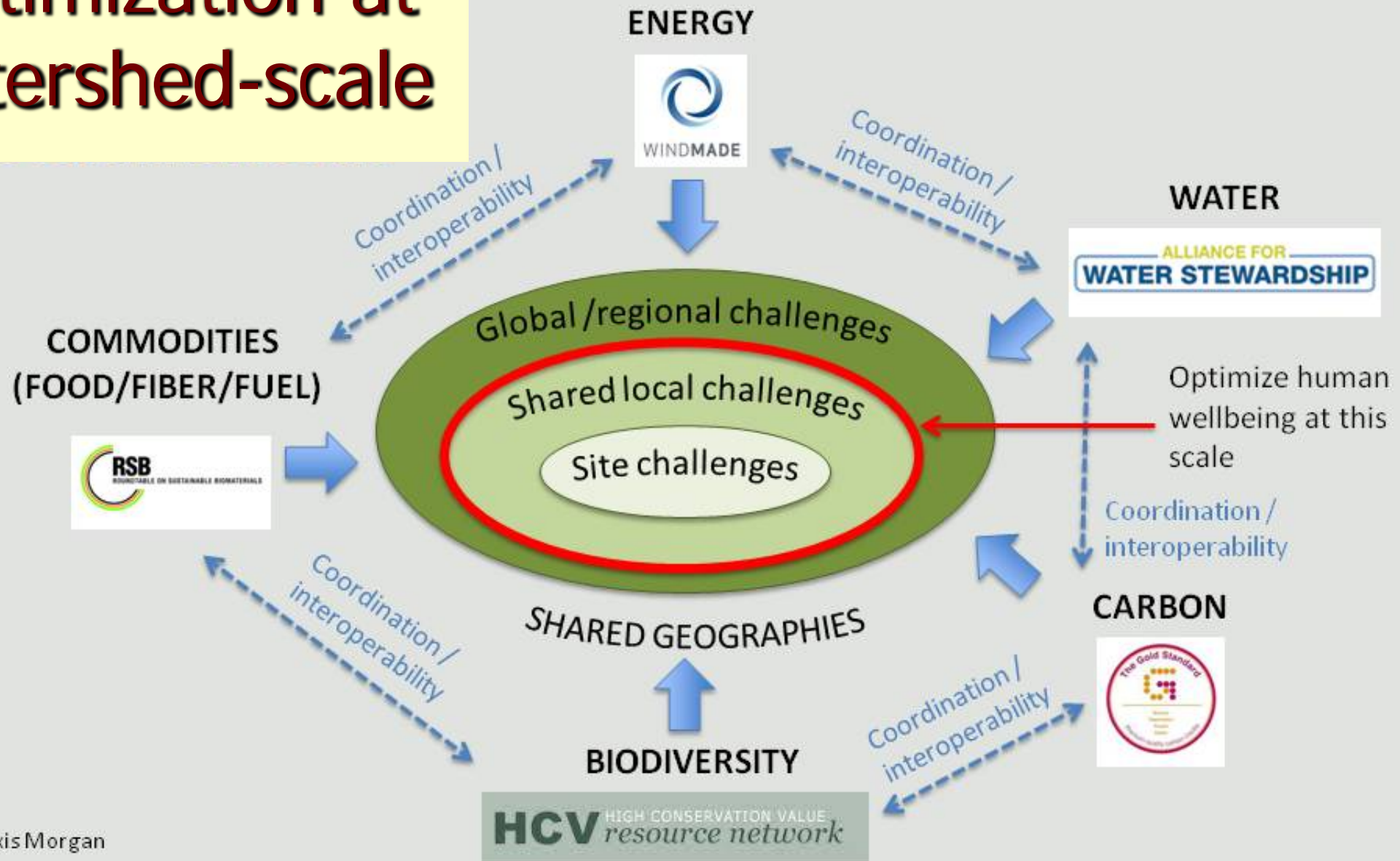
- **Conservation of intact natural ecosystems**
  - Taxa richness and diversity
  - Biogeochemical functions
- **Creation and restoration of ecologically engineered ecosystems**
  - Often specific to solving anthropocentric problems



North Texas Municipal Water District  
East Fork Raw Water Supply Project and  
John Bunker Sands Wetlands Center



# Optimization at watershed-scale



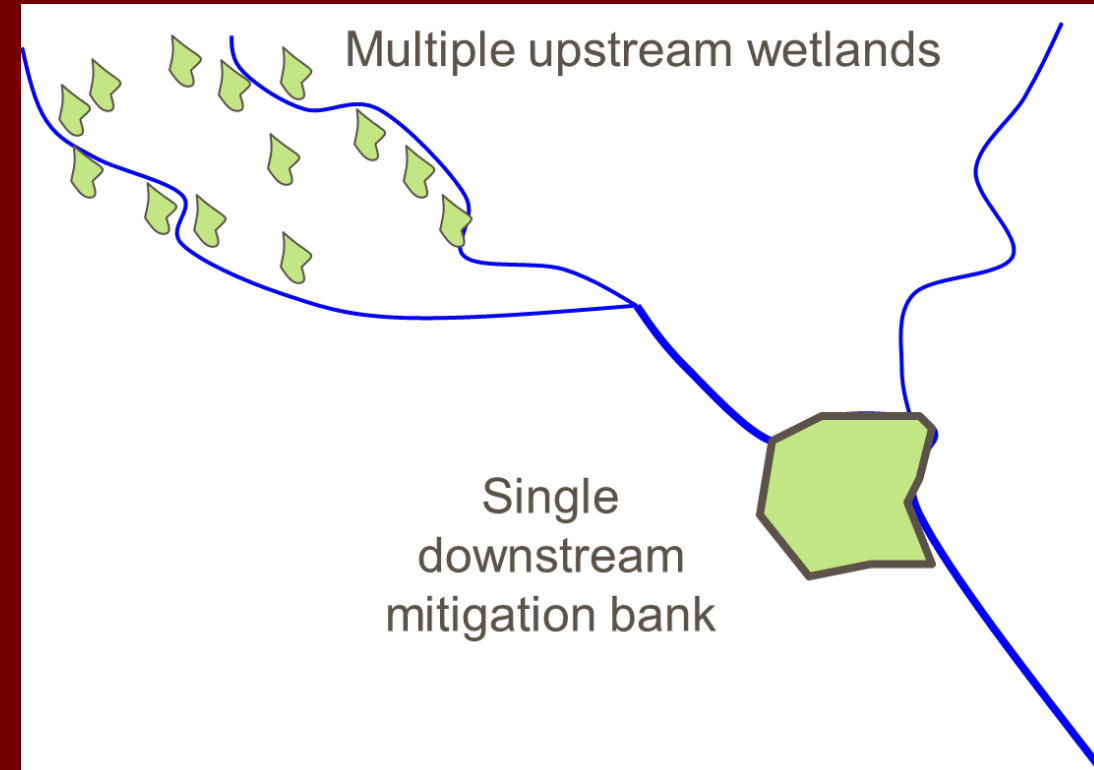


# Optimizing water quality improvement ecosystem services at the watershed-scale

## ■ Landscape position

- Relation to surface and ground water sources
- Lateral position to streams and as buffer zones
- Watershed position dependent on specific objectives

## ■ Drastically disturbed watersheds





# Mountaintop removal/valley fill surface coal mine, southern West Virginia

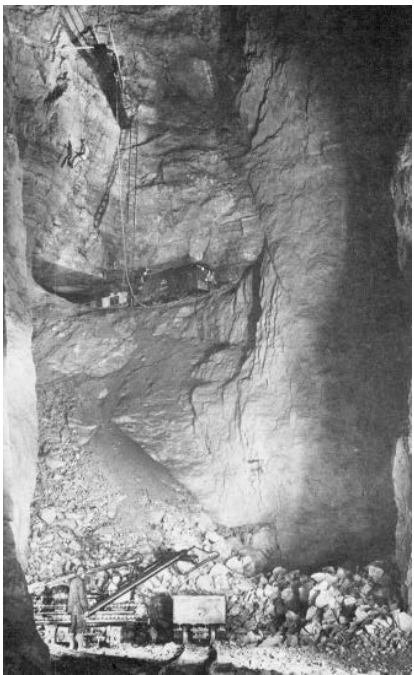
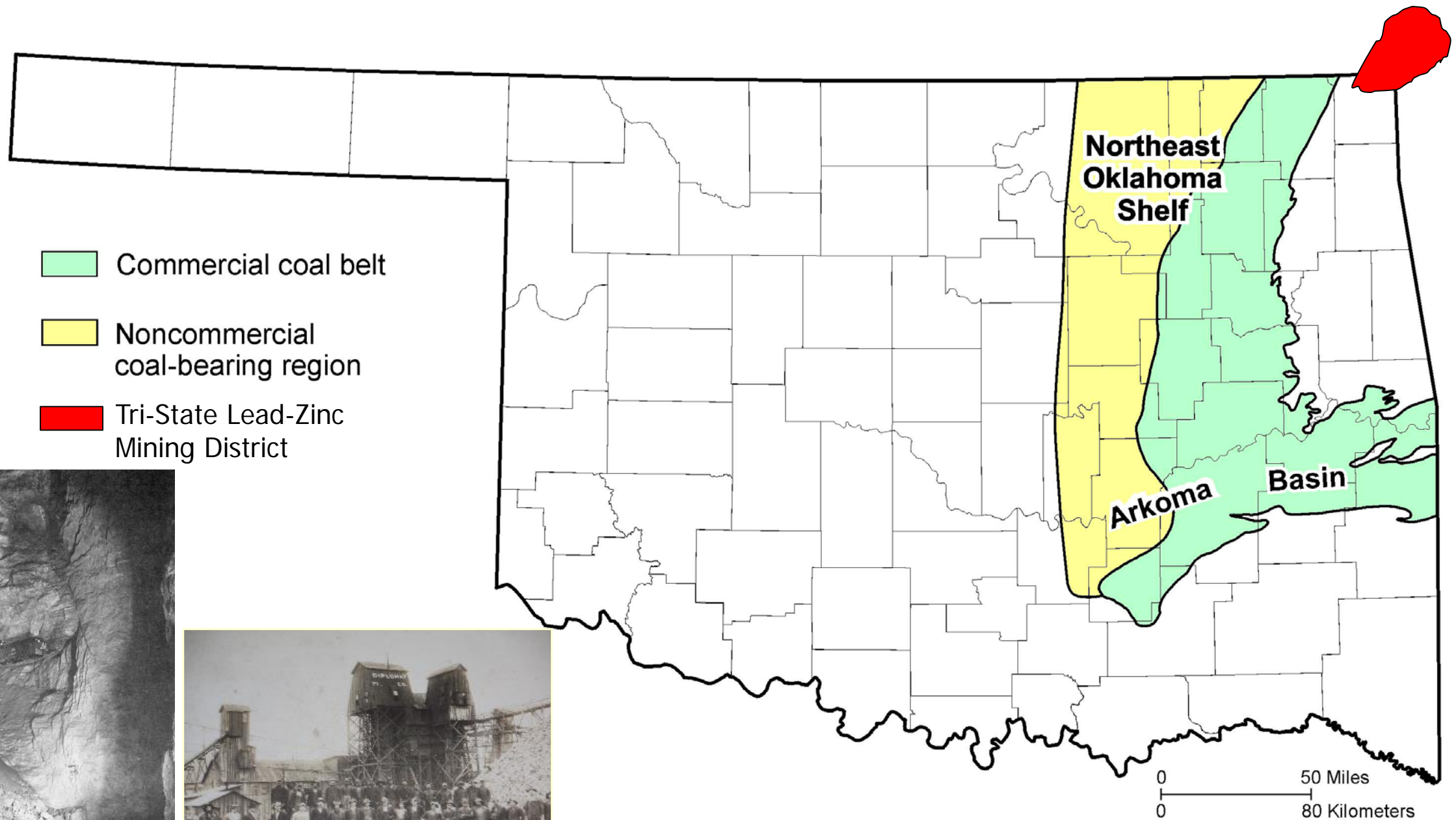




# Abandoned lead-zinc mines, Ottawa County, Oklahoma











# Human Ecological Engineering









**Design and construction of ecosystems to address unmitigated flows of contaminated waters from abandoned mining operations**



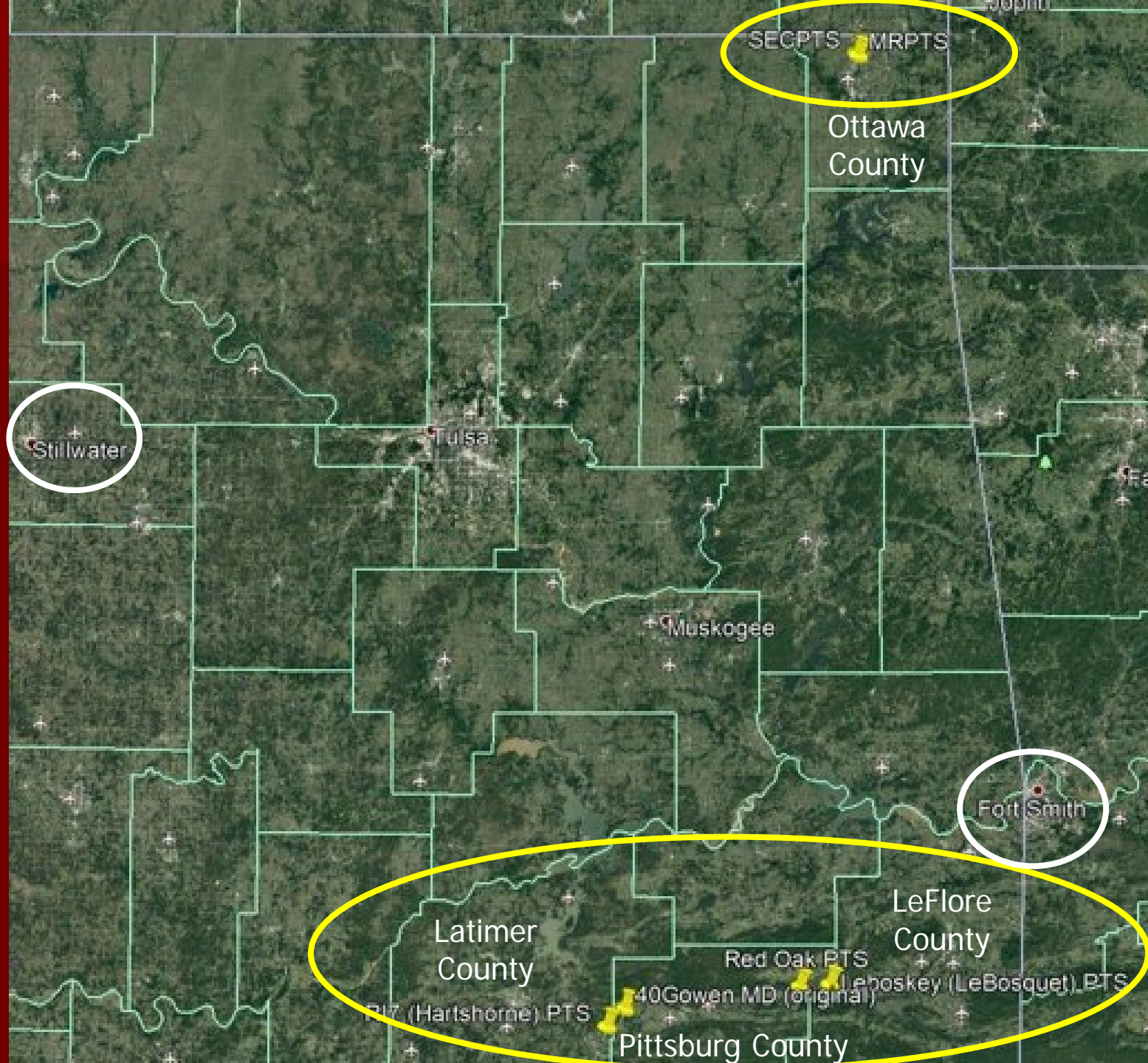
# Mine Water Pollution

## ■ Ecotoxic metals

- Fe
- Al
- Mn
- Zn
- Pb
- Cd
- Ni
- As

## ■ Sulfate

## ■ Acidity





# Passive Treatment Systems

- Oxidation ponds
- Surface flow wetlands
- Vertical flow bioreactors
- Polishing wetlands



MRPTS oxidation cell under construction, fall 2008



MRPTS oxidation cell during managed drawdown, winter 2017



SECPTS oxidation cell directional baffle curtains, early 2017



SECPTS oxidation cell solar-powered aerators, early 2017



# Passive Treatment Systems

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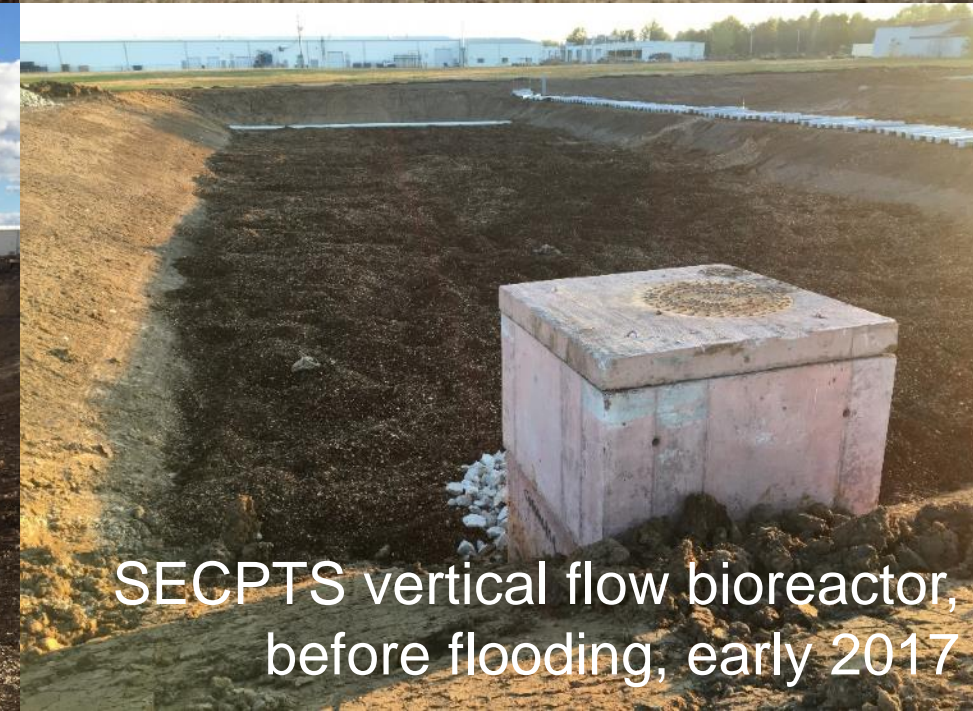
MRPTS vertical flow bioreactor, under construction, fall 2008



MRPTS vertical flow bioreactor, before flooding, fall 2008

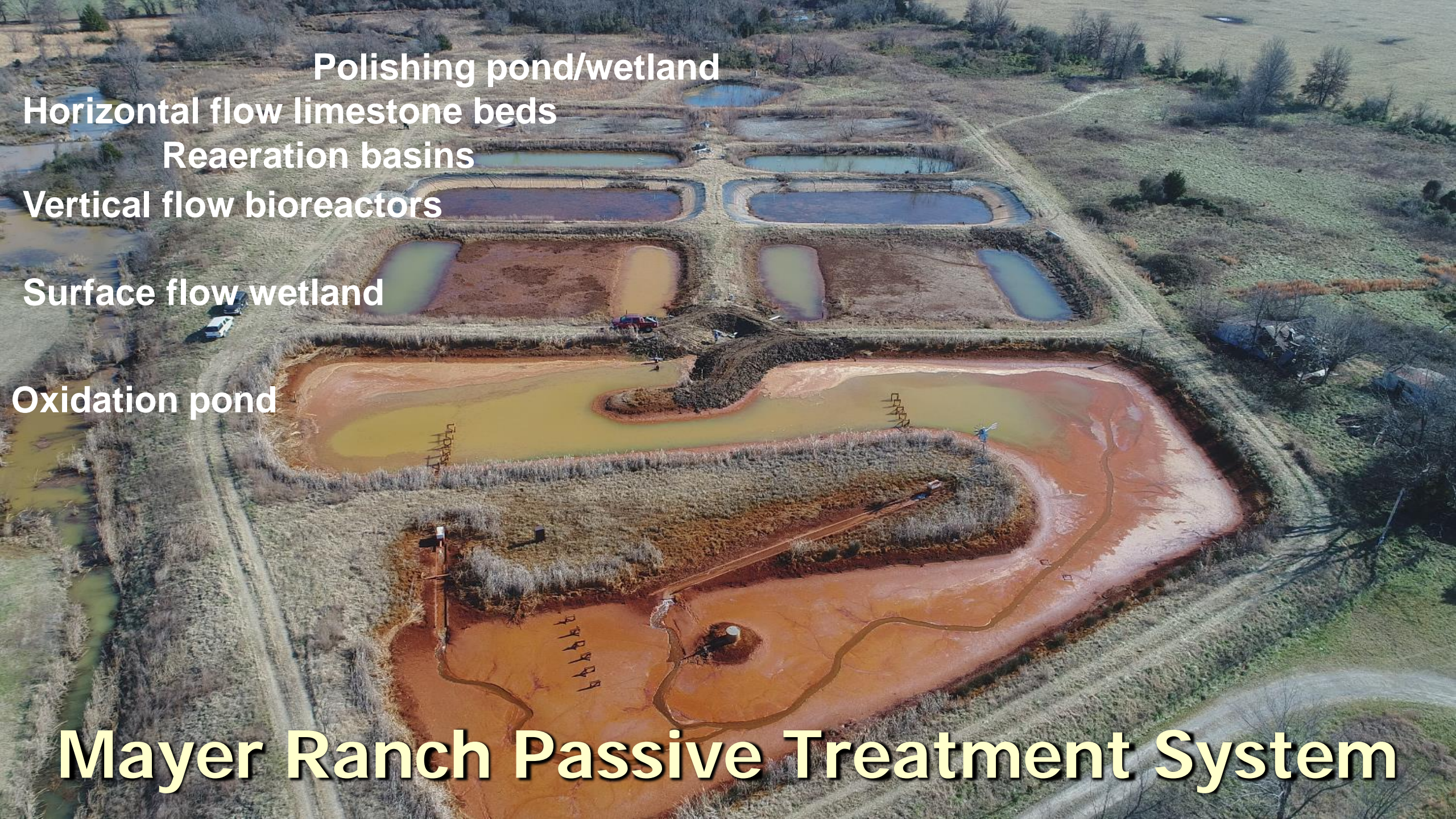


SECPTS vertical flow bioreactor, under construction, fall 2016



SECPTS vertical flow bioreactor, before flooding, early 2017





Polishing pond/wetland

Horizontal flow limestone beds

Reaeration basins

Vertical flow bioreactors

Surface flow wetland

Oxidation pond

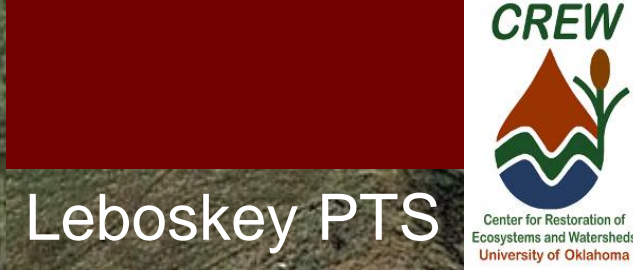
# Mayer Ranch Passive Treatment System



Mayer Ranch PTS



Hartshorne PTS



Leboskey PTS



Southeast Commerce PTS



Red Oak PTS



Gowen PTS

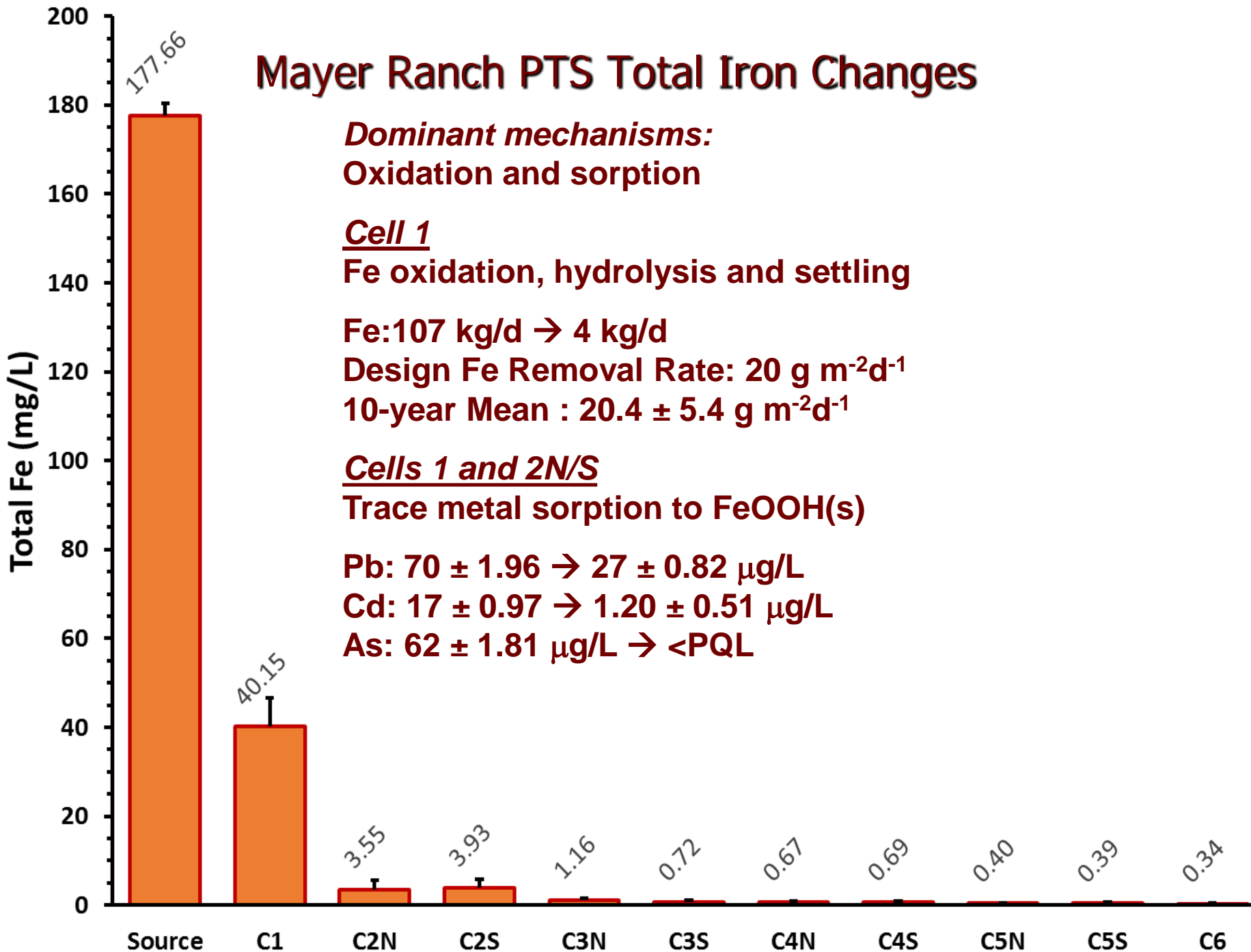




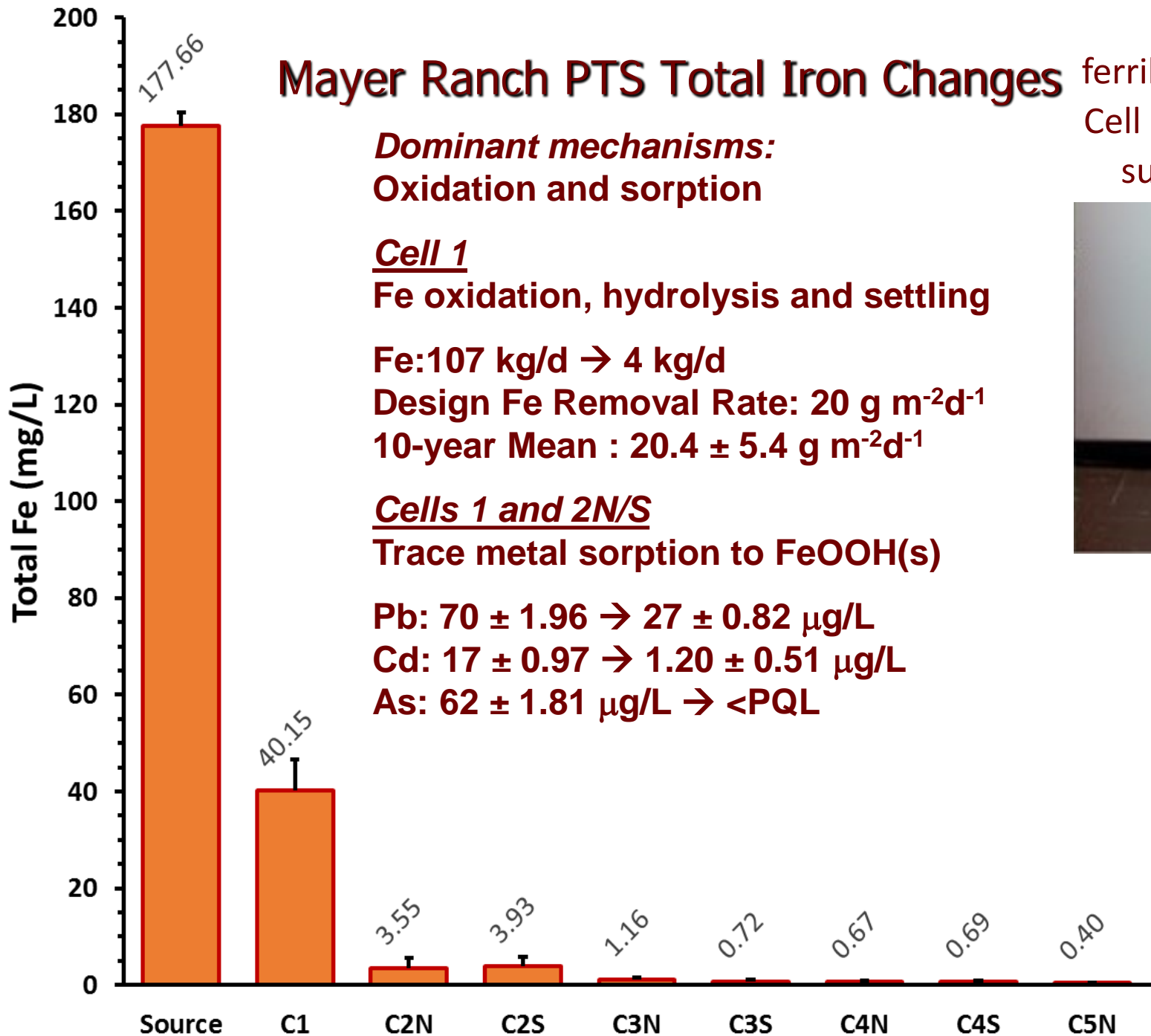
# CREW Passive Treatment Systems

	Watershed placement	Water quality target	# units	Receiving watershed (acres)	PTS (acres)
Gowen	Headwaters	pH, Fe, Al, Mn	4	Pit Creek (307)	0.40
Red Oak	Headwaters	pH, Fe, Mn	5	Oak Ridge Creek (1747)	1.10
Hartshorne	Headwaters	pH, Fe, Mn	12	Unnamed tributary to Brushy Creek (70)	2.05
Leboskey	Headwaters	pH, Fe	2	Cedar Creek (301)	0.55
Mayer Ranch	Headwaters	Fe, Zn, Pb, Cd, As, Ni	10	Unnamed tributary to Tar Creek (845)	5.50
Southeast Commerce	Headwaters	Fe, Zn, Pb, Cd, As, Ni	4	Unnamed tributary to Tar Creek (845)	2.20









## Mayer Ranch PTS Total Iron Changes

**Dominant mechanisms:**  
Oxidation and sorption

### Cell 1

Fe oxidation, hydrolysis and settling

Fe: 107 kg/d → 4 kg/d

Design Fe Removal Rate: 20 g m<sup>-2</sup>d<sup>-1</sup>

10-year Mean : 20.4 ± 5.4 g m<sup>-2</sup>d<sup>-1</sup>

### Cells 1 and 2N/S

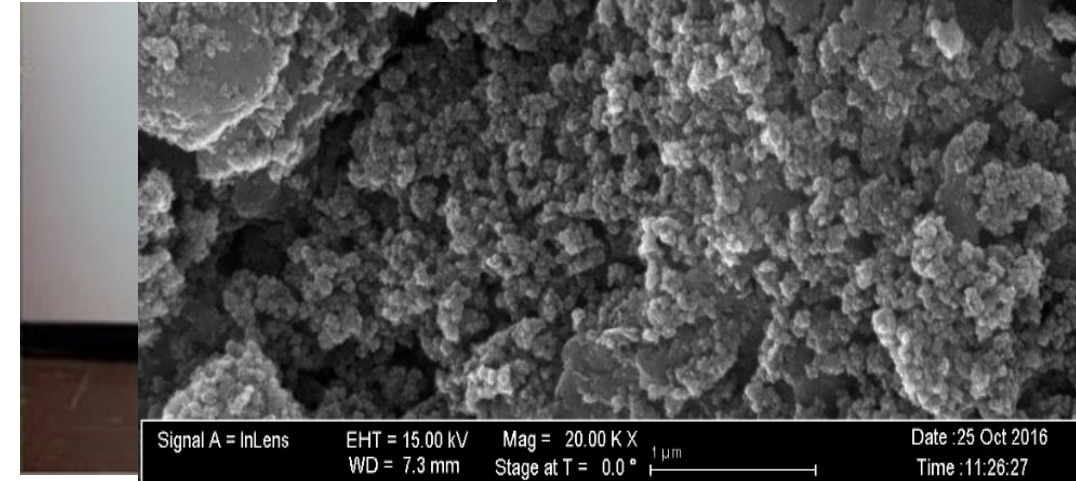
Trace metal sorption to FeOOH(s)

Pb: 70 ± 1.96 → 27 ± 0.82 µg/L

Cd: 17 ± 0.97 → 1.20 ± 0.51 µg/L

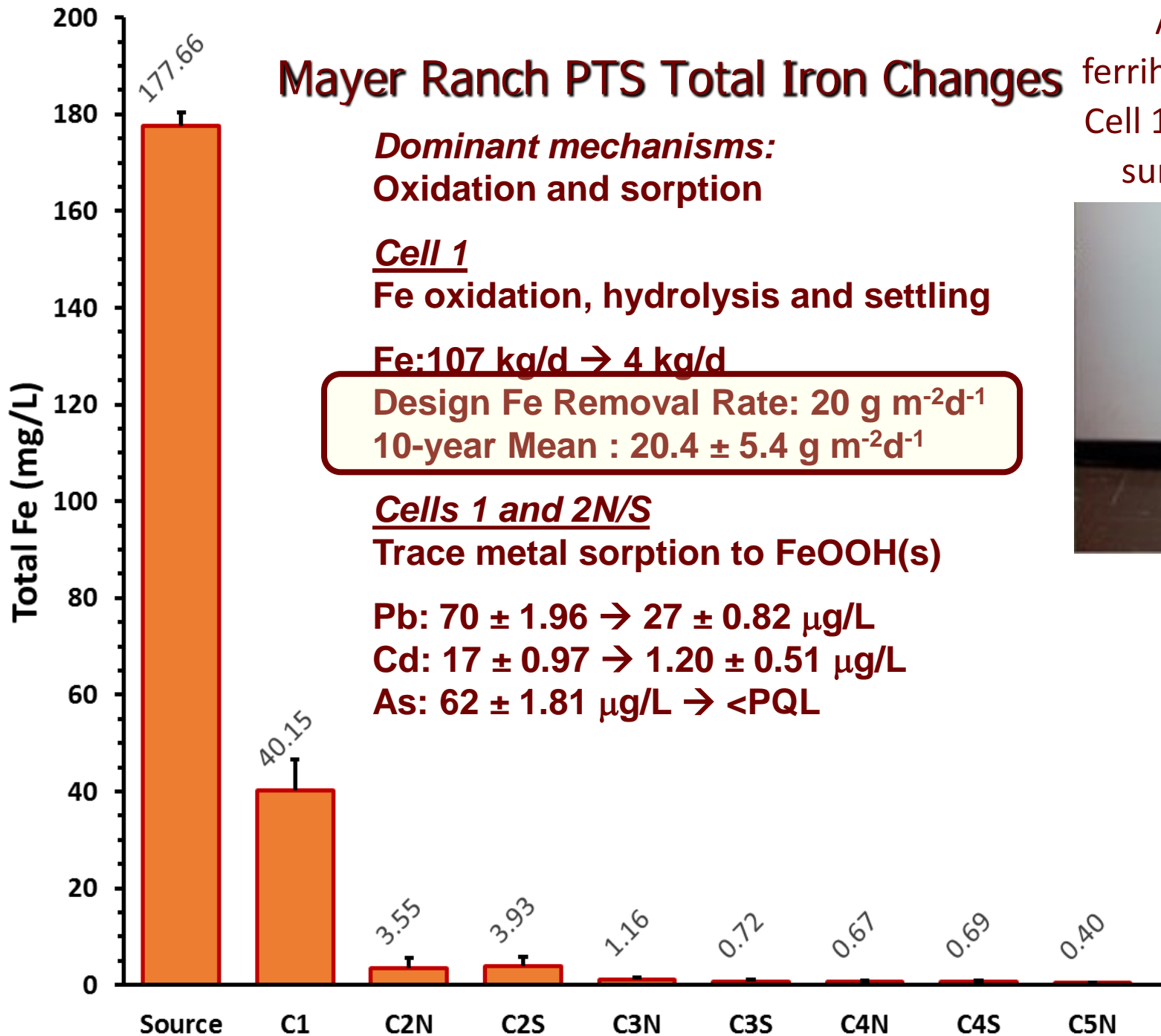
As: 62 ± 1.81 µg/L → <PQL

Amorphous  
ferrihydrite typical of  
Cell 1 and Cell 2N/2S  
surface samples



Goethite crystallization in  
deeper iron oxide samples





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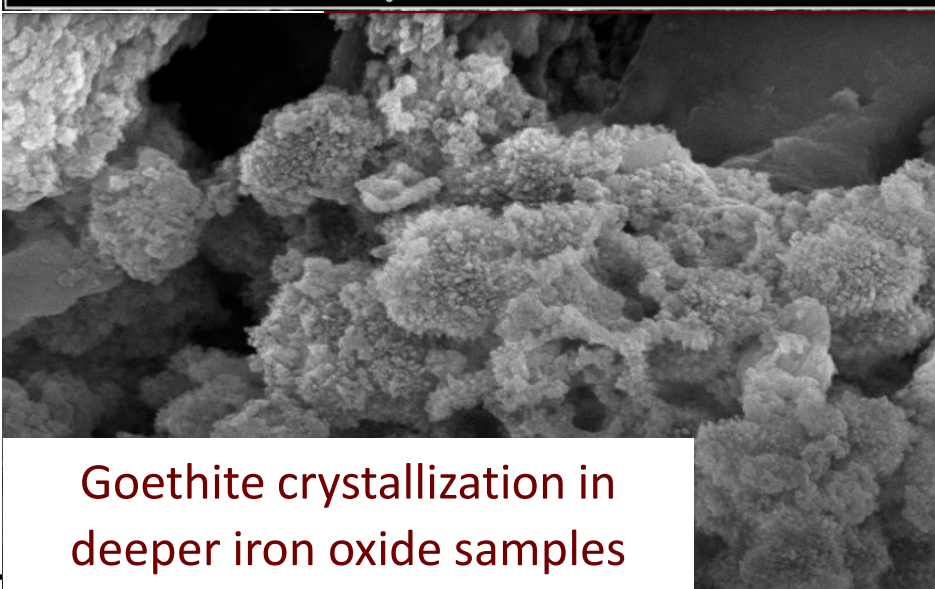
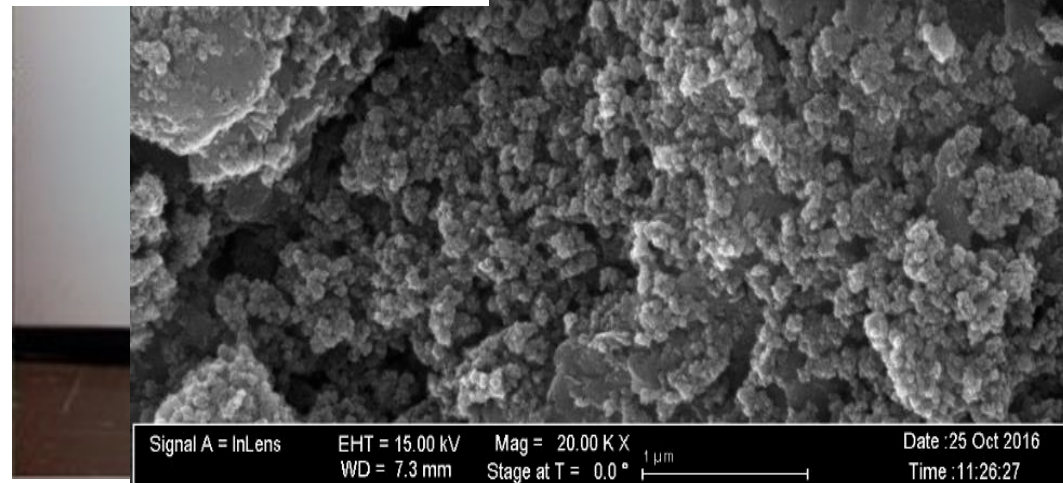
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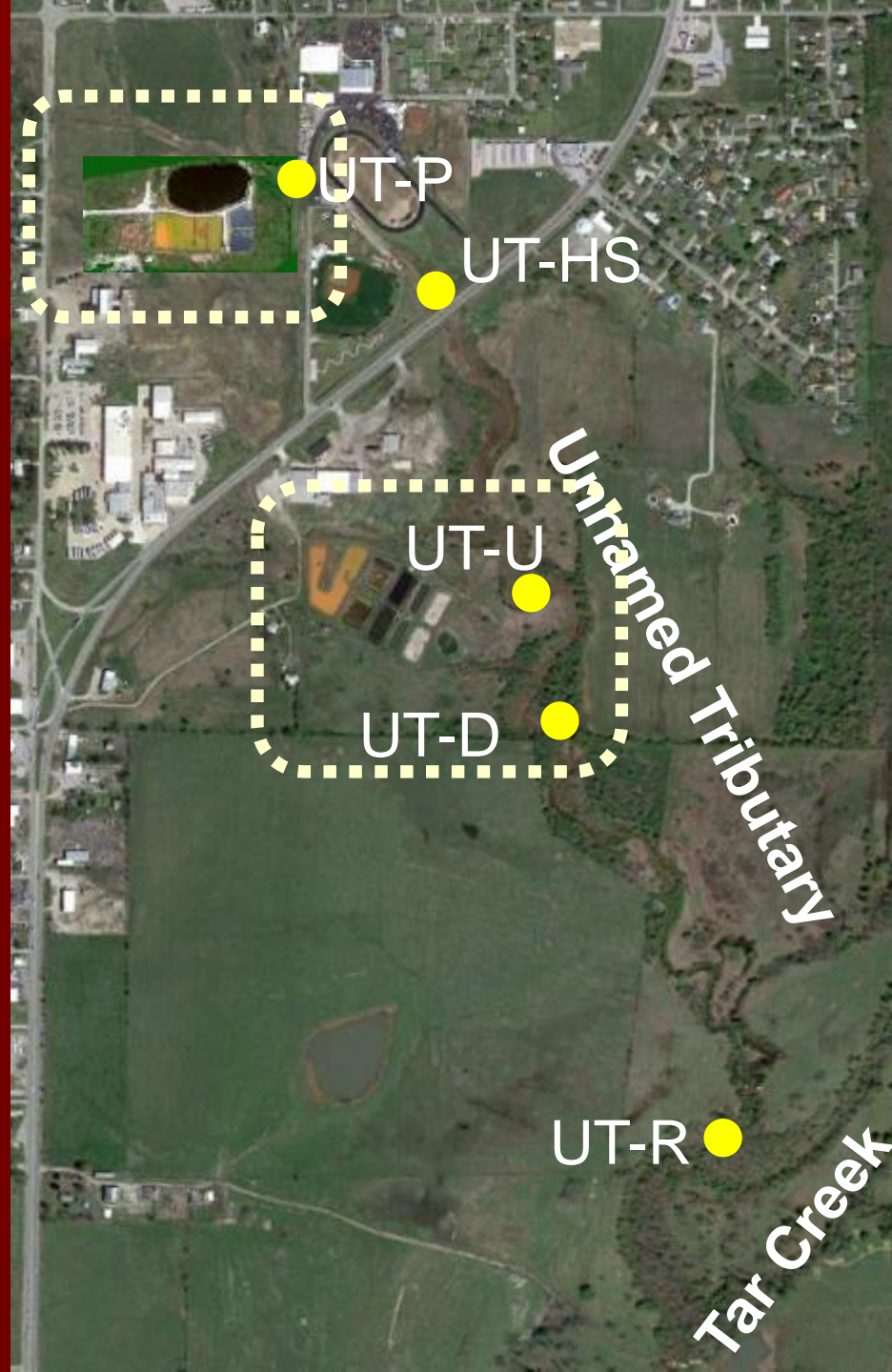


Goethite crystallization in  
deeper iron oxide samples



# Receiving Stream Recovery

- Long-term water quality data collection (15+ years)
- Long-term fish community analysis (12+ years)
- Documented changes in water quality and ecological community



2005



2009



2012





# Unnamed Tributary fish data

Scientific name	Common name	Catch per unit effort (CPUE)	
		2005-07	2009-16
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Western mosquitofish	39.24	187.60
<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	Green sunfish	0.81	16.80
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	Bluegill	1.00	3.00
<i>Lepomis megalotis</i>	Longear sunfish	0.02	6.80
<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>	Golden shiner	0.17	0.60
<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	Warmouth	0.07	1.0
<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>	Redear sunfish	0	18.00
<i>Lepomis sp.</i>	Sunfish hybrid	0	2.5
<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>	Brook silversides	0	2.0
<i>Etheostoma gracile</i>	Slough darter	0	0.80
<i>Ameiurus melas</i>	Black bullhead	0	0.40
<i>Fundulus notatus</i>	Blackstriped topminnow	0	0.40
<i>Pomoxis annularis</i>	White crappie	0	0.30
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Largemouth bass	0	0.20
	Species richness	6	14







- Single seine haul at UT-HS in October 2018, where no fish were found until late 2017
- No in-stream habitat restoration, just improvement of source water quality



# Human Ecological Engineering

- Effective treatment at source
- Small (<1 acre) ponds in series
- All systems improved target water quality parameters to in-stream criteria
- >10 years continued operation





# Beaver Ecological Engineering





# Our friend, the beaver

## ■ Ecosystem engineers

- Alter riparian area and forms extensive wetlands
- Increase plant and animal species richness
- Definitive impacts on watershed hydrology

## ■ Water quality impacts

- Largely inconclusive, mainly regarding nutrients

## ■ *Castor canadensis* life cycle

- 10 year life expectancy; sexual maturity in 1.5 to 2 years
- Average 5 kits per birth at 100 day gestation period
  - <3% mortality rate for first 2 years



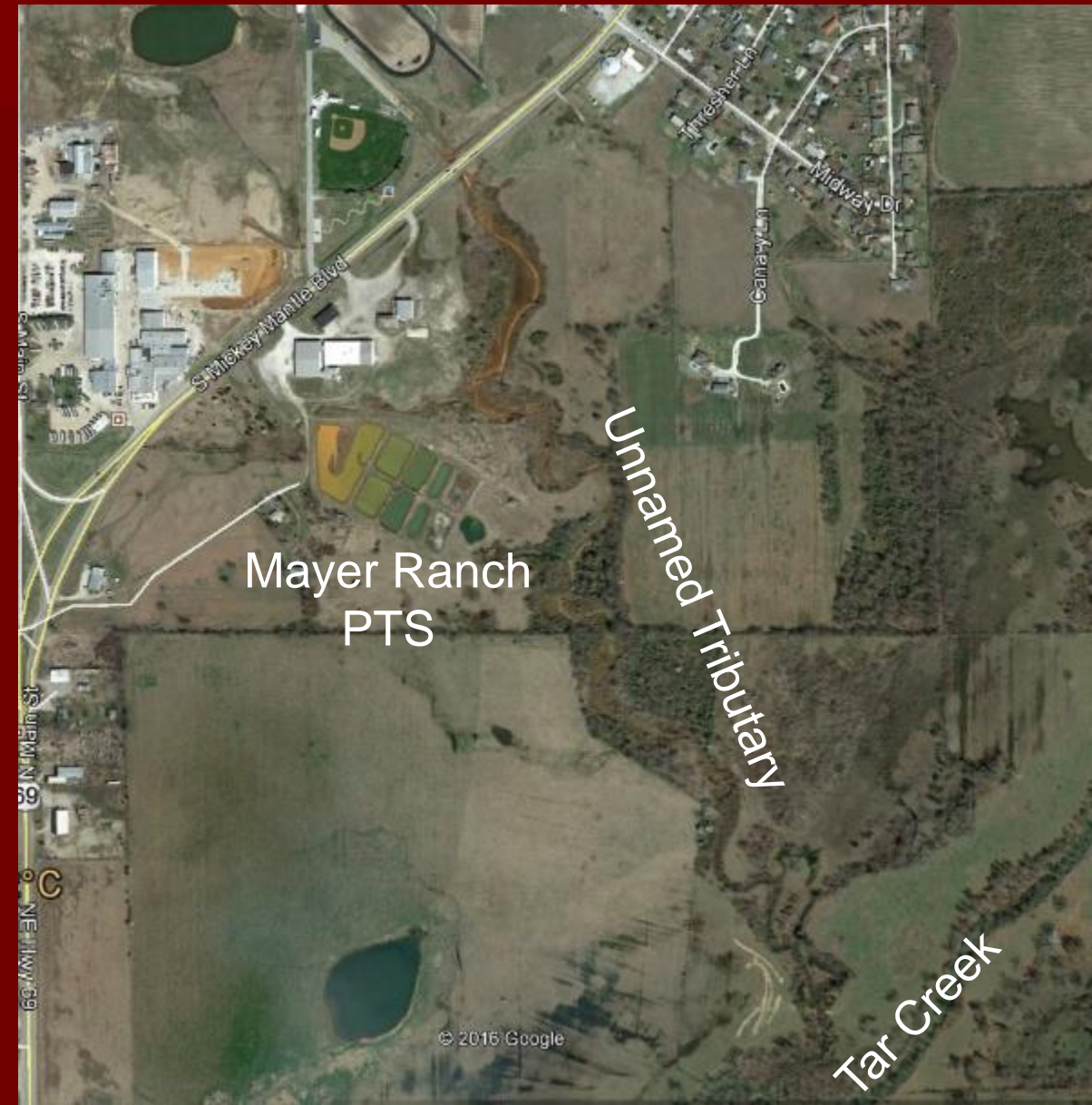






# Beaver in the Unnamed Tributary

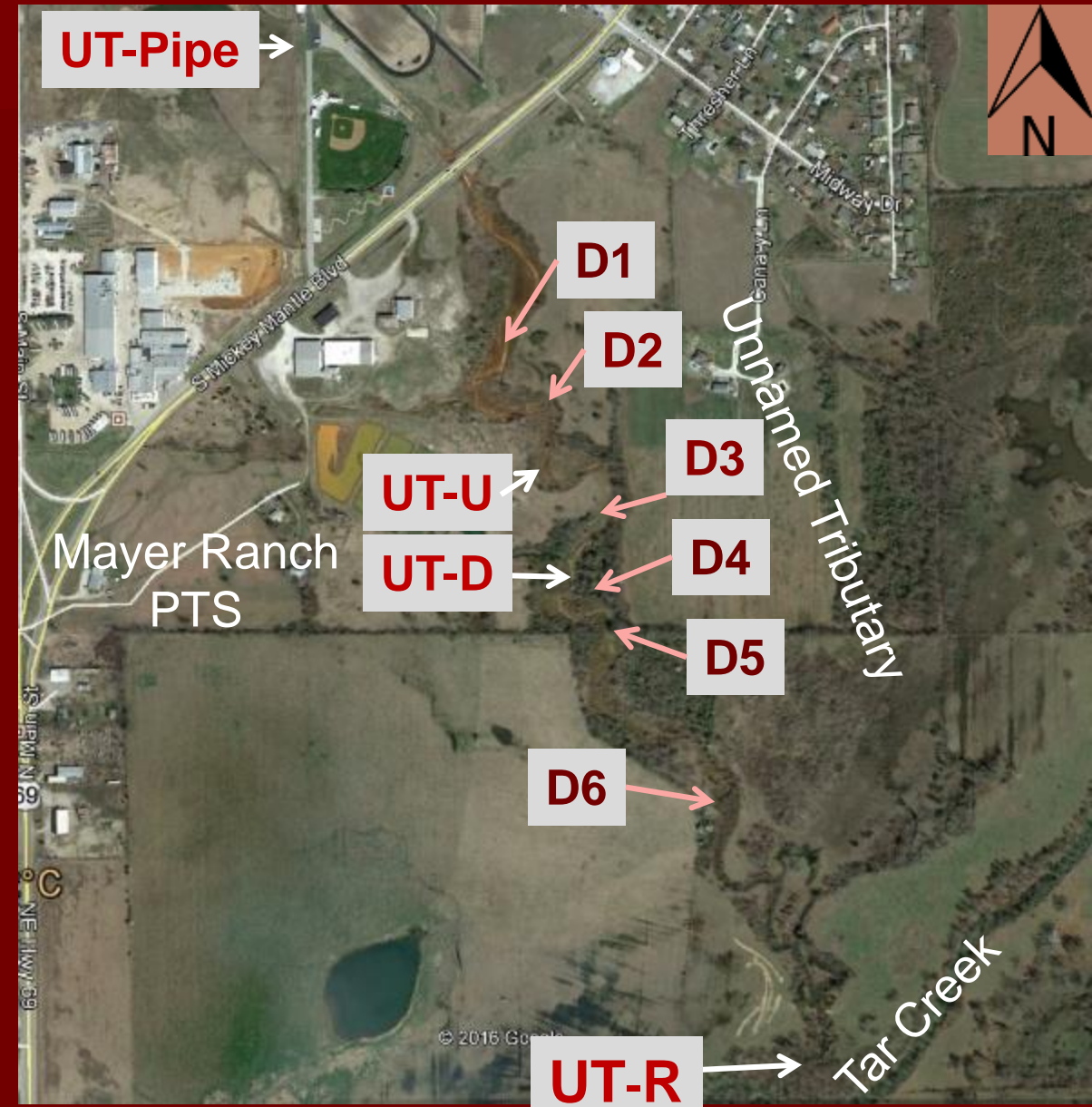
- 1.32 mi<sup>2</sup> watershed, just over 1 mile stream length
- Water quality monitoring since 2004
- MRPTS implemented 2008
- Beaver recolonization first noted 2013





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- Water quality monitoring since 2004
- MRPTS implemented 2008
- Beaver recolonization first noted 2013
- Study conducted before SECPTS (online 2017)



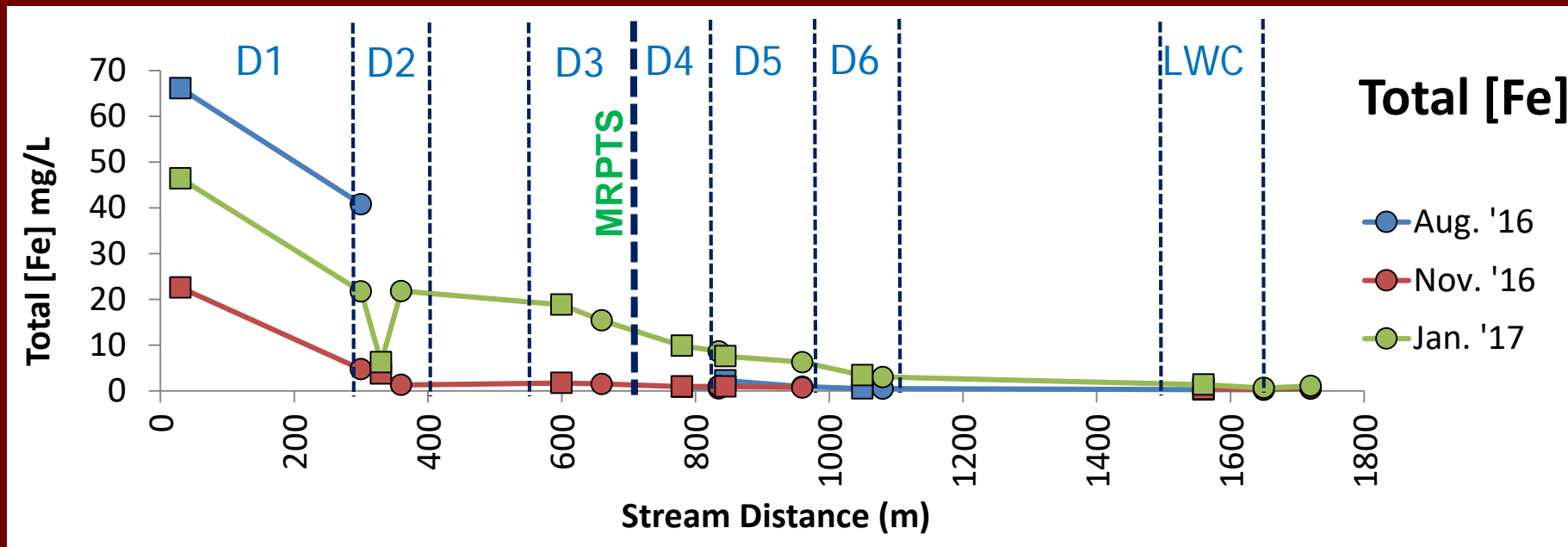






# Beaver ponds impact water quality

- Presence of beaver dams decreased [Fe], [Cd], and [Zn] in a mine drainage impacted stream





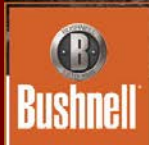
**Beaver pond Fe removal rate: 4.6 g m<sup>-2</sup>d<sup>-1</sup>**





# Beaver Ecological Engineering

- Effective treatment in-stream
- Small (<1 acre) ponds in series
- All systems improved target water quality parameters
- And they provide these ecosystem services for free!







**MR-Weir 1998**







MR-Weir 2014



SA

SB

MR-W



# Beaver maintenance of v-notch weir







**Conclusions**



# Conclusions

- Small ponds and wetlands demonstrably improved water quality in small, drastically disturbed watersheds
- Ecotoxic metal retention rates were not dissimilar in human- and beaver-ecologically engineered ecosystems
- Small ponds and wetlands provided natural infrastructure and resultant quantifiable ecosystem services



# CREW Partners for Clean Water



## CREW



Center for Restoration of  
Ecosystems and Watersheds  
University of Oklahoma

Mayer, Pritchard, Martin,  
Corbus, Battles, Burger,  
Whitlock, Jones and  
Hulsey families

<http://CREW.ou.edu>  
[nairn@ou.edu](mailto:nairn@ou.edu)



# CREW



Center for Restoration of  
Ecosystems and Watersheds  
University of Oklahoma

## The CREW

K Strevett, R Knox, W Matthews, E Bergey, J Basara, J LaBar, C Kellogg, A O'Sullivan, B Holzbauer-Schweitzer, D Nguyen, B Page, A Sikora, Z Tang, T Wall, E Fielding, E Thornton, K Steele, S Yepez, A Smith, J McAllister, W Andrews, A Brewer, B Santamaria, C Neely, A Garrido, W Strosnider, D Lutes, M Roberts, D Hensley, R White, C Gause, T Traw, J Coffey, C Porter, D Athay, B Winter, N Iverson, V Arvidson, R Garrett, C DuBois, E Breetzke, M Mercer, J Arango Calderon, N Berg-Mattson, J Brumley, B Furneaux, M Rice, R Dutnell, L Oxenford, A Strevett, Z Sansom, L Mignogna, W Runyon, K Ryan, P Eger, J Clifton, A Donaldson, H Bragg, A Danielson, A Oberst, D Tepo, K Swanson, D Miller, E Spargo, K Wahnee, J Fowler, S Guzman, N Shepherd, V Nadiq, A Marsh, S Zawrotny, T Bisanar, B. Winfrey, I Gray, M Cogburn, K Walker, D Morris, D Ertegrul, P Baczynski, B Johnson, A Sutter, K Kauk, C Turley, E Shaw, J Ingendorf, T Verlander, C Robb, H Stanfield, K Markley, **et al.**





**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
HUG A  
BEAVER**