

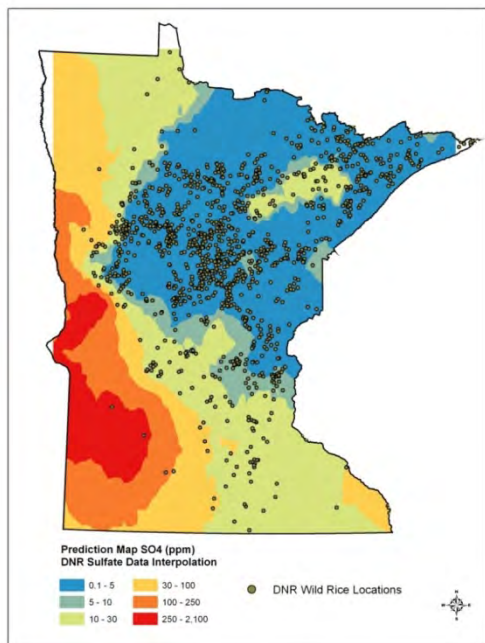
# Introduction: Wild Rice Sulfate Standard Field Survey

Edward Swain

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Mid-Project Review

February 28, 2013



Minnesota Pollution  
Control Agency



Note that this slide contains preliminary information, which the MPCA is using to guide the collection of additional study data. It is not appropriate to draw conclusions from the information prior to study completion.

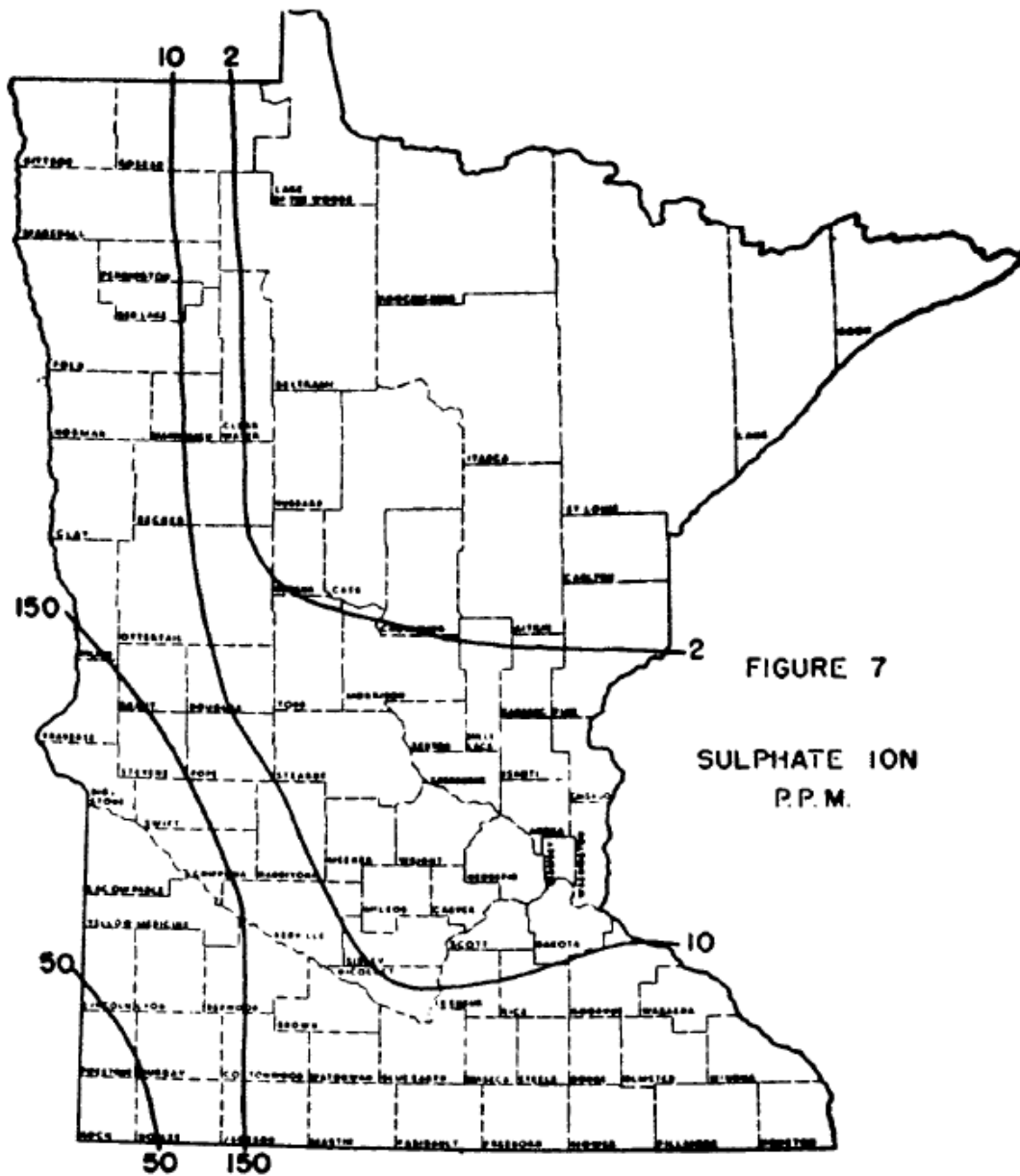


FIGURE 7

SULPHATE ION  
P.P.M.

Sulfate pattern in  
lakes across  
Minnesota  
(Moyle 1956)

Moyle (1956) J Wildlife Management

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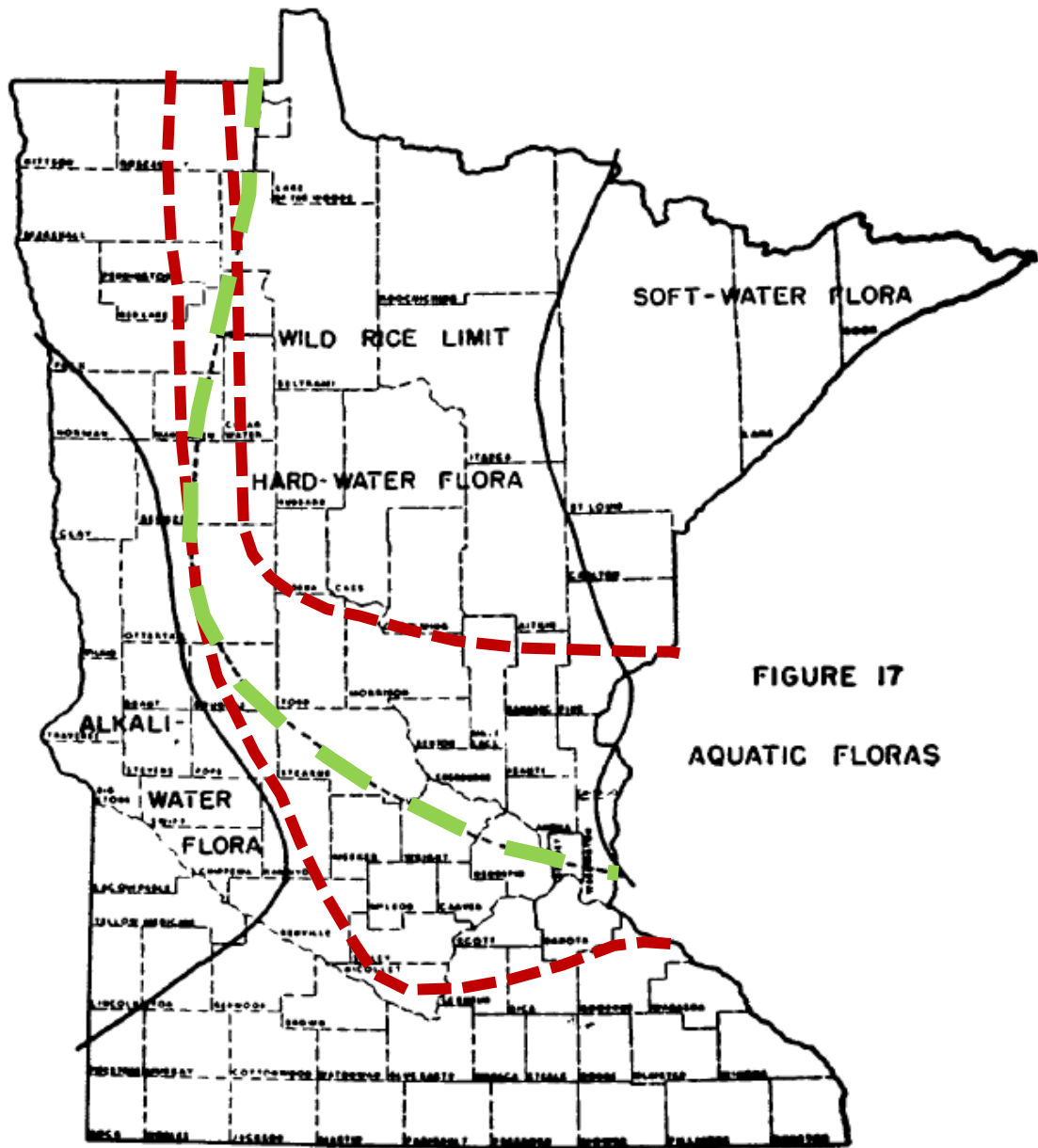


FIGURE 17

AQUATIC FLORAS

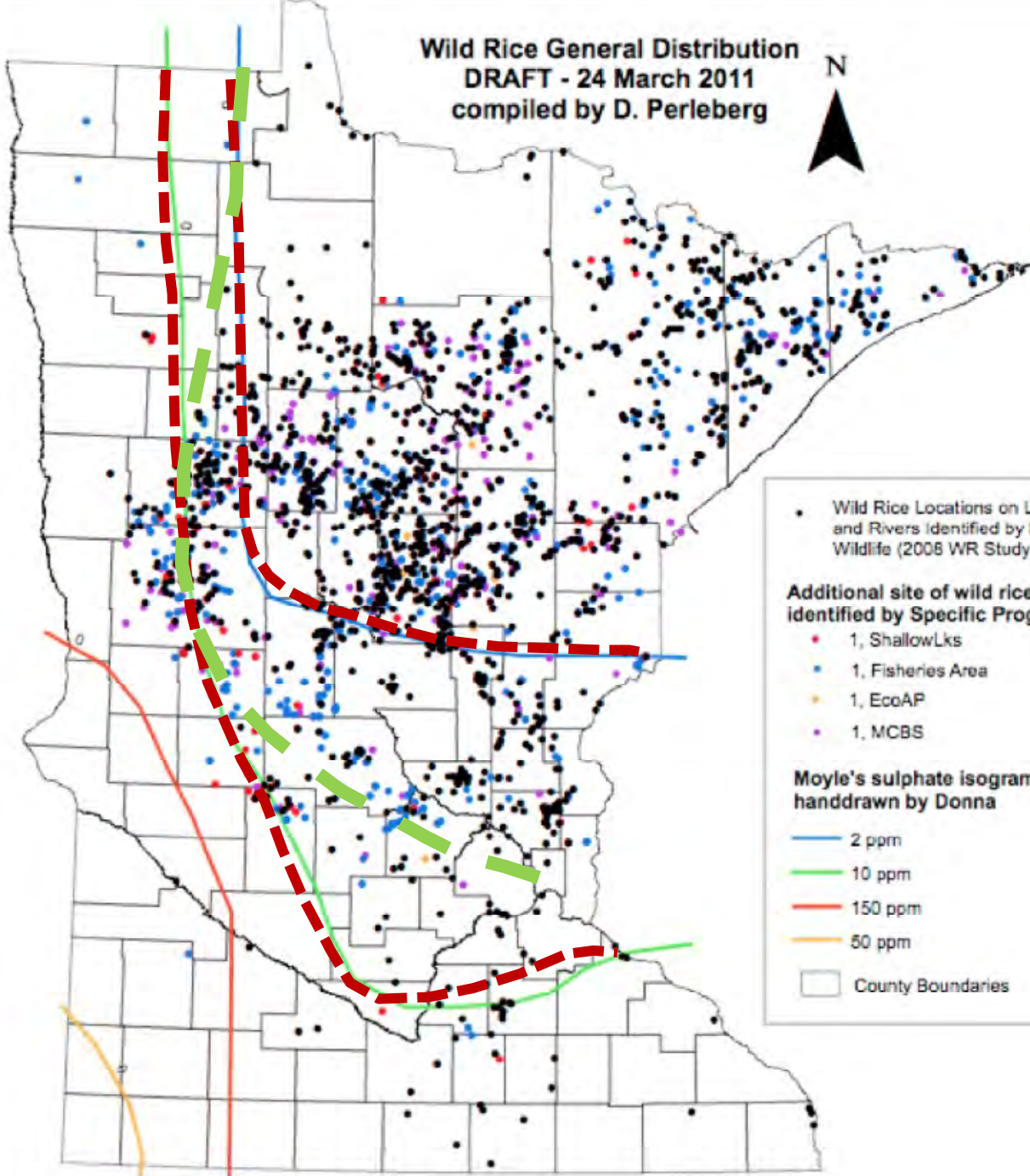
Moyle's sulfate isopleths (red) superimposed on his western limit of wild rice (green)

Moyle (1956) J Wildlife Management



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Wild Rice General Distribution  
DRAFT - 24 March 2011  
compiled by D. Perleberg



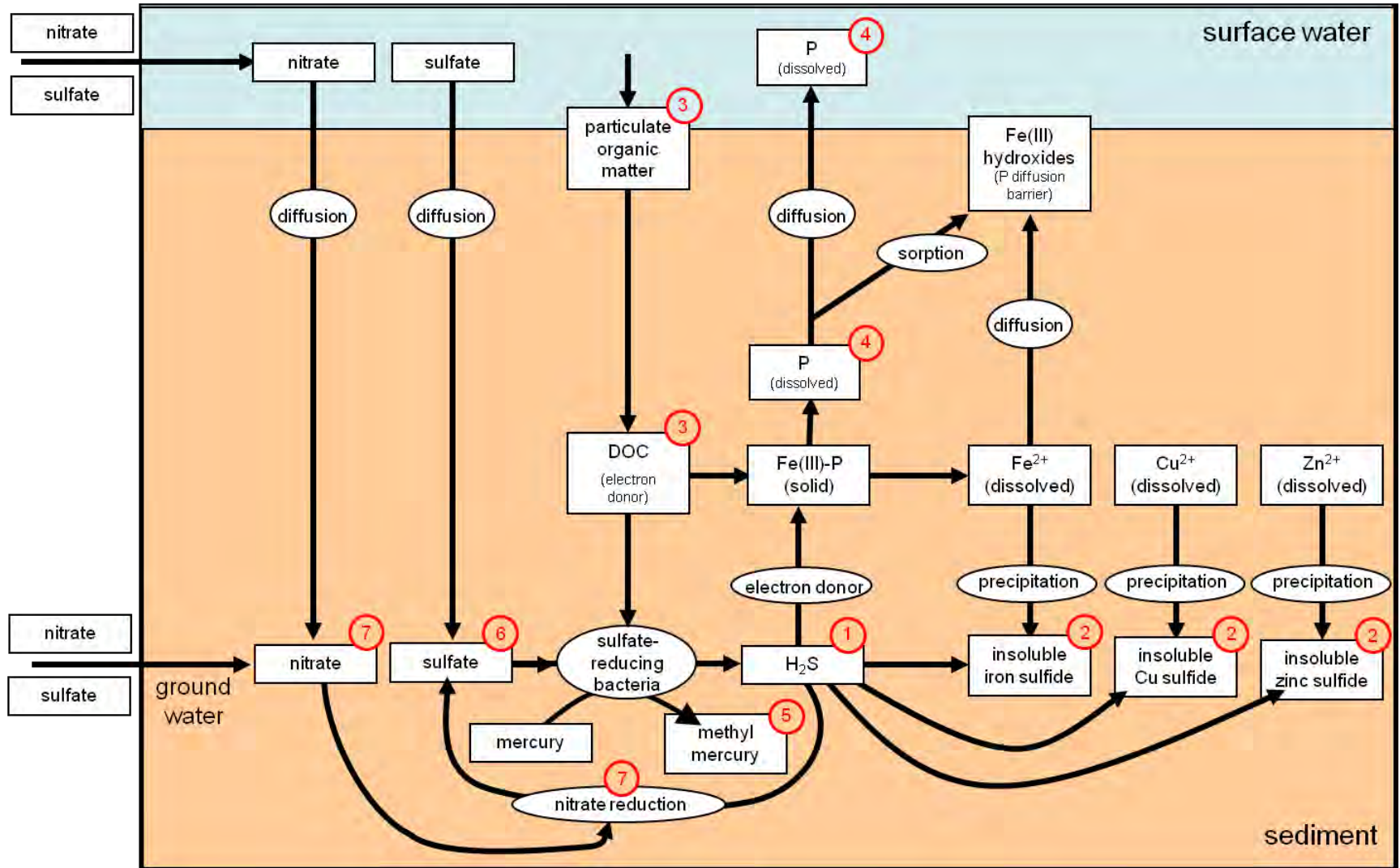
- Wild Rice Locations on Lakes and Rivers Identified by DNR Wildlife (2008 WR Study)
- Additional site of wild rice identified by Specific Program**
  - 1, ShallowLks
  - 1, Fisheries Area
  - 1, EcoAP
  - 1, MCBS
- Moyle's sulphate isograms handdrawn by Donna**
  - 2 ppm
  - 10 ppm
  - 150 ppm
  - 50 ppm
  - County Boundaries

# General distribution of wild rice in Minnesota

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# Possible sulfate interactions in wetland sediments that might affect wild rice growth

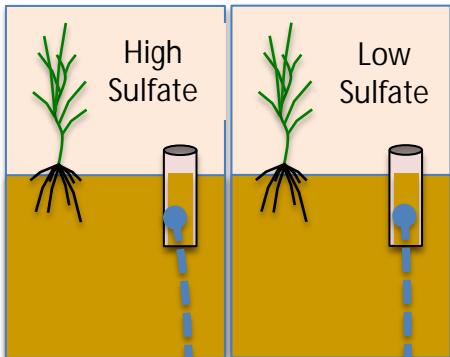


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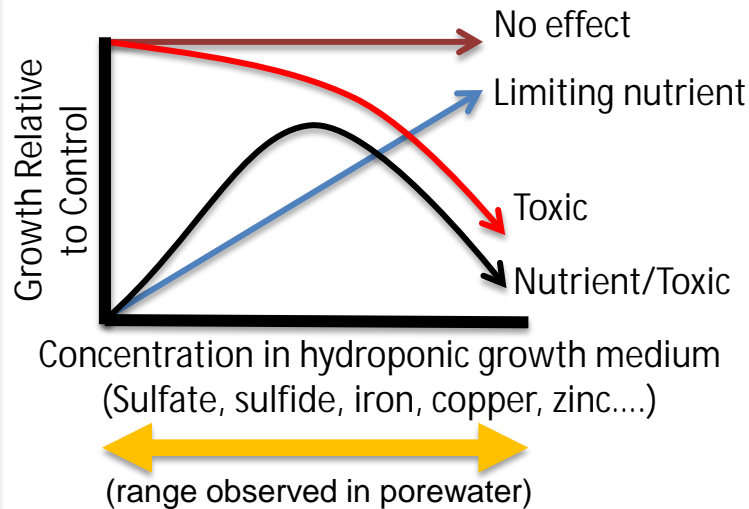
# Relationship of Wild Rice Study Tasks

Increased understanding of the effect of elevated sulfate on wild rice growth, to inform re-evaluation of the current sulfate standard.

## Exposure Assessment (Porewater concentrations in the field)



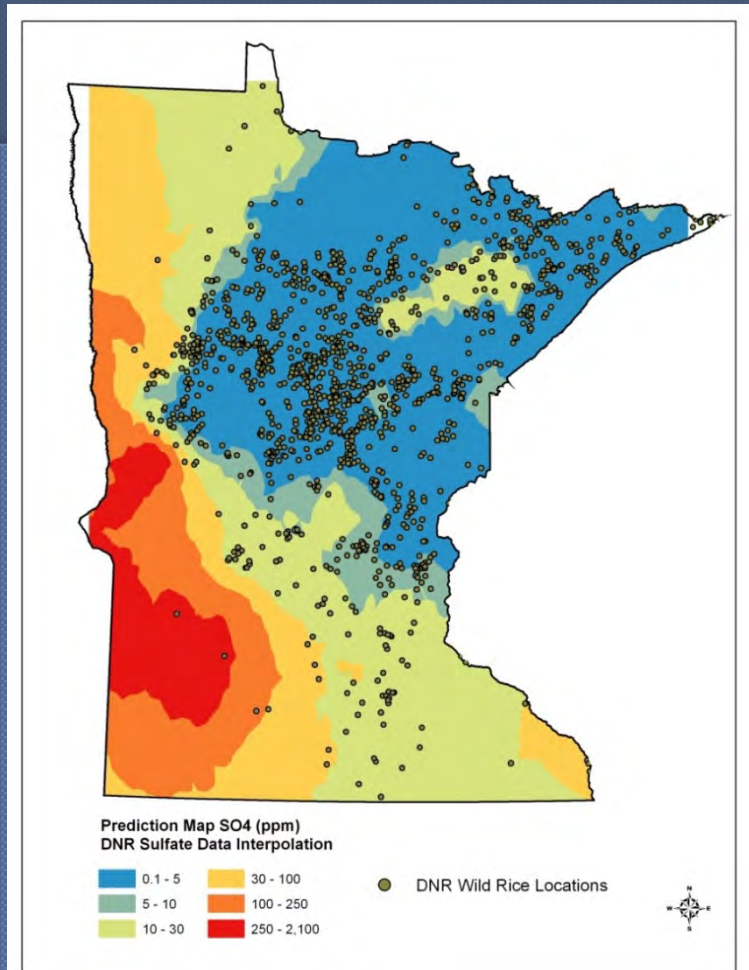
## Toxicity Assessment (Hydroponic Experiments)



## Sulfate Additions to Mesocosms (sulfate gradually penetrates sediment where it can be converted to sulfide)

- Observe time-course of sulfate penetration.
- Measure sulfide concentrations.
- Observe production of metal sulfides.
- Compare effect of different temperatures.
- Effect of elevated sulfate on wild rice growth.

# Wild Rice Standards Study Field Survey



Amy Myrbo  
Dept. of Earth Sciences  
University of Minnesota



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# 2012 Survey

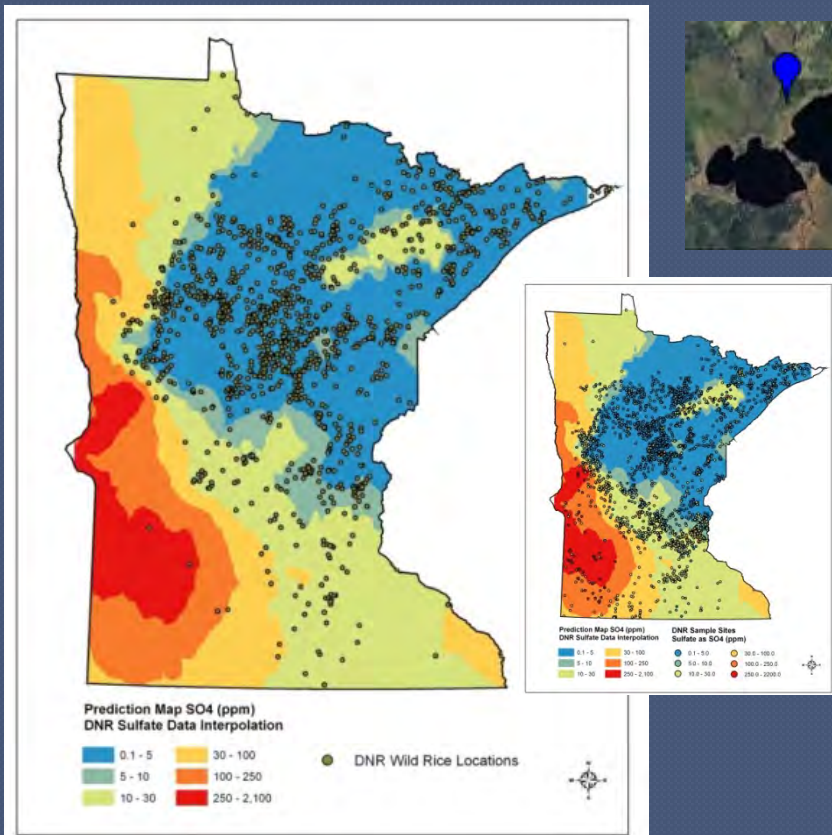
- ž Two-person teams
- ž Two field teams operating simultaneously, full time
- ž Two months (July 22-September 21, 2012)
- ž 112 sites sampled in 2012



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# Site selection

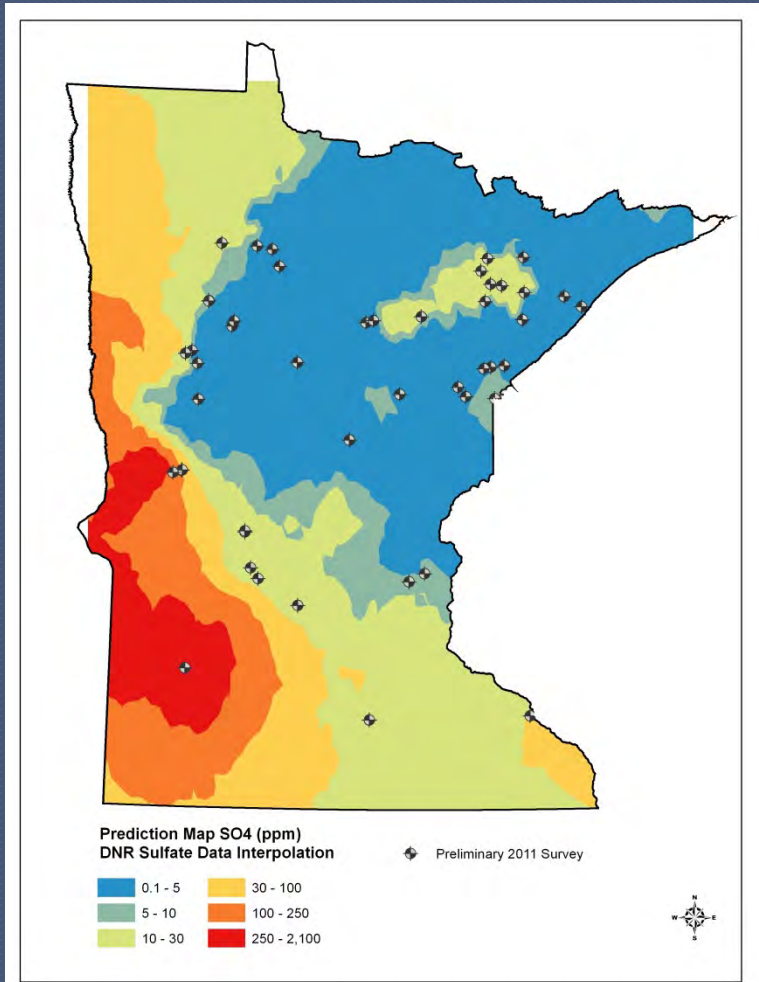


- z Based on DNR data:
  - Sulfate
  - Aquatic vegetation
  - Transparency
  - Depth
- z Lakes, rivers, paddies with wild rice or **suitable wild rice habitat**
- z Spread across state
- z Range of SO<sub>4</sub> values

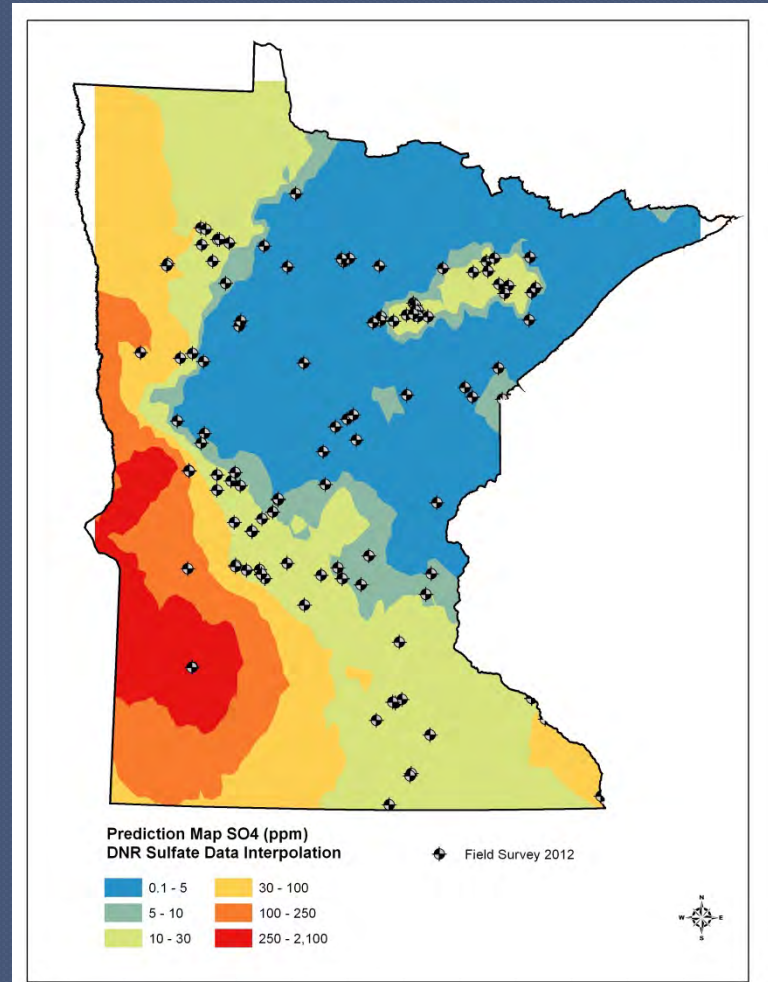
**Wild rice waters (DNR 2008):**  
Contours are sulfate concentration in surface water (based on data from inset map). Light green and warmer = >10ppm

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# Sites sampled



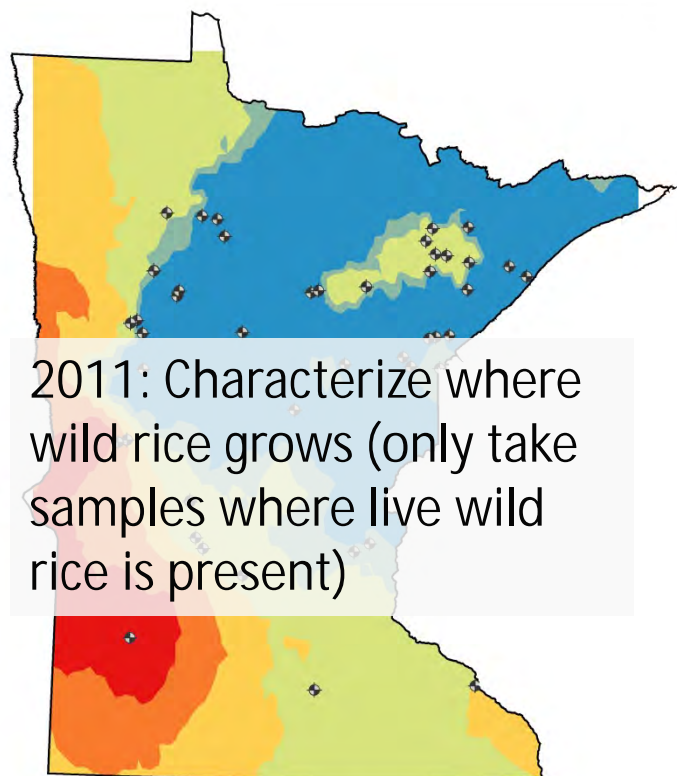
2011 Preliminary Field Survey



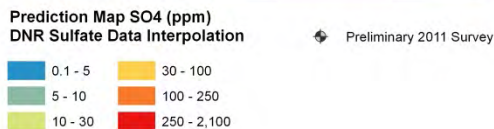
2012 Field Survey

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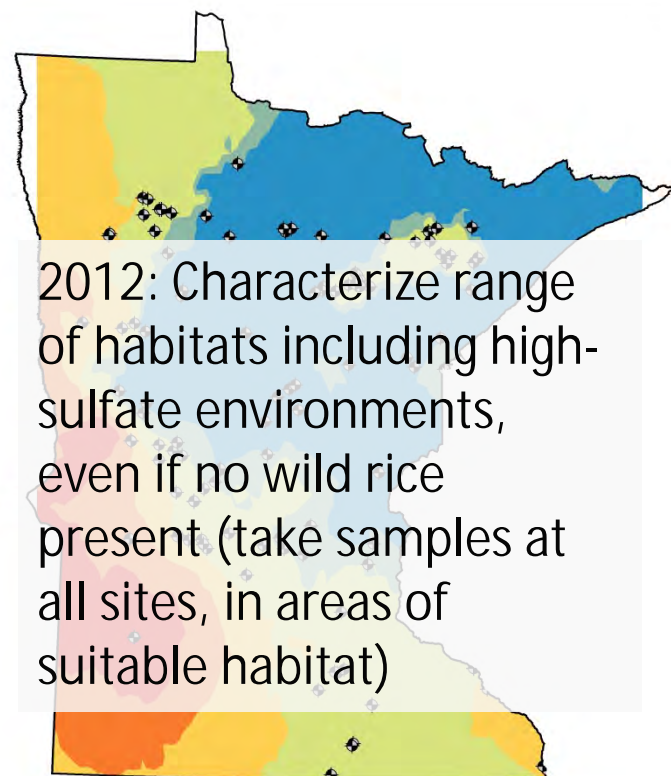
# Sites sampled



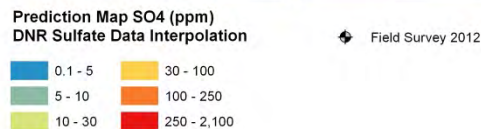
2011: Characterize where wild rice grows (only take samples where live wild rice is present)



2011 Preliminary Field Survey



2012: Characterize range of habitats including high-sulfate environments, even if no wild rice present (take samples at all sites, in areas of suitable habitat)



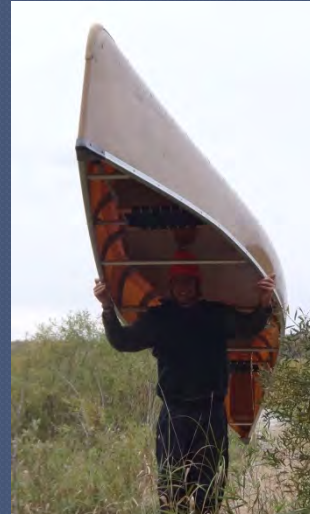
2012 Field Survey

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# The right tools for the job

- ž Lightweight canoes
- ž Motorboats
- ž HTH corer
- ž Rhizons
- ž Nitrogen glove bag
- ž iPads

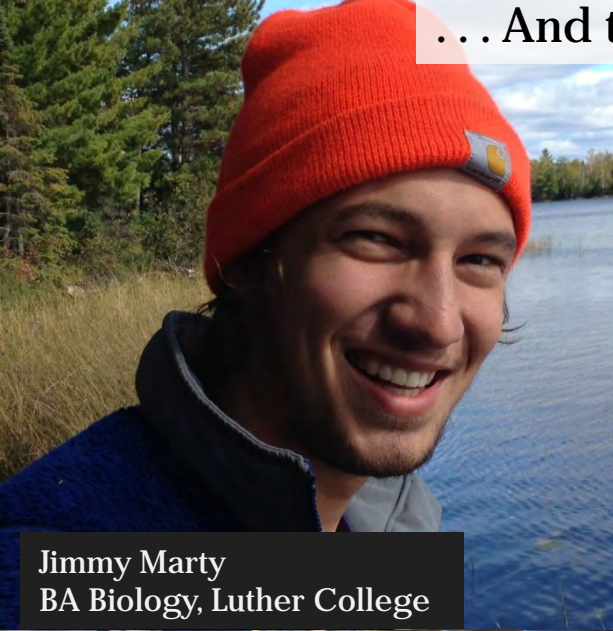


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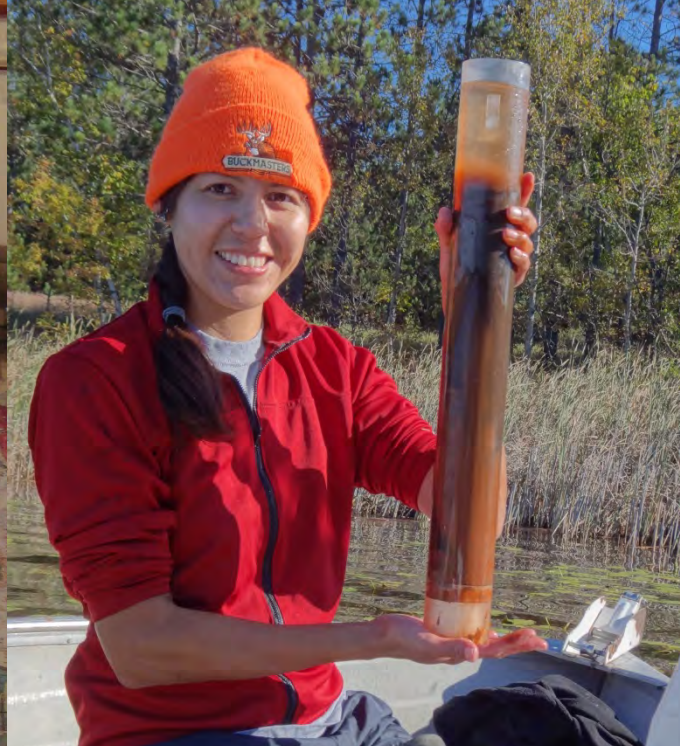
... And the right people



Jimmy Marty  
BA Biology, Luther College



Cindy Frickle  
BS Geology, U of M



June Sayers  
Red Lake Band of Ojibwe/Ho-Chunk Nation  
Hydrology major, St. Cloud State



Aaron Fish  
Earth Sciences major, U of M  
US Marine Corps



Sean Rogers  
Fisheries biology major,  
U of M



Aaron Lingwall  
Lab Manager, LLOX-UMD  
BS Geology, U of M



Chris Schodt  
BA Geology, Macalester College



# What we're measuring

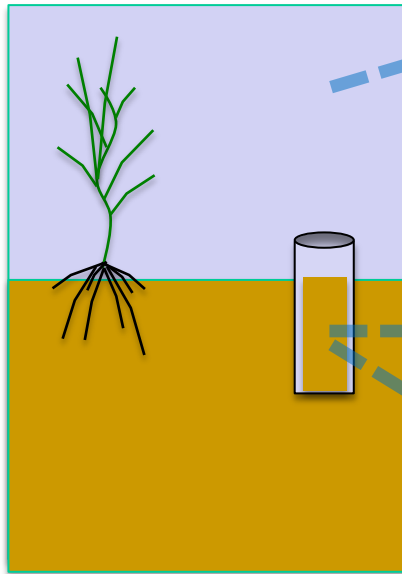


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# 2012 Wild Rice Study Task: Field Data

Up to <sup>over</sup> 100 sites in 2012



## Surface water

Na, K, Mg, Ca, Fe  
SO<sub>4</sub>, Cl  
Alkalinity, pH, conductivity, Total P, Total N,  
Ammonia, Nitrate + Nitrite, transparency

## Bulk Sediment Chemistry

Acid-Volatile Sulfide  
Total carbon, nitrogen, sulfur  
Simultaneously-Extracted Metals:  
Fe, Cu, Zn, Co, Ni, Mn, Mo, Se, As, B

## Porewater

Sulfide  
Na, K, Mg, Ca,  
SO<sub>4</sub>, Cl  
Total P, Total N, Silica  
Ammonia, Nitrate + Nitrite  
DOC (dissolved organic carbon)  
Fe, Cu, Zn, Co, Ni, Mn, Mo, Se, As, B

## Other Sediment Properties

Water, organic matter, carbonate content  
Organic grain size  
Wild rice phytolith presence/absence

# Pore water sampling

- ž Rooting zone
- ž Redox hotbed
- ž Anaerobic sampling for sulfide



Rhizon sampler

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# Challenges

## ž Variable site conditions

- Rice absent in 2012 where it was present in 2011

## ž Access

- Low water, mudflats
- High water, flooded sites
- Cattail forests

## ž Distance traveled: 14,893 mi





*Thank you!*



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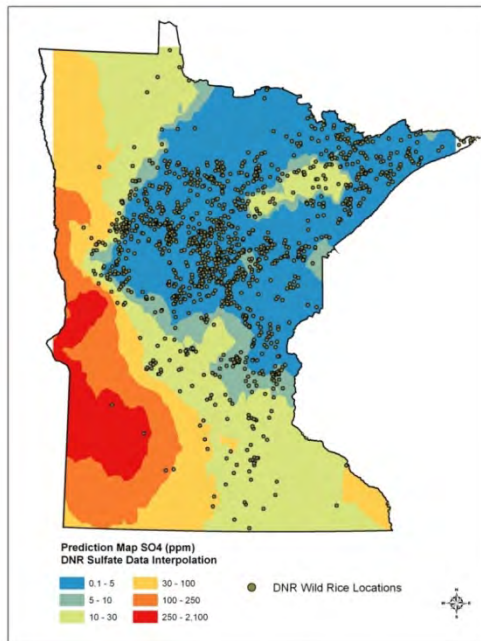
# Wild Rice Sulfate Standard Field Survey: Preliminary Data

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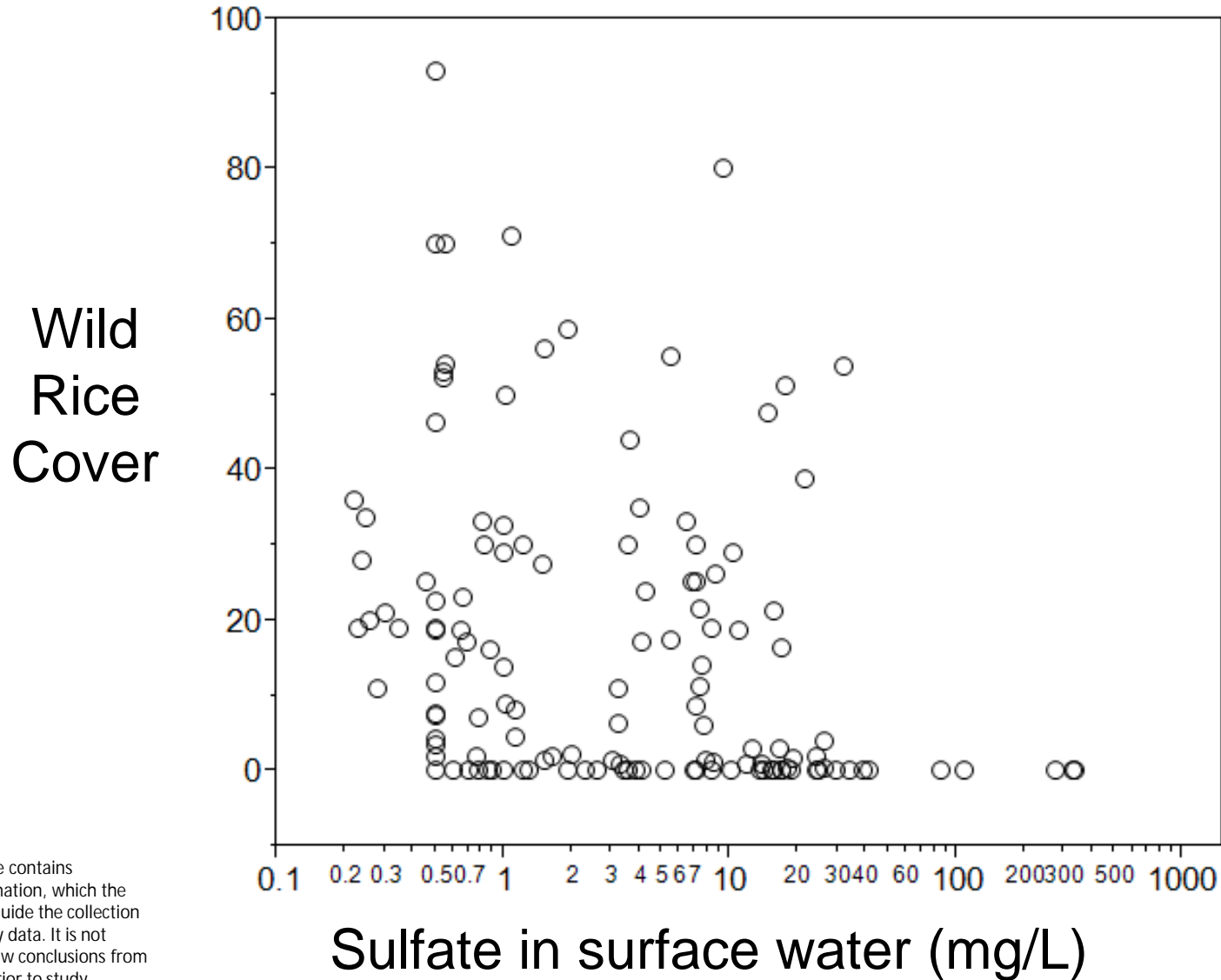


Minnesota Pollution  
Control Agency

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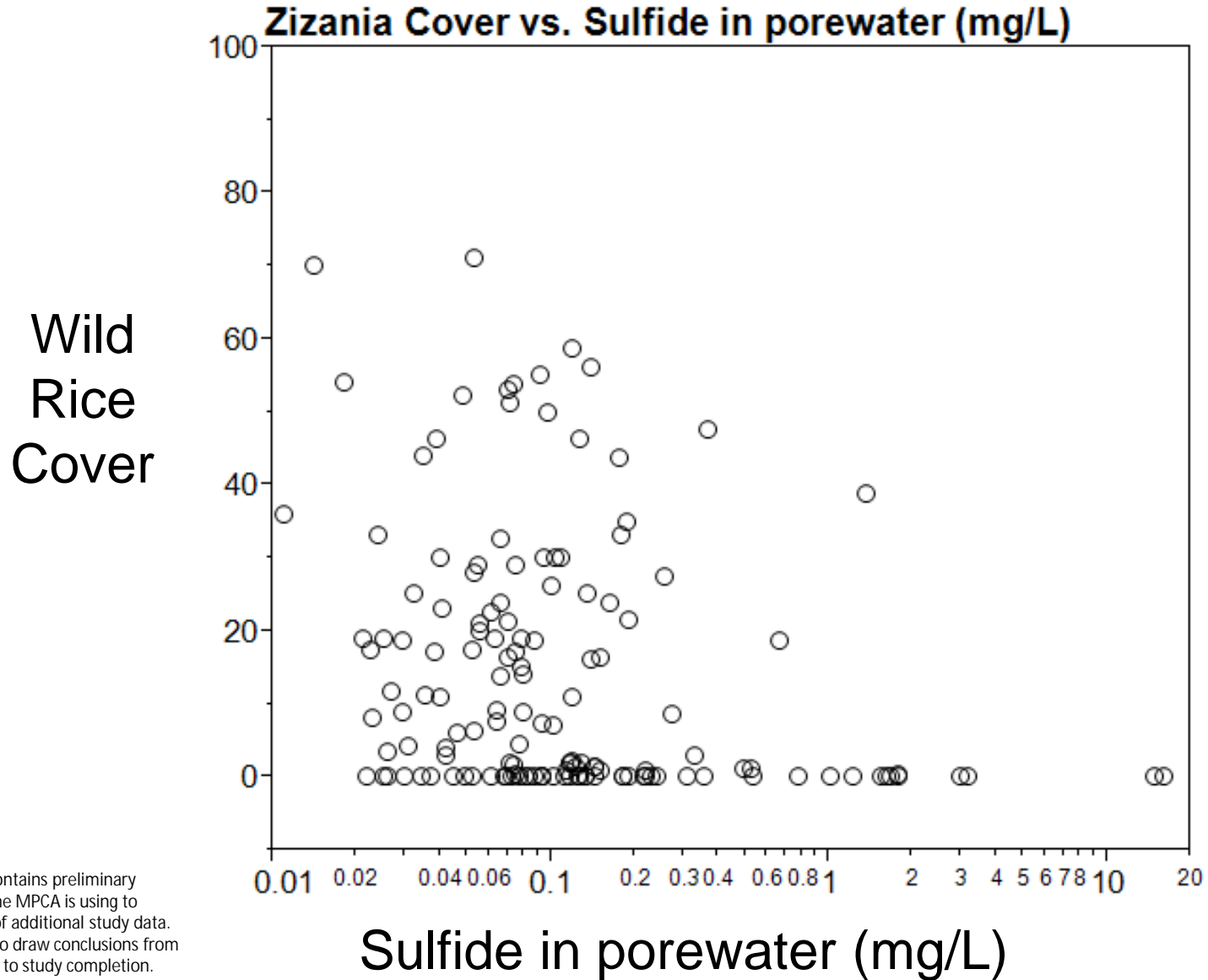
# Zizania vs. Sulfate



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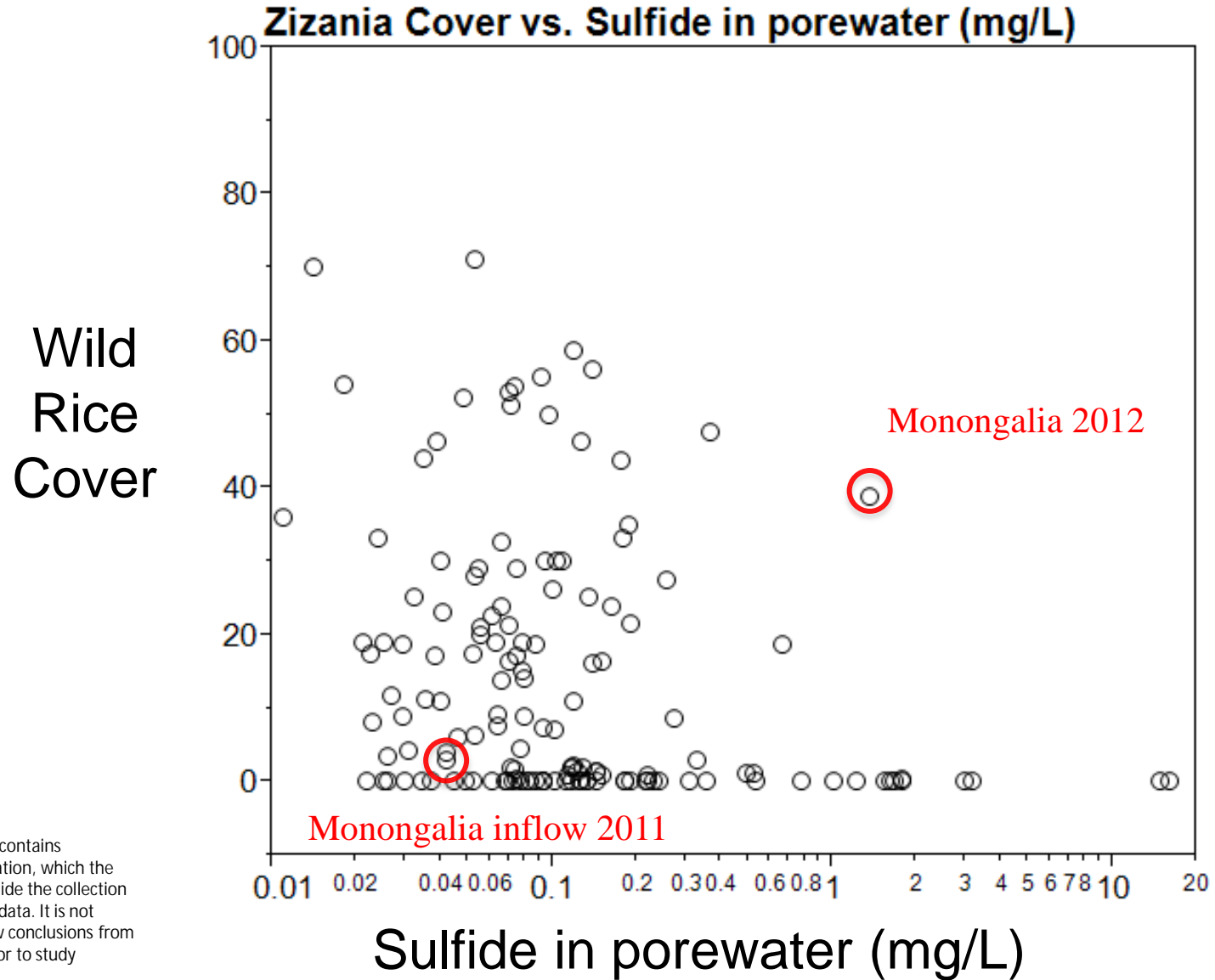


# Zizania vs. sulfide in porewater



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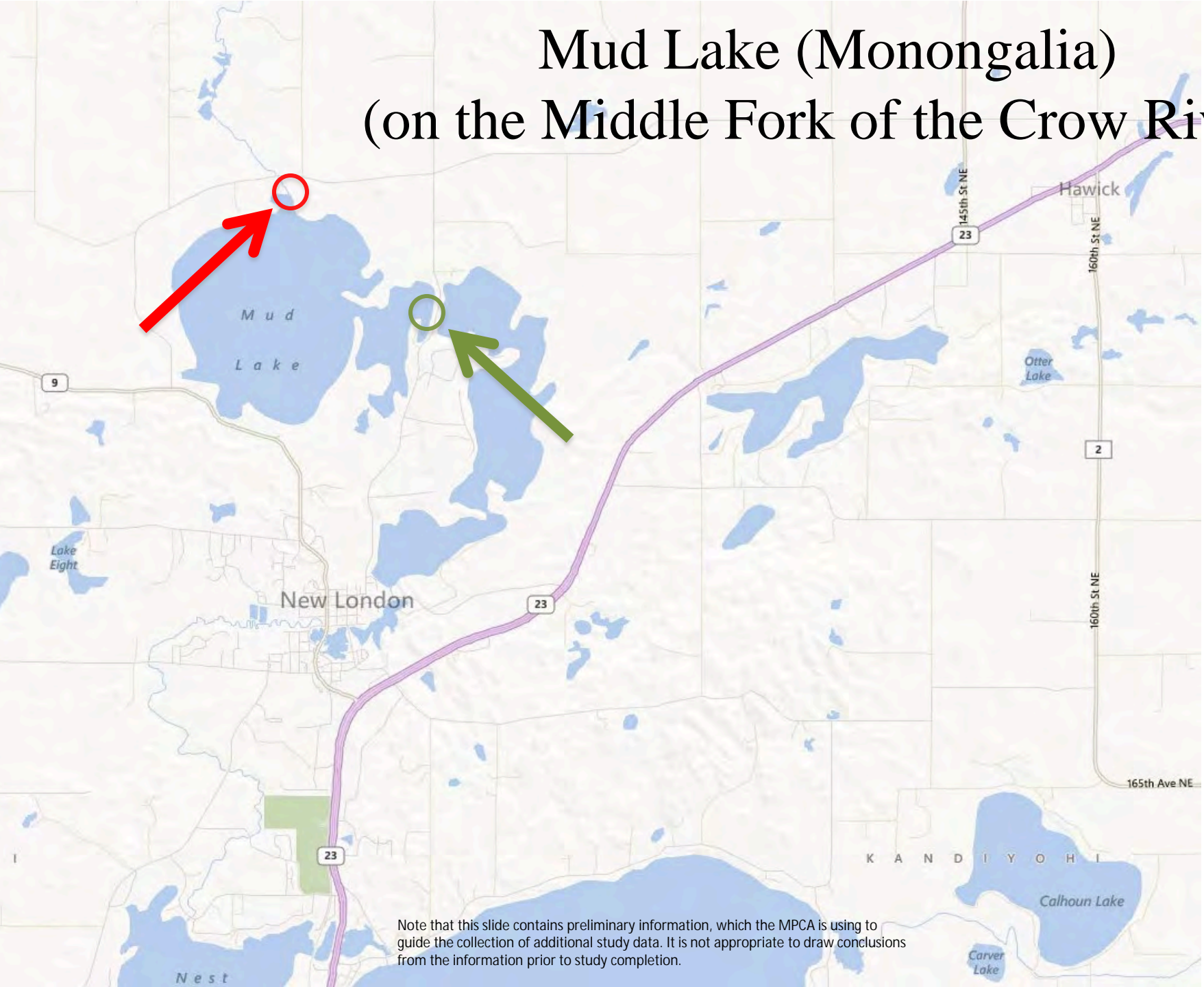
# Zizania vs. sulfide in porewater



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# Mud Lake (Monongalia)

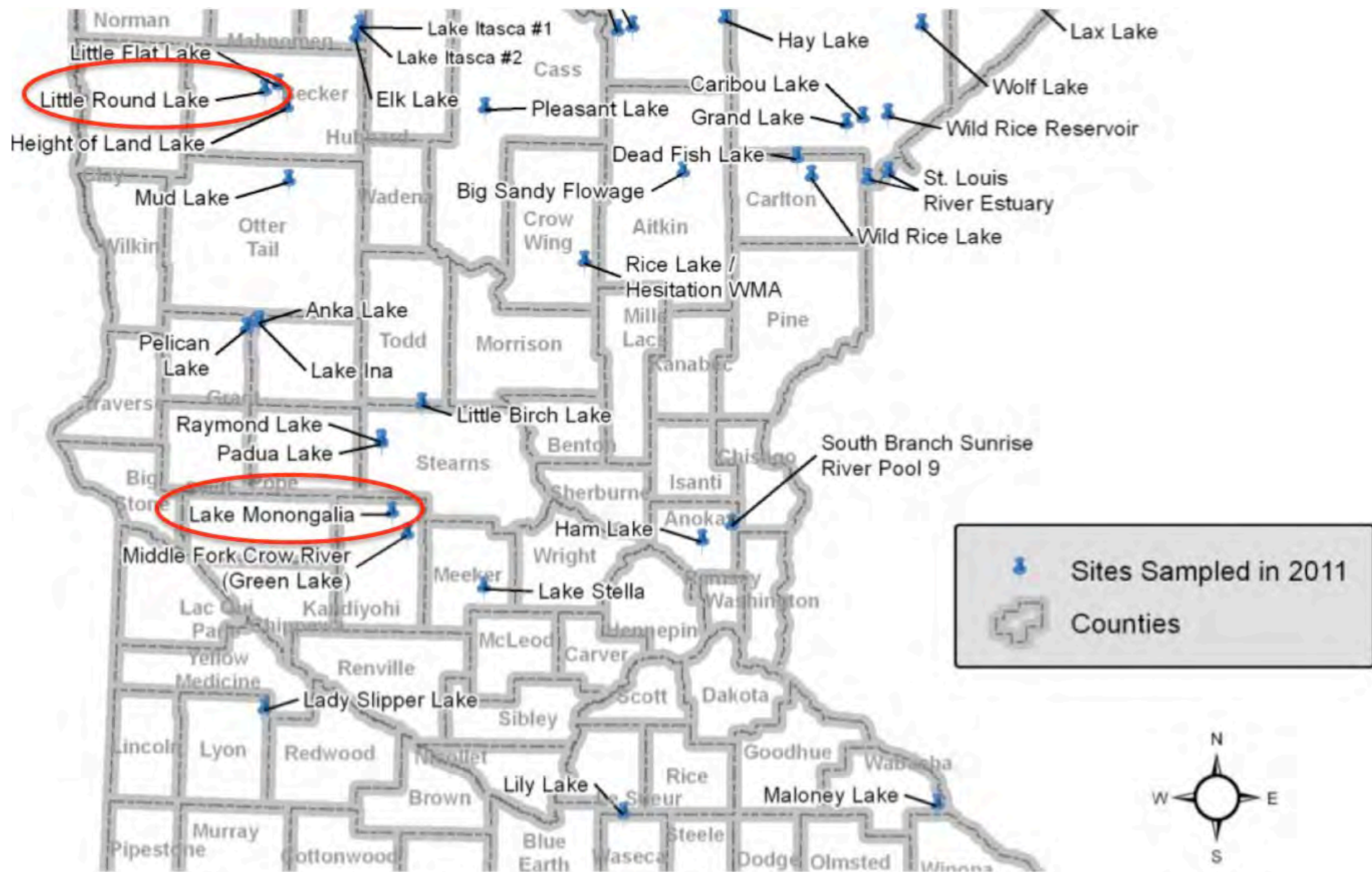
(on the Middle Fork of the Crow River)



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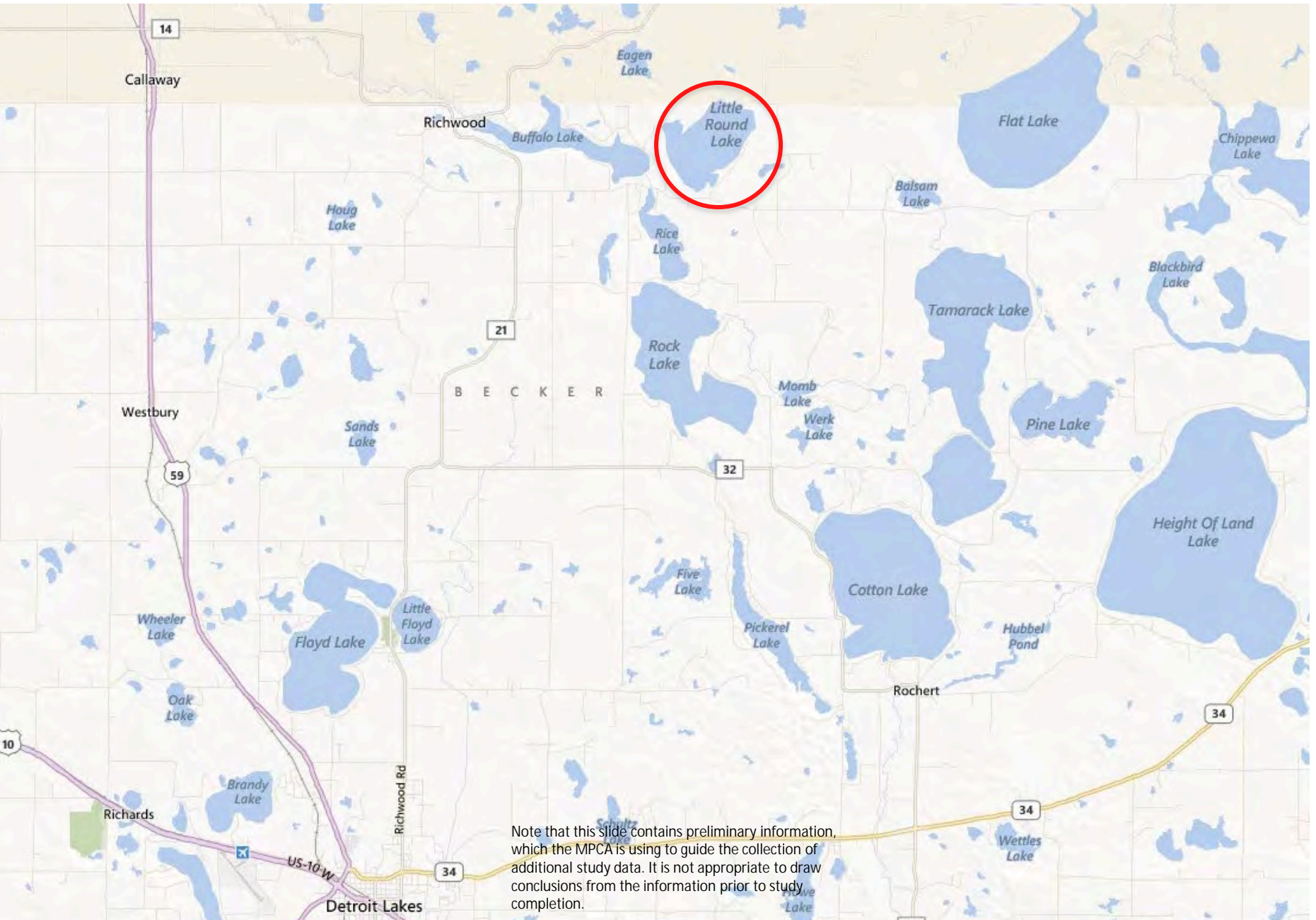


# Seed Source Lakes for Hydroponic Experiments



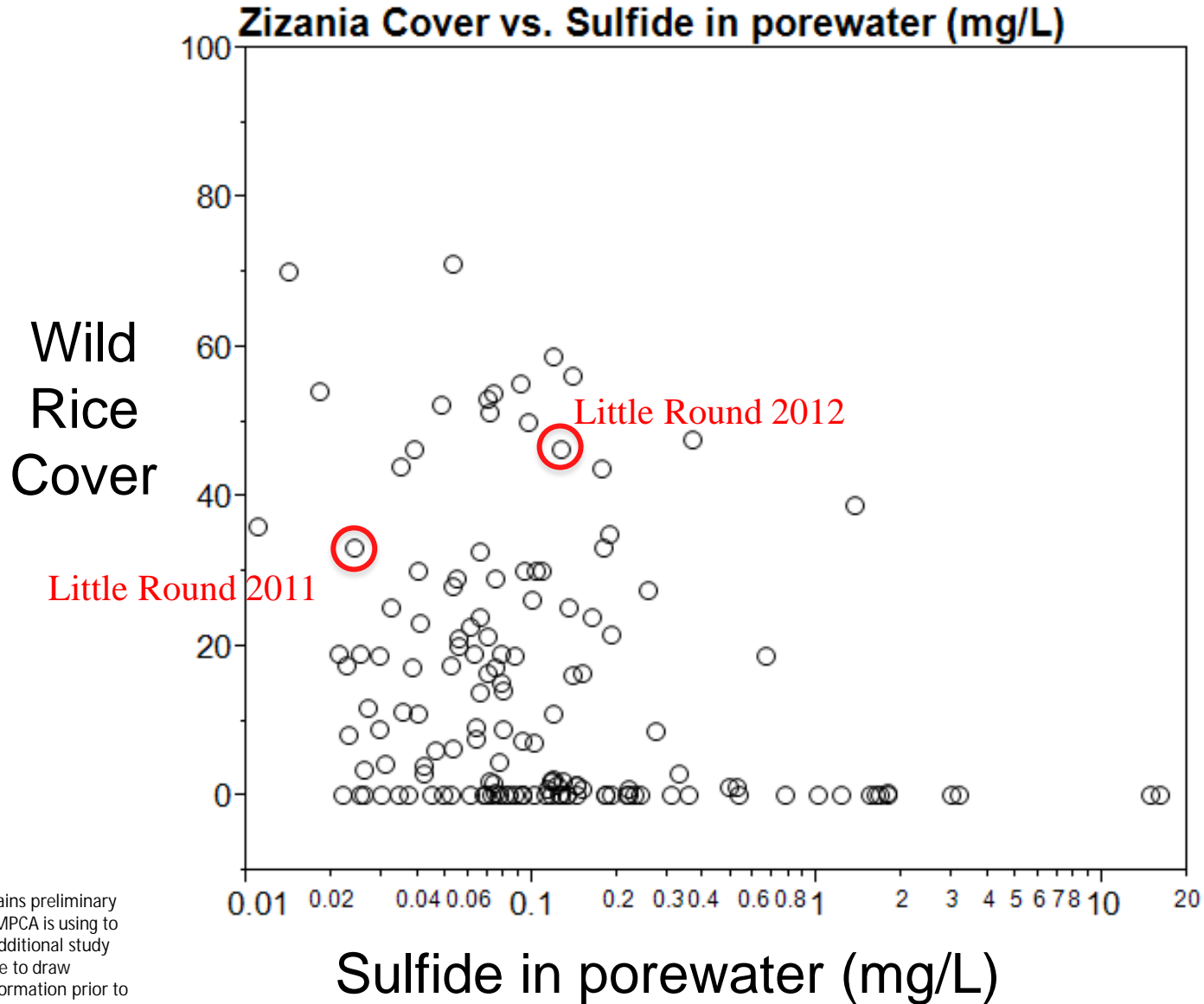
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# Little Round Lake



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# Zizania vs. sulfide in porewater

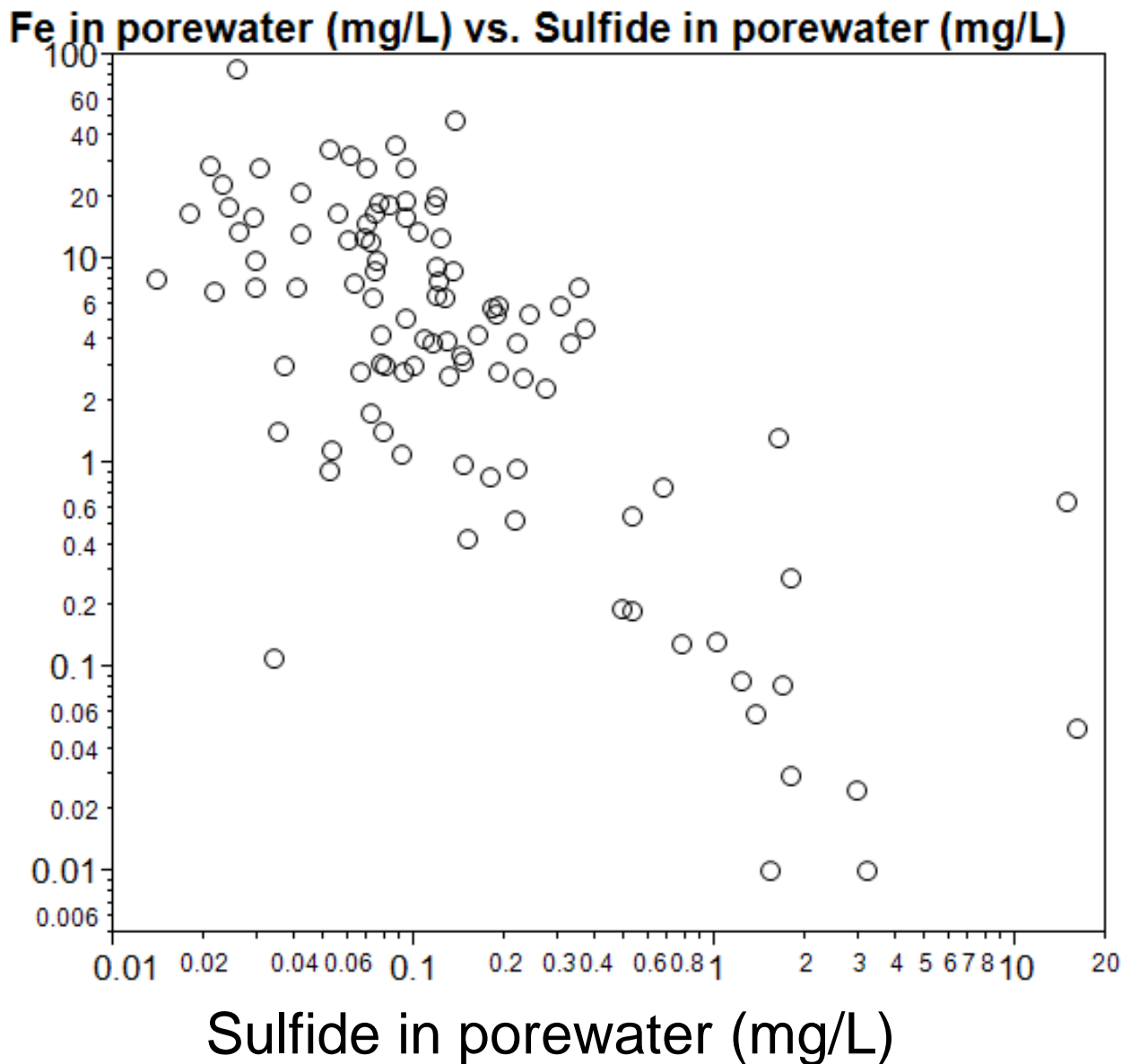


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# Porewater: Iron vs. Sulfide (log-log)

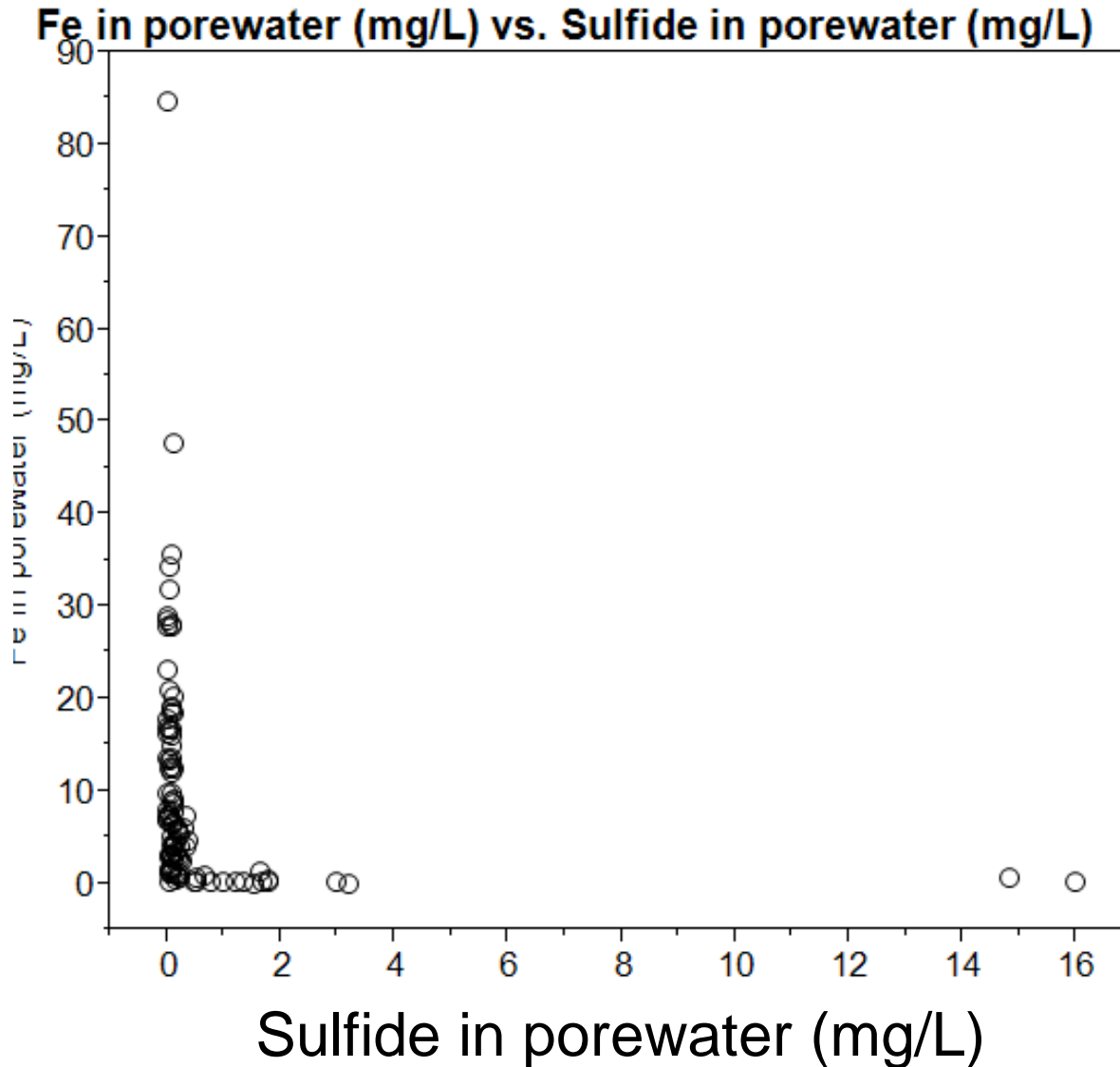
Iron  
in  
porewater  
(mg/L)



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# Porewater: Iron vs. Sulfide (linear plot)

Iron  
in  
porewater  
(mg/L)

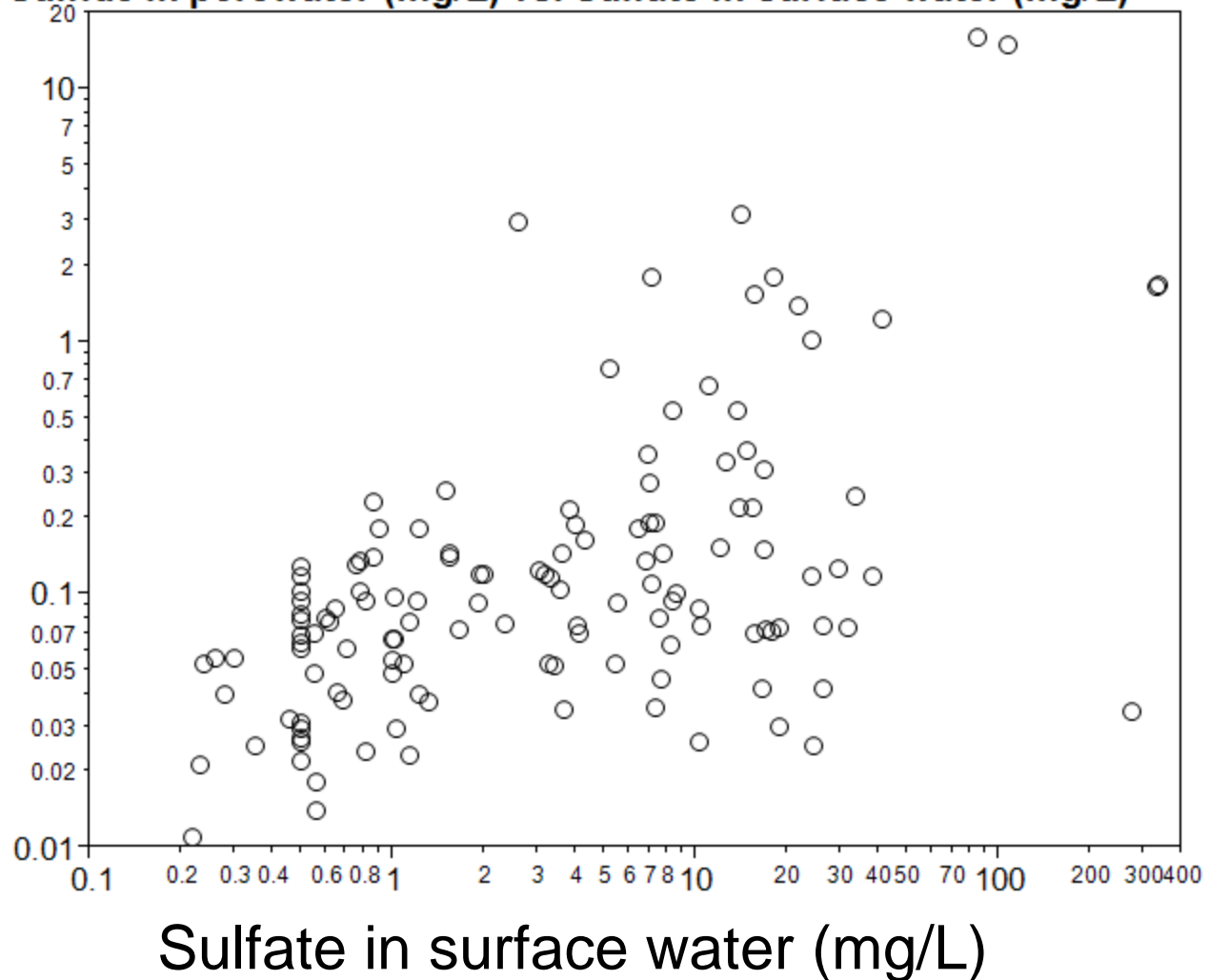


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# Sulfide vs. Sulfate

**Sulfide in porewater (mg/L) vs. Sulfate in surface water (mg/L)**

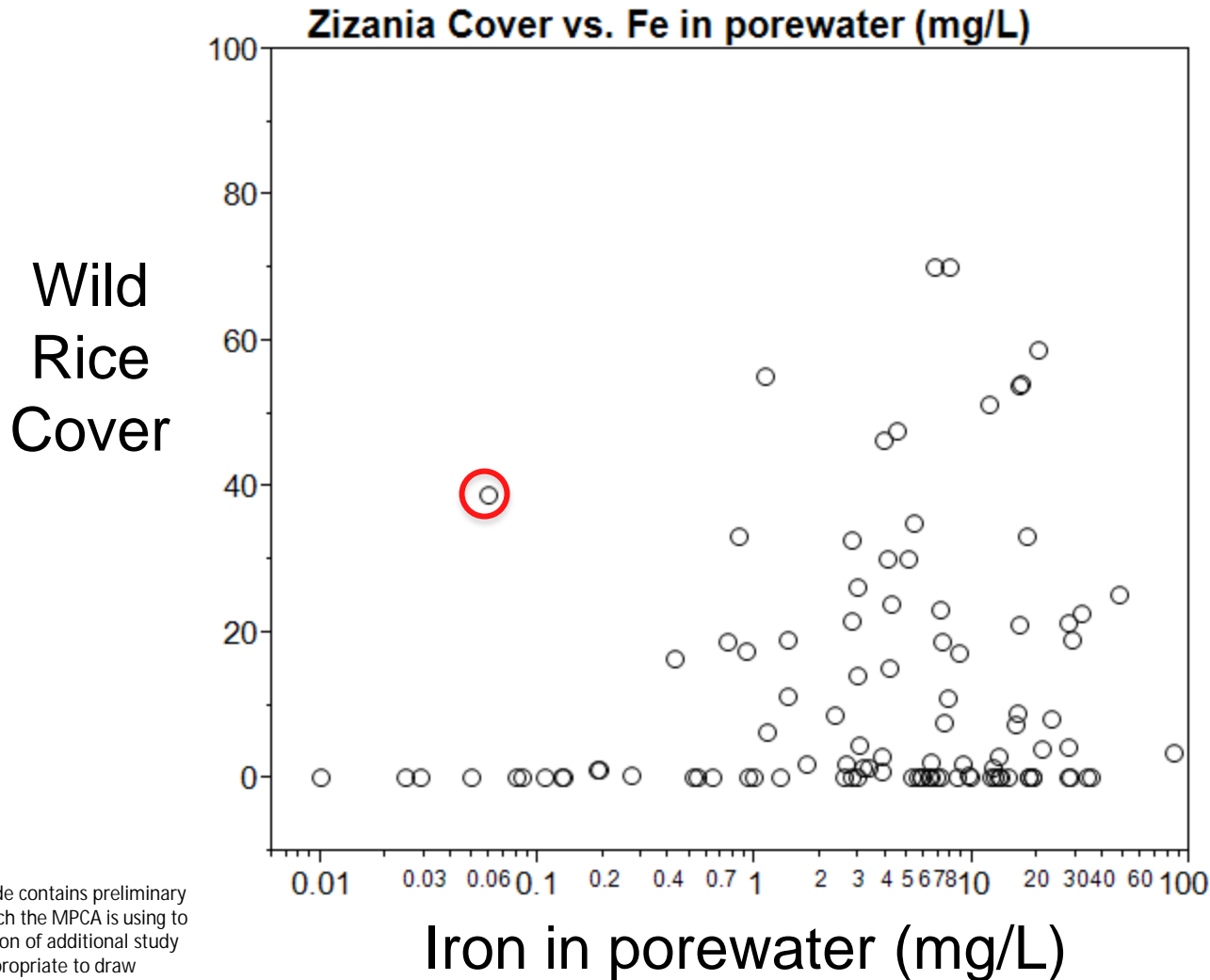
Sulfide  
in  
porewater  
(mg/L)



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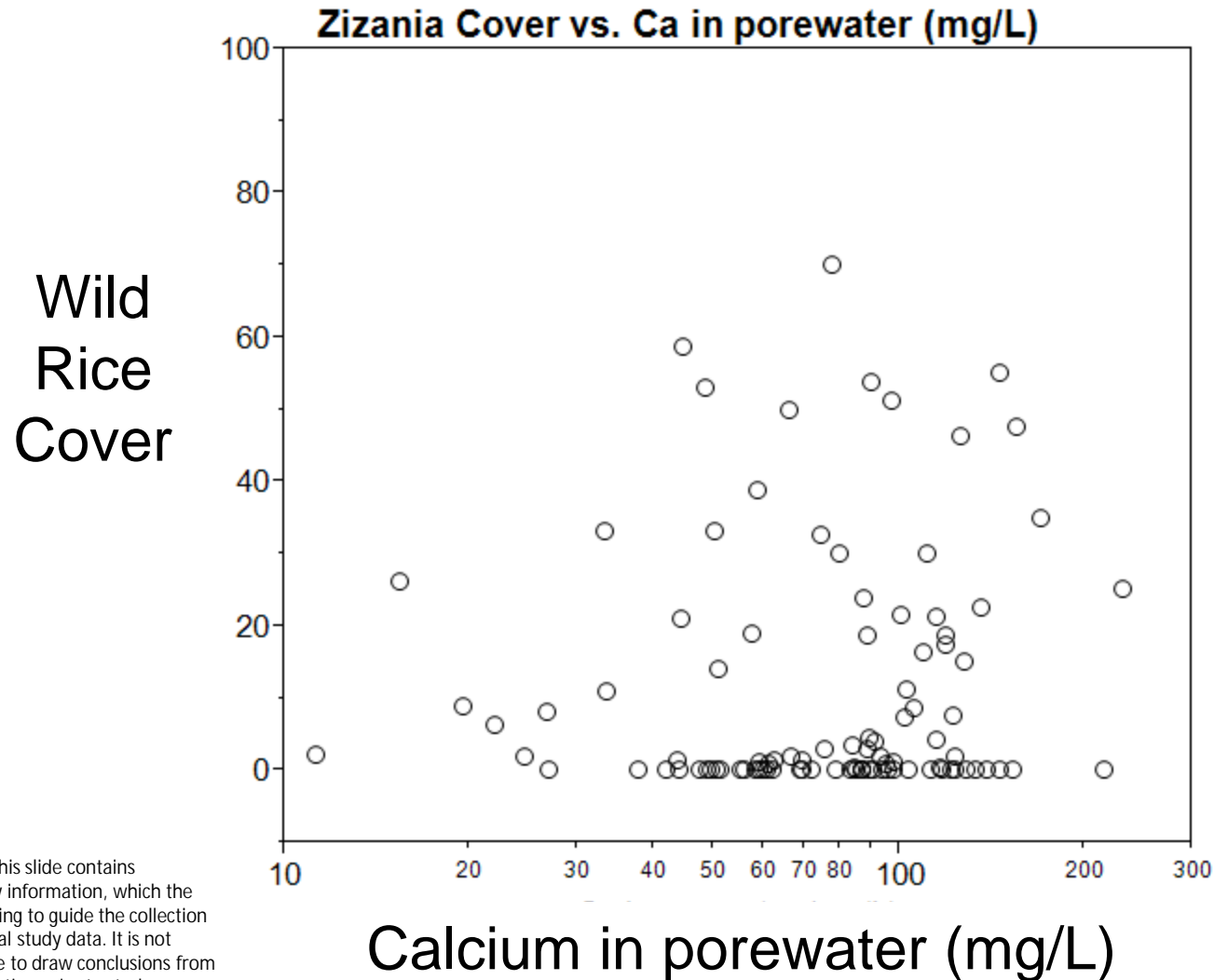


# Zizania vs. Iron in porewater



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# Zizania vs. Calcium in porewater



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