

Evaluating The Joint Influence Natural Lake and Navigation Dams on the sediment dynamics in the Upper Mississippi River

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Introduction

Rivers transport sediment critical for ecosystems, deltas, and floodplain health.

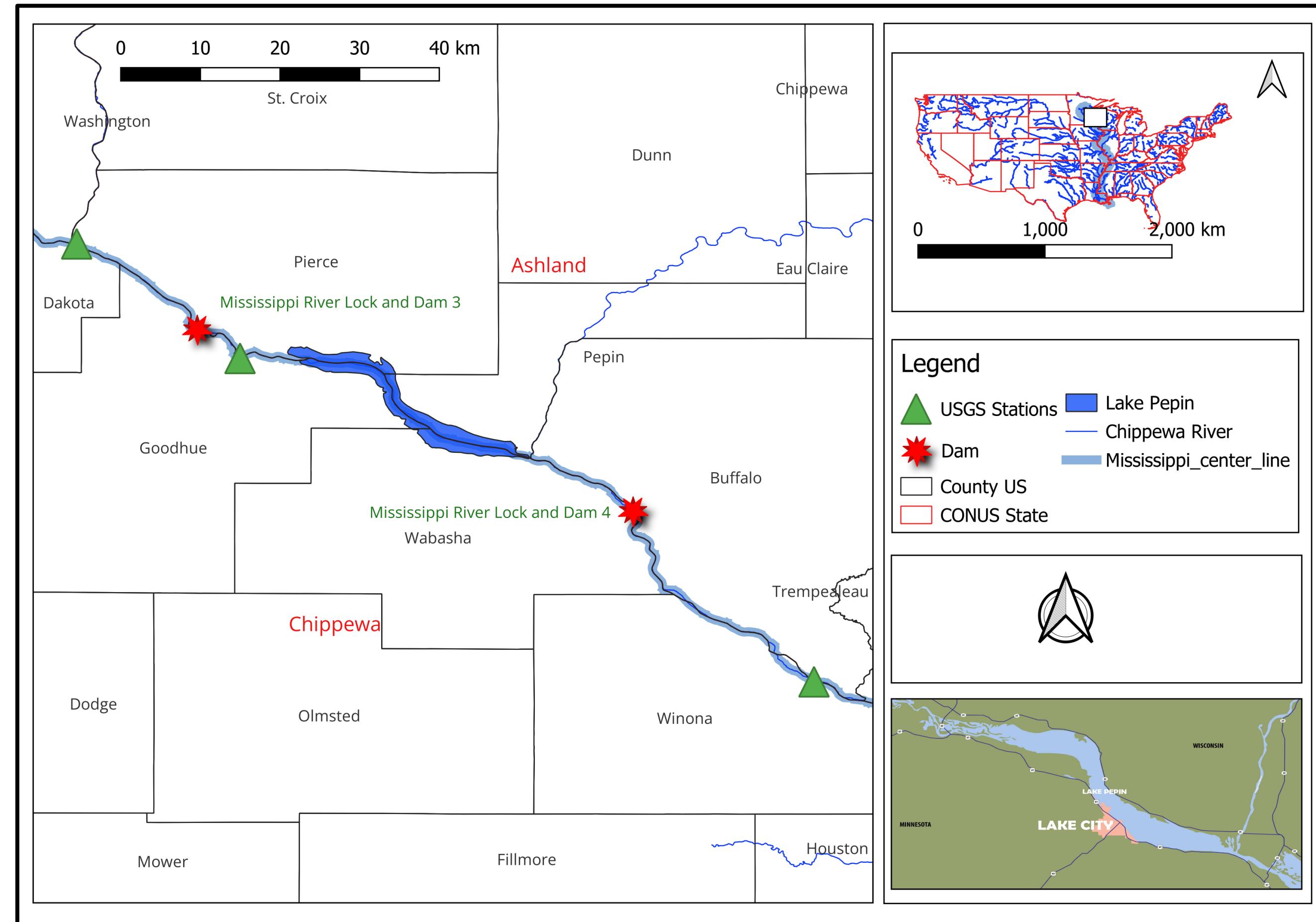
KEY ISSUES:

- Dams trap 25-30% of global sediment, altering downstream dynamics.
- Natural lakes (Lake Pepin) act as sediment sinks but are understudied.
- Combined effects remain poorly understood.

WHY THIS MATTERS:

Suspended sediment affects water quality, aquatic habitats, navigation, and ecosystem health. This study examines how the compound system of Lock & Dam 3 - Lake Pepin - Lock & Dam 4 reshapes sediment patterns.

Study Area



- Lock and Dam 3 is near Red Wing, Minnesota
- Lock and Dam 4 is downstream near Alma, Wisconsin
- Lake Pepin
 - Formed ~19,600 yrs ago
 - length: ~34 (21 mi)
 - Width: 1–2 mi km
 - Depth: avg. 5.5 m, max 18m

Research Question

How does the Lock & Dam 3 – Lake Pepin – Lock & Dam 4 system reshape SSC?

- RQ1: How far downstream does SSC recover to its upstream reference?
- RQ2: How does SSC vary with Lake Pepin depth?
- RQ3: Do watershed sediment exports explain spatial and temporal SSC and suspended sediment flux (SSF) patterns?

Data and Tools

1. Satellite SSC dataset (RivSED 1984-2018)

2. NHD river reach Mississippi river

3. Discharge Data (Insitu Data)

4. Bathymetric Data 5 feet resolution

i.) Rainfall Erosivity (R-factor)

ii.) Soil Erodibility (K-factor)

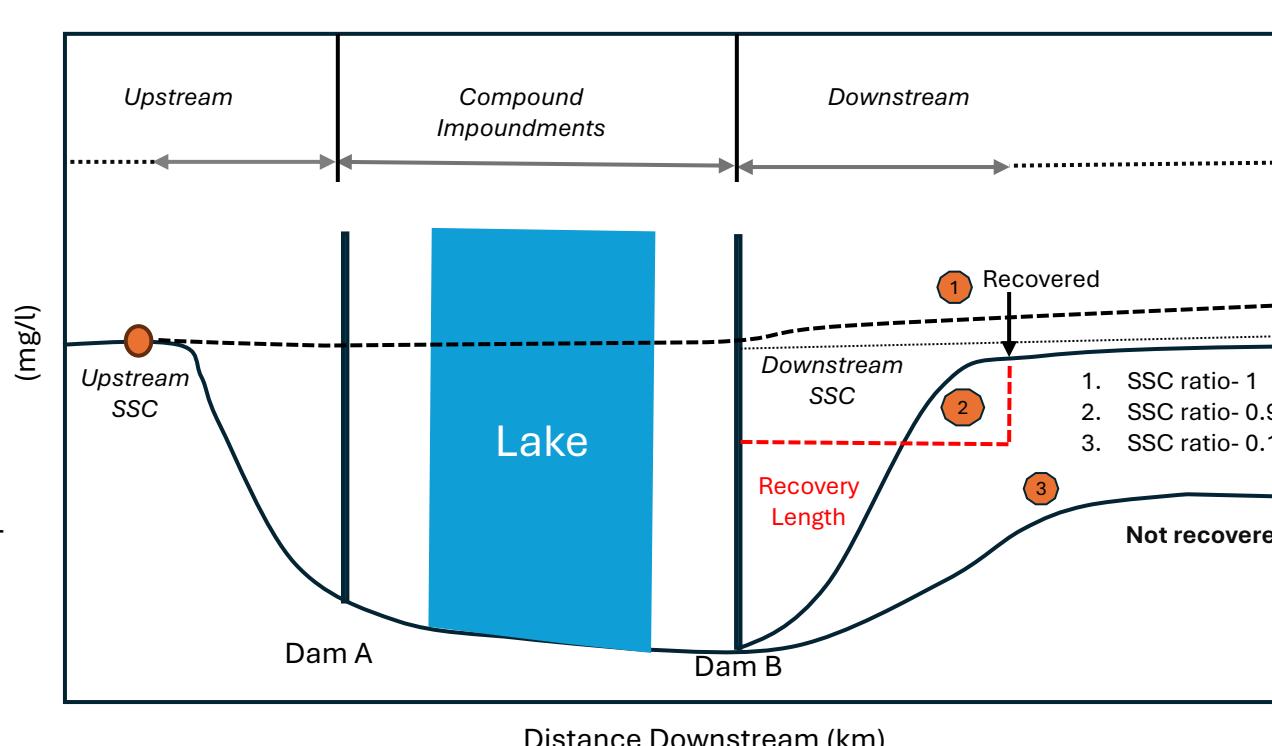
iii.) Land Use Land Cover (LULC)

iv) Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

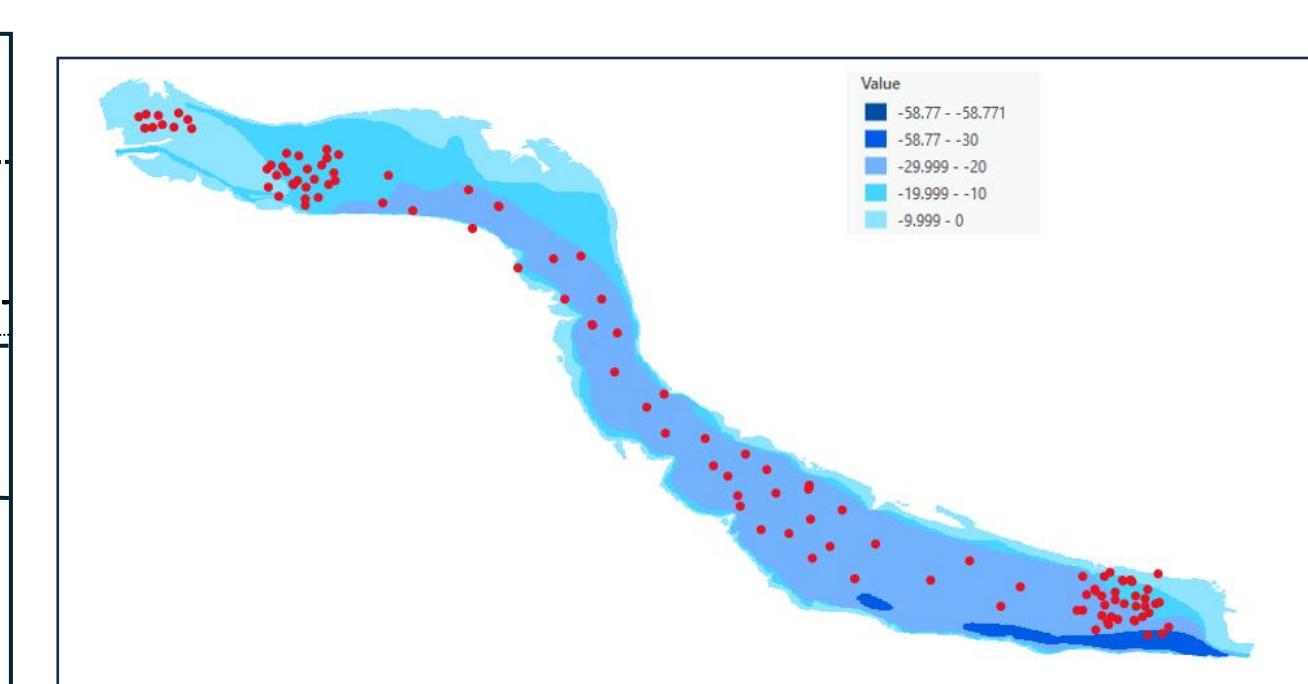


Methodology

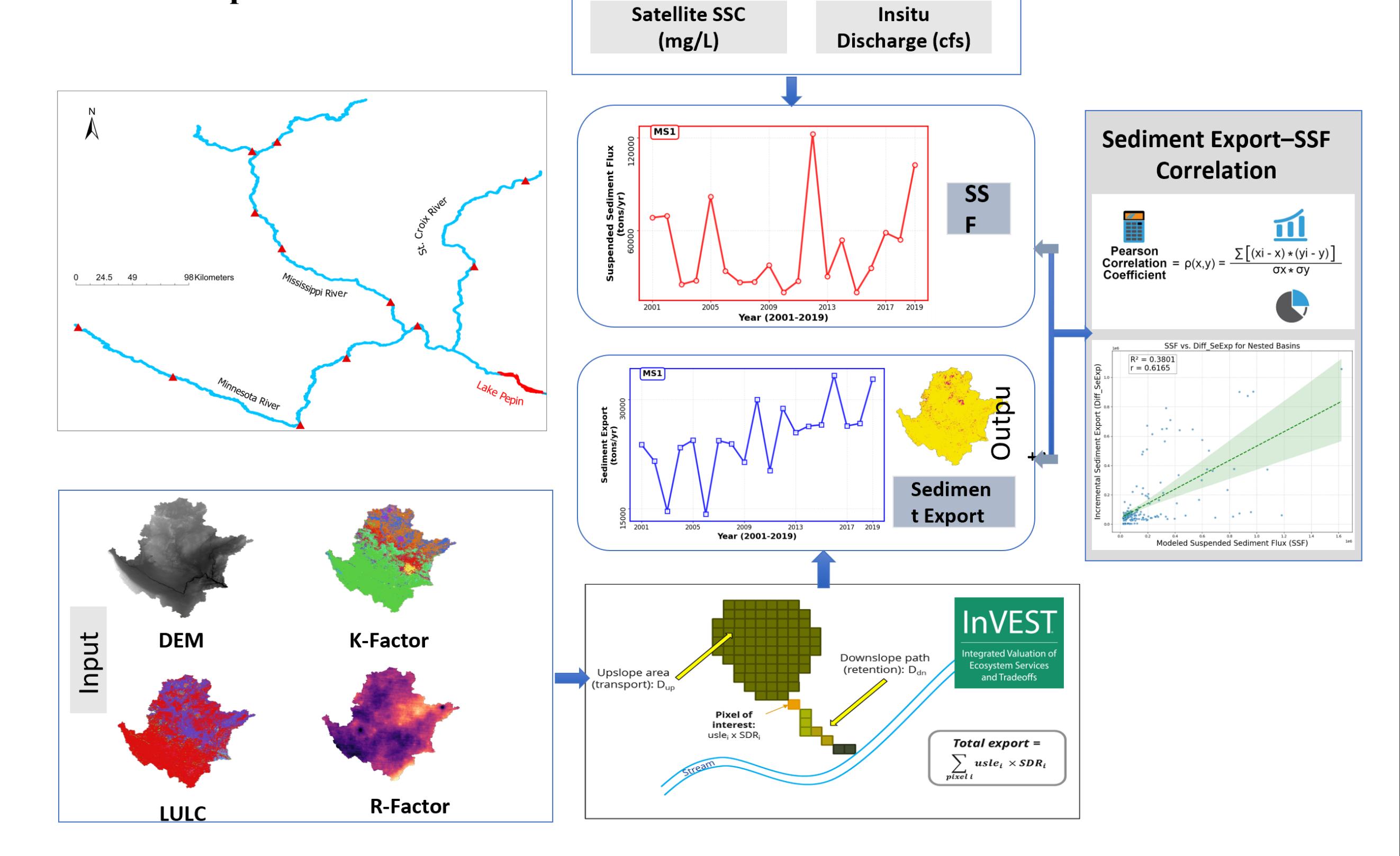
1. SSC Recovery Analysis (RivSed SSC, 1984–2018)



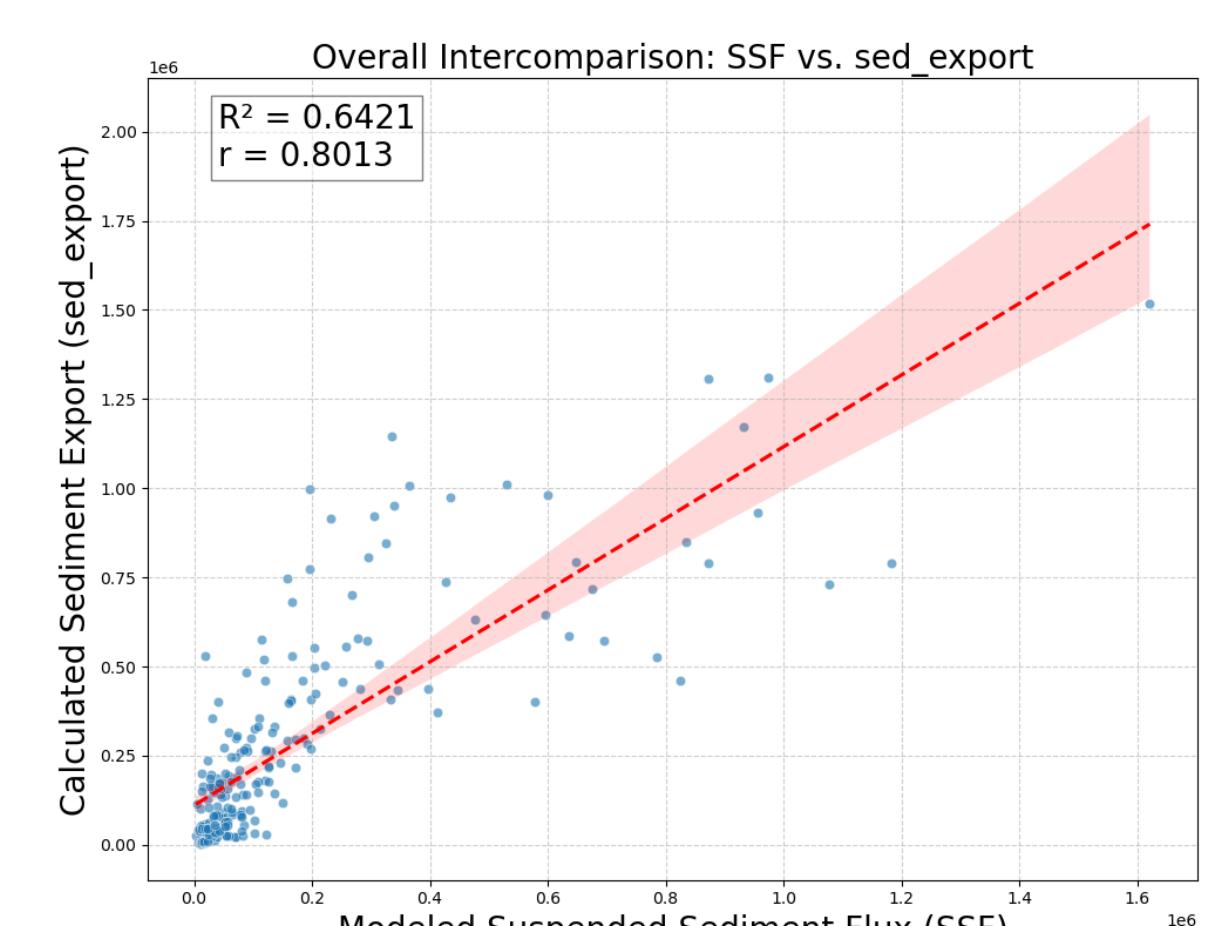
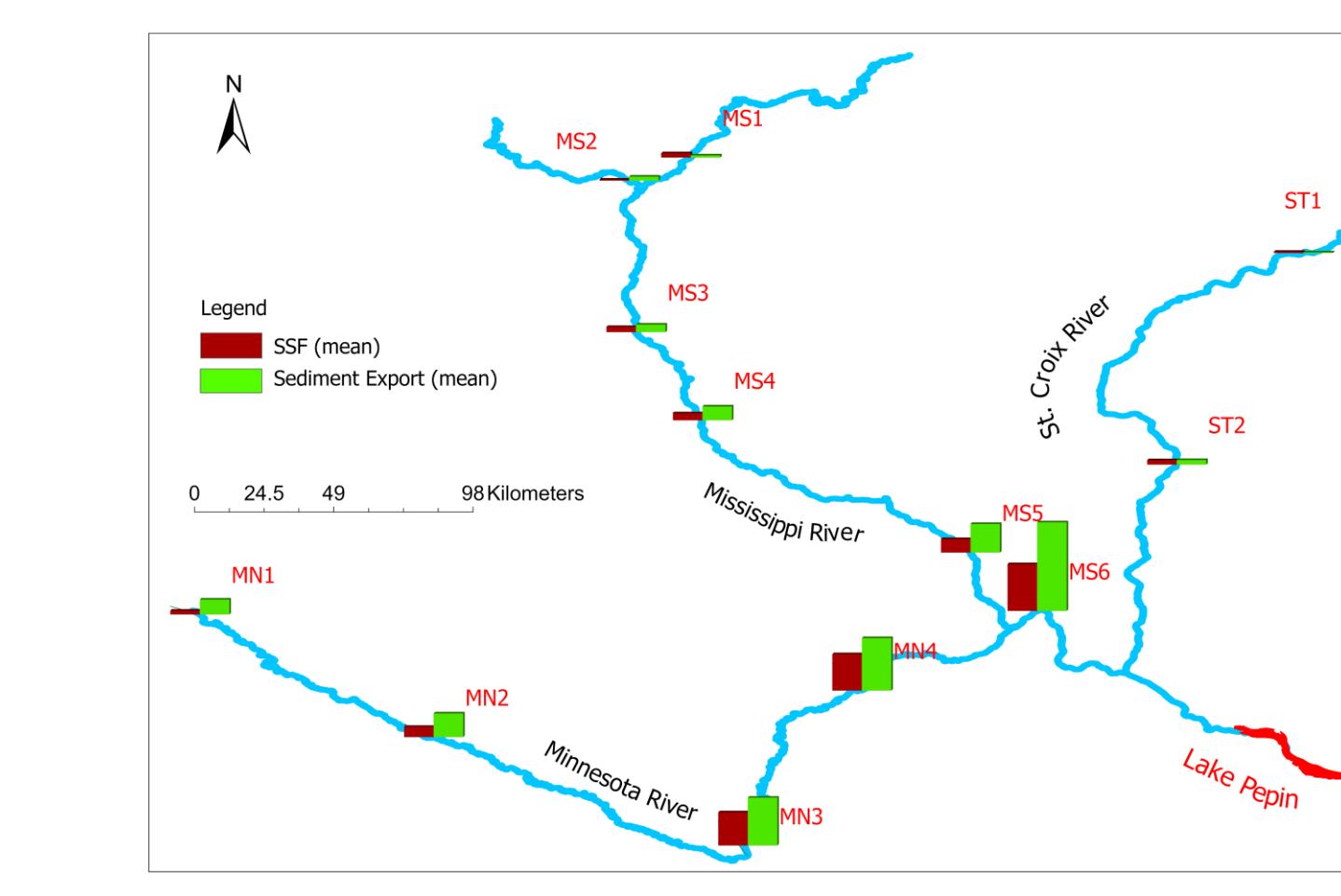
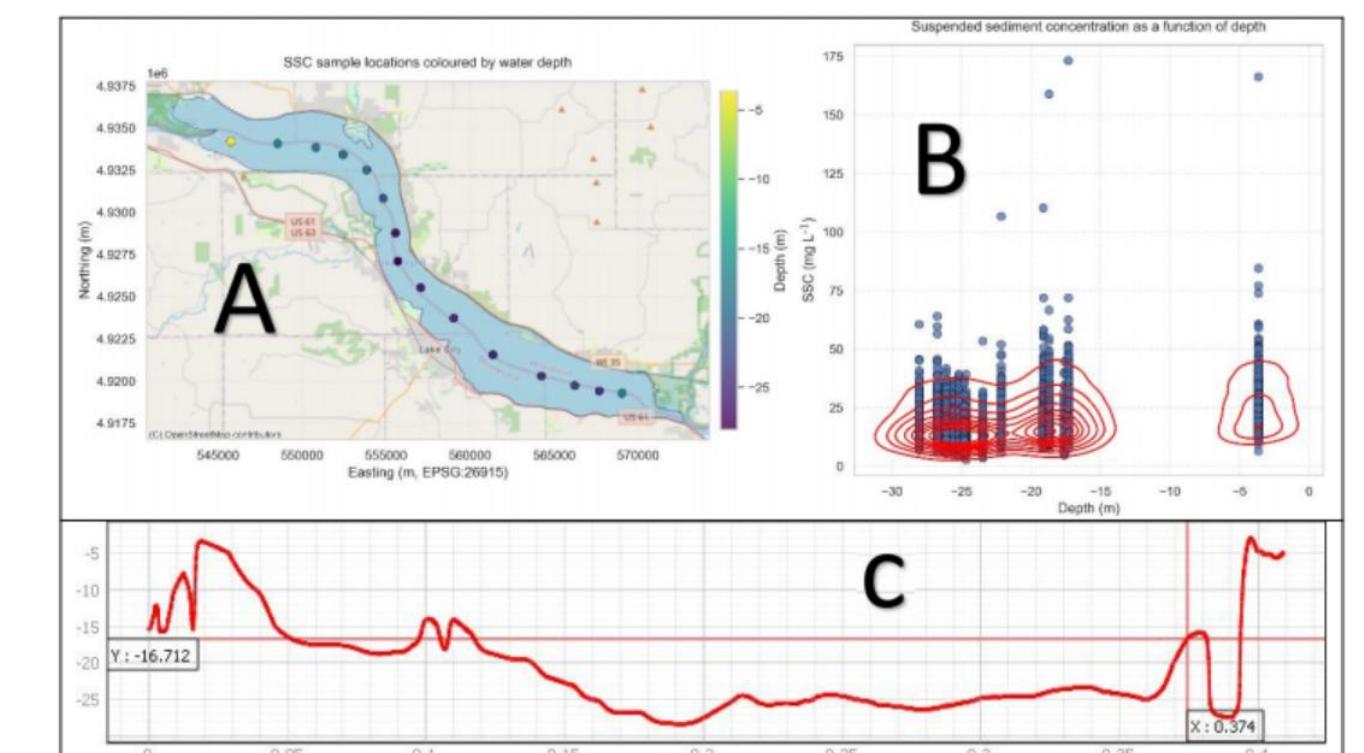
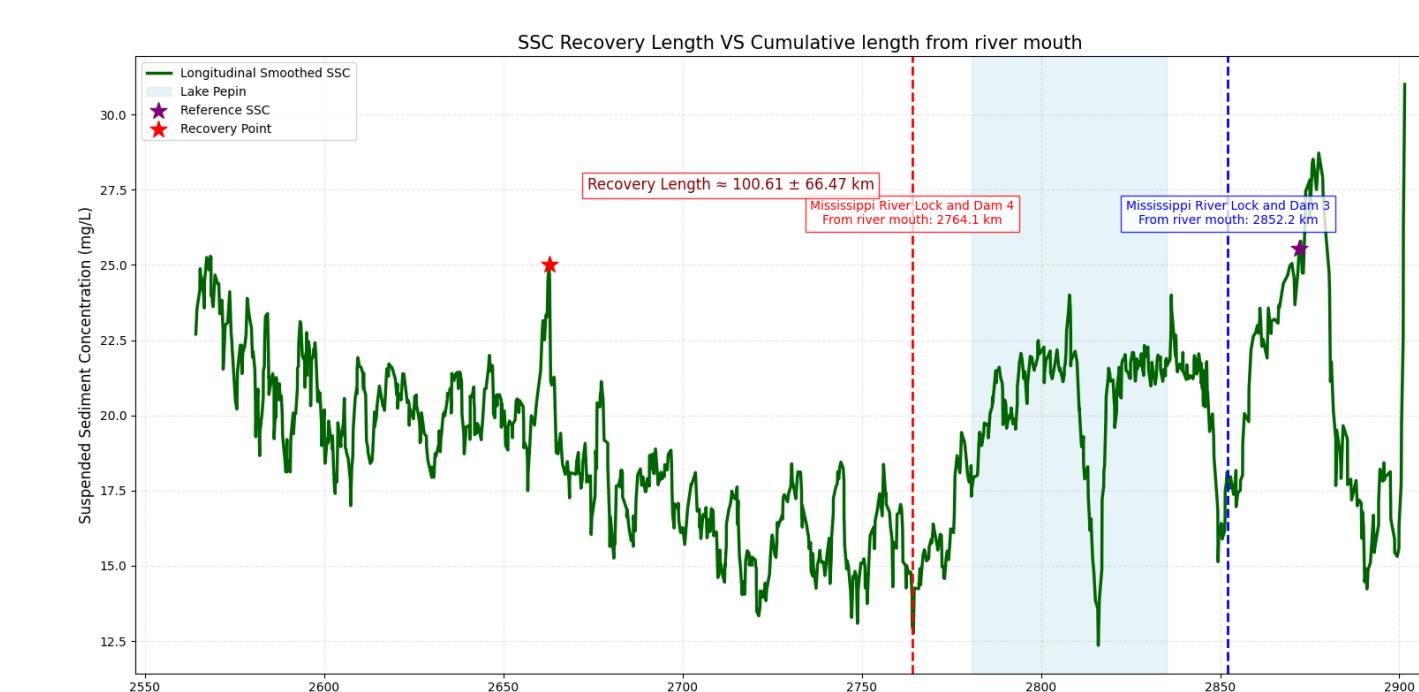
2. SSC Variation with Lake Depth



3. Correlation of Watershed Sediment Export on SSF



Preliminary Results



Conclusion

- SSC recovery downstream of L&D 3 – Lake Pepin – L&D 4 takes ~100 km.
- Landsat-derived SSF aligns well with InVEST SDR sediment export ($r = 0.80$, $R^2 = 0.64$).
- Correlation for each stations show spatial variability ($r = 0.35$ – 0.74).
- Findings highlight the need for targeted, seasonally timed sediment management.

References

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Acknowledgment

