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## **Geomorphic control of nitrogen dynamics in freshwater reservoirs of central Indiana**

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Several municipalities in central Indiana obtained drinking water from stream-fed reservoirs, and these surface water sources are prone to nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) enrichment. Given the health hazards associated with  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ingestion, there is a need to document N transformations in these drinking water systems. The pool of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  in water reservoirs is controlled by N inputs, *in-situ* N cycling processes and N transfer from the sediment to the water column. To evaluate the potential for reservoir sediment to act as a sink or as source of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  to the water column, N transformation processes were assessed using sediment from three water reservoirs near Indianapolis. Processes considered in this evaluation included N mineralization (formation of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  from organic N), nitrification (formation of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  from  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ) and denitrification (conversion of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  into N gases). Sediment samples from all 3 reservoirs exhibited high  $\text{NO}_3^-$  removal capacity, but denitrification rate ( $\text{mg N}_2\text{O-N kg}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1}$ ) in the Geist (3.6) was on average 1.5 - 3 times lower than in the Eagle Creek (6.7) and Morse (10.4) reservoirs. Results also showed higher H/C ratio (0.25), respiration rate ( $51 \text{ mg mg CO}_2\text{-C kg}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1}$ ), N mineralization ( $0.43 \text{ mg N kg}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1}$ ) and nitrification rates ( $4.5 \text{ mg N kg}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1}$ ) in samples from the Geist than in samples from the other reservoirs (0.18, 41, 0.12 and 2.2, respectively). These results will be discussed in conjunction with reservoir  $\text{NO}_3^-$  concentration profiles and hydrologic events in order to assess the magnitude and direction of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  exchange between the sediment and the water column at these reservoirs.