



## Sugar Creek Watershed Selected for a National Water-Quality Study

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is studying five watersheds across the Nation to better understand how natural factors and agricultural management practices (AMPs) affect the transport of water and chemicals. Natural factors include climate and landscape (soil type, topography, geology), and AMPs include practices related to tillage, irrigation, and chemical application. The study approach is similar in each watershed so that we can compare and contrast the results and more accurately predict conditions in other agricultural settings.

### Study objectives

- Understand the links between the sources of water and agricultural chemicals (nutrients and pesticides) and their behavior and transport through the environment
- Predict the behavior and transport of water and agricultural chemicals in other agricultural areas not being studied
- Evaluate what the study results mean for management of water and water quality in a variety of agricultural settings

### We appreciate your help

We are working with local growers and land owners to gain access to study sites. We also need information about the watershed and about current as well as historical agricultural management practices—past practices also affect concentrations of agricultural chemicals in ground and surface water.

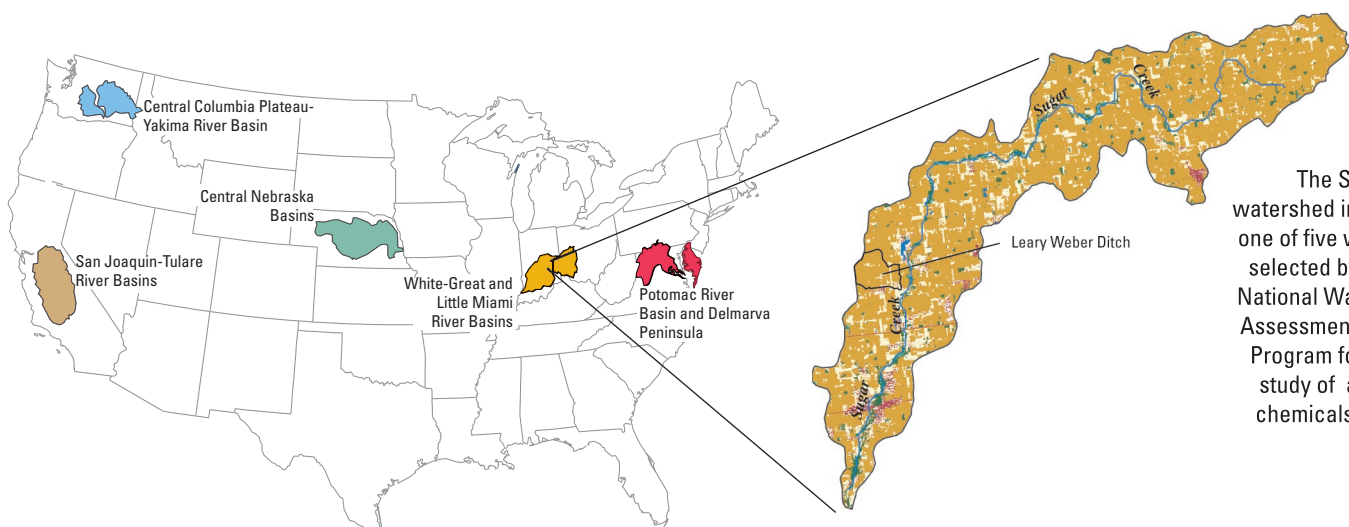
We will report the findings of the study in public meetings and in publications. The findings will provide information that will be useful for improving agricultural management locally and nationally, and will guide future studies in other watersheds.

### Why study the Sugar Creek watershed?

Sugar Creek and the other four watersheds represent nationally important agricultural settings (chemical use, crops, and AMPs) and natural settings (climate, geology, topography, and soils). Sugar Creek, which is part of the White River watershed, is representative of corn and soybean row cropping typical in the Midwest.

Other features of the watershed that are relevant to this study:

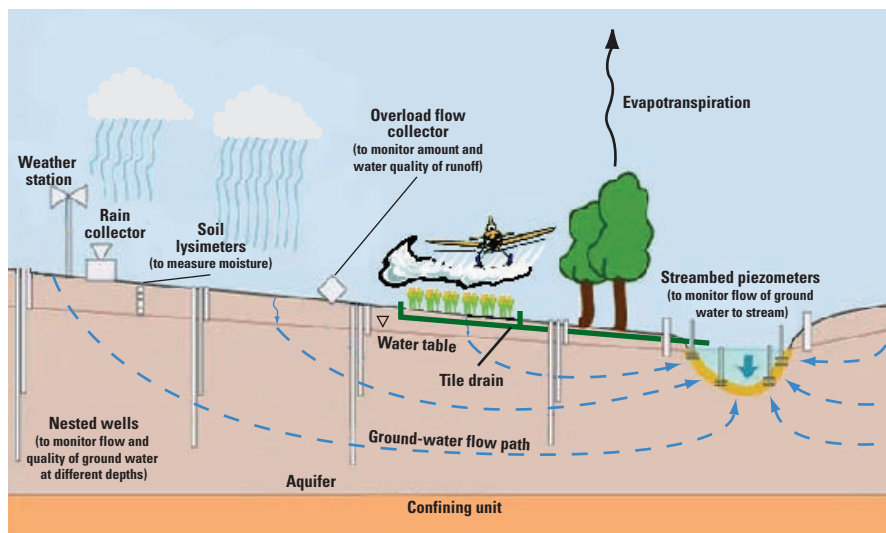
- **Use of agricultural chemicals:** Chemicals used include fertilizers and herbicides, such as atrazine, acetochlor, metolachlor, and glyphosate.
- **Distinct natural setting:** Topography is nearly flat and clayey soils are poorly drained, which causes water to pond on the land surface unless agricultural tile drains are used. Tile drains “short circuit” the ground-water system by intercepting water percolating through the soil and shallow ground water and transporting it rapidly to streams.
- **Variety of agricultural management practices:** AMPs include conservation practices, traditional tillage, and use of tile drains.
- **Water-quality issues:** Herbicides have been frequently detected in streams; some concentrations were among the highest in agricultural areas sampled across the Nation. Although tile drains help protect ground-water systems, they also transport pesticides and nutrients to streams during the months when the tile drains typically flow.



The Sugar Creek watershed in Indiana is one of five watersheds selected by the USGS National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program for a special study of agricultural chemicals and water quality.

At a typical study site, several methods are used to collect water and chemical samples from the air, soil, surface water, and ground water.

After being applied to the land surface, agricultural chemicals can move upward into the atmosphere, downward through the soil to shallow ground water and underlying aquifers, eventually discharging to streams, or run off across the land into streams, eventually moving downstream to reservoirs and coastal waters. This process can take days, weeks, or even decades if water moves underground through the ground-water system.



## Data Collection in the Sugar Creek Watershed, 2003–2004

What kind of data	Why the data are collected	How often
Meteorological data, including rainfall, wind speed, solar radiation, and air temperature. Soil temperature and moisture	To determine amount of precipitation and estimate amount that reaches the water table and how much is lost to evapotranspiration	Continuously for 2 years
Streamflow at two gaging stations: Leary Weber Ditch at Mohawk, IN, and Sugar Creek at New Palestine, IN	To interpret water-quality data correctly (the amount of water in streams affects chemical concentrations)	Continuously since 2001 at Leary Weber, since 1967 at Sugar Creek (real-time data for both available at <a href="http://in.waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/">http://in.waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/</a> )
Quality of stream water, runoff water, rain water, tile drain water <sup>1</sup>	To quantify the transport and behavior of natural and agricultural chemicals	Several times a year (>14 samples) for 2 years, with intensive sampling during application season
Ground-water levels in wells	To determine direction of ground-water flow, which affects transport of chemicals	At least quarterly in some wells, continuously in others for at least 1 year
Quality of ground water, soil water, and shallow water in and around streambed/riparian zone <sup>1</sup>	To quantify the transport and behavior of natural and agricultural chemicals	At least quarterly for 1 year
Quality of sediment in streambed and soils in agricultural fields <sup>1</sup>	To quantify the storage, behavior, and transport of water and chemicals in the soils and sediment	At least once during study

<sup>1</sup>In this study, water-quality and sediment-quality data include concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous), pesticides and pesticide breakdown products, and natural constituents and properties, including major ions (calcium, magnesium, chloride, etc.), organic carbon, dissolved oxygen, and temperature.

### We would like to thank

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USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Indiana State and Hancock County offices

Ohio State University, College of Engineering

### For more information

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NAWQA Program <http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa>

### Publication

Fenelon, Joseph M., 1998, Water Quality in the White River Basin, Indiana, 1992-96, U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1150.



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