

A satellite map of the Delaware Estuary region, showing the Delaware River and its tributaries flowing into the Delaware Bay. The land is a mix of green and brown, indicating vegetation and urban areas. The water is a deep blue. A green banner is overlaid at the top, containing the title text.

SOURCES, SINKS, AND BUDGET OF FINE-GRAINED SEDIMENT IN THE DELAWARE ESTUARY

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Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

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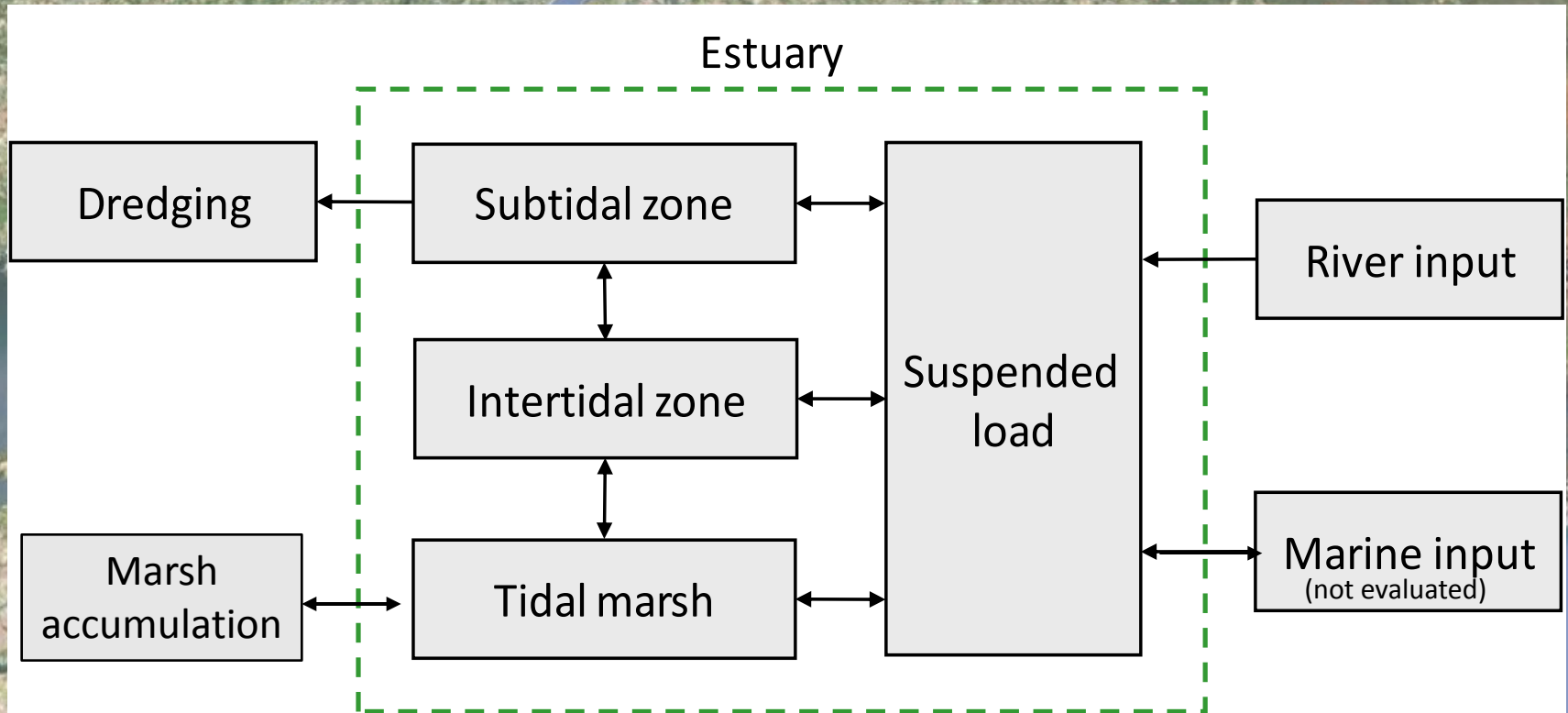
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46 mi

PRINCIPAL TASKS

- 1. River discharge to the estuary**
- 2. Resident suspended load**
- 3. Removal of sediment through dredging**
- 4. Accumulation/erosion in subtidal zones**
- 5. Contribution from eroding wetlands**
- 6. Accumulation in tidal wetlands**

Sediment sources, sinks, and transport pathways in the Delaware Estuary



Rivers are chief external source of minerogenic sediment

Maintenance dredging is an external sink

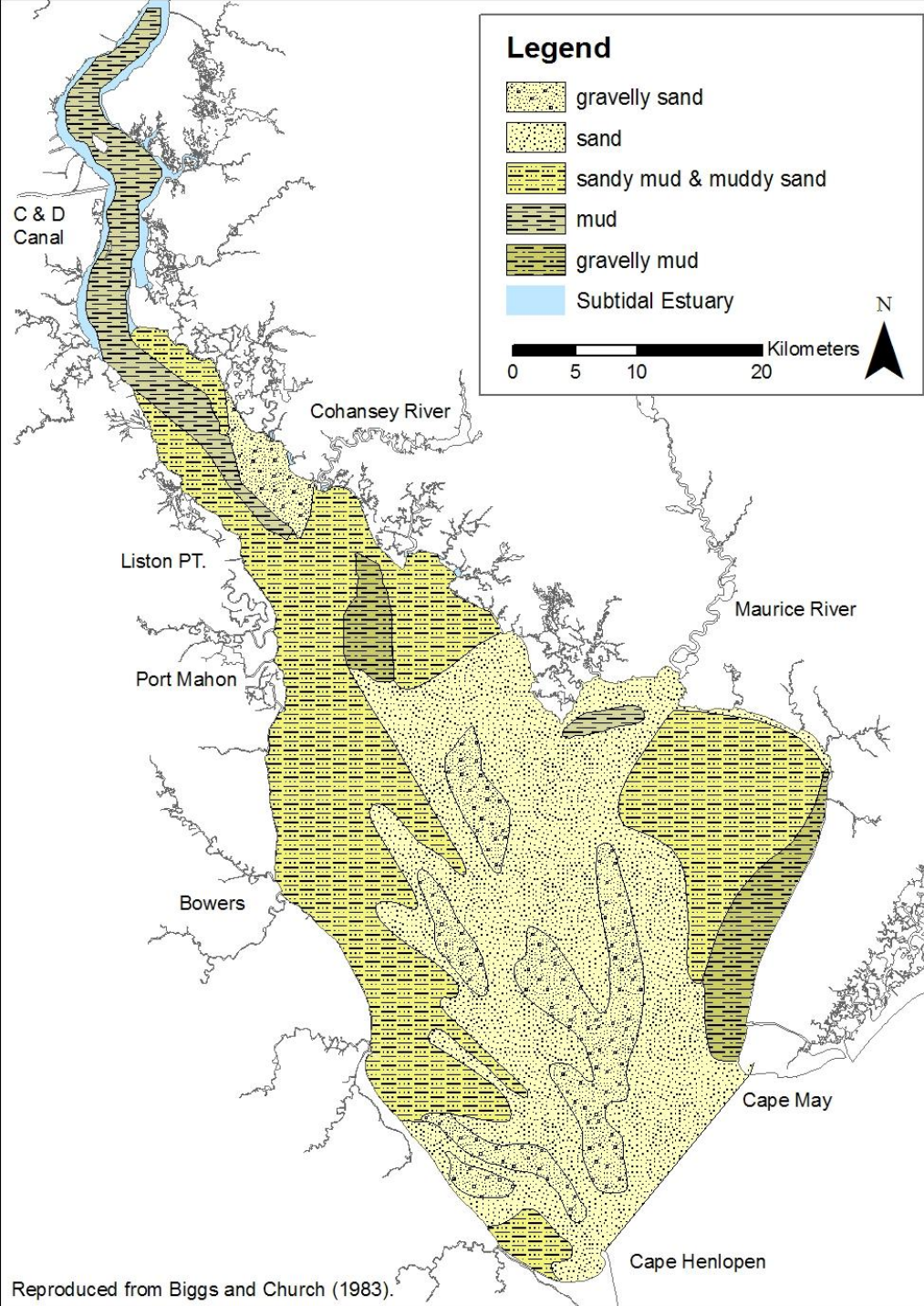
Subtidal and intertidal zones serve as both sediment sources and sinks

Tidal marsh is a permanent sink for sediment; marsh fringe erosion is a source

Estuary water column is transient sink (resident suspended sediment load)

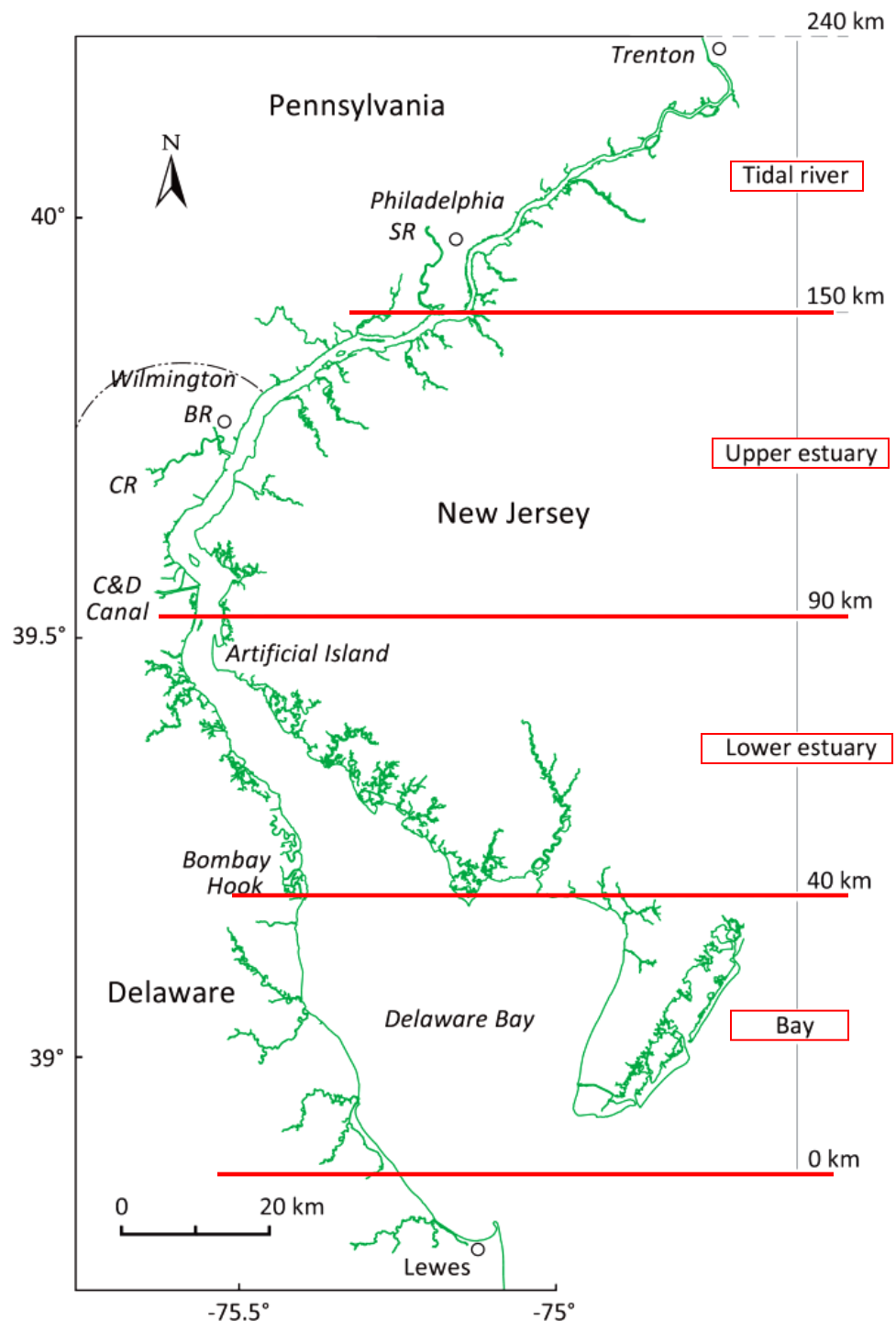
Bottom sediment classification

(Biggs & Church, 1983)



Reproduced from Biggs and Church (1983).

Location map, segments of Delaware Estuary



TASK 1. River discharge to the estuary

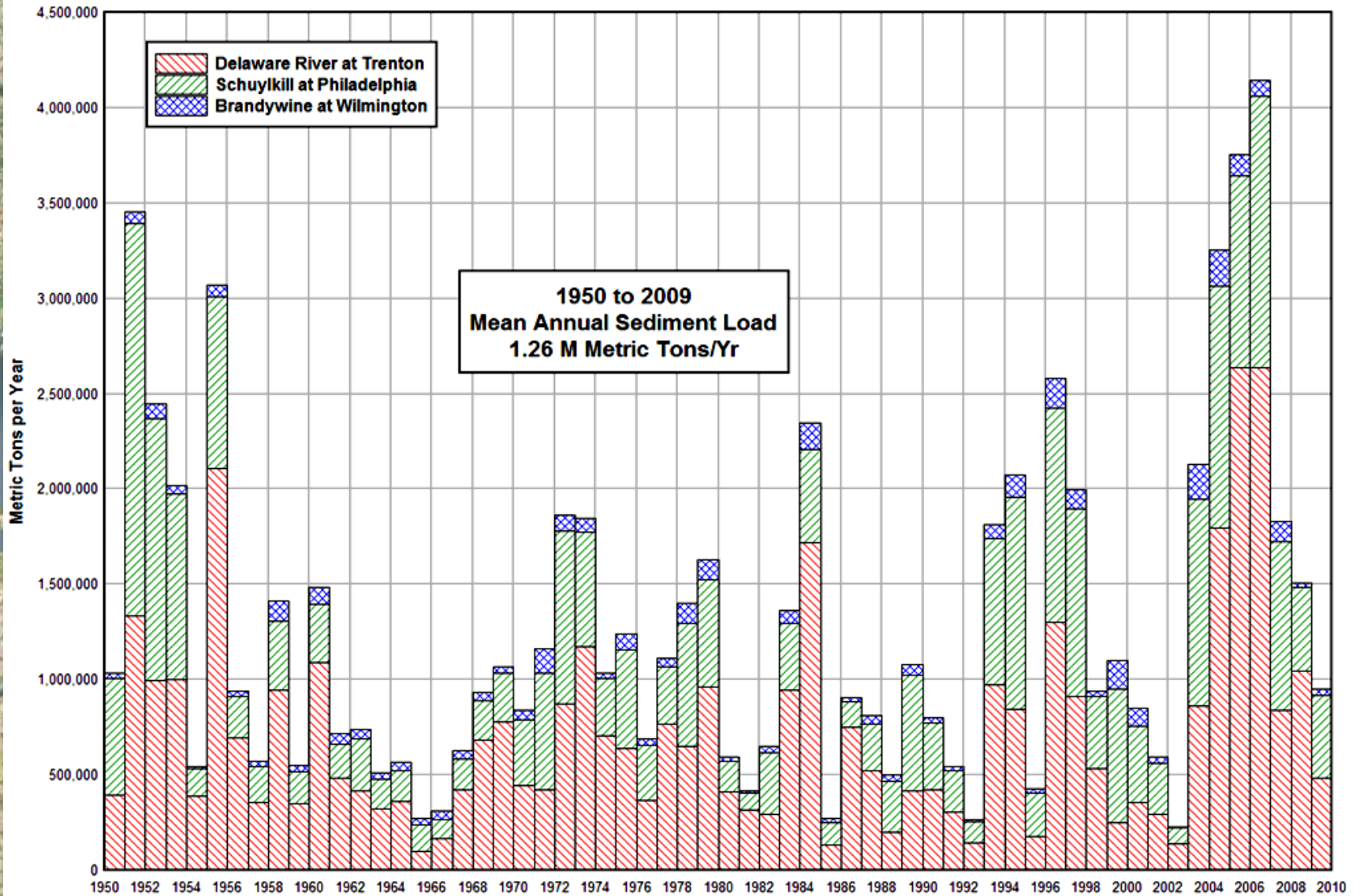
56% Delaware River Trenton, NJ

39% Schuylkill River Philadelphia, PA

Brandywine River
Wilmington, DE **5%**

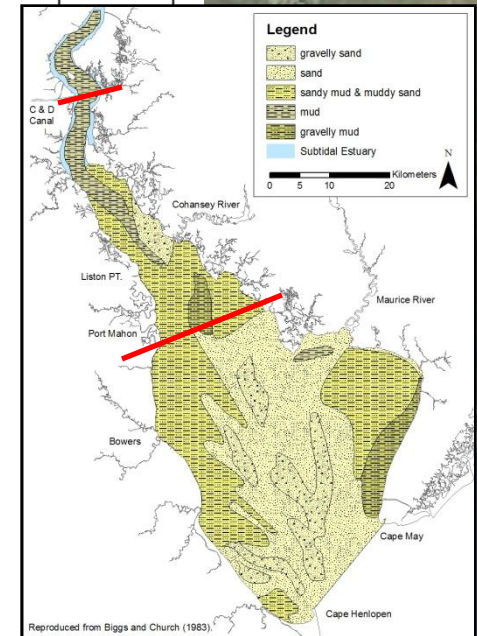
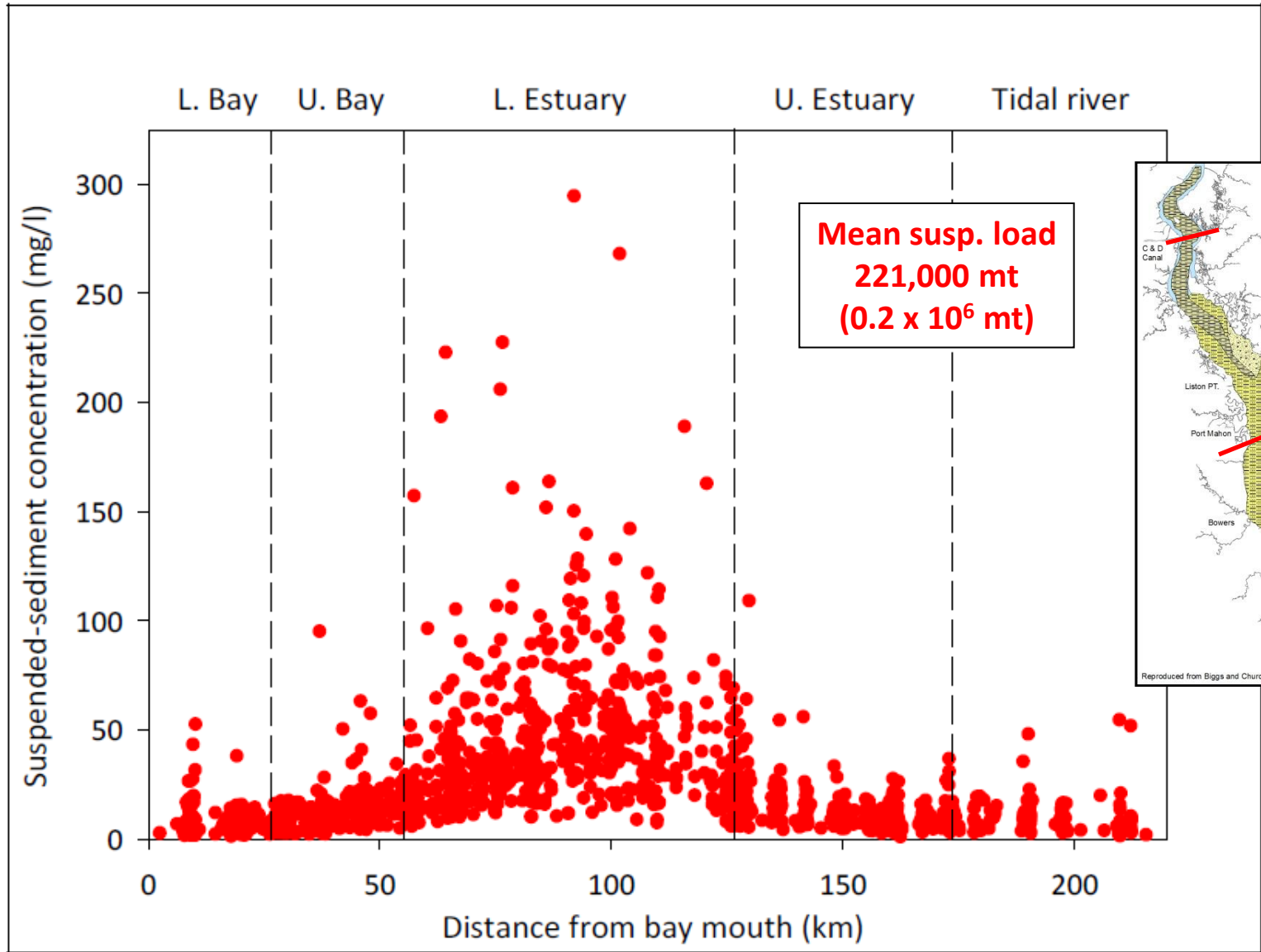
**Suspended load input
1950 – 2009
 1.3×10^6 mt/yr**

Delaware Estuary Sediment Load Time Series 1950 to 2009



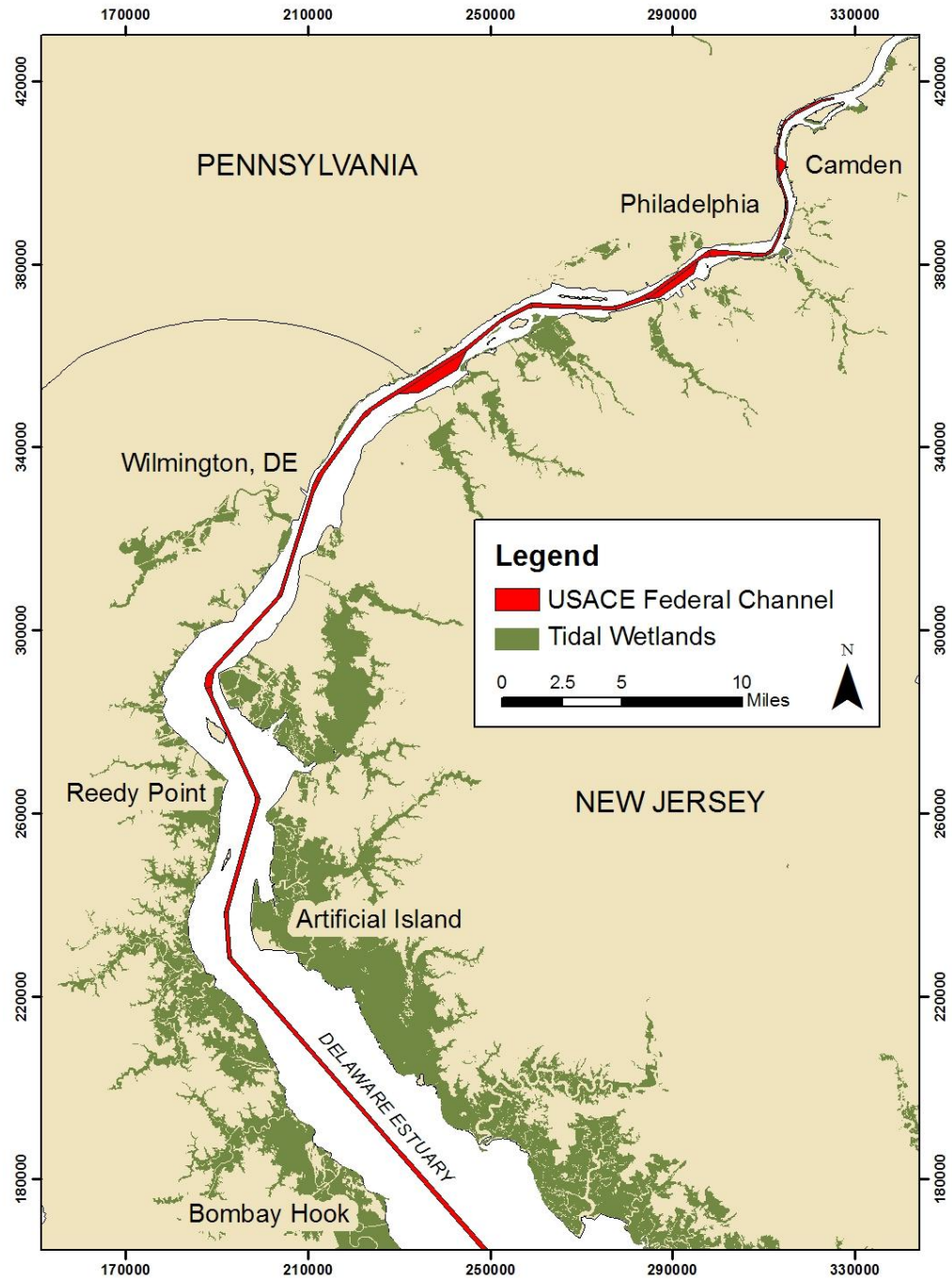
Suspended sediment load annual series, 1950 – 2009

TASK 2. Resident suspended load

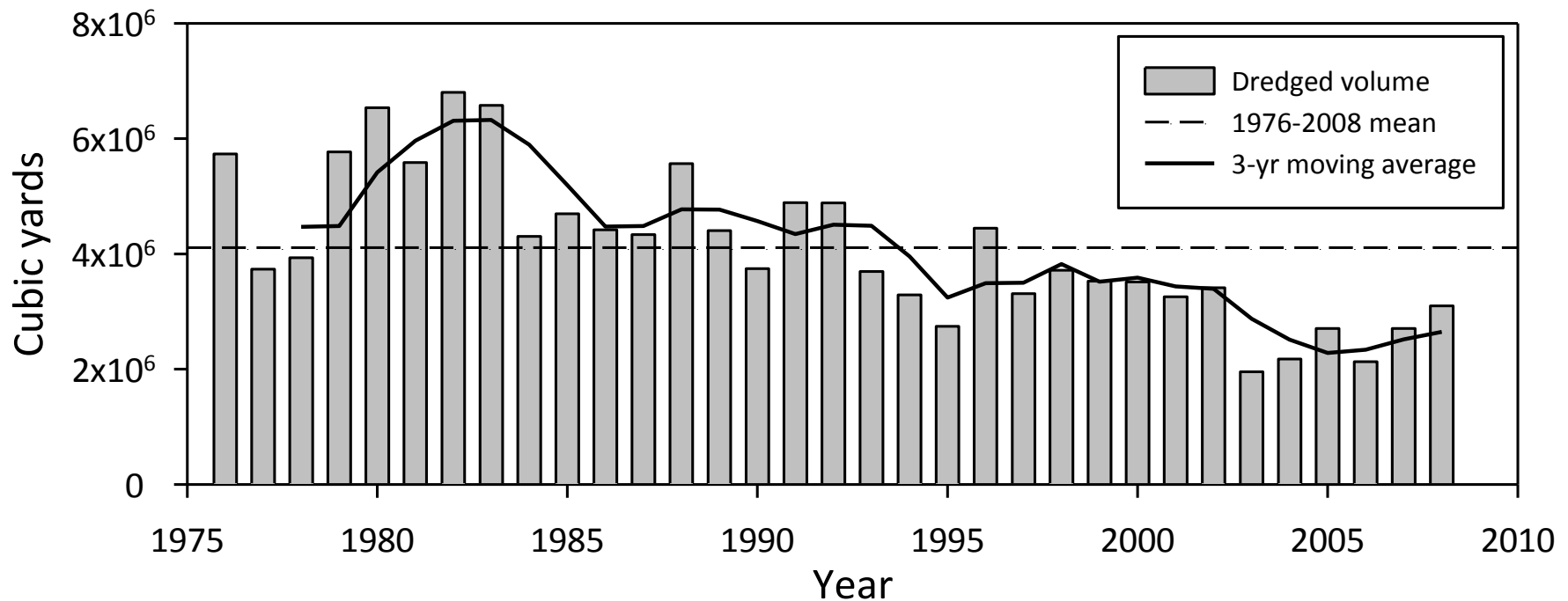


Suspended-sediment concentration along the axis of the estuary (n >1600)

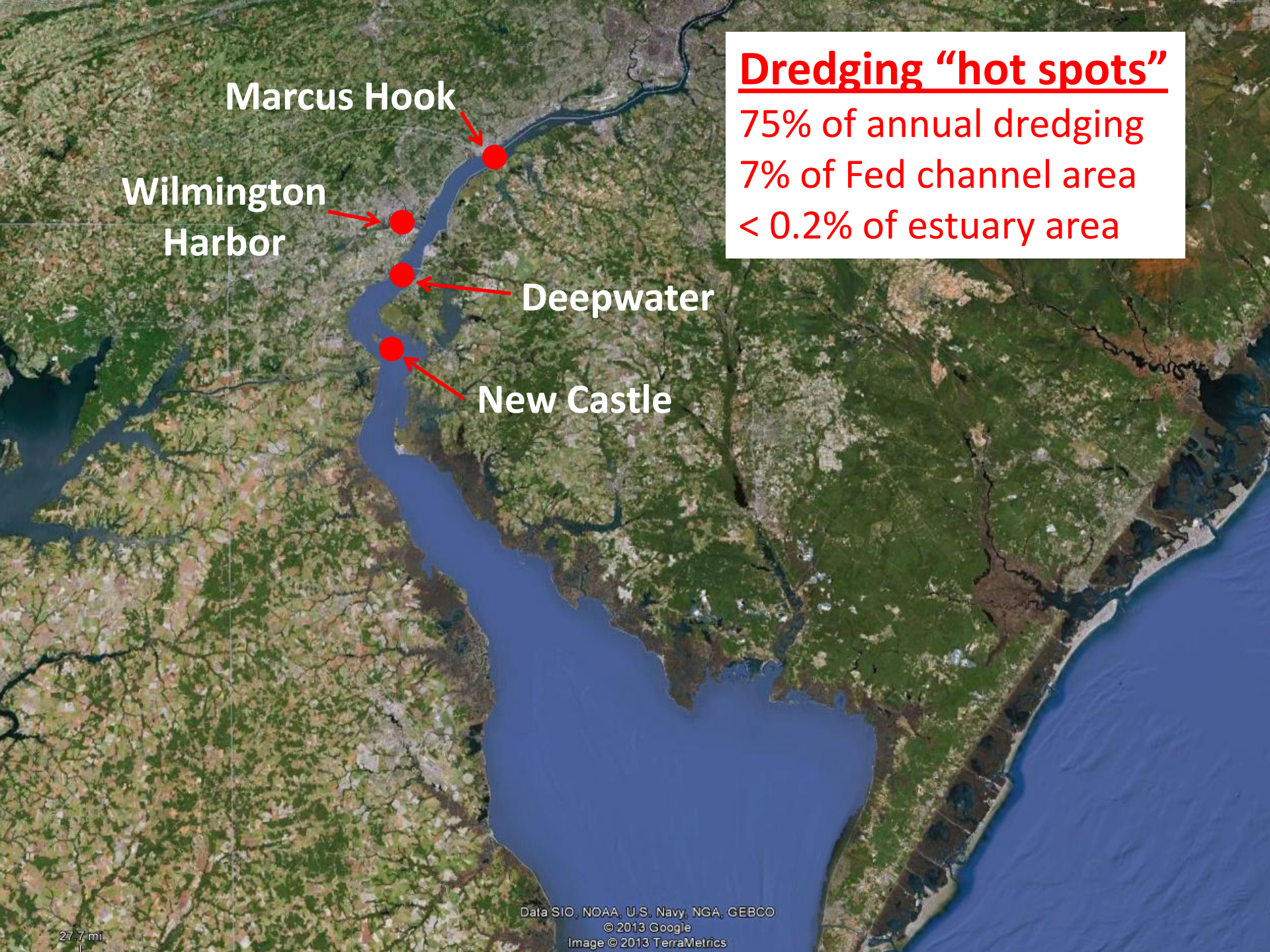
TASK 3. Removal of sediment by dredging



Maintenance dredging time series



Average annual volume, 1976 – 2001: $3.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$
Average annual sediment mass: $1.8 \times 10^6 \text{ mt}/\text{yr}$



Marcus Hook

Wilmington
Harbor

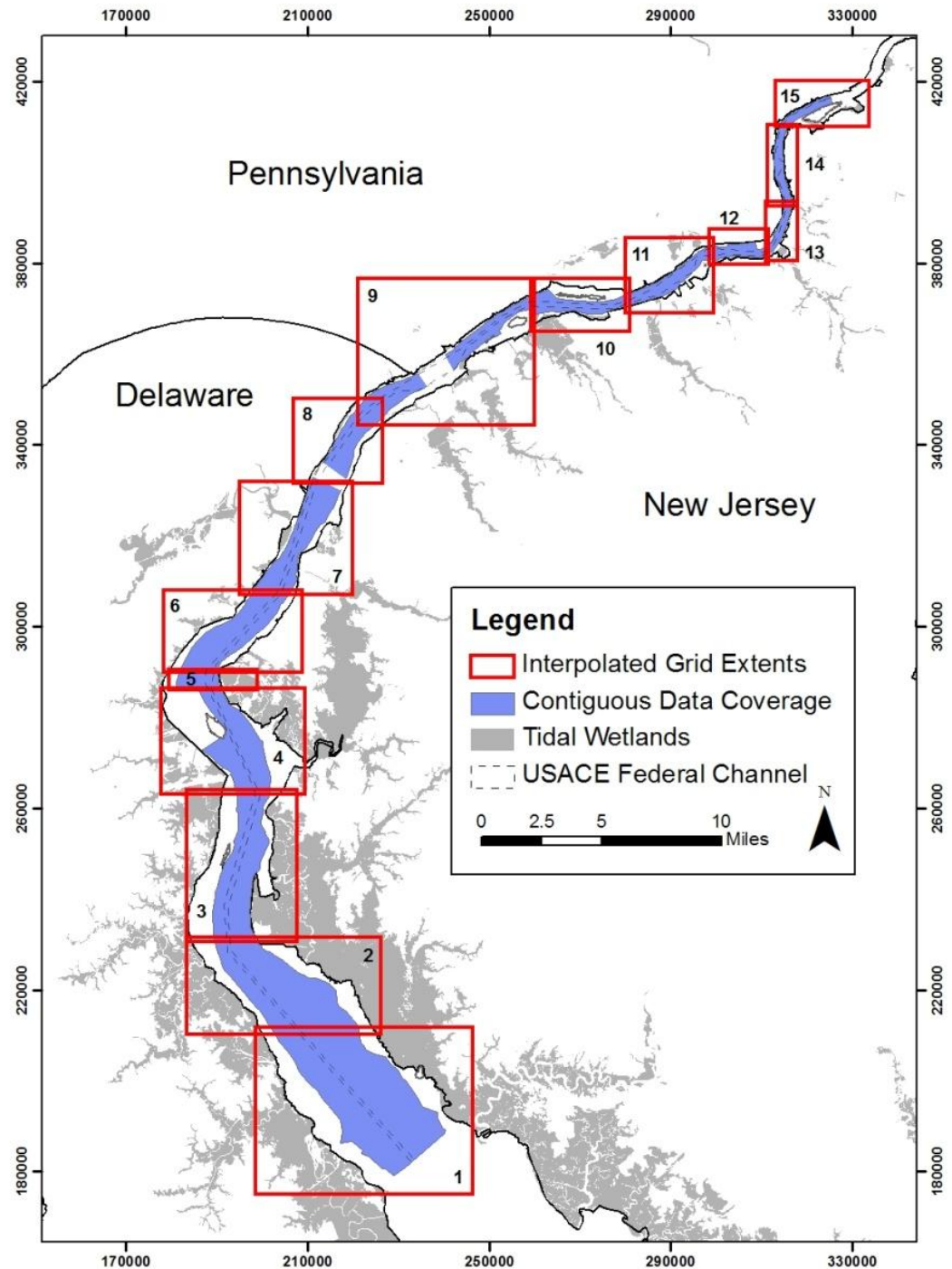
Deepwater

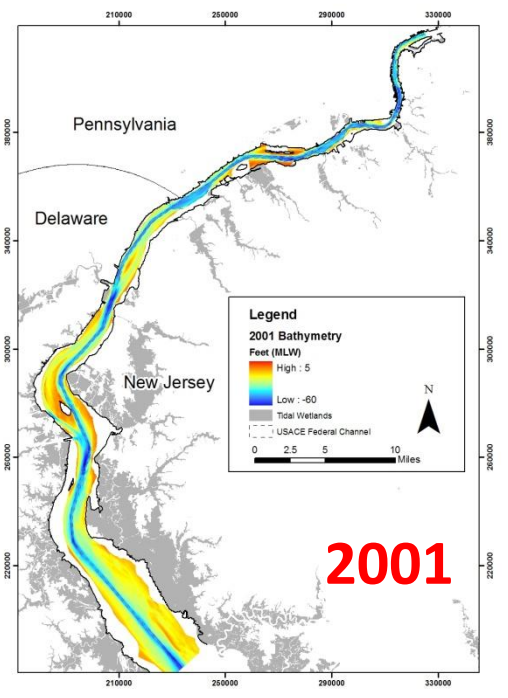
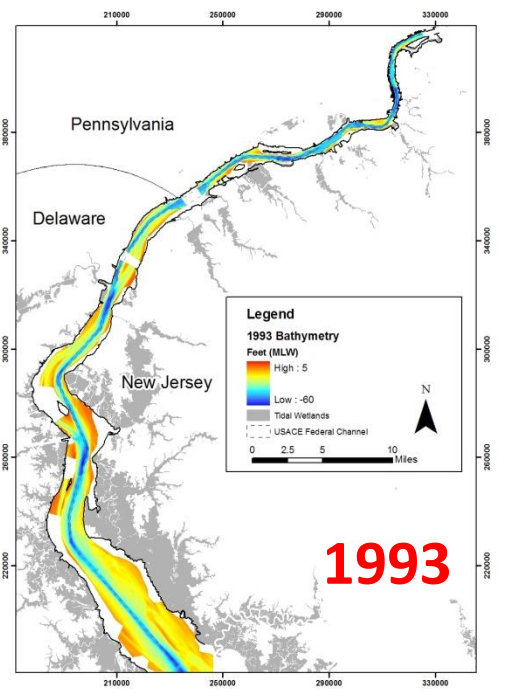
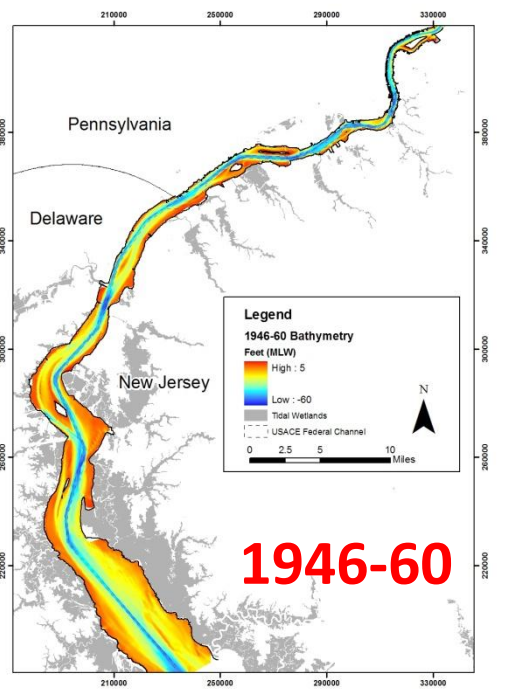
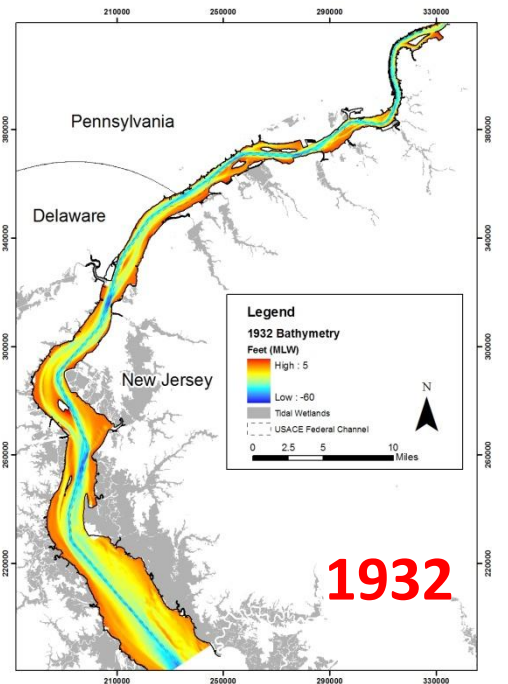
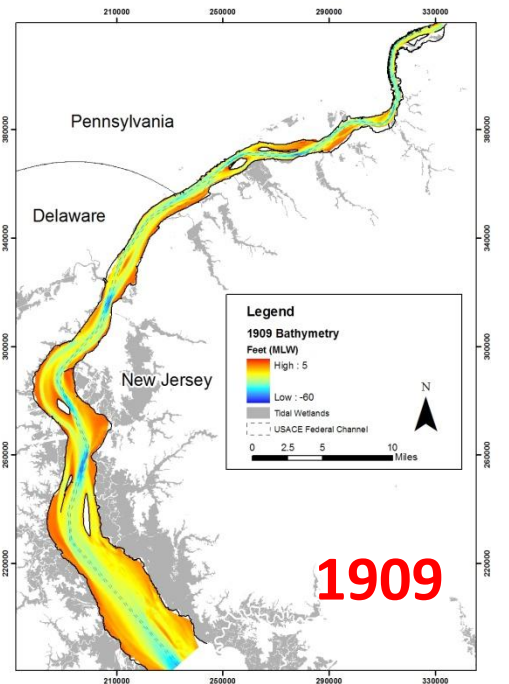
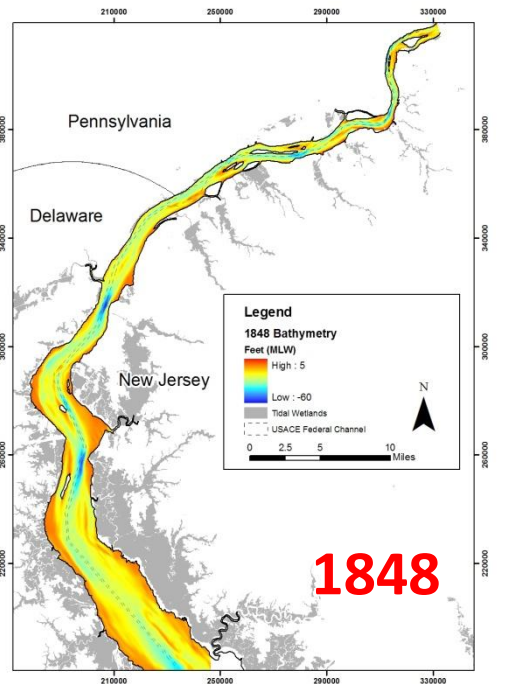
New Castle

Dredging "hot spots"

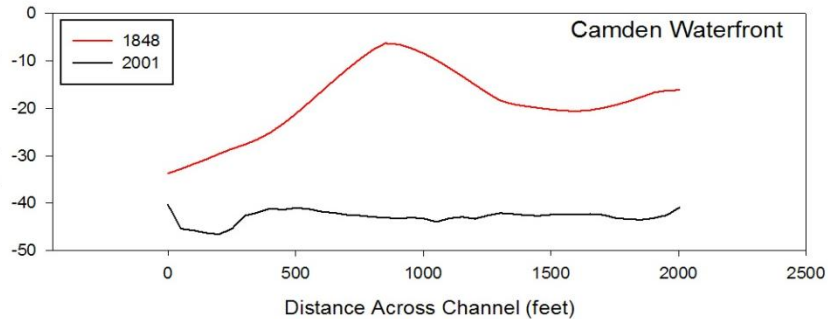
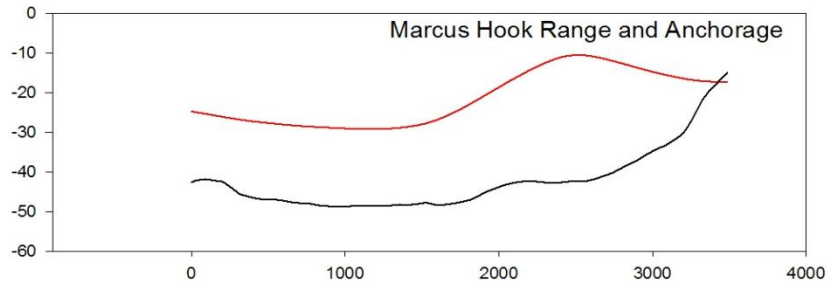
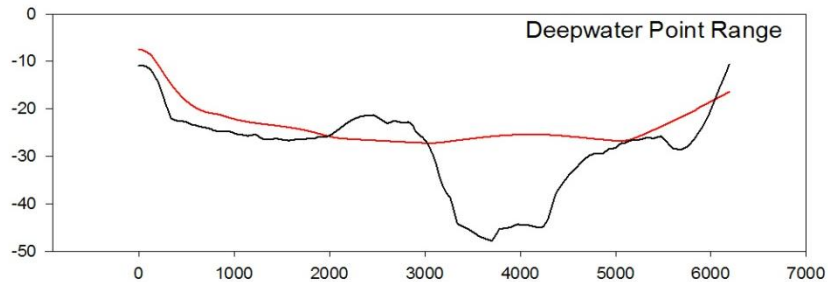
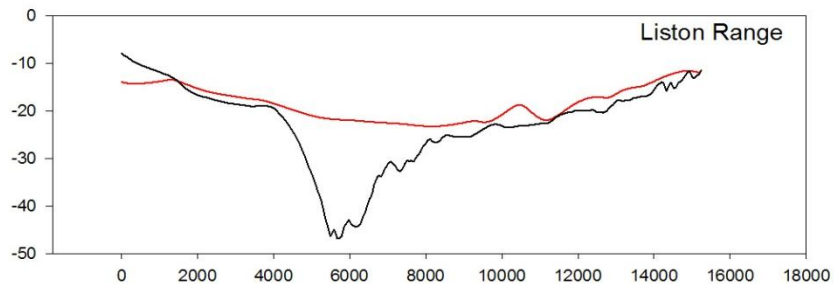
75% of annual dredging
7% of Fed channel area
< 0.2% of estuary area

TASK 4. Accumulation/ erosion in subtidal zones

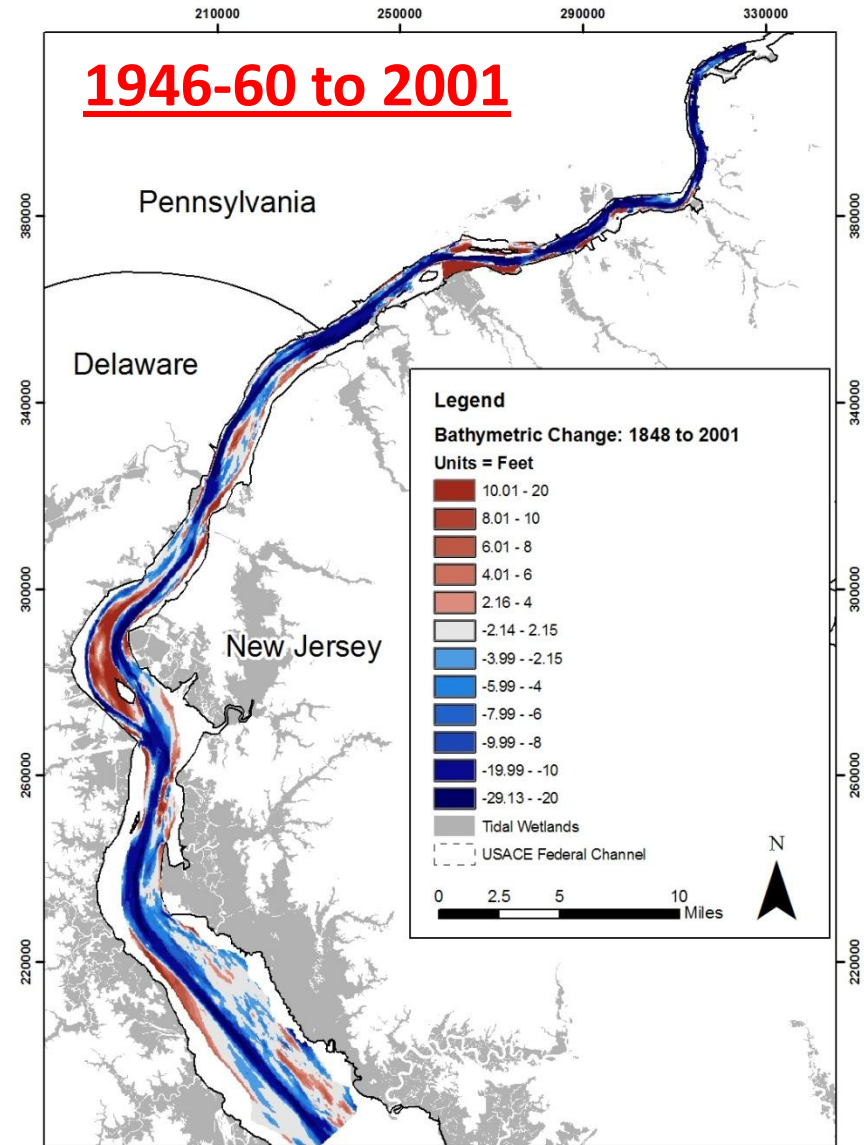




1848 to 2001



1946-60 to 2001



Subtidal losses: -2.4×10^6 mt/yr

Subtidal gains: $+0.4 \times 10^6$ mt/yr

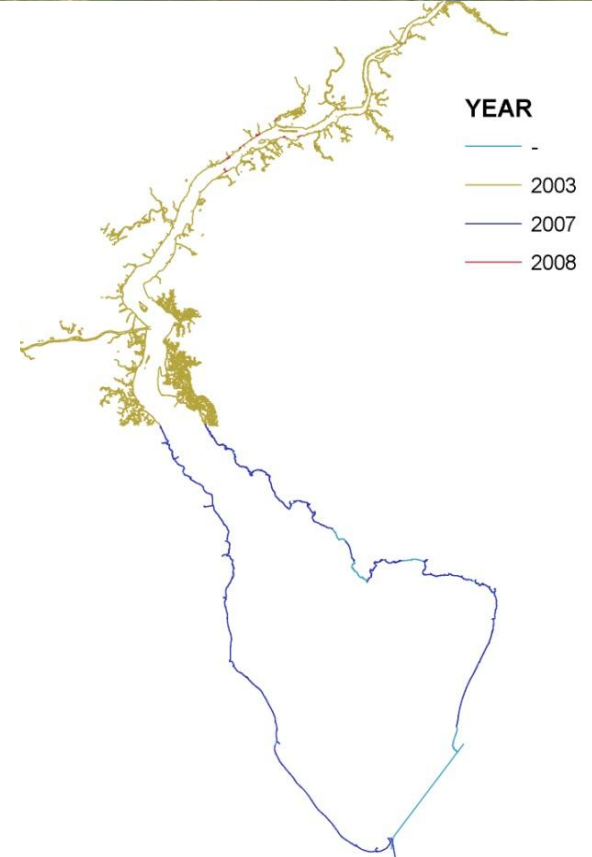
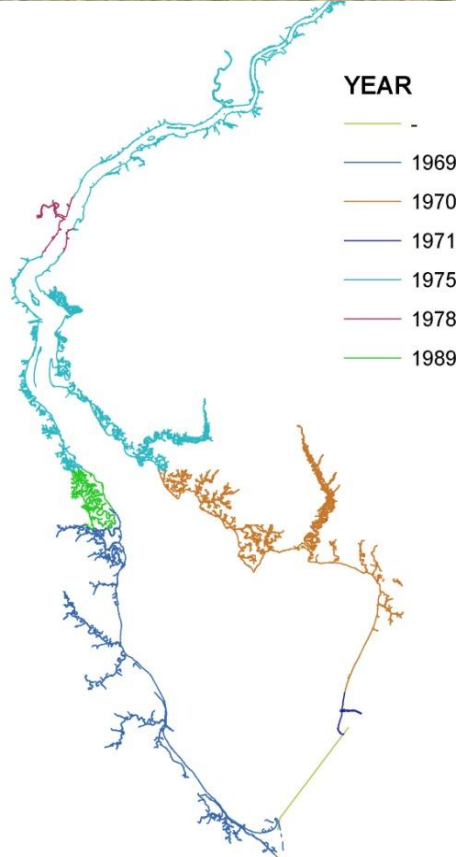
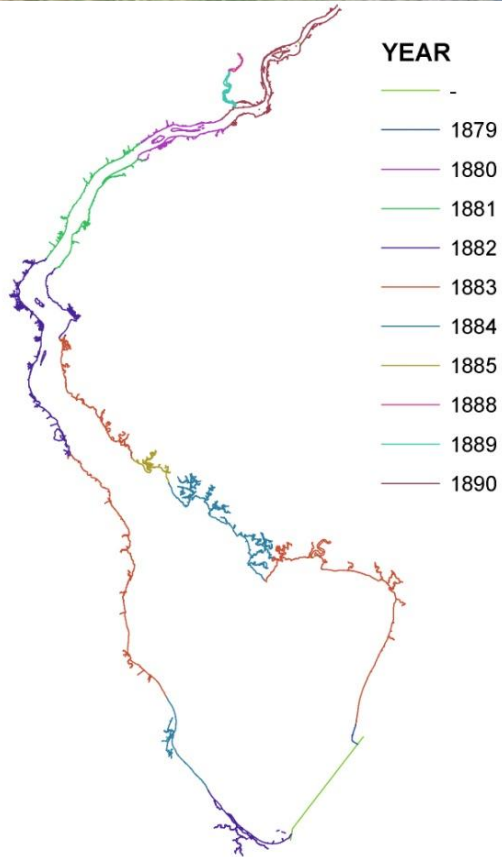
Net change: -2.0×10^6 mt/yr

TASK 5. Contribution from eroding wetlands

1879–1890

1969–1989

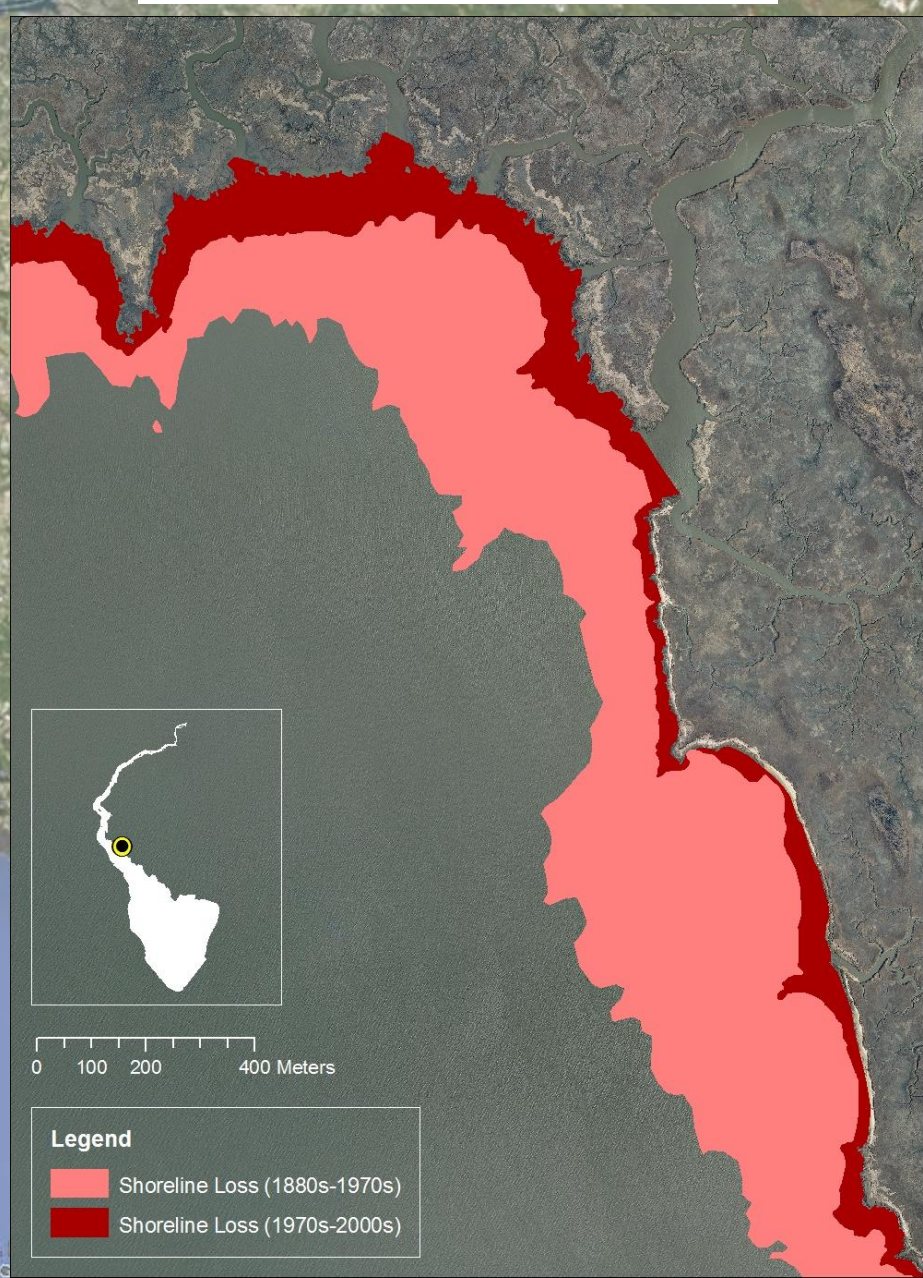
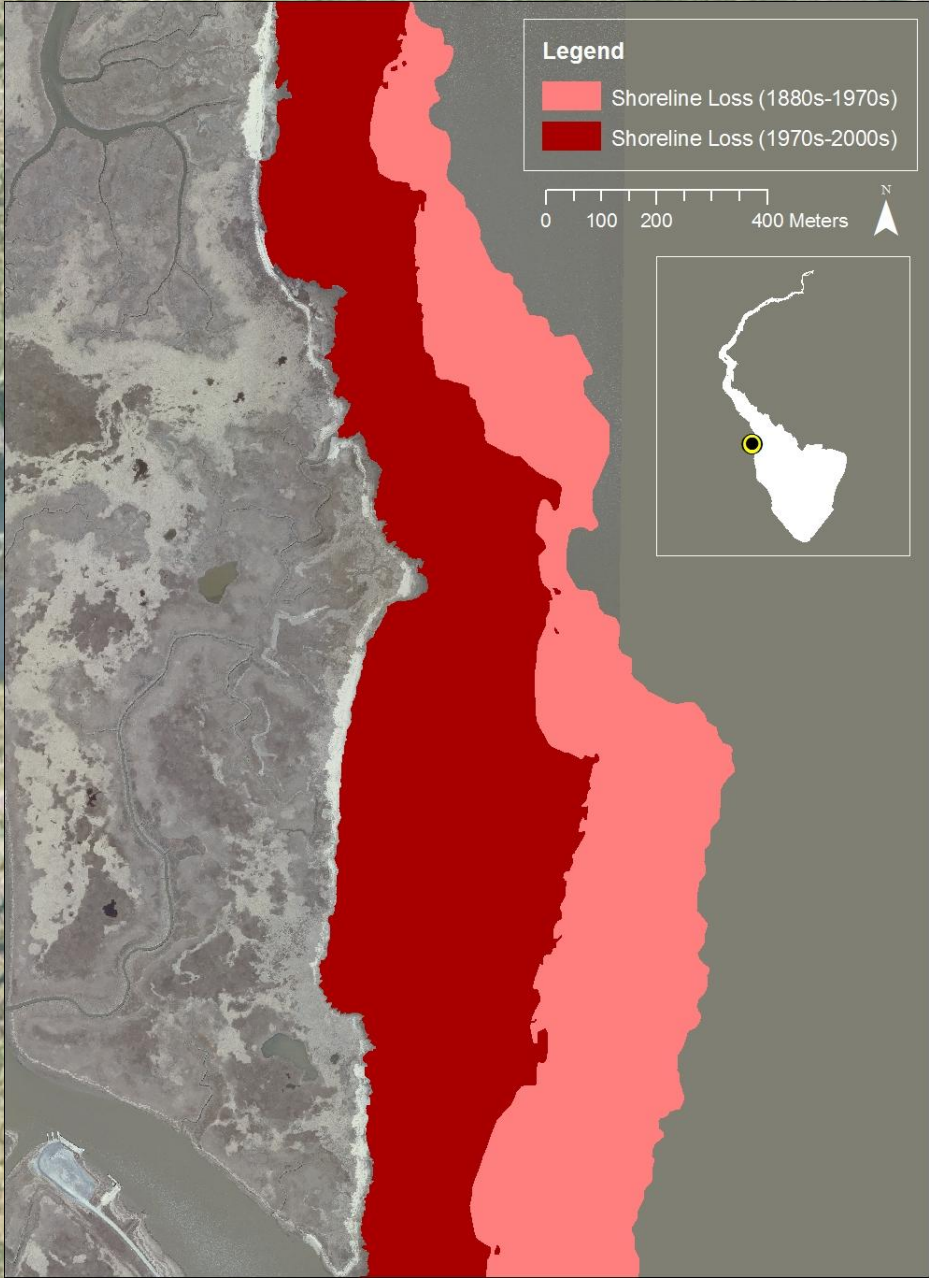
2003–2008



0.1×10^6 mt/yr

Port Mahon, DE vicinity

Alder Cove, NJ vicinity



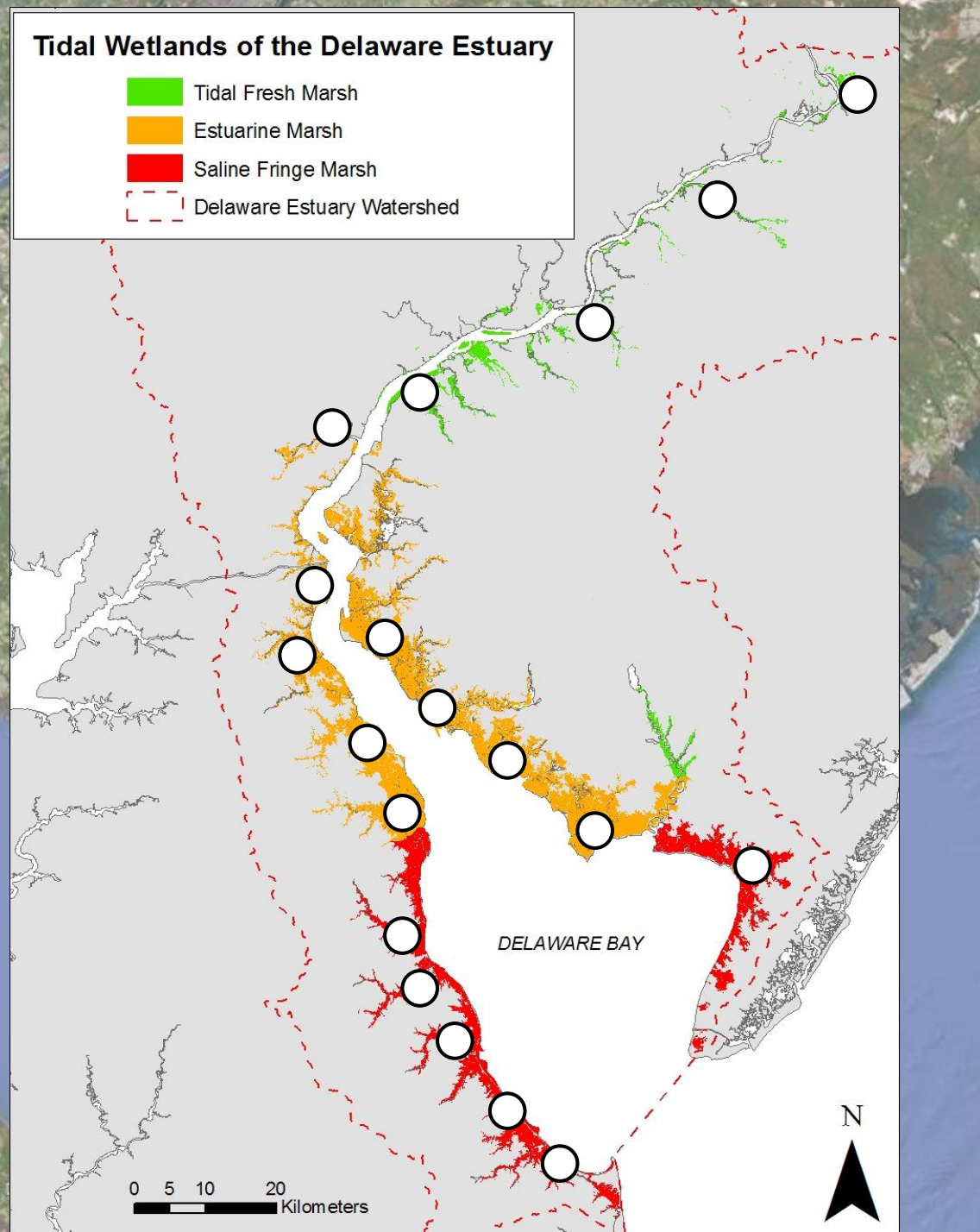
TASK 6. Accumulation in tidal marshlands

^{210}Pb and ^{137}Cs

$1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ mt/yr}$

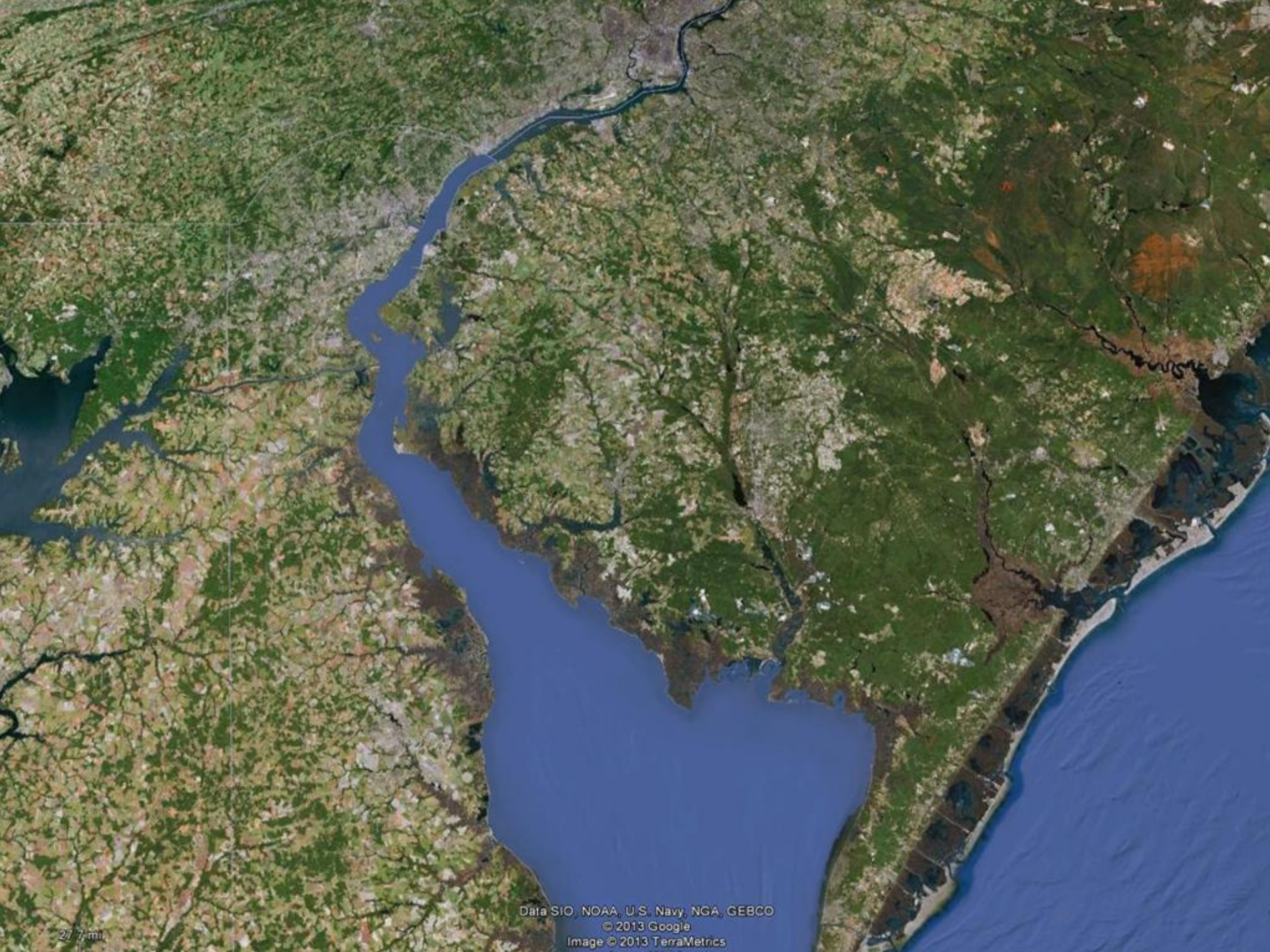
Tidal Wetlands of the Delaware Estuary

- Tidal Fresh Marsh
- Estuarine Marsh
- Saline Fringe Marsh
- Delaware Estuary Watershed



Sediment mass balance for the Delaware Estuary averaged over 1953–2001

<i>Sources</i>	Input rate ($\times 10^6$ mt/yr)	%	<i>Sinks</i>	Rate of loss ($\times 10^6$ mt/yr)	%
Subtidal erosion	2.4 \pm 0.4	64	Maintenance dredging	1.8 \pm 0.5	55
River discharge	1.3 \pm 0.9	35	Marsh accumulation	1.1 \pm 0.2	33
Shore erosion	0.1 \pm 0.02	<1	Subtidal accumulation	0.4 \pm 0.2	12
Totals	3.8\pm0.9	100		3.3\pm0.6	100



27.7 mi

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
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2005 Sediment transport study

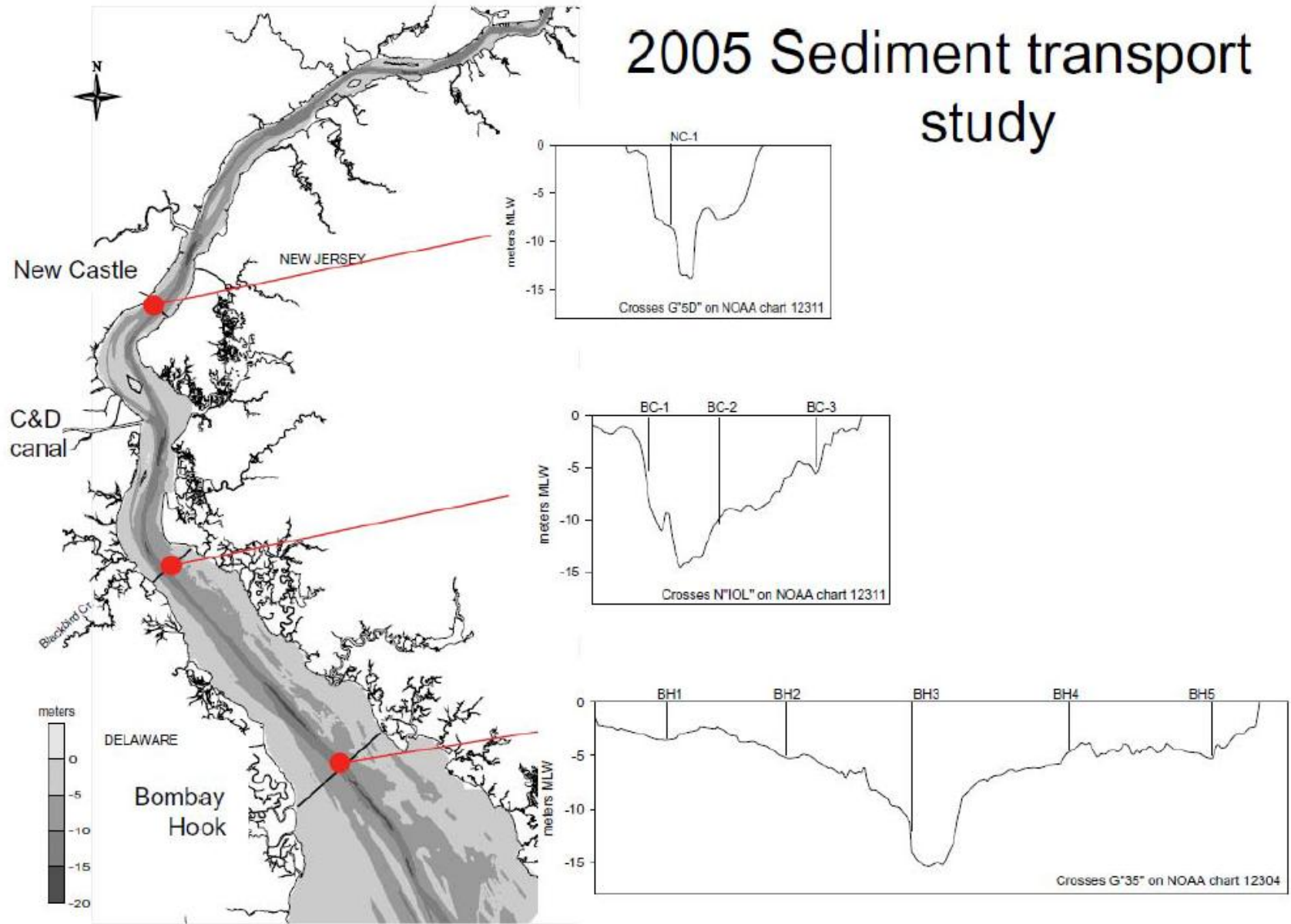
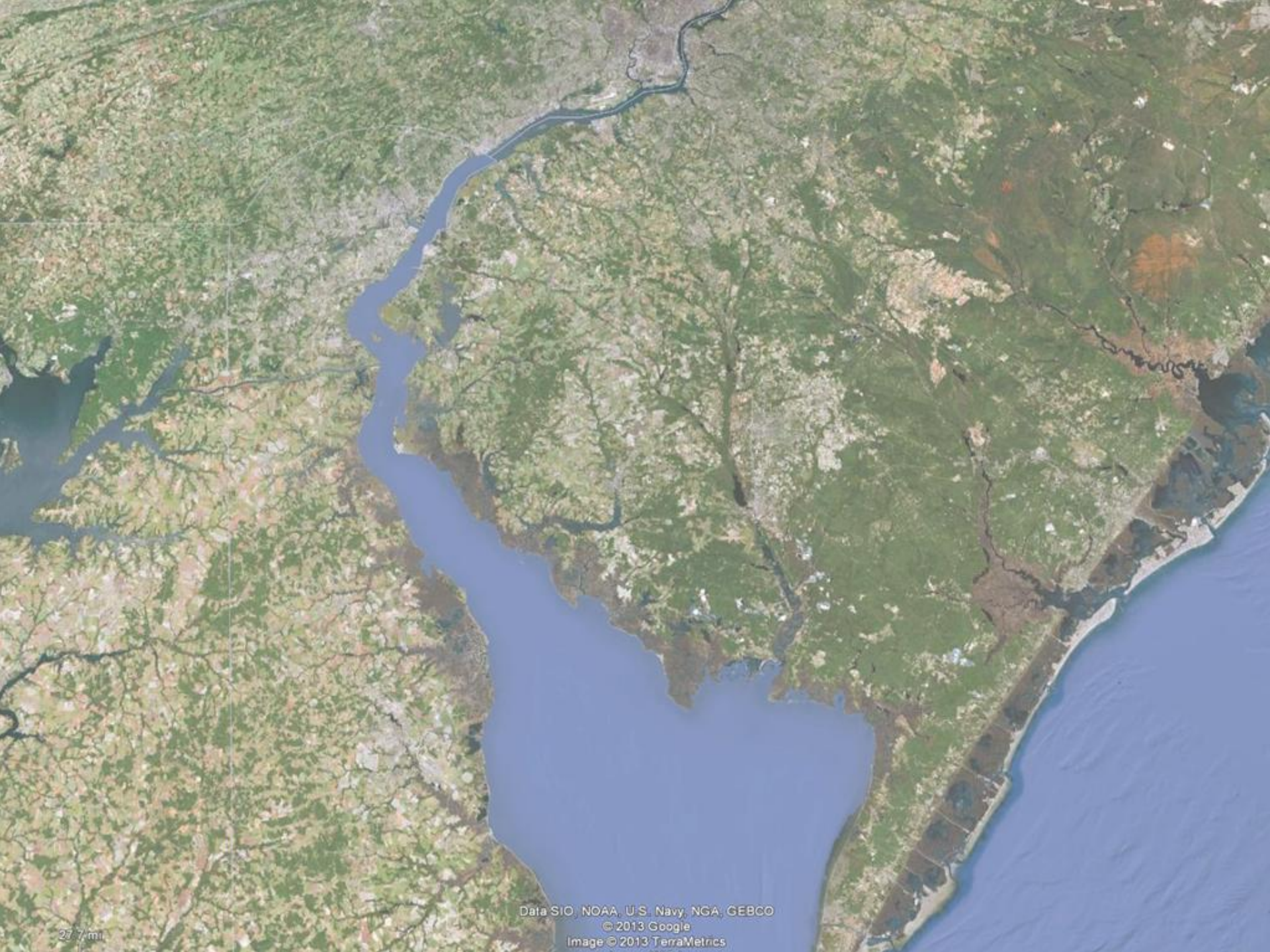


Figure 5: Location Map for UD 2005 Observations (Sommerfield, "Understanding Turbidity in the Delaware Estuary", 2007 Delaware Estuary Science Conference)



27.7 mi

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
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