



WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY

Impact of Longwall Mining on Central Appalachian Headwater Streams

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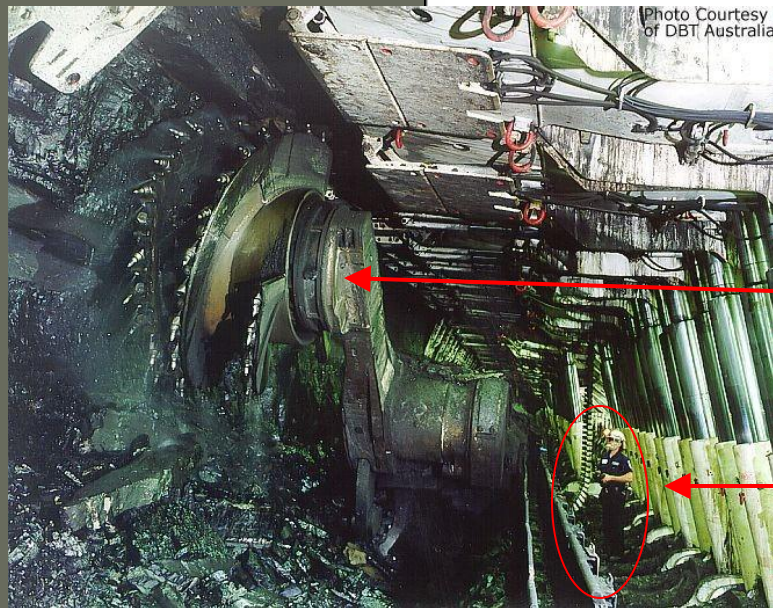
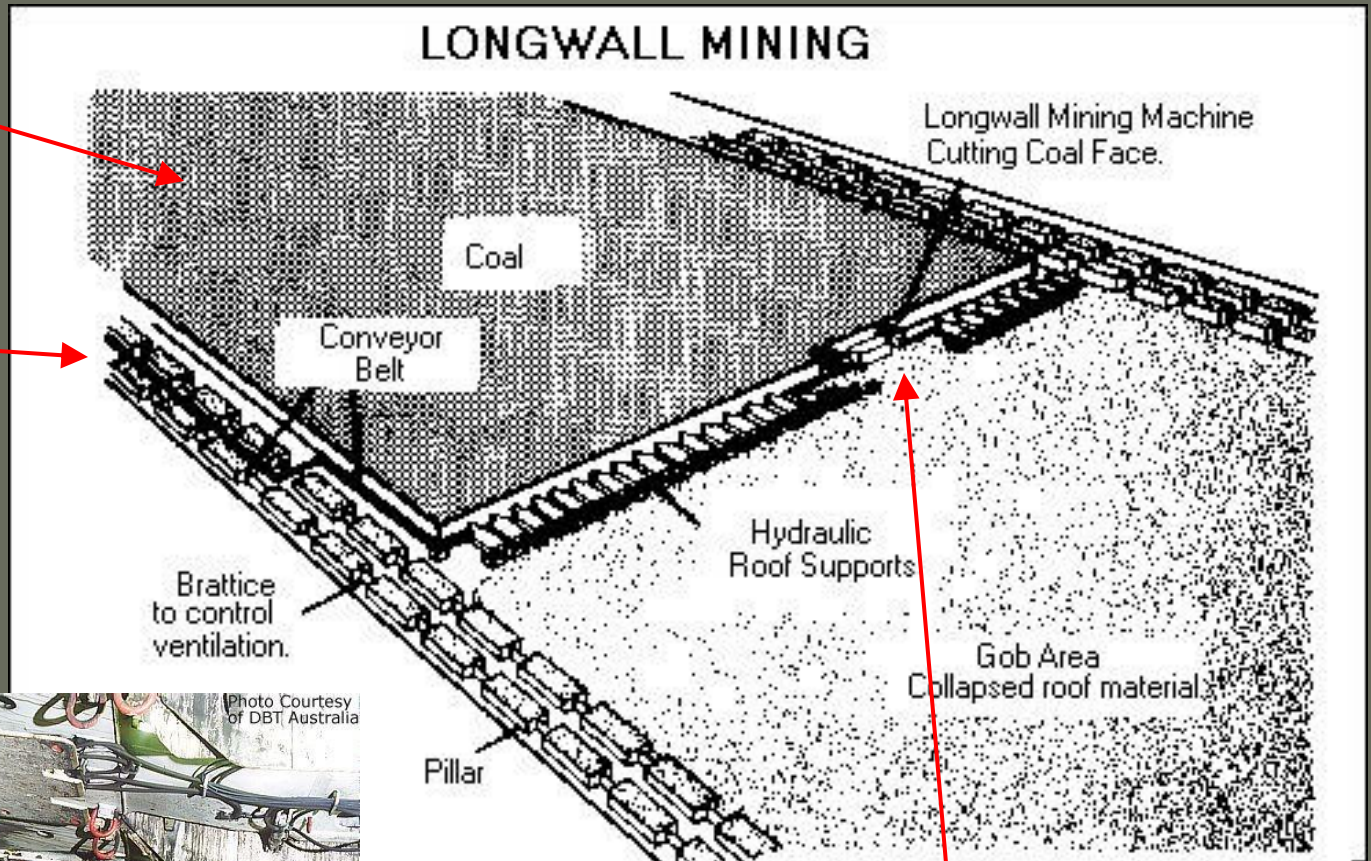


The purpose of this study was to measure the extent of longwall mining impacts on headwater streams.



1100' wide panel of coal

Gateway (manways, air shafts, beltways)



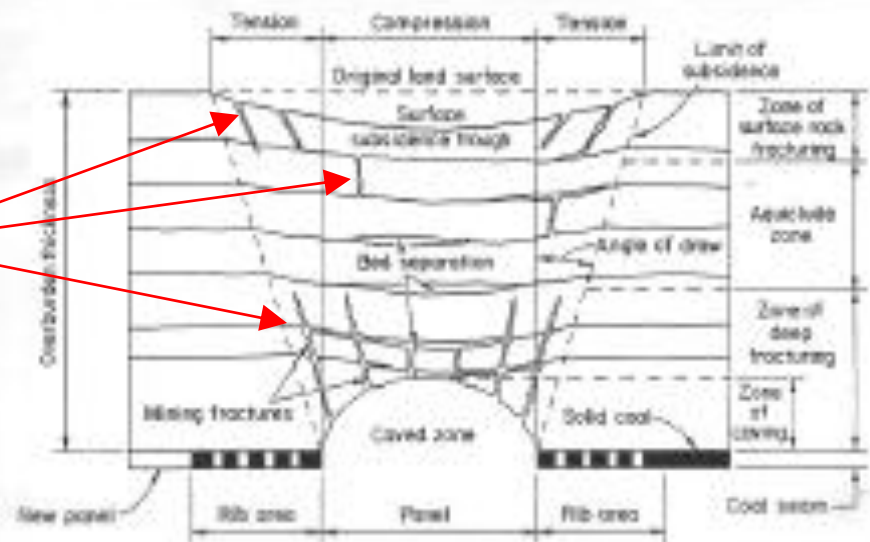
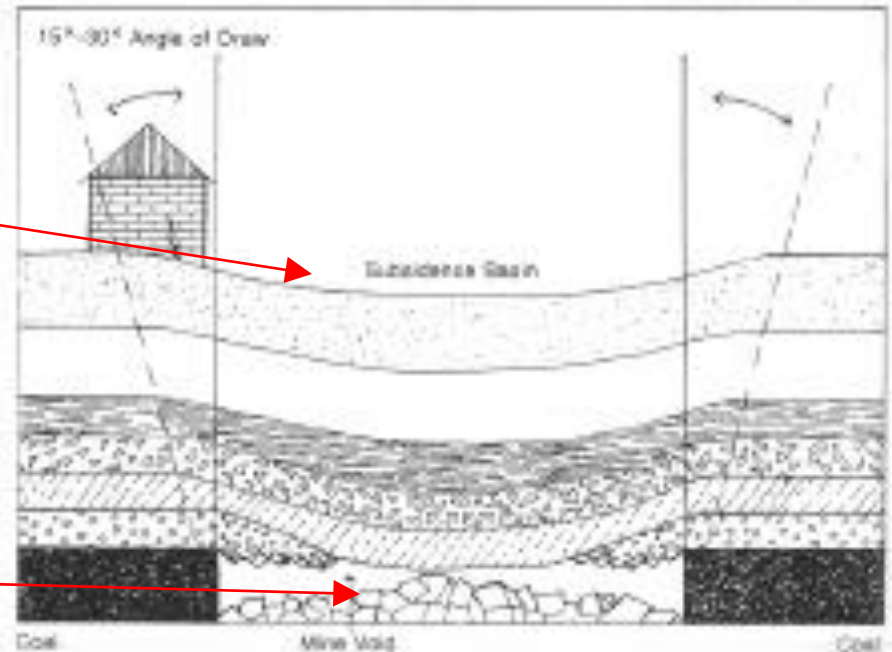
Longwall mining shear, 3-400 feet below Earth's surface.

Shear operator

Surface subsidence from longwall mining

Fully extracted coal seam

Rock fractures cause stream subsidence



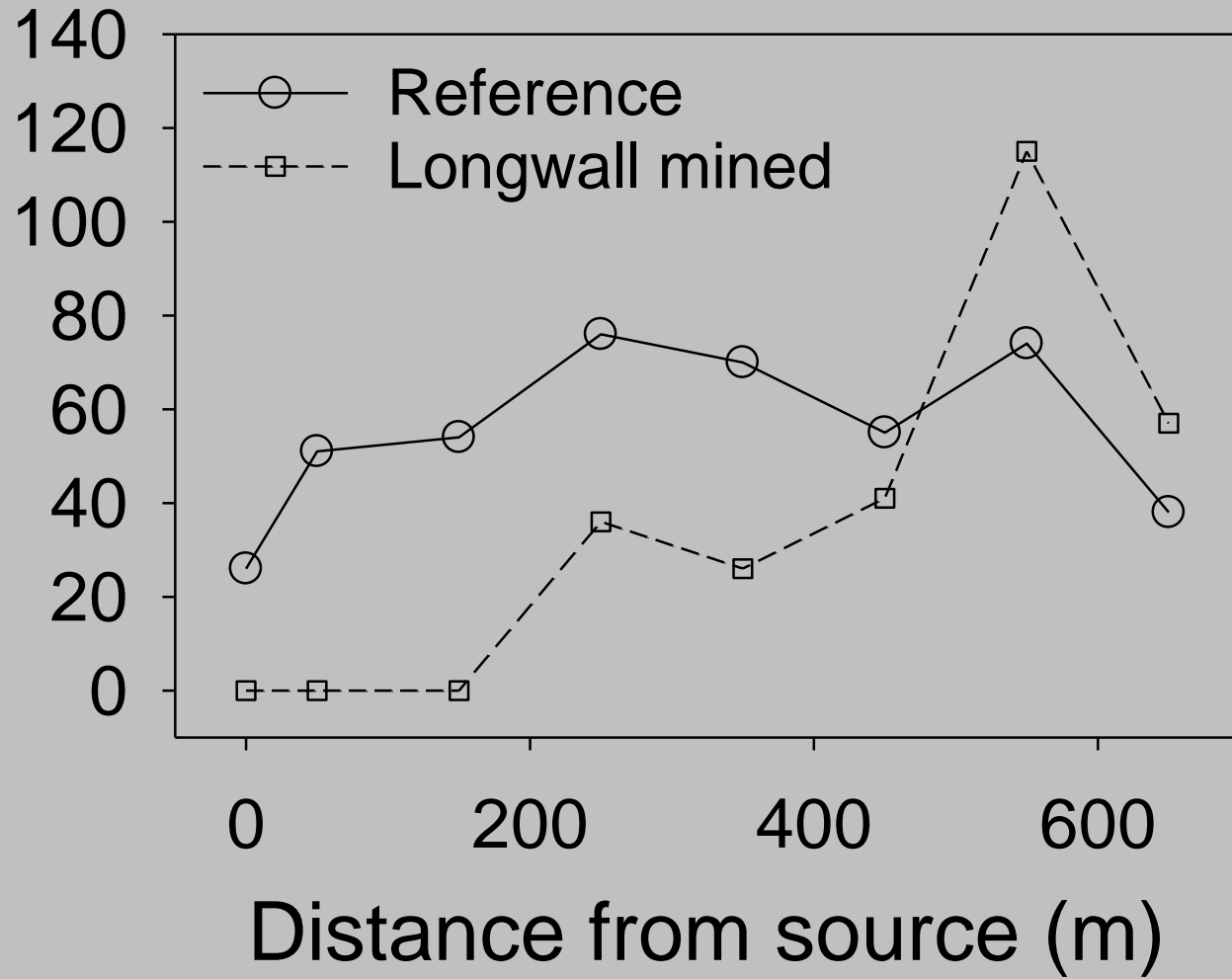
Reference



Longwall mined

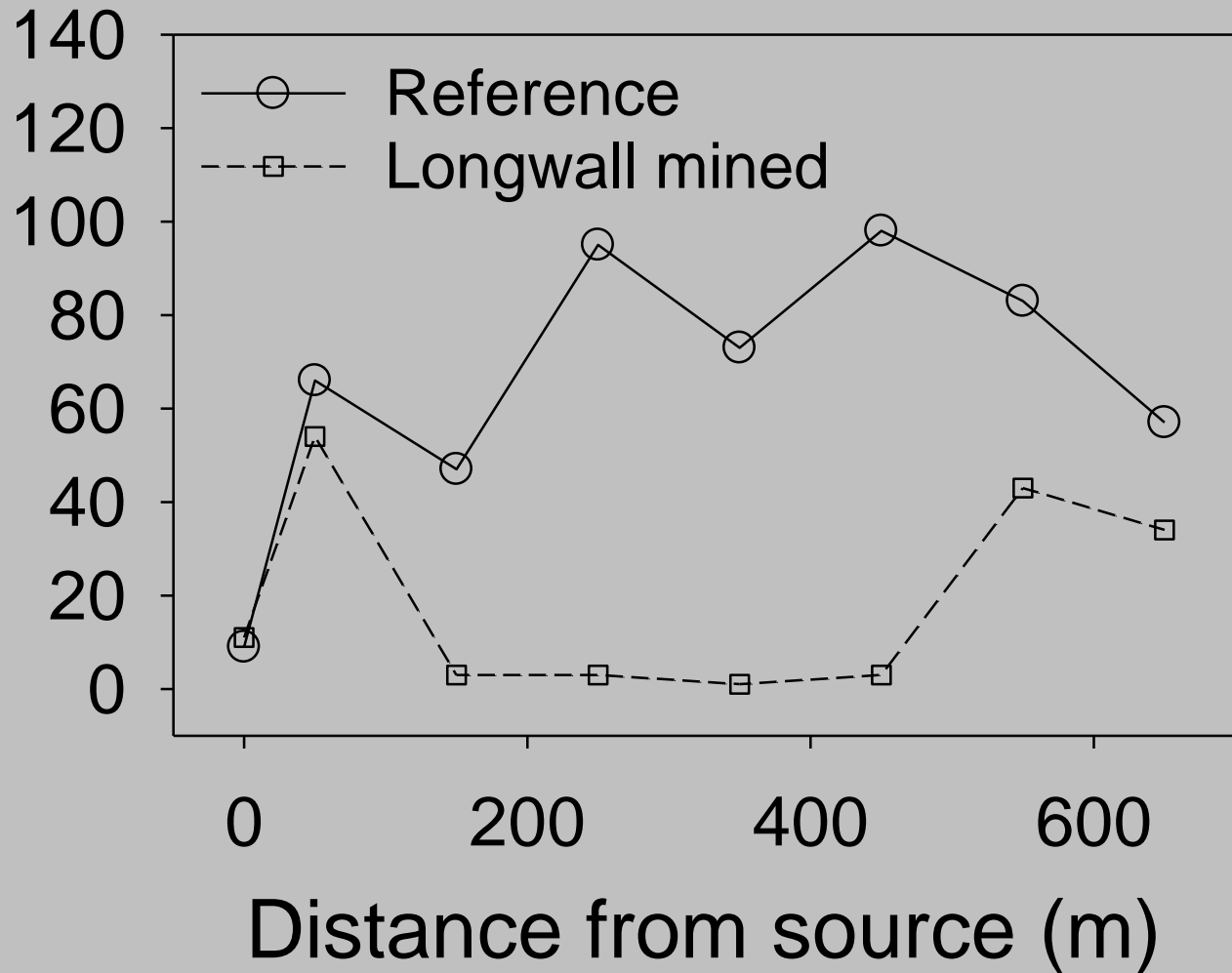


Total number collected





Total number collected

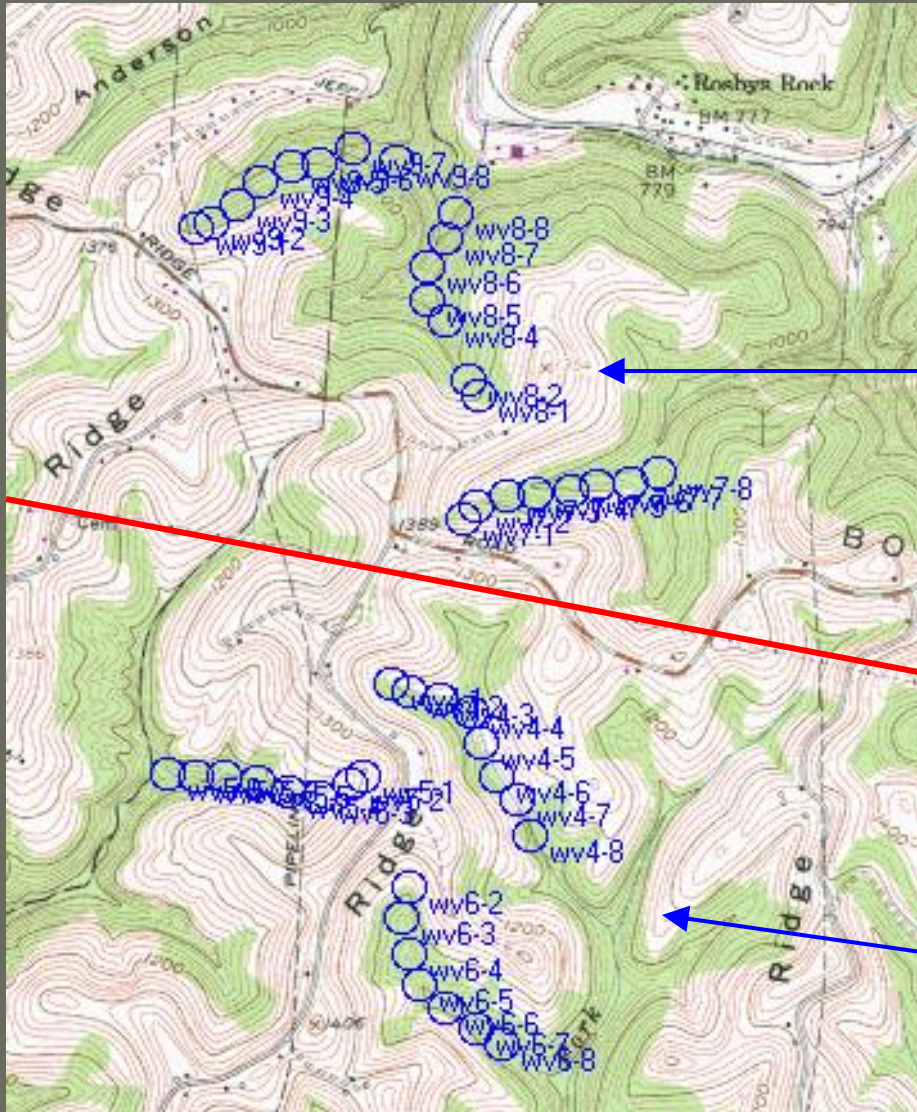




3 study objectives:

- 1) Test for overall physical, chemical, or biological impacts at the watershed-ecosystem level.
- 2) Test for spatial impact/recovery along the longitudinal profile, or stream gradient.
- 3) Test for temporal impact/recovery over time since mining occurred.

Experimental design:



2 unmined, old growth reference streams, Ohio University Forest, 26km NW

3 reference streams, room and pillar mined

Northward extent of longwall mine

3 streams longwall mined 4 - 6 years prior to study

Unmined
reference
stream

Experimental design (cont.):

5 streams longwall mined 8-12 years prior to sampling

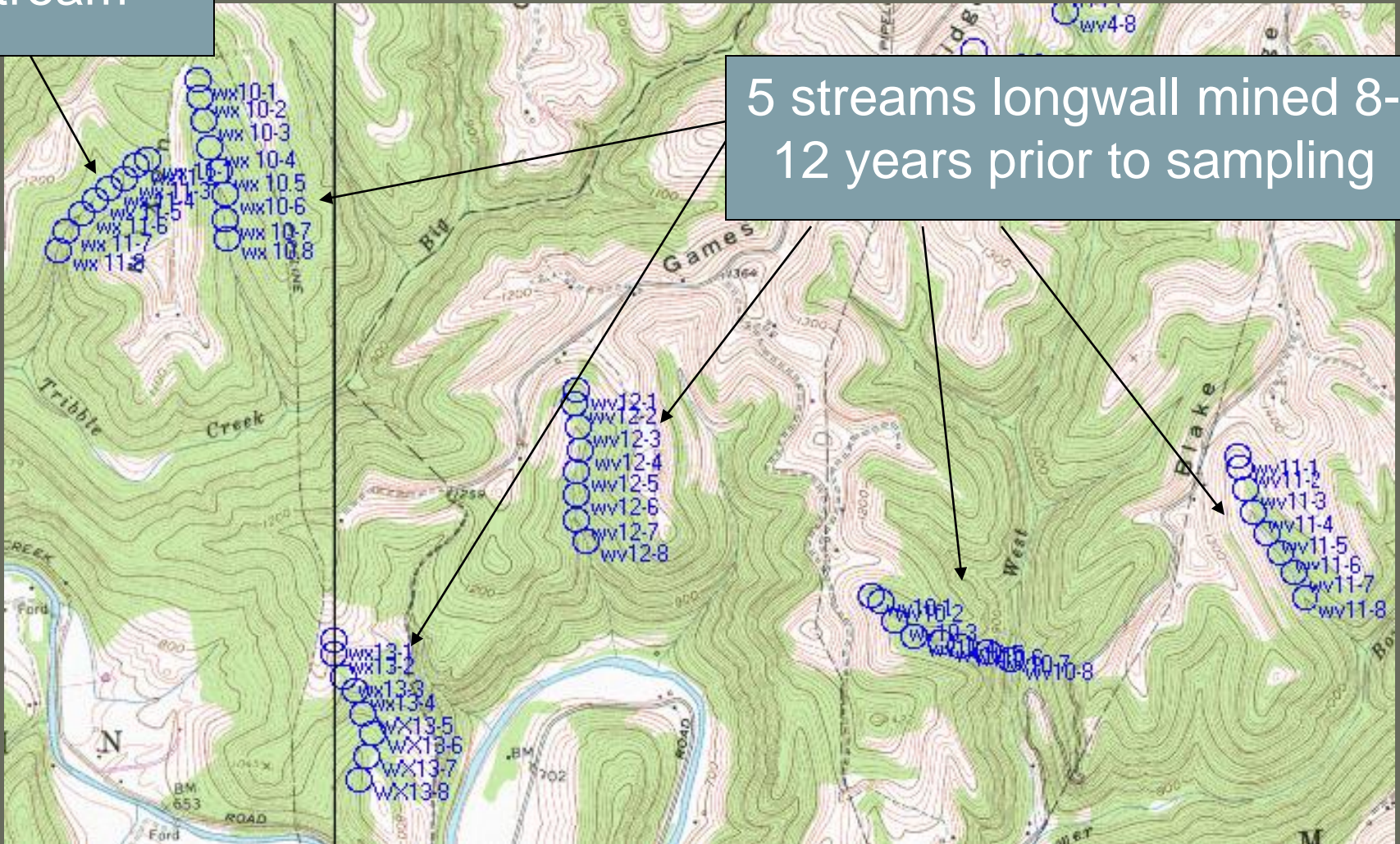


Table 1. Mean (and 1 standard error) physical characteristics of streams and probability of no significant physical difference in samples from longwall mined (N=88) versus reference streams (N=79), (ANOVA, Dunnett's Test , * $p < 0.05$).

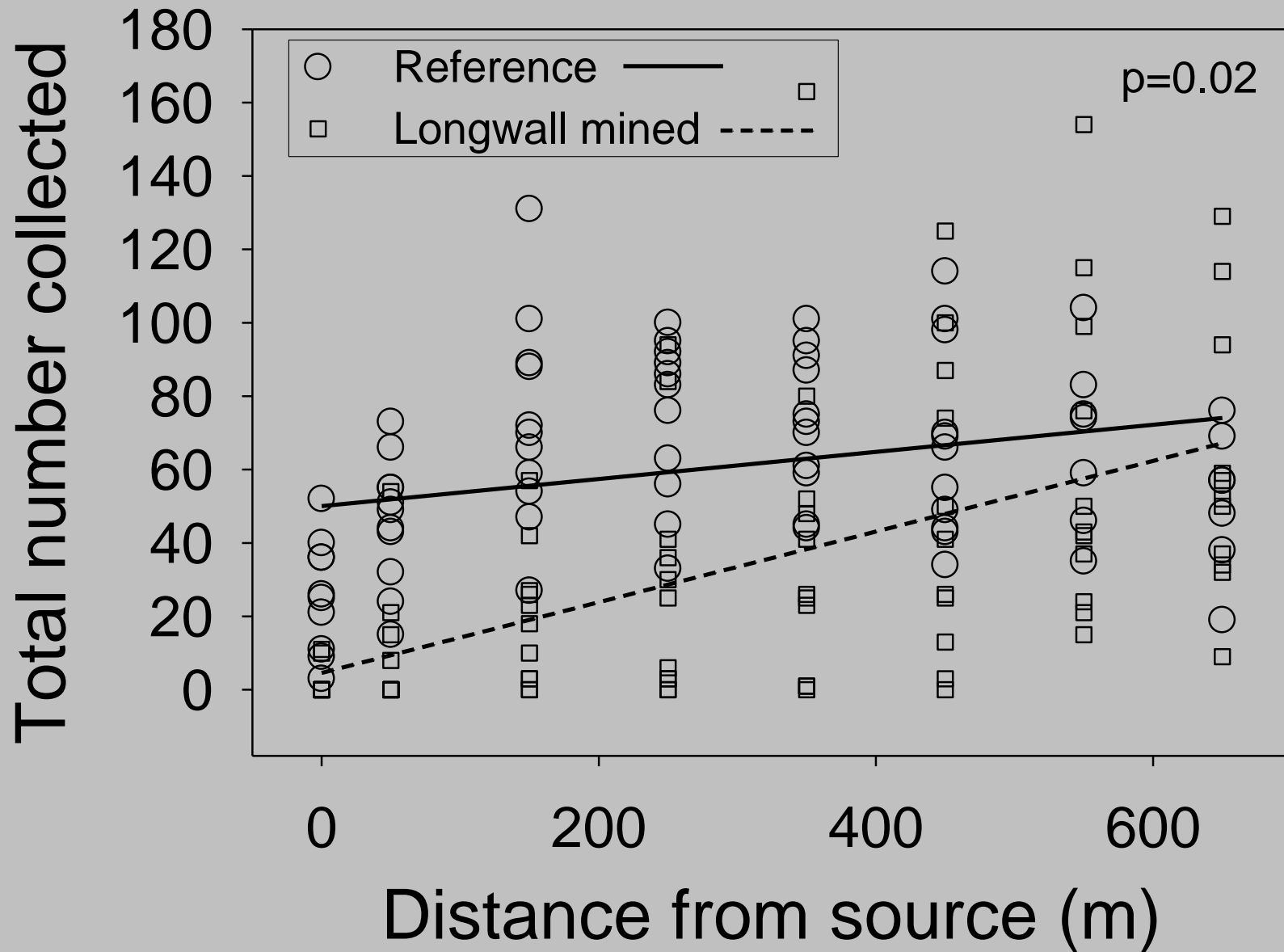
	Reference streams		Longwall mined streams		Probability
	Mean	(SE)	Mean	(SE)	
<u>Physical measurement</u>					
Watershed area (acres)	41.5	(3.8)	43.8	(3.6)	0.646
Elevation (feet)	1091	(11)	1093	(10)	0.924
Stream slope (%)	12.1	(0.8)	10.9	(0.8)	0.277
Compass heading (degrees true N)	184	(9.3)	173	(8.8)	0.364
Median stream width (meters)	0.93	(0.06)	0.64	(0.05)	0.000*
Water temperature (°C)	16.9	(0.2)	16.1	(0.3)	0.022*

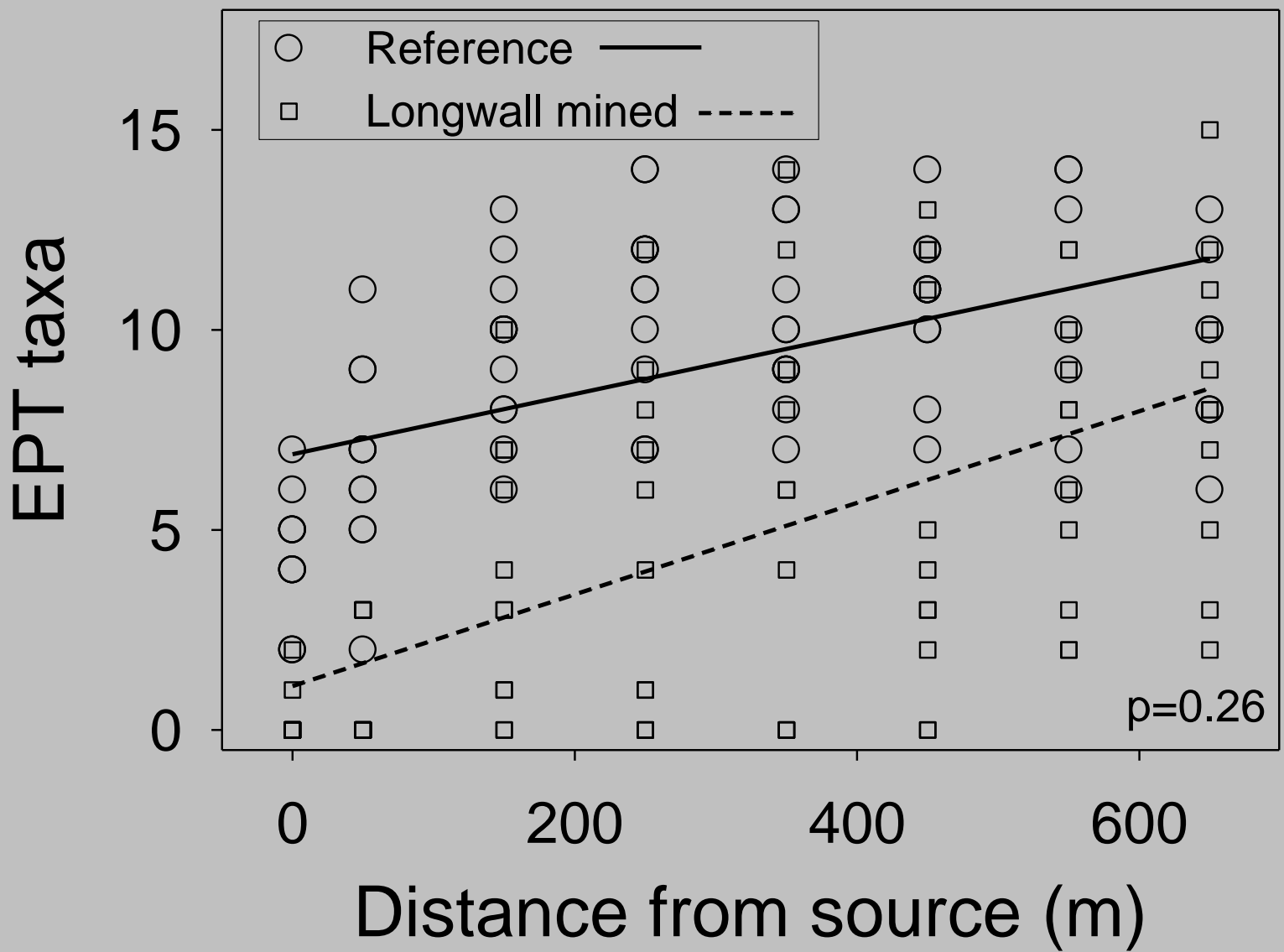
Table 2. Mean (and 1 standard error) chemical characteristics of streams and probability of no significant chemical difference in samples from longwall mined (N=72) versus reference streams (N=79), and (ANOVA, Dunnett's Test , * $p < 0.05$).

<u>Chemical measure</u>	Reference streams		Longwall mined streams		<u>Probability</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	(SE)	<u>Mean</u>	(SE)	
Ph	7.65	0.04	7.65	0.04	0.955
Conductivity (μ mhos)	344.8	9.8	444.9	10.2	0.000*
Dissolved oxygen (percent saturation)	86.1	1.9	77.1	2.0	0.010*
Alkalinity (ppm)	134	5	198	5	0.000*
Hardness (ppm)	182	5	172	5	0.150

Table 3. Mean (and 1 standard error) biological characteristics of streams and probability of no significant biological difference in samples from longwall mined (N=88) versus reference streams (N=79), (ANOVA, Dunnett's Test , * $p < 0.05$).

	Reference streams		Longwall mined streams		Probability
	Mean	(SE)	Mean	(SE)	
<u>Biological measure</u>					
Total number collected	60.4	3.8	34.1	3.6	0.000*
Taxa richness	12.8	0.6	6.8	0.5	0.000*
EPT taxa	9.0	0.4	4.6	0.4	0.000*
Semivoltine taxa	2.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.000*
Mayfly taxa	3.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.000*
Stonefly taxa	3.6	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.000*
Caddisfly taxa	2.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.000*





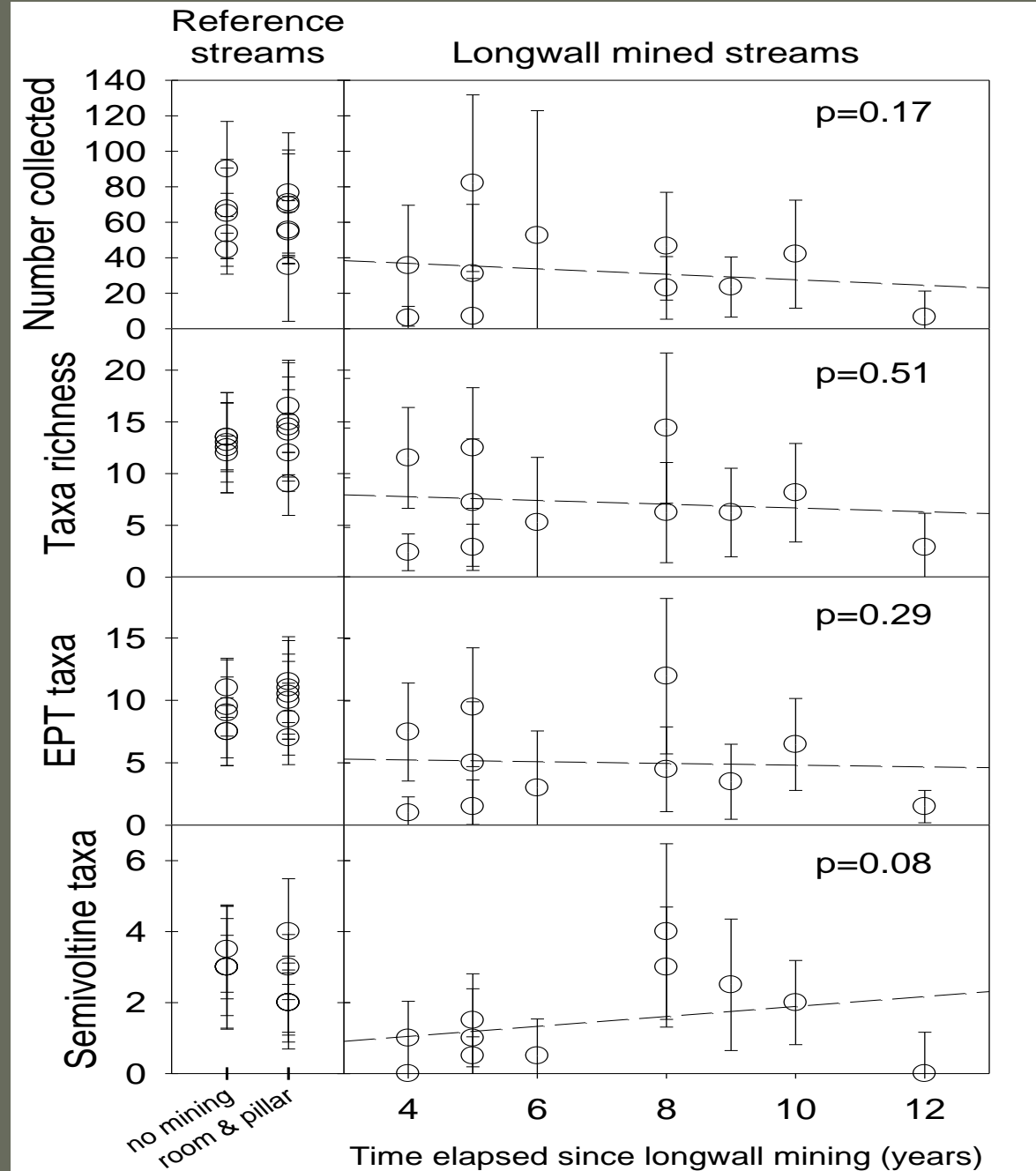
Temporal analysis of Biological measures

Indicates if streams:

Recovered ↑

Stayed the same →

Declined ↓



Update from 2011 field season

	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Longwall</u> <u>mined</u>
Stream width (m)	1.19	0,79*
Temperature (°C)	17.9	18.5
Conductivity (uS/cm)	419	465
Dissolved oxygen (% sat.)	97.6	87.9*
pH	7.34	7.26
Total number (#/sample)	36.9	26.7*
Taxa richness (taxa/sample)	11.3	6.3*
EPT taxa (per sample)	7.7	3.2*
Leaf shredders (% totalN)	29	41
Collectors (%)	35	40
Algae grazers (%)	15	11
Predators (%)	21	8*
Semi-voltine taxa	2.6	1*

Conclusion:

Do central Appalachian headwater streams recover from longwall mining impacts?

No evidence of recovery over space or time.

