

## **Effects of Sand Mining on Suspended Sediment Particle Size Distribution in Kojour Forest River, Iran**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Soil erosion causes sediments to be detached from their source materials and transported as suspended particles. The present study was conducted to evaluate the effects of sand exploitation on the distribution of suspended sediments in the Educational and Research Forest Watershed of Tarbiat Modares University, which comprises approximately 50,000 ha. Fifty-one water samples were collected before and after sand mining between November 2007 and June 2008. The settling rates of the primary particles of suspended sediments were then analyzed based on the principle of sedimentation described by Stokes' law and using the modified pipette technique. Analyses of the samples indicated that the Suspended Sediment Particle Size Distribution (SSPSD) was significantly affected by sand mining. Specifically, an independent samples T-test demonstrated that the mean contents of sand, silt and SSC during and after sand mining differed significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ), with respective values of  $74.19 \pm 13.4$  and  $9.75 \pm 13.8$ ,  $81.77 \pm 4.5$  and  $2.96 \pm 2.7\%$  and,  $7.66 \pm 7.7$  and  $0.34 \pm 0.3 \text{ g l}^{-1}$  being observed. Additionally, no significant difference was found between data sets collected before and during sand mining for hydrologic and SSPSD characteristics at 1%, which clearly proved consequent effects of sand mining on SSPSD.

**Keywords:** Kojour watershed, Particle size distribution, Sand mining, Suspended sediment concentration.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Human activities have long been recognized as external factors affecting soil evolution and soil erosion (Montagne *et al.*, 2008; Naik *et al.*, 2011). Soil erosion and sedimentation cause on-site degradation of the natural resource base, as well as off-site problems such as downstream sediment deposition in fields, floodplains and water bodies, which can lead to water pollution, eutrophication and reservoir siltation (Zapata, 2003). Therefore, knowledge of the processes involved in the generation, transport and deposition of such sediments, and of the associated changes in the particle size characteristics of sediments during erosion, is clearly of fundamental

importance to understand the fate of chemicals (Slattery and Burt, 1997; Walling and Moorehead, 2004). Without detailed measurements of sediment transport in catchments, the various erosional mechanisms responsible for sediment mobilization cannot be identified (Walling and Moorehead, 2004). Accordingly, knowledge of the particle sizes and the size distribution of suspended sediments is necessary for the realization of transport, sedimentation and control process (Jillavenkatesa *et al.*, 2001).

Knowledge of particle size distribution is critical for understanding particulate matter transport and fate and pollutant partitioning and distribution (Walling and Woodward, 1993; Kim and Sansalone, 2008). Walling

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and Moorehead (2004) reported that investigations of the dynamics of sediment movement through a river system must also take into account the potential contrast between the absolute particle size distribution, i.e. the primary mineral particles, and effective particle size distribution, which represents composite particles, of suspended sediments in response to aggregation.

Geomorphologists and hydrologists have frequently studied suspended sediments in rivers because they can provide important information regarding the processes of erosion and deposition. The particle size distribution of sediments can be analyzed using different methods such as the laser diffraction method, gamma-ray attenuation, X-ray diffractometry, hydrometry, and dielectric, pipette and sieving methods (Liu *et al.*, 1966; Indorante *et al.*, 1990; Beuselinck *et al.*, 1998; Krishnappan, 2000; Naime *et al.*, 2001; Gasparatto *et al.*, 2003; Poizot *et al.*, 2008). However, few studies have been conducted to evaluate the distribution of suspended sediment particles. The results of a study conducted in the Exe basin (Williams *et al.*, 2007) indicated that, even in rivers with relatively low solute concentrations, almost an order of magnitude difference existed between the median particle size associated with the absolute and effective grain size distributions. In addition, Walling *et al.* (2000) and Williams *et al.* (2007) demonstrated that the particle size characteristics of suspended sediments were of fundamental importance in understanding their role in a variety of environmental processes such as contaminant transportation. The impact of marine sand mining operations in a complex coastal environment was also successfully modeled by Kim and Lim (2009) in Korea. The resulting depositional patterns suggest that only the coarser size classes (500 and 250  $\mu\text{m}$ ) particles remain close to the mined site, while finer size classes are widely dispersed. Haritashya *et al.* (2010) also presented temporal variations in the particle size

characteristics of suspended sediments transported in meltwater from the Gangotri Glacier, central Himalaya. The results of their study showed no relationships between discharge and particle size. Several other studies (De Boer, 1997; Walling, 1997; Neal *et al.*, 1998; Zhang *et al.*, 2006; Sadeghi *et al.*, 2008) have demonstrated that anthropogenic activities increased the production and transportation of suspended sediments via impacts on fluvial systems and changes in the properties of the suspended sediments.

Despite the importance of suspended sediment particle size distribution (SSPSD) in transportation and deposition process and control, limited attention has been made to particle size distribution studies. Therefore, understanding of the role that humans play on changes in SSPSD is consequently very limited. The goal of the present study was to analyze SSPSD in the Kojour River during 2007-2008 and then investigate the effects of sand mining on the SSPSD. It was then hypothesized that the sand mining activities have a significant effect on the SSPSD.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Site Characterization

The Educational and Research Forest Watershed of Tarbiat Modares University (Kojour Forest Watershed) is part of basin 46 of central Alborz, which is located in the southeastern portion of Nowshahr, northern Iran. It was selected for the present study due to easy accessibility, available research backgrounds and condition controllability. The area of the watershed is 50,000 ha and it lies between  $36^{\circ} 13' 30''$  and  $36^{\circ} 33' 0''$  N latitude and  $51^{\circ} 35' 0''$  and  $51^{\circ} 50' 30''$  E longitude. Elevation ranges from some 150 to 2,650 m above mean sea level. More than 90% of geology formations belong to second geological era. The watershed is deeply incised with a dominant hillslope gradient of 25–60%. Soil in the watershed is brown forest soil, which is classified as Pseudogley





particles that correspond to the concentration:

$$t = \frac{18h\eta}{d^2 g(D_p - D_w)} \quad (1)$$

where  $\eta$  ( $\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ ) is the water dynamic viscosity,  $g$  ( $\text{m s}^{-2}$ ) is the acceleration of gravity in a complete analysis, and  $D_w$  and  $D_p$  ( $\text{kg m}^{-3}$ ) are the densities of water and soil particles, respectively (Naime *et al.*, 2001; Indorante *et al.*, 1990). Next, the sediment particles were classified according to their size as  $> 63 \mu\text{m}$ , from 2 to  $63 \mu\text{m}$  and  $< 2 \mu\text{m}$  for sand, silt and clay, respectively (Walling, 1988; Beuselinck *et al.*, 1998; Walling *et al.*, 2000). To conduct the particle size distribution analysis, different pre-treatments were made. To accomplish this, suspended sediments were placed in a 50 ml centrifuge tube, after which 10 ml of deionized water and 1.0 ml of 1.0 mol Na acetate (pH= 5.0) were added to the samples. The samples were then centrifuged for 15 min at 1,500 rpm until the supernatant was cleared. Next, the samples were decanted and washed two more times with 50 ml of deionized water. For suspended sediments containing greater than 3.5% organic matter, after removal of the carbonates, 10 ml of water and 5 ml of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  were added to the suspension (Hardy and Cornu, 2006). In addition, solutions of 0.3 mol sodium citrate and  $84 \text{ g l}^{-1}$  sodium bicarbonate were added to the samples to remove the iron oxides. Next, 20 ml aliquots of the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  treated samples were shaken by a shaker for 30 minutes to disperse the soil, after which 0.40 g of sodium dithionite ( $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ ) was added. The samples were then placed in a water bath at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  and stirred intermittently for 20 minutes. Next, the samples were removed, and 1.5 ml of a 10% NaCl solution was added, after which the samples were centrifuged and decanted. If a sample was brownish in color, the experiment was repeated using sodium citrate-sodium bicarbonate. If the sample was gleyed (gray), it was treated with 10% NaCl and then rinsed twice with deionized water. The prepared samples were finally

subjected to further pre-treatments composed of the addition of 40 ml of sodium hexametaphosphate solution and subsequent incubation on a reciprocating horizontal shaker for sixteen hours (Chaudhari *et al.*, 2008). After 16 hours of shaking, the centrifuge tubes were shaken by hand to disperse the samples, after which they were allowed to settle for the required time according to laboratory temperature and pre-defined conditions (Indorante *et al.*, 1990). The time began once settling was initiated. Next, a 2.5 ml aliquot of the solution was dispersed, placed in a pre-weighed tin and then dried in a drying oven. The weights of the primary particles of sand, silt and clay were then calculated based on the following relationships (Indorante *et al.*, 1990):

$$\text{Sand \%} = 100 - [(((\text{Dry weight-Tin weight}) - \text{Blank}) \times 40 / 2.5) / 5] \times 100 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Clay \%} = (((\text{Dry weight-Tin weight}) - \text{Blank}) \times 40 / 2.5) / 5 \times 100 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Silt \%} = (100 - \% \text{Sand}) - \% \text{Clay} \quad (4)$$

The entire descriptive properties of the sediment samples were then calculated using the GRADISTAT software (Blott and Pye, 2001, Khaledi Darvishan *et al.*, 2008) available on the net. The method was classically applied using the graphical method proposed by Folk and Ward (1957) based on moments analyses. The sand mining effects on the SSPSD in the Kojour River were also assessed by an independent sample t-Test conducted using the SPSS13.5 software package to compare data sets obtained before, during and after sand mining. The mode, median, mean, sorting, skewness and kurtosis of the sediment samples were used to evaluate the effects of sand mining on the SSPSD since they are important in defining the trends (Blott and Pye, 2001).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The suspended sediment samples used in this study were collected from the left bank of the Kojour River. The analyses of SSPSD

were made using the modified pipette method for 51 collected samples. The descriptive statistics of the data collected during the study period are summarized in Table 1. The results of the independent samples t-Test are shown in Table 2. The variations in the Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC) and the associated sand, silt and clay contents before, during and after sand mining are shown in Figure 2.

The results shown in Figure 2 and Table 1 revealed a drastic variation in the particle size composition of the suspended sediments (sand ranged from 47.20 to 89.95% and silt ranged from 0.13 to 38.85%) among study periods. However, there were no large variations in the clay content observed (average, 15.22~16.05%). As shown in Tables 1 and 2, the suspended sediments transported by the study river were dominated by coarse grained sediments that increased in size with increased SSC. The result suggests that the concentration of coarse particles is independent of discharge which leads to the conclusion that correlation between discharge and particle size is complex and depends on a combination of sediment availability and delivery restrictions, transport energy and erosive capabilities, and erosion and deposition. This is in agreement with previous studies carried out by Kim and Lim (2009) in Korea and Sadeghi and Saeidi

(2010) in the same watershed in Iran. They found that the relationships between SSC–Q before, during and after of sand mining in the same study watershed i.e. Educational and Research Forest Watershed of Tarbiat Modares University, Iran was generally poor with correlation coefficient of 7–20%. These findings are in accordance with those of Slattery and Burt (1997) and Haritashya *et al.* (2010), who reported a negative relationship between discharge and particle size, but contrary to those of Walling *et al.* (2000), who reported a positive relationship between them. Results confirmed the dominance of silt-sized particles in the sediment load of the outflow stream in the study river during sand mining. This might be due to an active armoring by large sized bed sediments and also entrapping fine clay-sized particles in armored areas. The silt-sized particles decreased at the second peak of SSC because of their transportation during the first peak. As shown in Table 1, the mean and median particle size composition of the suspended sediments varied among periods. Specifically, the particle size decreased during sand mining, but no consistent trends existed among various characteristics of particle size (e.g. sorting, skewness and kurtosis). These findings are similar to those of Williams *et al.* (2007), who found that no consistent trends existed between water stage or SSC

**Table 1.** Descriptive statistics of some variables of sediment samples in Educational and Research Forest Watershed of Tarbiat Modares University.

Sediment size distribution characteristics	Periods of study with respect to sand mining								
	Before			During			After		
	Max	Mean±SD	Min	Max	Mean±SD	Min	Max	Mean±SD	Min
SSC (g l <sup>-1</sup> )	0.67	0.49±0.1	0.34	20.27	7.66±7.7	0.37	1.38	0.34±0.3	0.08
Discharge (m <sup>3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	1.04	0.77±0.25	0.39	1.03	0.62±0.25	0.38	1.56	0.50±0.41	0.04
Sand (%)	84.19	77.03±7.7	66.14	85.15	74.19±13.4	47.20	89.95	81.77±4.5	72.80
Silt (%)	11.97	6.08±4.3	2.68	38.85	9.75±13.8	0.96	12.03	2.96±2.7	0.13
Clay (%)	22.46	15.22±6.4	4.66	22.21	16.05±3.04	12.93	24.06	15.27±3.4	9.41
Mode (µm)	76.50	76.50±0.0	76.50	76.50	70.21±16.6	32.50	76.50	59.13±21.8	32.50
Median (µm)	265.20	215.03±36.6	162.00	243.21	197.78±55.2	87.72	262.20	229.12±35.8	191.30
Mean (µm)	265.20	198.08±54.5	128.30	243.21	189.30±41.2	135.50	262.20	211.42±35.8	130.70
Sorting (µm)	4.50	3.59±0.7	2.37	4.96	3.80±0.6	3.31	5.24	3.74±0.6	3.00
Skewness (µm)	-0.06	-0.23±0.1	-0.37	0.29	-0.19±0.2	-0.38	-0.19	-2.27±12.3	-76.06
Kurtosis (µm)	1.37	1.20±0.1	0.84	1.41	1.34±0.1	1.22	1.42	1.35±0.6	1.19
Number of samples	6			7			38		



clay content by the amount of sediment yielded from upland areas, as well as the ease of transport and armoring phenomenon in bed load rather than human intervention through sand mining. This agrees with Peters and Hulscher (2006) who verified changes in river morphology due to sand extraction in the Netherlands. Taken together, the results of this study demonstrate that anthropogenic activities such as sand mining have an effect on the natural behavior of fluvial systems, which is similar to the results of studies conducted by De Boer (1997), Walling (1997), Neal *et al.* (1998), Zhang *et al.* (2006) and Sadeghi *et al.* (2008) in different parts of the world with dissimilar levels of suspended sediment particles. Sand mining activities disturb natural governing conditions on the river fluvial system leading to changes in the transportability and consequent availability of bed/bank materials. It then continues until anthropogenic activities are ceased and the healing stage of the system is completed.

### CONCLUSIONS

In this study, the effects of sand mining on the particle size distribution of suspended sediments through a river system in the Educational and Research Forest Watershed of Tarbiat Modares University (Kojour Forest watershed) were evaluated. Recently, there has been an increasing demand for sand mining and the current supply of sand is insufficient, particularly in developing countries owing to rapid infrastructural activities. Therefore, detailed studies evaluating fluvial systems are essential. Accordingly, this study was conducted to investigate the effects of sand mining on SSPSD in the Kojour River. To accomplish this, sediment samples were analyzed based on Stokes' law with the aid of the modified pipette method. The results of this study indicated that sand mining not only had changed the fluvial behavior of the study river as reported by many previous studies but also had a significant effect on the

particle size distribution of suspended sediments in the study area. Considerable variability was also observed in the particle size characteristics of suspended sediments in response to sand mining, with more variation being observed in the sand and silt contents. Although the predefined hypothesis has been proved during the present study, additional studies are required to enable development of a basic framework for balancing human needs with damage to the environment. There is also a need to know how long the impact of human interferences through sand mining would persist in a watershed.

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نقش برداشت معدن شن و ماسه در توزیع اندازه ذرات رسوبات معلق در رودخانه جنگلی

کجور، ایران

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چکیده

در نتیجه فرسایش رسوبات از منبع اصلی خود جدا شده و به صورت ذرات معلق انتقال می‌یابند. مطالعه حاضر به بررسی تأثیر برداشت معدن شن و ماسه بر دانه‌بندی رسوبات معلق در حوزه آبخیز جنگل پژوهشی و



آموزشی دانشگاه تربیت مدرس با مساحت حدوداً ۵۰۰۰۰ هکتار و در خروجی روخانه کجور می‌پردازد. ۵۱ نمونه آب طی آبان ۱۳۸۶ تا تیر ماه ۱۳۸۷ قبل، حین و بعد برداشت معدن شن و ماسه جمع آوری شدند. میزان ته‌نشینی ذرات اولیه بر مبنای قانون استوکس می‌باشد که با روش پیپت اصلاح شده اندازه‌گیری شد. آنالیز نمونه‌ها نشان داد که برداشت معدن شن و ماسه تأثیر به‌سزایی در تغییر دانه‌بندی رسوبات معلق دارد. نتایج آزمون آماری t غیر جفتی نیز با سطح معنی داری کم‌تر از یک درصد برای درصد وزنی ماسه و لای و غلظت رسوبات معلق در دوره بعد و حین برداشت معدن شن و ماسه به‌ترتیب با مقدار  $۷۴/۱۹ \pm ۱۳/۴$  و  $۹/۷۵ \pm ۱۳/۸$ ،  $۸۱/۷۷ \pm ۴/۵$  و  $۲/۹۶ \pm ۲/۷$  درصد و  $۷/۶۶ \pm ۷/۷$  و  $۰/۳۴ \pm ۰/۳$  گرم در لیتر مؤید این مطلب می‌باشد. علاوه بر آن، اختلاف بین داده‌های هیدرولوژی و دانه‌بندی رسوبات معلق قبل و حین برداشت معدن در سطح یک درصد معنی‌دار نبوده که مشخصاً تأثیر متعاقب برداشت معدن بر تغییر دانه‌بندی رسوبات معلق را تأیید نمود.