# Heavy Metal Concentrations in Lacustrine Sediments of Developed and Undeveloped Watersheds, Williamsburg, VA

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#### Outline

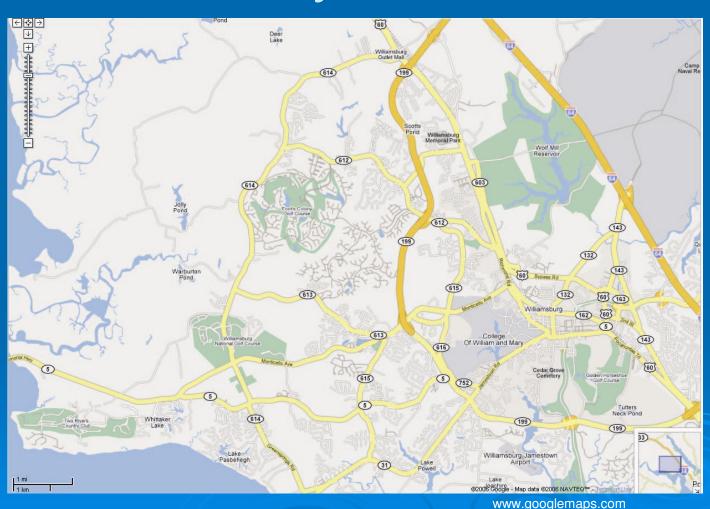
- Purpose
- Study Areas: Lake Matoaka and Jolly Pond
  - Geology overview
- Methods
  - Field work
  - Heavy Metals
  - C:N
- > Preliminary results and interpretations
- Future work



#### Purpose

- Determine whether increased development of a watershed causes increases in heavy metal concentrations
  - Extent of impact
- Examine changes in organic matter deposited with sediments through time

# Study Areas: Lake Matoaka and Jolly Pond



## Study Areas

#### Lake Matoaka





Jolly Pond

### Study Area: Lake Matoaka





Rochambeau map of Matoaka, 1782

Library of Congress

Matoaka, 1860



Library of Congress

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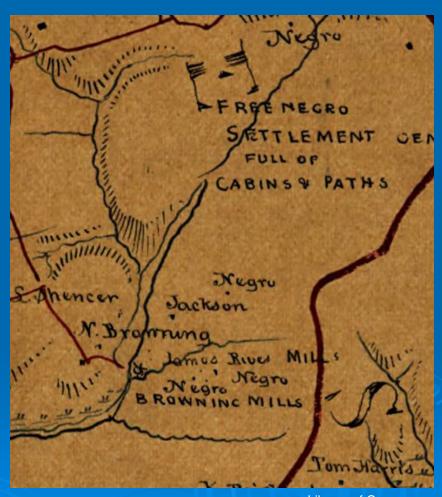
Matoaka, 1862

#### Study Areas



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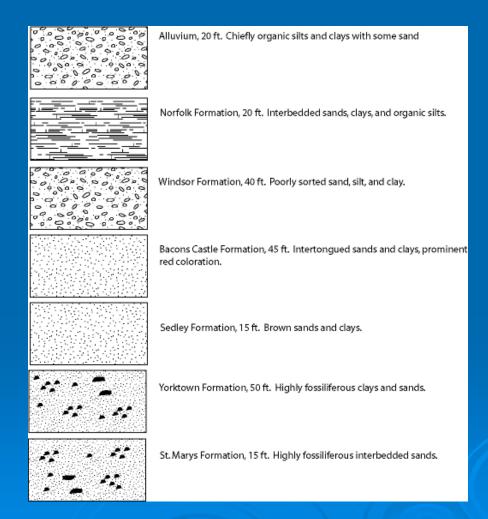
Map of Lake Matoaka, 1863



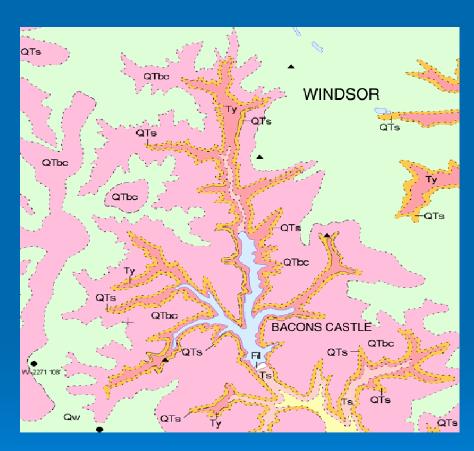
Library of Congress

Jolly Pond, 1860

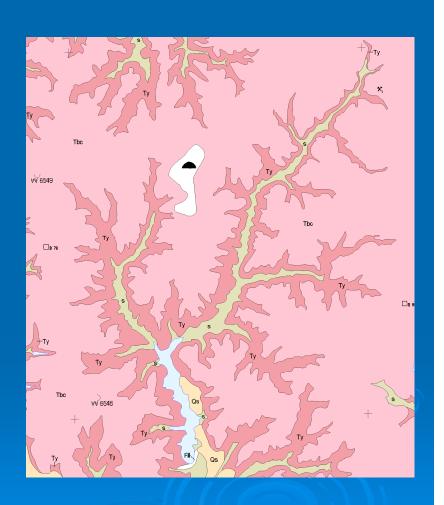
#### Geology of Coastal Plain



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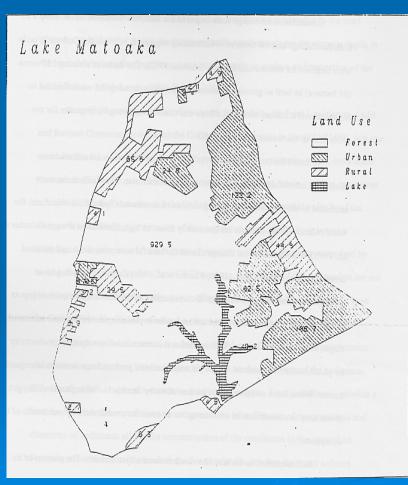


Geologic map, Williamsburg Quadrangle, 1999



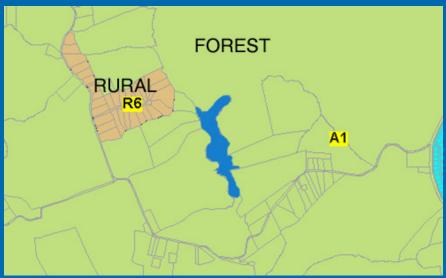
Geologic map, Norge Quadrangle, 1988

#### Land use



From Nielsen et al. 1990

#### Jolly Pond



James City County website

Both sites were chosen for their relative level of development.

#### Methods: field work

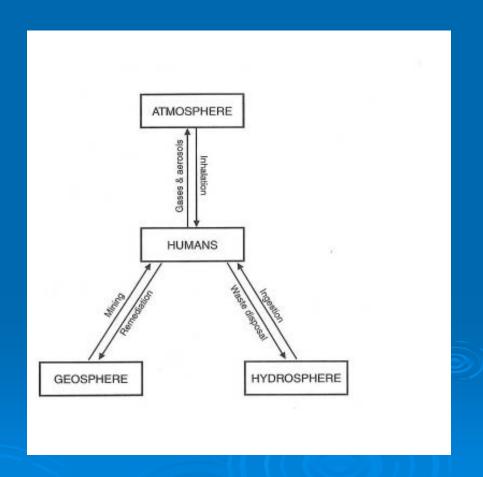






#### Methods: Heavy Metals

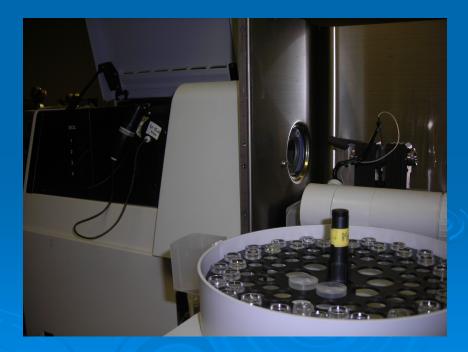
- Heavy metals are among the most persistent because they are difficult to destroy or break down.
- It is anticipated that more developed watersheds will have higher concentrations of these heavy metals.



#### Methods: Heavy Metals

Metals measured by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy: Pb, Cd, Cr





#### Methods: C:N





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