



LOWER MINNESOTA RIVER
WATERSHED DISTRICT

2023 Fen Well Monitoring Report



Prepared for the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District
by Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District



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Introduction

The Minnesota River corridor, just upstream of the confluence with the Mississippi River, is a unique habitat consisting of calcareous fens, intersected with small trout streams (see map in Appendix 1). Flora and fauna of the fens and streams rely on groundwater input to maintain water levels and provide cool water. The abundance of dissolved minerals, particularly calcium carbonate, causes the water to be more alkaline (higher pH), a typical signature of streams and wetlands with a significant groundwater influence. This calcium-rich environment supports highly diverse and unique rare plant species.



As a result of development in the area, little natural fen remains and there is concern over the quality of the fen habitat and the ability to support the wildlife that is well adapted to its unique characteristics.

Groundwater pumping, infrastructure, and stormwater input have had a noticeable effect on water quality and quantity. Several assessments of this natural resource and the need for continued monitoring were done, and in 2007 the Lower Minnesota River Watershed District began working with the Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) to conduct annual fen well monitoring.



Weather Summary

Monthly precipitation data was retrieved from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) [website](#) for the Minneapolis/St. Paul airport weather station (Figure 1).

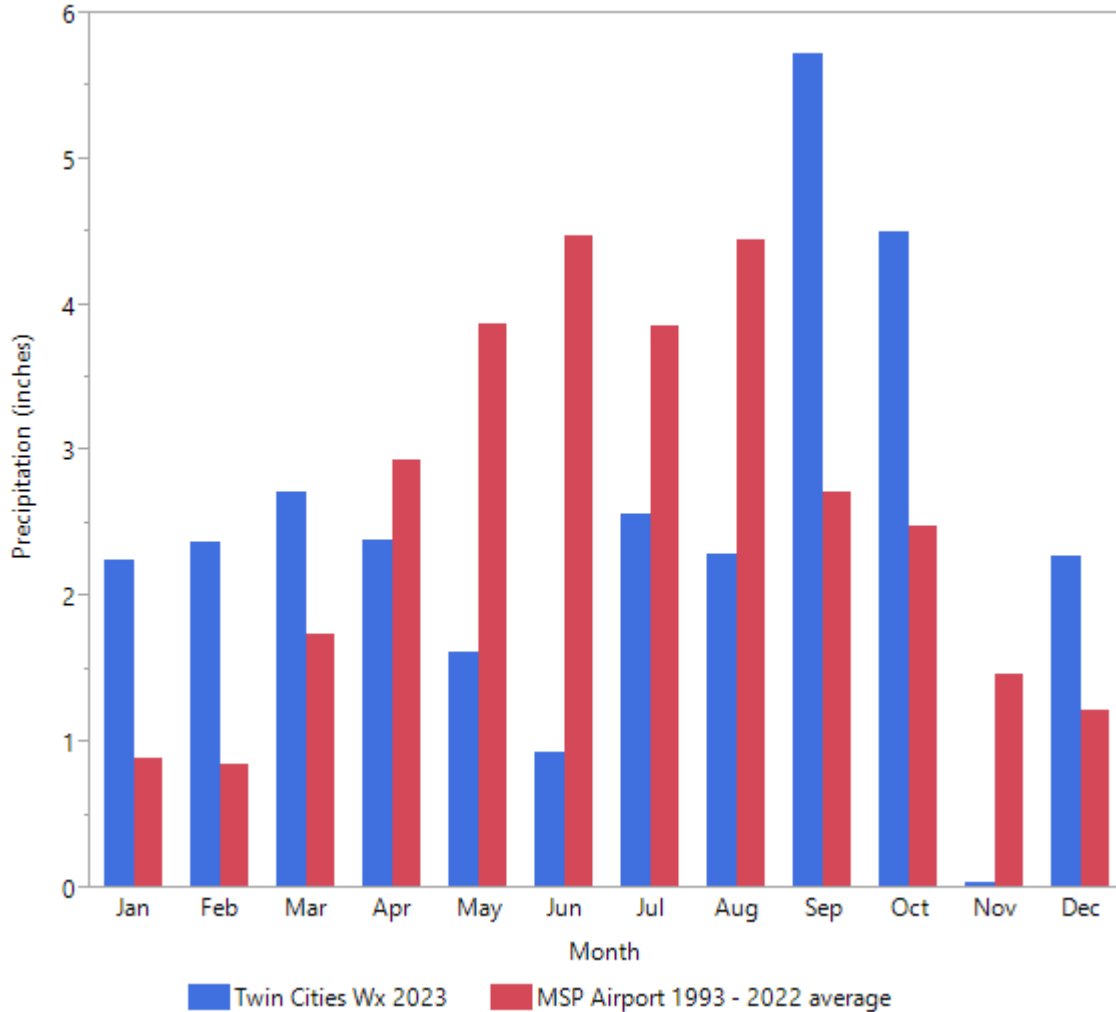


Figure 1. Monthly rainfall (blue) and 30-year (1993-2022) monthly average precipitation at Minneapolis/St. Paul weather station, data courtesy of the MNDNR.

For the third year in a row, drought conditions returned to the metro area due to record dryness in the late spring. Dry conditions continued through August and into September, before large rainfall events occurred in both September and October.

Since 2006, there have been a mix of years with precipitation above (2007, 2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019) and below (2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023) the 30-year average, as shown in Figure 2. 2023 annual precipitation (29.69 inches) was below the average (31 inches) and was below the average for the fourth time since 2013 (2020, 2021, and 2022 were also below the average).

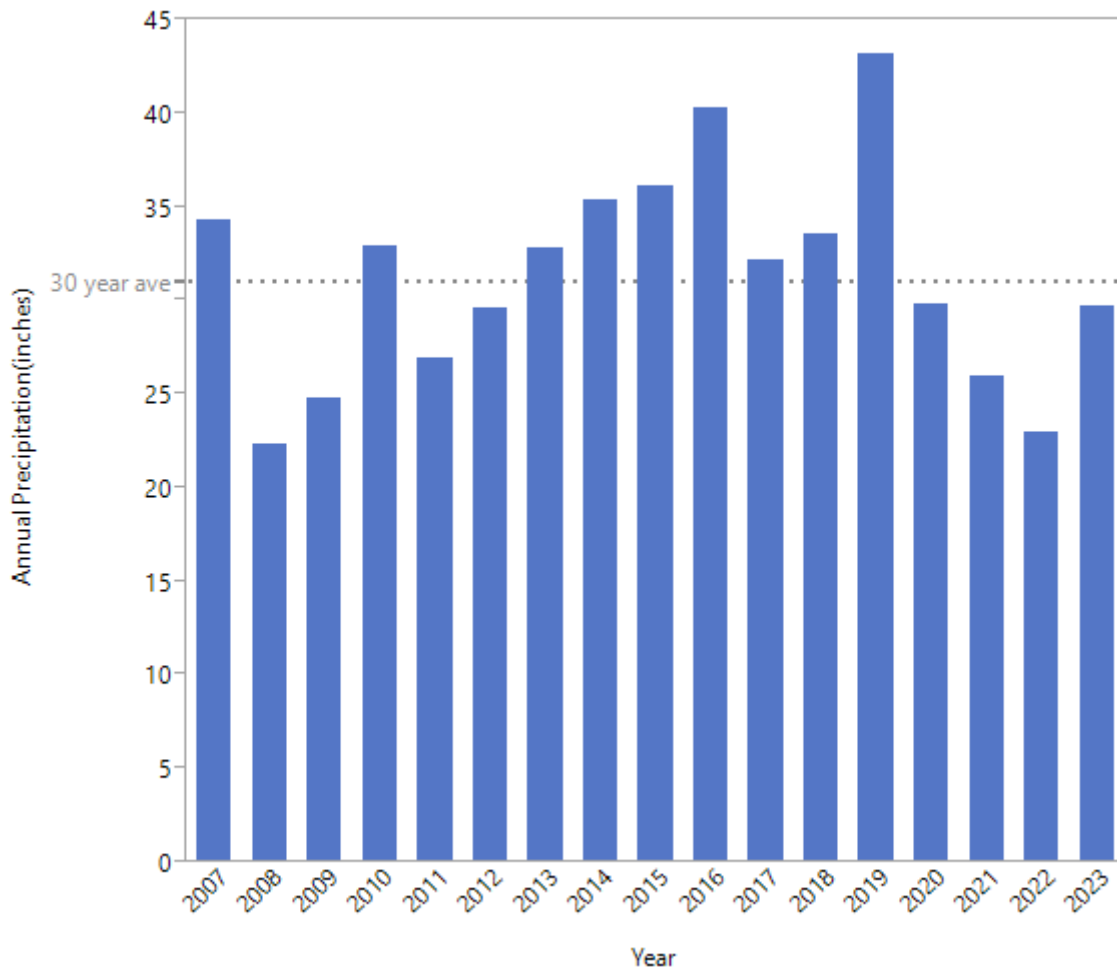


Figure 2. Total rainfall (inches) from 2007-2023 at Minneapolis/St. Paul weather station, data courtesy of the MNDNR. Gray dotted line indicates the 30-year (1993-2022) total annual average precipitation of 31 inches.

In the Quarry Island and Fort Snelling fens, well water level does not appear to change in response to precipitation during previous years or in the current one. Water levels in some of the wells are either decreasing or increasing, but there doesn't seem to be a seasonal or annual influence (i.e. did not see elevated levels in 2019-2020 following the high rainfall amount in 2019).

Historically, the Nichols wells appeared to be heavily influenced by precipitation. According to the "Environmental Monitoring of Nichols Fen" study conducted in 2008 by WSB & Associates, Inc., the Nichols fen has an 18-24 month response time to precipitation. Past monitoring data supported the idea that a year with higher well level measurements was preceded by a year when total precipitation was above average. Alternatively, years with lower well level measurements were preceded by years in which total precipitation was below average.

The impact of rainfall on water levels continues to be less conclusive than in previous years. While consecutive years of drought most likely influenced the decreasing water levels seen from one year to

the next at some of the wells, this was not universal. In fact, water levels at some wells appear to be rising or remained stable.

Methods

Fen wells were monitored monthly from March through December 2007 through 2023 (no monitoring in 2014). The monitoring network consists of two wells in the Quarry Island fen, 13 wells in the Fort Snelling fen, and 13 wells in the Nichols fen for a total of 28 wells.

A Solinst Water Level Meter (Model 101) was used to measure the distance from the benchmark at the top of the well casing down to the water surface. Data was later transcribed into mean sea level and reported as elevation, in feet. In cases where the water level was “flowing” or too shallow to measure, the elevation of the pipe casing was used. In cases where the water in the pipe was frozen, no level data was recorded. See figures captions and fen grouping summaries for more description.

Data are reported to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and can be retrieved by going to the Cooperative Groundwater Monitoring (CGM) [website](#).

Interpreting Statistical Values

Kendall’s tau (T) test is commonly used to evaluate monotonic trends in water quality data as a function of time. Most generally, it is a test for whether well elevations tend to increase or decrease with time. The test determines which wells are significantly trending, but does not seek to explain the cause of the trend.

The P-value is used to quantify the statistical significance of the data. It shows the likelihood that the null hypothesis is true; i.e., there is no change in well level over time. A P-value of 0.001 means there is a 0.1% probability that there is no change in well level over time. Since this probability is so small, it indicates that the pattern in the data would be highly unlikely if there was no trend (change in level over time). Thus, we can reject the null hypothesis and be fairly confident that there is a change in well level over time. Generally, a P-value below 0.05 is acceptable.

The Pearson correlation coefficient (R) is used to describe the noisiness and direction of a linear relationship. If the well level is decreasing over time there will be a negative R value close to -1, if the well level is increasing over time there will be a positive R value close to 1. If there is no clear linear trend and points are scattered around the line, the R value will be close to 0.

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is a measure of how well the predicted regression line approximates the observed data points. Data that are closely associated with the line have an R^2 close to 1, while data that are very scattered around the line have an R^2 close to 0. R^2 does not indicate whether the independent variables are a cause of the changes in the dependent variable; and thus, R^2 alone cannot be used to determine if a variable is significantly trending (up or down) or not.

Fen Well Monitoring Results and Discussion

Several statistical parameters were calculated to determine if well levels were significantly increasing or decreasing with time (Table 1). Linear regressions for each dataset are shown in Appendix 3. MNDNR visited the fen wells in September 2016 and recorded new elevations for 21 of the 28 wells. Elevations at seven wells in the Fort Snelling fen did not change as they are installed on more stable ground that does not experience seasonal and annual shifts.

Table 1. Water level trends over time for each fen well. Statistics are included only for those wells in which P-values were statistically significant. No clear trend¹ although the P-value is acceptable, the R and R² values do not indicate a strong trend and more data is needed.

	Well	Trend	Kendall's T, P-value	R	R ²
Quarry Island	P1-S	No clear trend			
	P1-D	Decreasing	-0.6648, <.0001*	-0.7629	0.2
Fort Snelling	N3	Increasing	0.4527, <.0001*	0.5879	0.34
	N4	Increasing	0.4800, <.0001*	0.6398	0.39
	N5	Increasing	0.4689, <.0001*	0.6214	0.38
	W1	Increasing	0.3858, <.0001*	0.4263	0.18
	W2	Increasing	0.3997, <.0001*	0.4236	0.18
	W3	Increasing	0.3582, <.0001*	0.4886	0.23
	W4	No clear trend ¹	0.1241, 0.0260*	0.1589	0.03
	S1-USGS	Increasing	0.5270, <.0001*	0.8424	0.28
	S1	Increasing	-0.3746, <.0001*	-0.6001	0.09
	S2-USGS	No clear trend			
	S2	No clear trend			
	S3-USGS	No clear trend			
	S3	No clear trend			
	Nichols	1LN	No clear trend		
1LS		No clear trend			
F3		No clear trend			
F4		No clear trend			
WN1-USGS		No clear trend			
WN5-USGS		No clear trend			
WT-1		Decreasing	-0.3846, <.0001*	-0.8436	0.27
WT-2		No clear trend			
WT-3		Decreasing	-0.4903, <.0001*	-0.8980	0.45
WT-4		No clear trend ¹	0.1865, 0.0306*	0.6368	0.1
WT-5		No clear trend			
F1		No clear trend			
F2		No clear trend ¹	0.2022, 0.0134*	0.5203	0.06

Quarry Island

The Quarry Island Fen had originally been part of the larger Snelling Fen complex and was cut off during the construction of Highway 494 and watershed development. There may be little potential for restoration in the fen as the watershed is largely developed already.

The shallower well (P1-S) monitors water level in the peat layer while the deeper well (P1-D) monitors the layer immediately below the peat. Water levels in the Quarry Island Fen continues to decrease over time with a high level of variability at P1-S in recent years. At P1-D, individual monitoring events have a statistically significant downward trend and show annual seasonality with measurements collected in the early fall having the lowest level measurements (Figure 3).

MNDNR visited the fen wells in September 2016 and recorded a new elevation for both wells. Beginning in October 2016, water levels have been adjusted to reflect the new elevations (demarcated by red line). Recent data continues to show a much higher degree of variability than in previous years at P1-S. Continued monitoring is necessary to understand the annual and seasonal dynamics of this well.

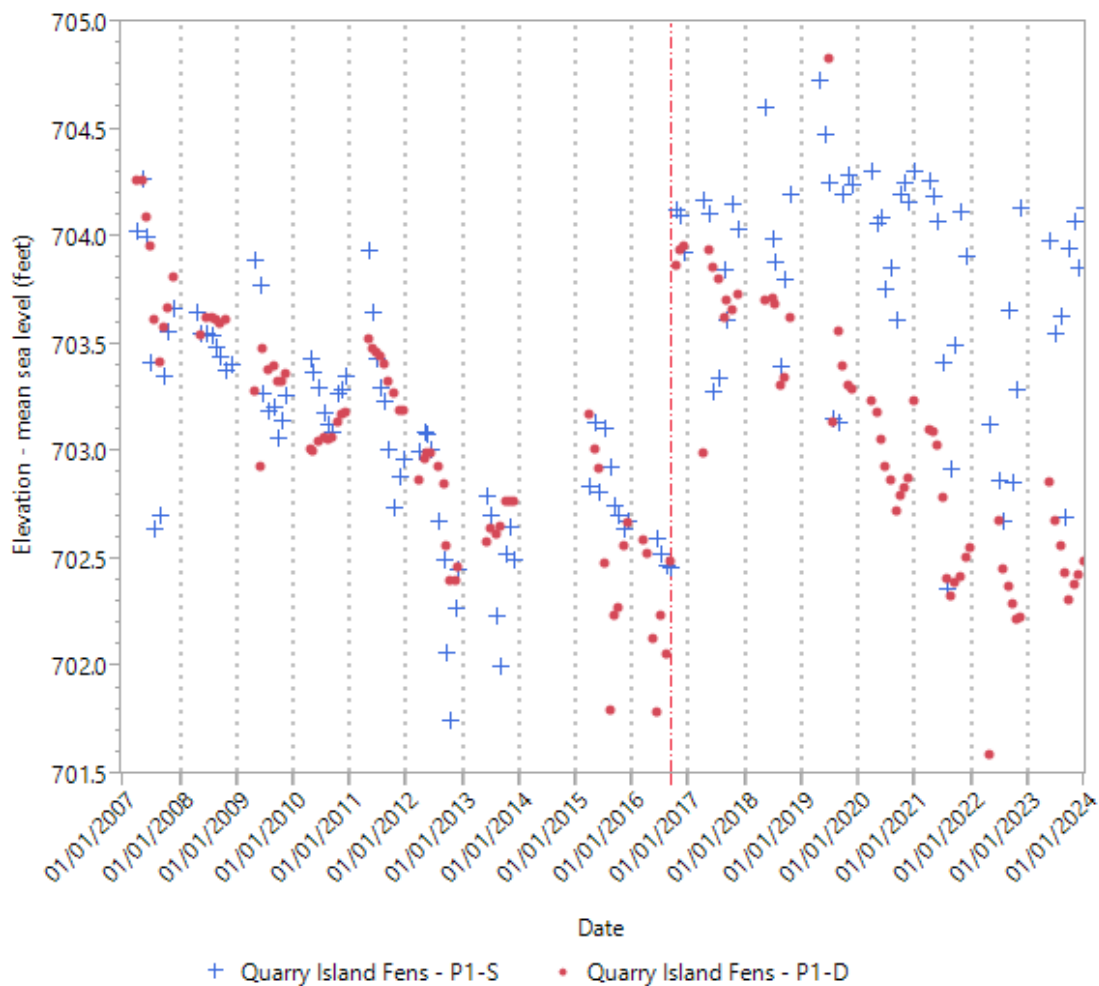


Figure 3. Water level elevation for Quarry Island Fen wells.

Fort Snelling

The Fort Snelling fen is of good quality and seems to be quite stable, if not increasing in water level (Figure 4). MNDNR visited the fen wells in September 2016 and recorded a new elevation for the S# and S#-USGS wells. Beginning in October 2016, there is a visible shift in the water levels of the wells to reflect the new elevations (demarcated by red line). Until 2016, S1-USGS was trending downward in water level; now has a significant upward trend, along with S1. Water level readings at S2 are consistent but show no clear trend. Many of the other sites show increasing water levels over time with increased variability during the season. N3, N4, and N5 show seasonal changes in water levels with an overall increasing trend. W1, W2, and W3 also have significantly increasing trends.

Continued monitoring of the Fort Snelling fen will strengthen trend analyses and allow for any degradation to be more quickly recognized and addressed.

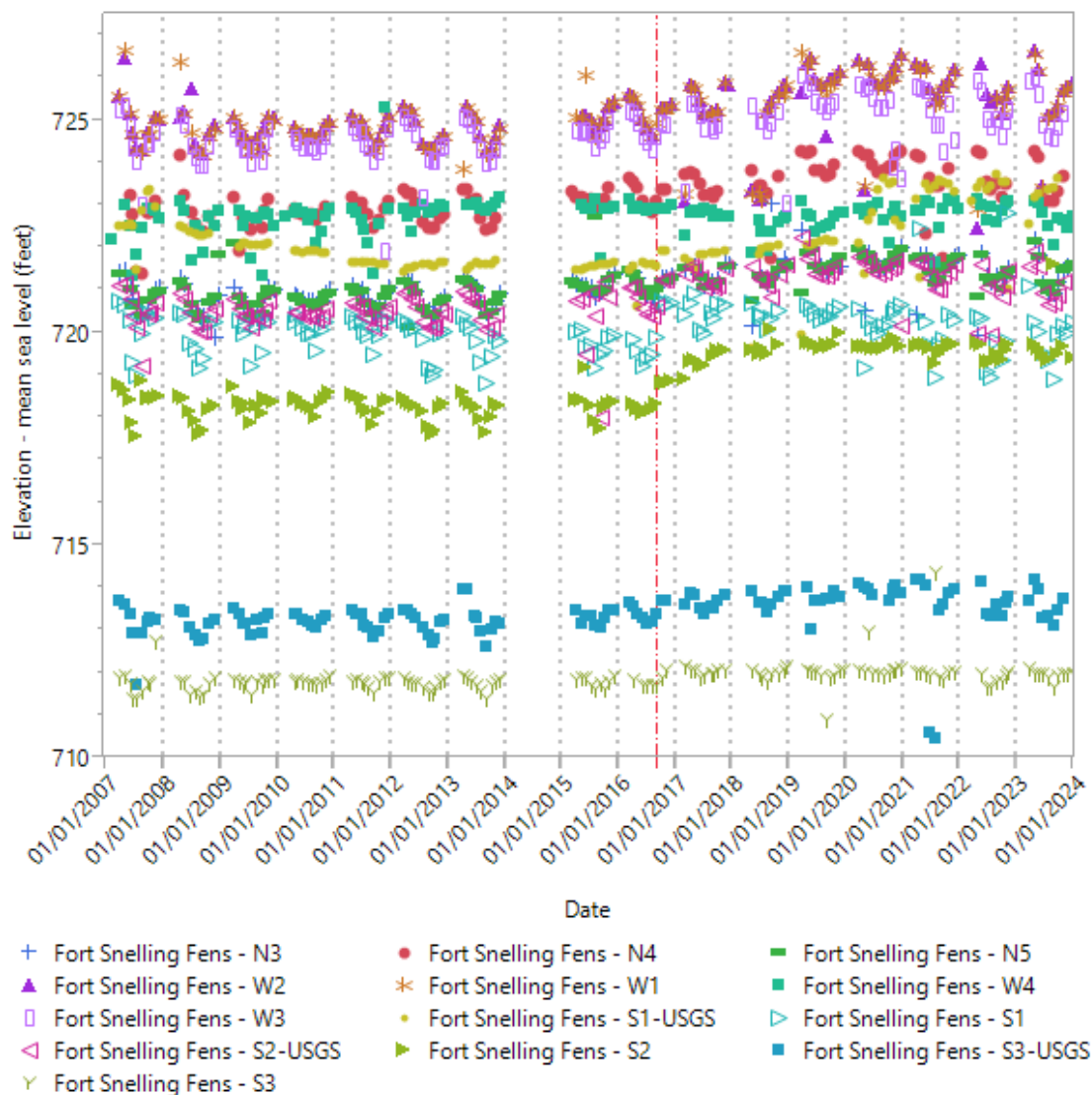


Figure 4. Water level elevation for the Fort Snelling fen wells. At well S3-USGS, when the water was overflowing, the elevation of the top of the pipe (Historical - 713.97 and 2016 – 714.18) was recorded. See individual well graphs in Appendix 3.

Nichols

Figures 5-7 summarize the results of the SWCD's fen well level measurements from 2007 through 2023 (no data were collected in 2014). Data are presented across several figures for clarity and grouping is based on proximity, not hydrologic characteristics. MNDNR visited the fen wells in September 2016 and recorded a new elevation for the wells. Beginning in October 2016, water levels have been adjusted to reflect the new elevations (demarcated by red line).

Historically, several of the wells showed increasing trends. Unfortunately, since the elevation change, only two of the wells (WT-1 and WT-3) are showing a water level trend – decreasing – while wells F3, F4, WN1-USGS, and WN5-USGS showed significant increasing trends. In 2023, Metropolitan Council installed continuous data loggers in several of the wells in the Nichols Fen due to the fen's proximity to the Seneca Wastewater Treatment Plant. All wells continued to be monitored by the SWCD for the remainder of the season, except for F3 as the logger set up blocked access at the top of the well. Continuous logger data for F3 is included in Appendix 3.

Many of the wells in this fen show some amount of seasonality throughout the monitoring season with the lowest level measurements recorded in the late summer and higher levels recorded in early spring and summer. With the change in known well elevations in this fen, continued monitoring is necessary to improve confidence in the historical trends and determine if there is long-term drawdown of the water table due to watershed impacts or if the groundwater levels in the Nichols fen are recovering and stabilizing.

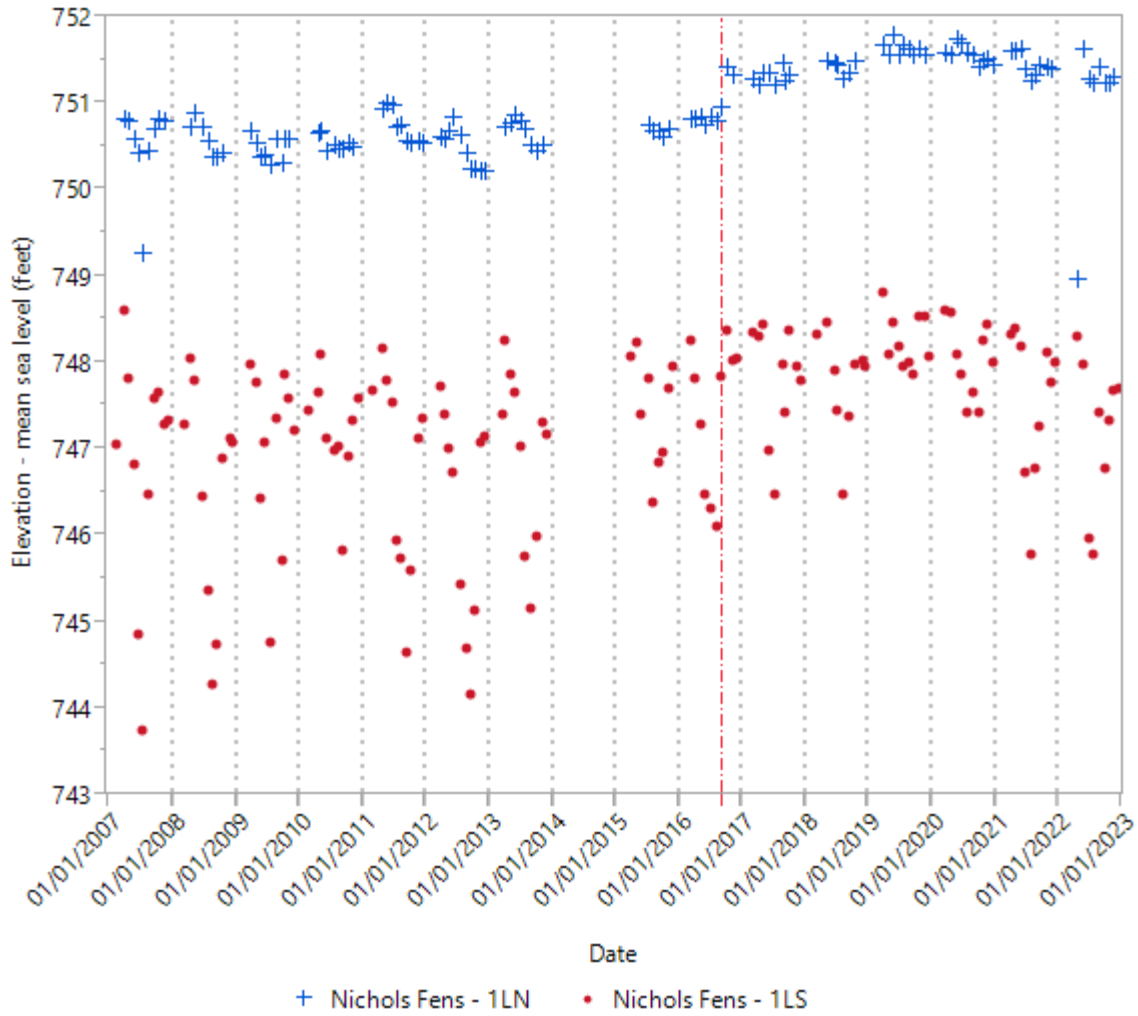


Figure 5. Water level elevation for the Nichols Fen wells (set 1 of 3).

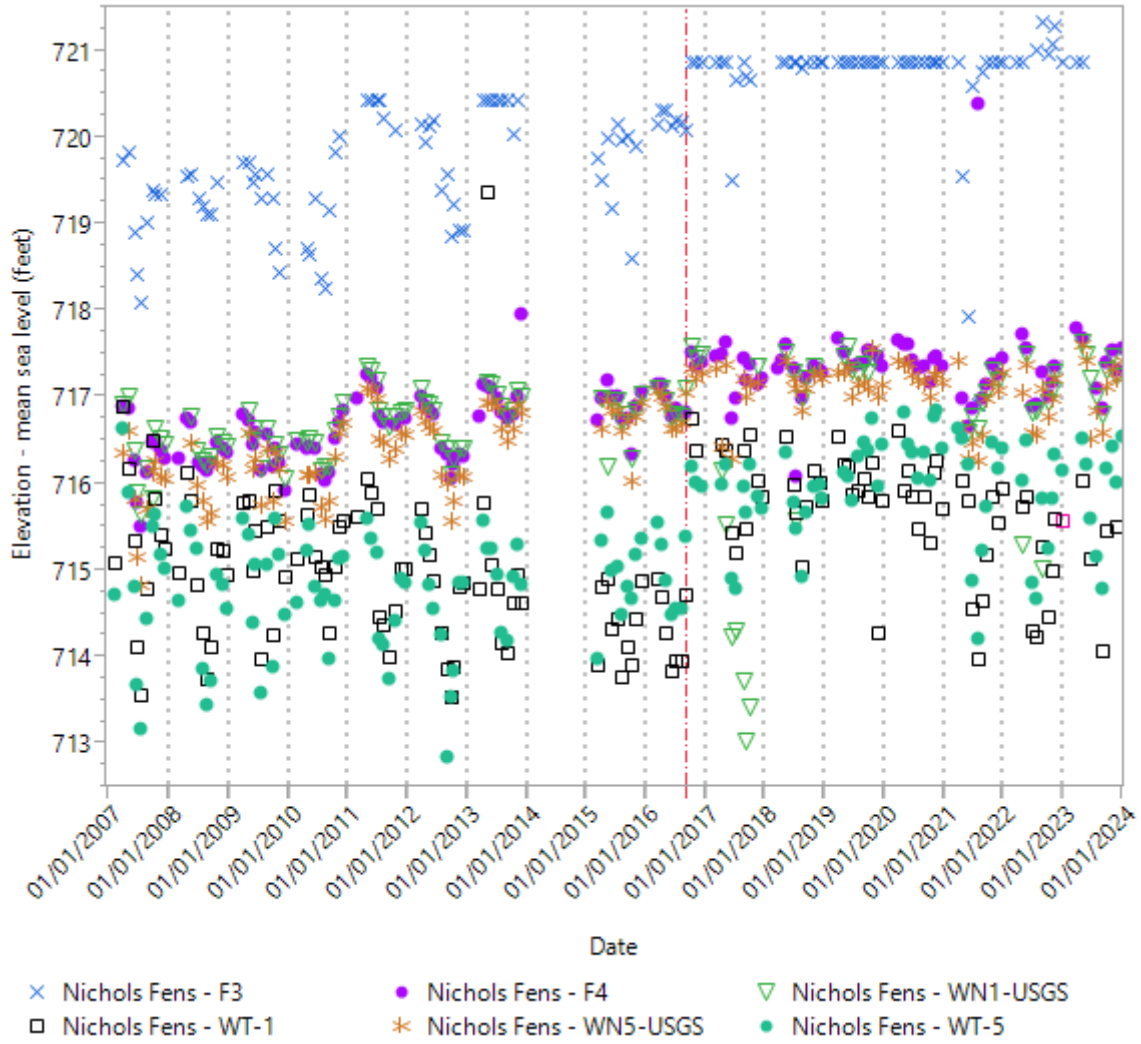


Figure 6. Water level elevation for the Nichols Fen wells (set 2 of 3). At well F3 and WT-1, the water was often overflowing and the elevation of the top of the pipe (F3: Historical - 720.43 and 2016 – 720.88; WT-1: Historical - 719.37 and 721.25) was recorded. See individual well graphs in Appendix 3.

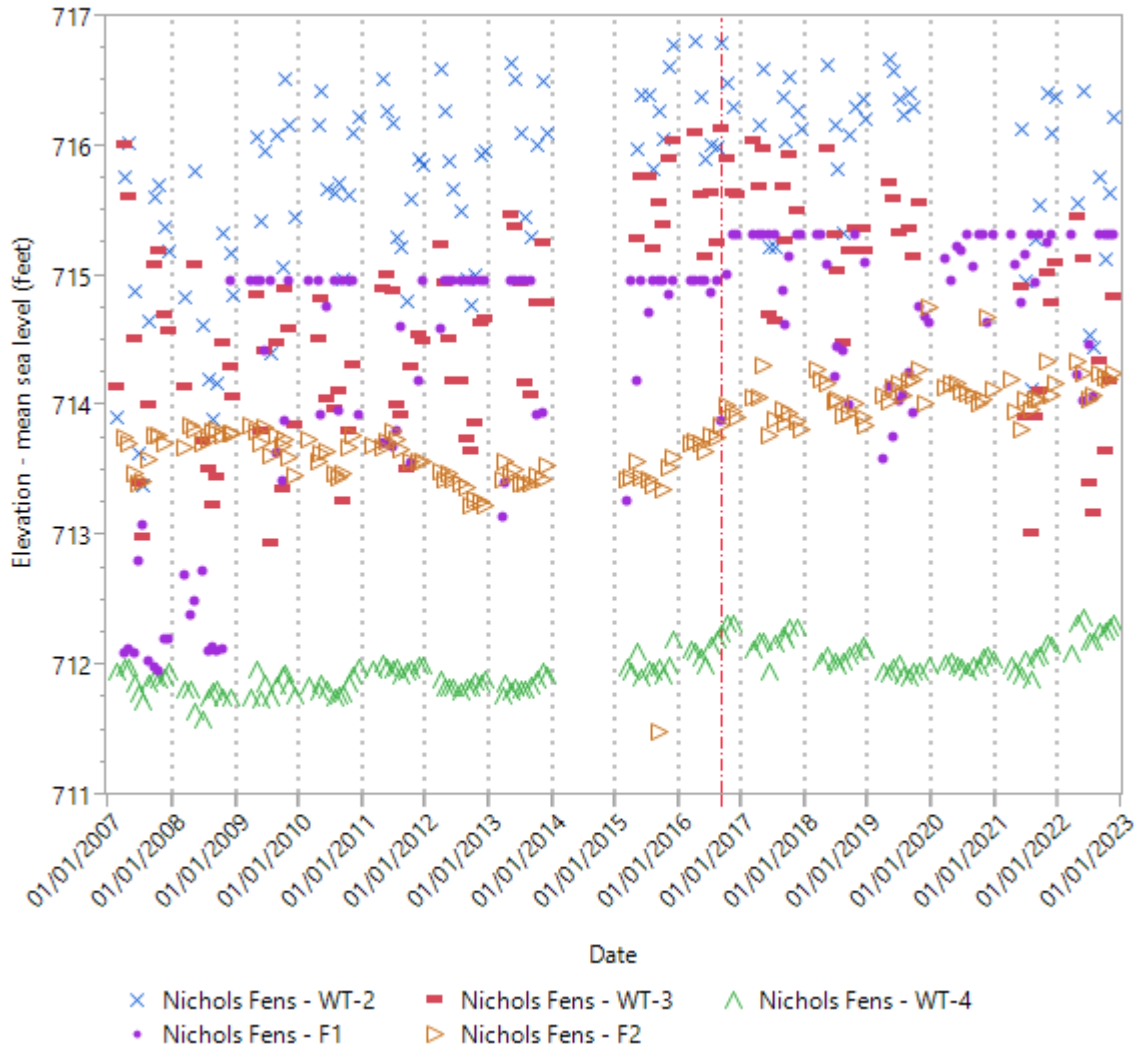


Figure 7. Water level elevation for the Nichols Fen wells (set 3 of 3). At well F1, the water was often overflowing and the elevation of the top of the pipe (Historical - 714.97 and 2016 – 715.32) was recorded. See individual well graphs in Appendix 3.

Conclusion

Due to the resurveying of well elevations in the fall of 2016, it is difficult to determine trends in groundwater levels as the data record is now only six years for most of the wells in the three fens along the Minnesota River. The data record at the seven wells that were not resurveyed in 2016 was maintained through the 2021 monitoring season. Six of those wells (N3, N4, N5) show an increasing trend in groundwater level. Continued monitoring is recommended to increase the dataset and strengthen the trend data.

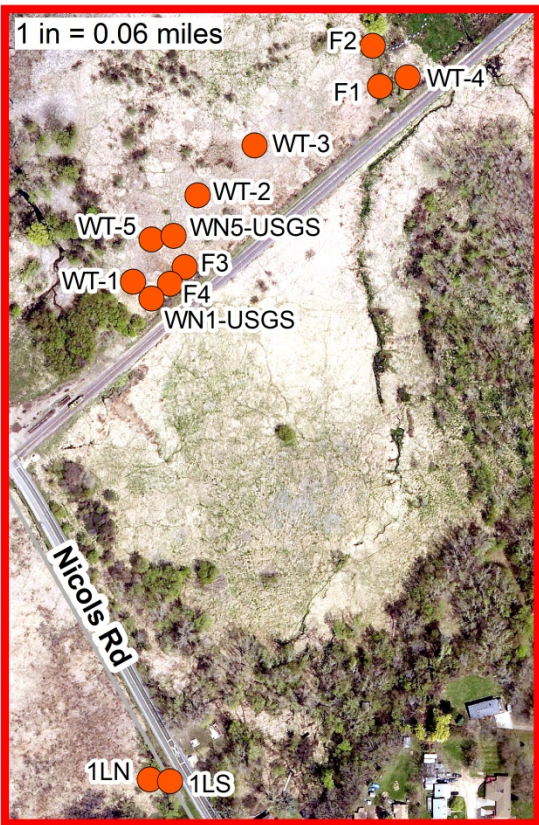
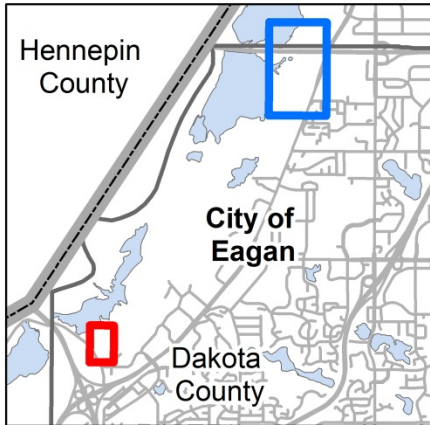
Five of the wells surveyed in 2016 show a significant water level trend (S1 and S1-USGS – increasing; P1-D, WT-3, and WT-4 - decreasing). Continued monitoring in the fens is recommended as more data is needed to reestablish trends for all wells post 2016 survey.

When evaluating groundwater levels in a fen, it is important to consider that seasonal changes in temperature, precipitation, flow, etc., can influence fen well water levels, especially over short periods of time. For some of the fen wells, water levels fluctuate seasonally, as well as annually, based on current and past weather patterns. At one time, above average precipitation years seemed to be followed by higher well level measurements during subsequent years (as well as the opposite case of low rainfall amounts leading to low water level readings). Recent data shows much more variability, though trends are becoming established.

Longer datasets are needed to confirm the overall state of each fen. Historical monitoring showed each fen in a varied state of degradation or recovery, but due to low rainfall amounts in recent years, water level data is showing increased variability. More information will help to ascertain the true state of each fen and allow for proper management decisions to be made and acted upon.

Appendix 1: Map of Fen Well Monitoring Locations

Fen Well Monitoring Locations



- Monitoring Wells
- Roads
- Public Waters
- City Boundary
- County Boundary



Dakota County Soil & Water Conservation District
Copyright: Dakota SWCD, 2013

This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data located in various City, County, and State Offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is to be used for reference purposes only. Dakota County SWCD is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained. If discrepancies are found please contact the Dakota County Soil & Water Conservation District at 651.480.7777.

Appendix 2: Well Metadata

Approximate depth, coordinates, and mean sea-level elevation for each well (data courtesy of Minnesota Department of Natural Resources). Elevations at W1, W2, W3, W4, N3, N4, and N5 did not change in 2016, so no values are recorded.

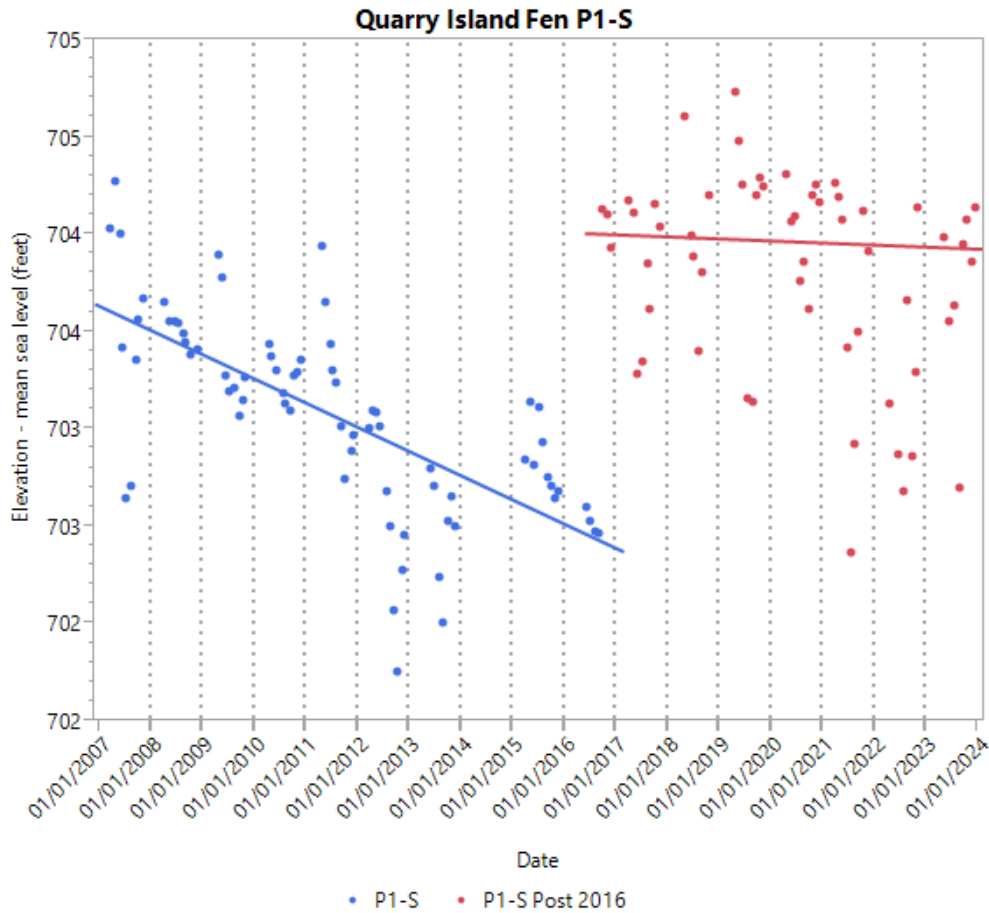
Well	Approximate depth (feet)	Northing (UTM)	Easting (UTM)	Elevation (feet)	2016 Elevation (feet)
P1-S	4	243025.4	535925.6	707.29	708.56
P1-D	8	243024.2	535925	706.98	708.67
N3	45.21	240030.6	535345.7	723.87	
N4	75.34	240030.5	535349.3	724.27	
N5	21.69	240035.5	535347.4	724.06	
W1	77.00	239330.3	535121.9	728.45	
W2	50.12	239325.1	535119.2	728.47	
W3	21.83	239330.7	535130.5	726.87	
W4	12.00	239333.3	535130.2	727.6	
S1-USGS	20.67	239503.2	534796.5	723.44	723.83
S1	5.35	239502.7	534796.6	723.83	722.98
S2-USGS	27.00	239519.2	534506.9	722.35	722.77
S2	5.25	239518.1	534507	721.13	721.59
S3-USGS	21.68	239547.5	534222.3	713.97	714.18
S3	21.68	239548.3	534222.9	715.06	715.32
1LN	29	226915.8	525306.8	751.59	751.93
1LS	8	226913.4	525308.8	751.43	751.78
F3	75	228058.8	525367.6	720.43	720.88
F4	21	228055.9	525364.7	720.36	720.65
WN1-USGS	19.82	228054.3	525357.3	719.51	719.92
WN5-USGS	16.08	228125.3	525293.5	717.92	718.13
WT-1	9	228054.7	525356	719.37	721.25
WT-2	9	228222.7	525372.2	719.88	719.55
WT-3	8	228330.4	525514.2	721.27	718.26
WT-4	6	228457.4	525783.2	713.58	713.63
WT-5	7	228126	525293	720.69	721.51
F1	N/A	228466.4	525785	714.96	715.32
F2	15	228454.9	525794.3	714.68	714.77

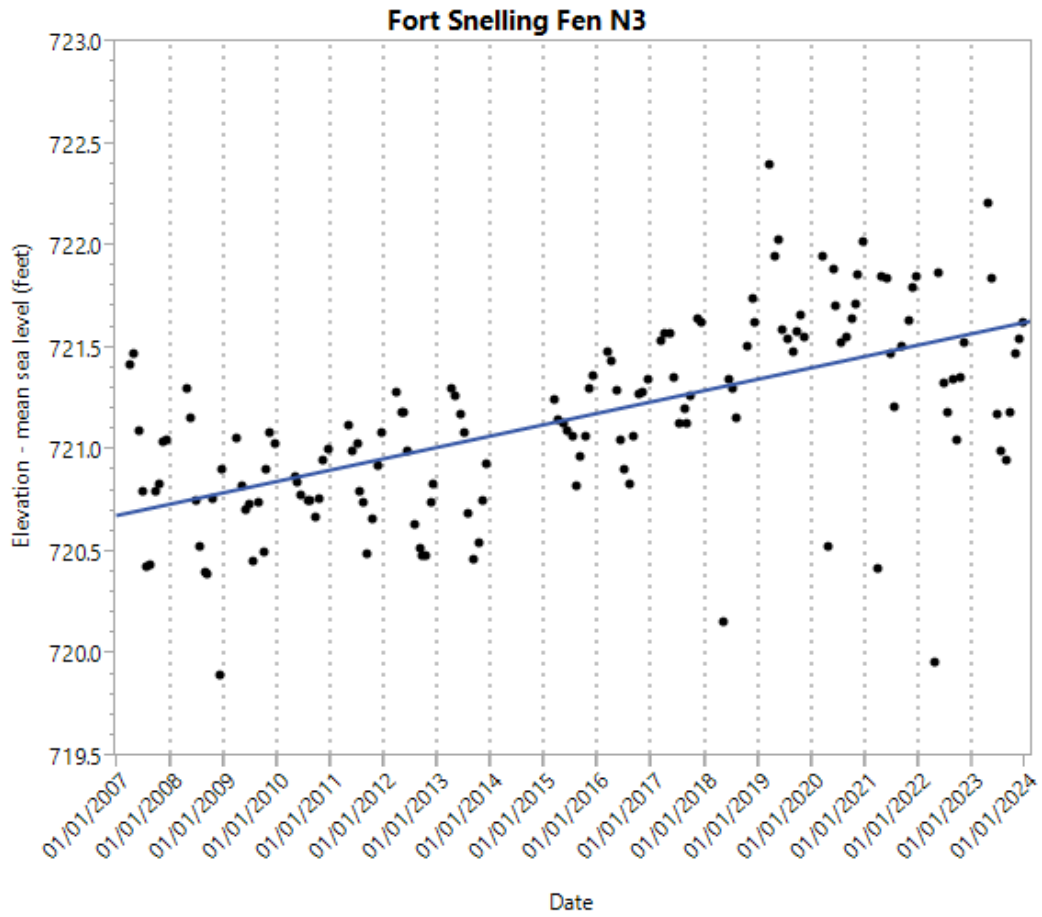
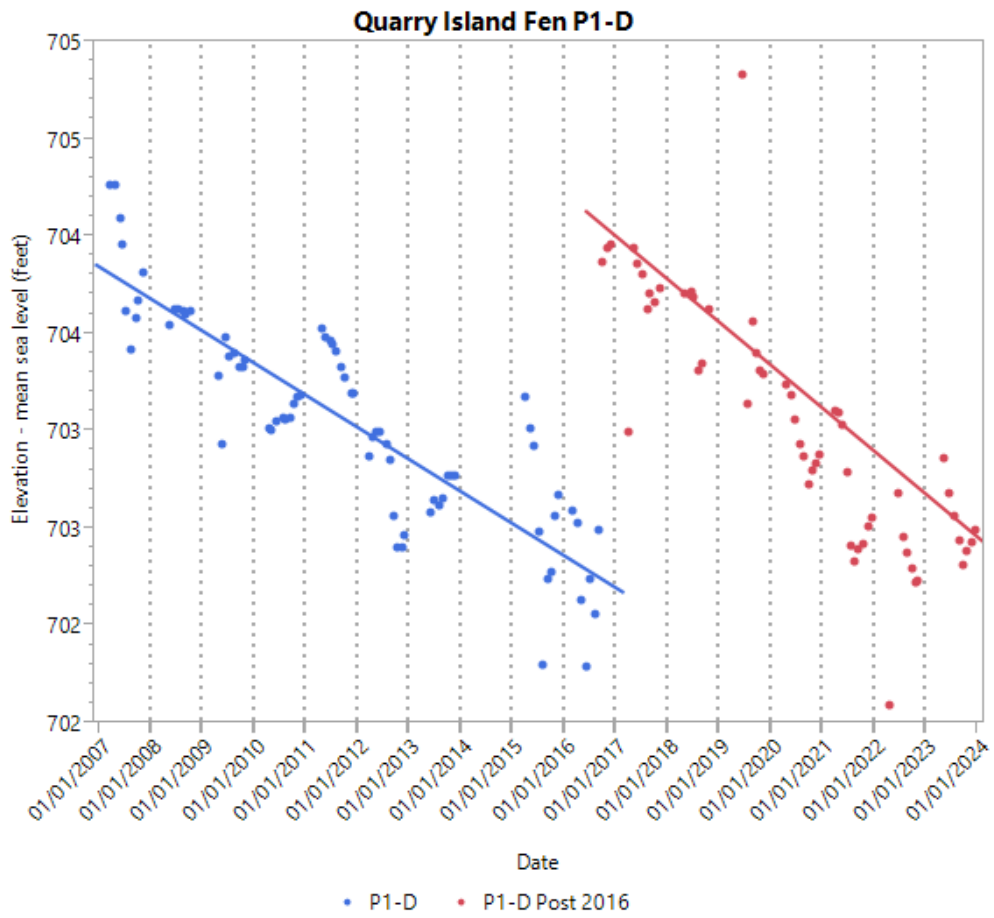
Appendix 3: Linear Regressions for Each Well Dataset

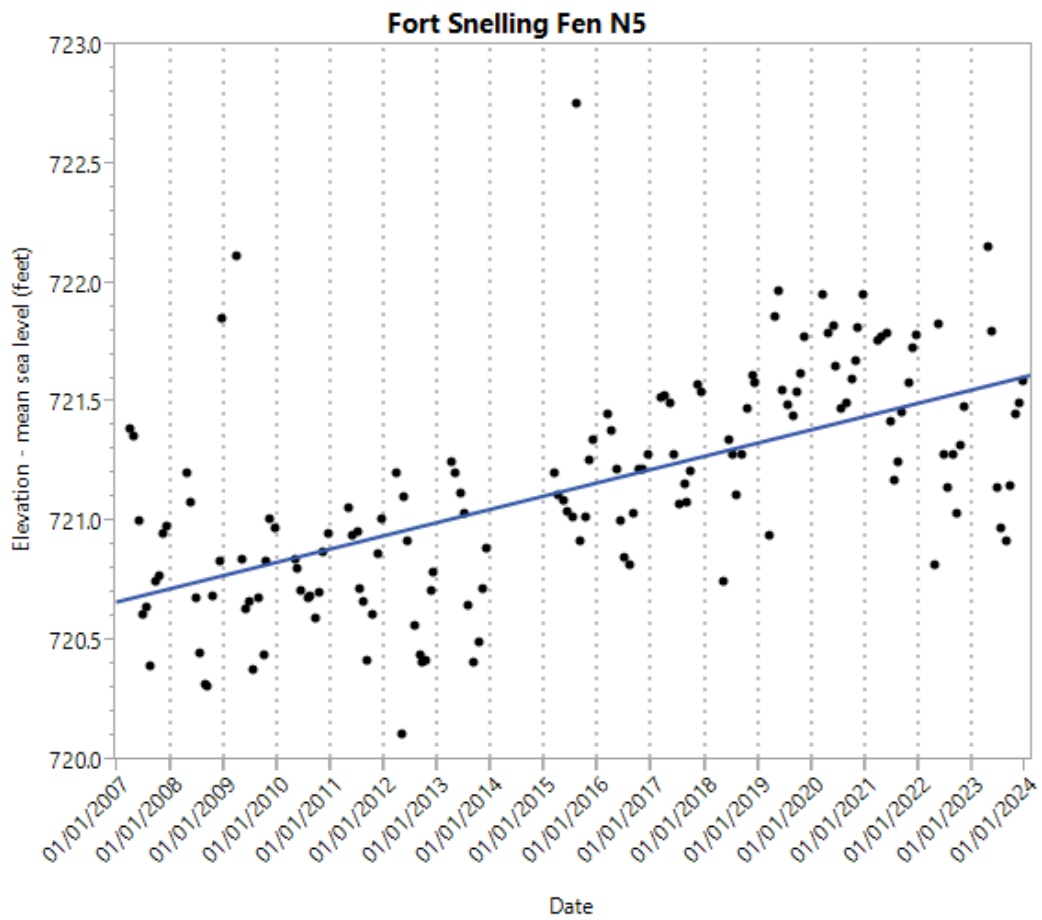
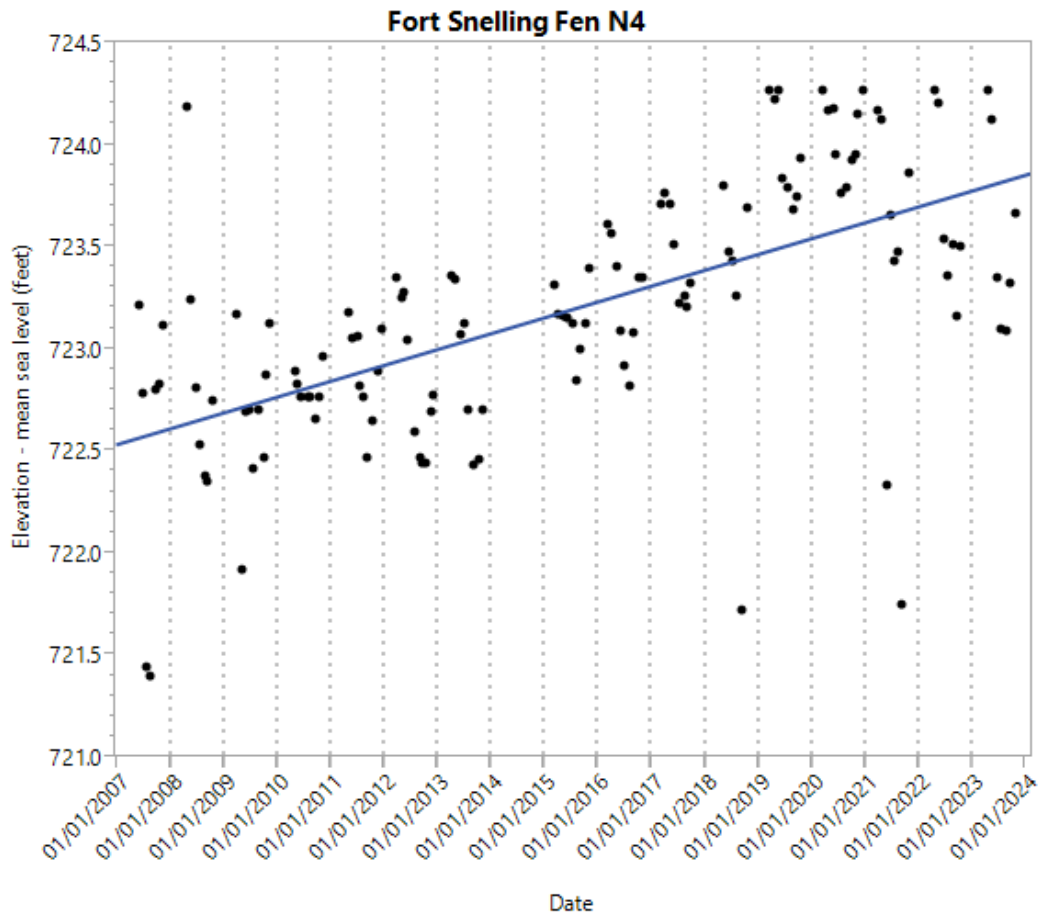
Linear regressions are included for each of the wells. As well elevations were resurveyed in the fall of 2016 for all but seven of the wells, updated linear regressions lines are shown for 2023. More data is needed to further determine trends in these wells.

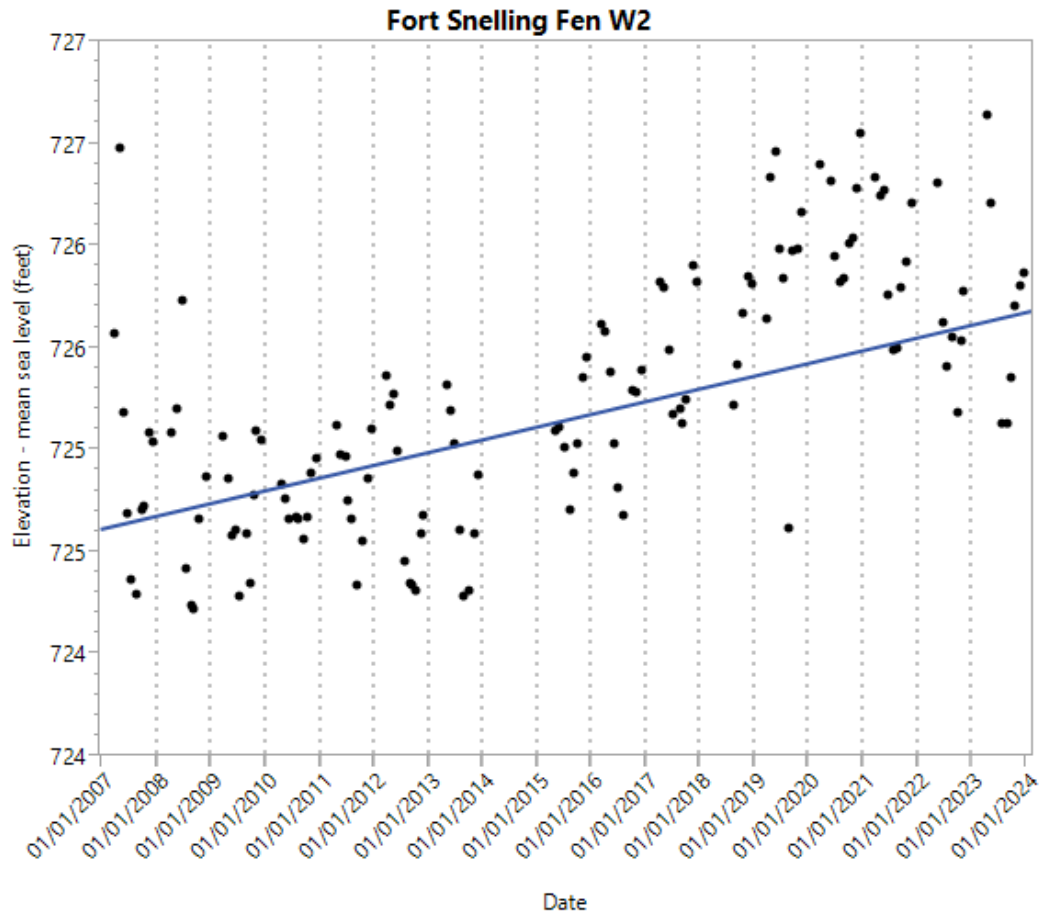
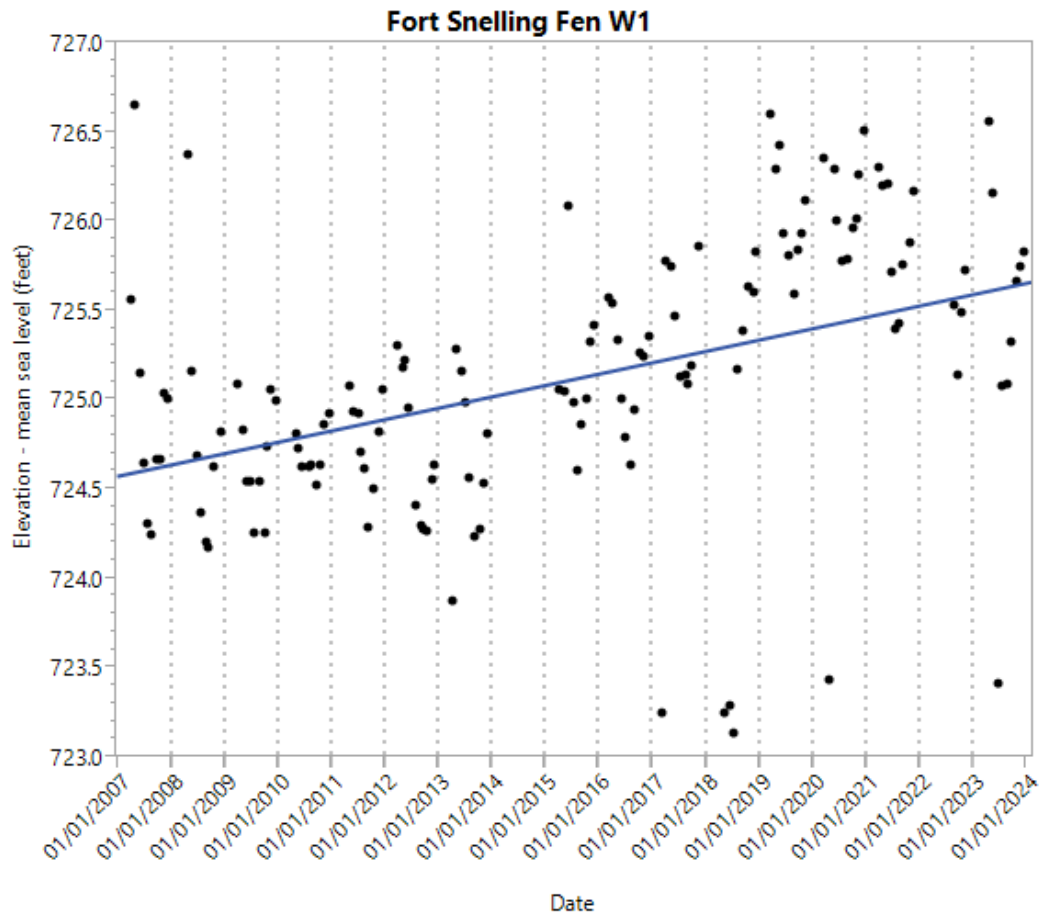
Two of the well nests in Fort Snelling Fen have more stable footing and were not resurveyed as part of the 2016 effort. Elevations at W1, W2, W3, W4, N3, N4, and N5 did not change in 2016, so there is a single linear regression on the graphs.

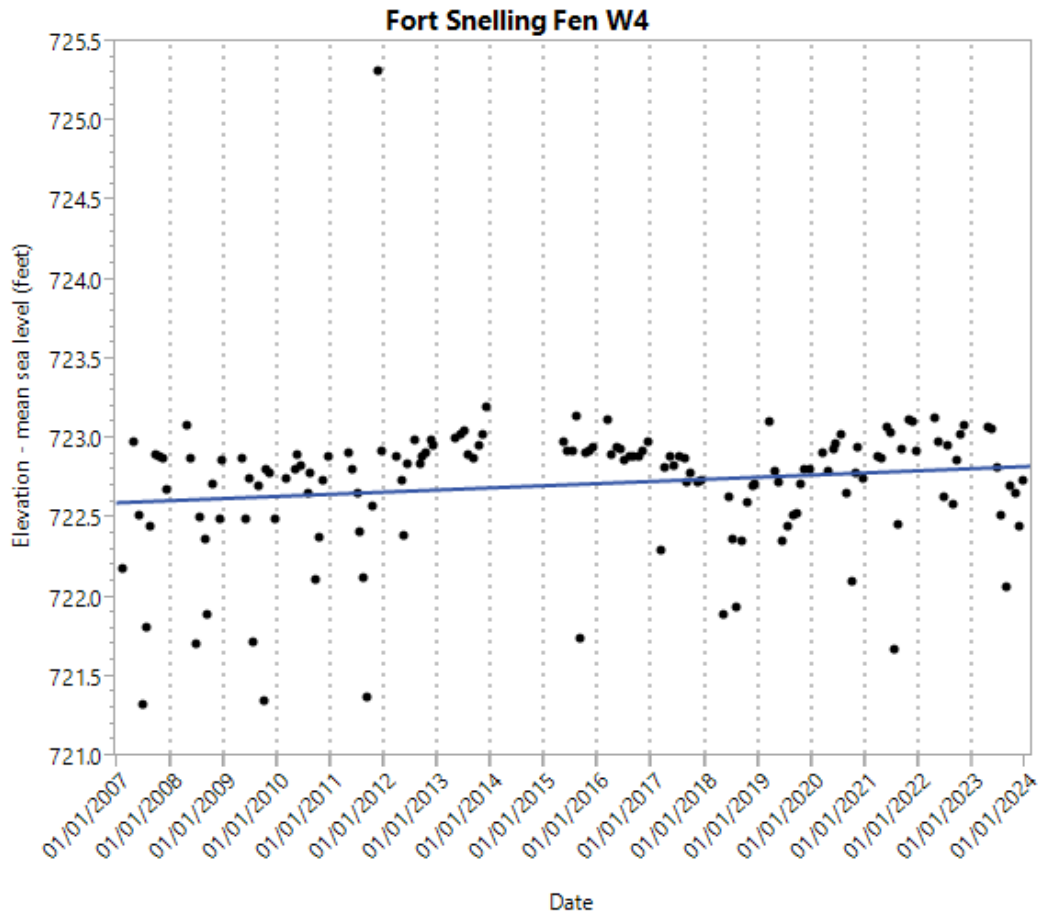
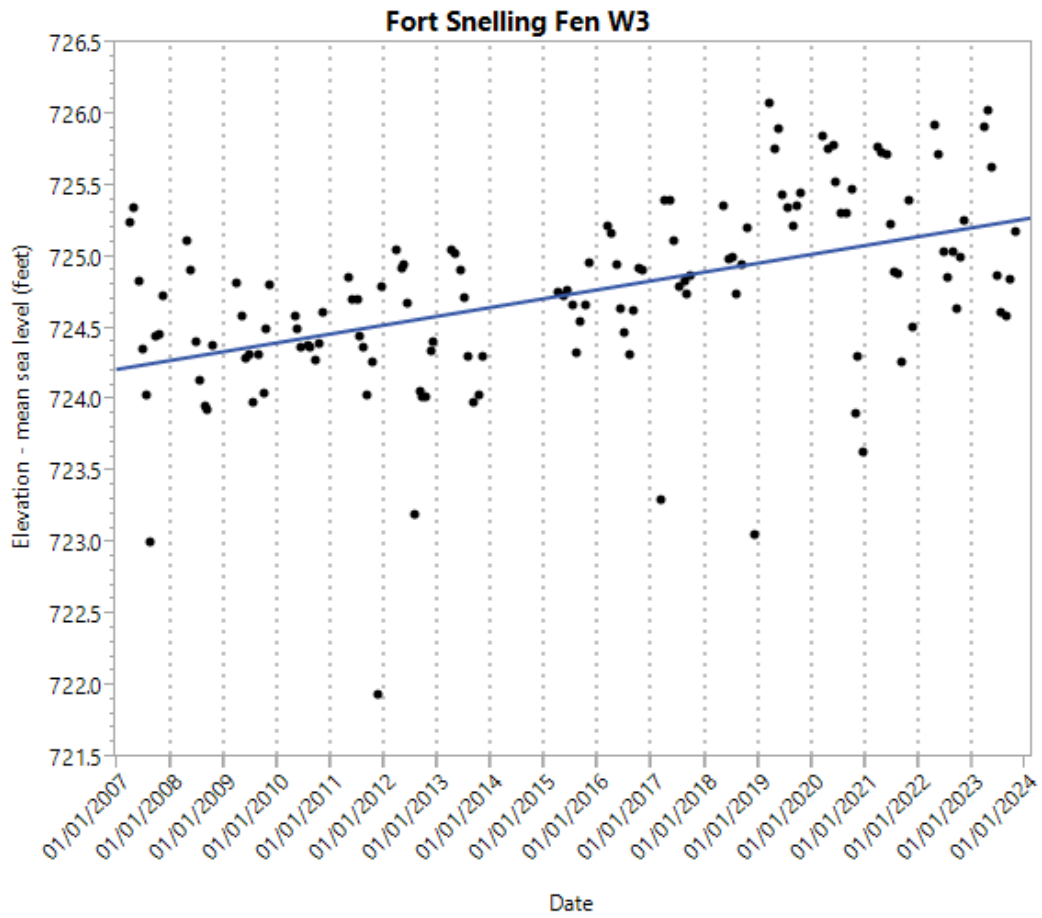
In cases where wells were overflowing, the top of the pipe elevation was recorded and is shown with a black dashed line. When the water in the well was frozen, no water level measurement was recorded.

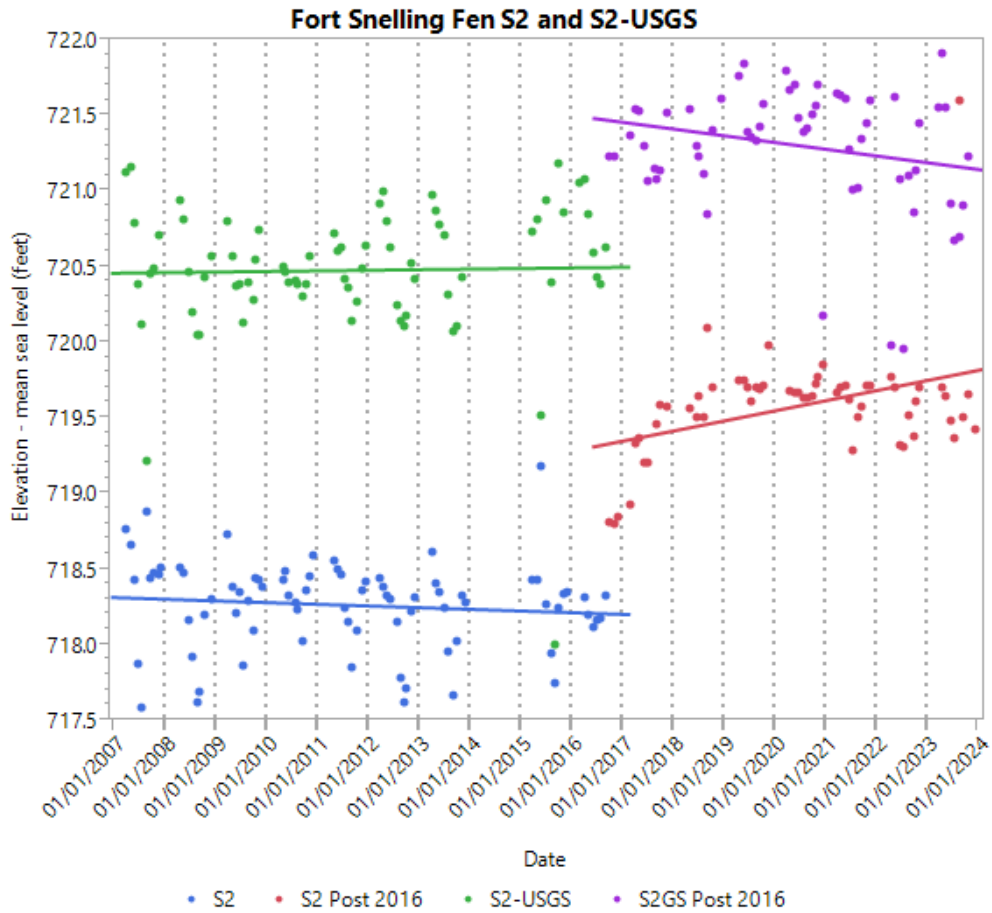
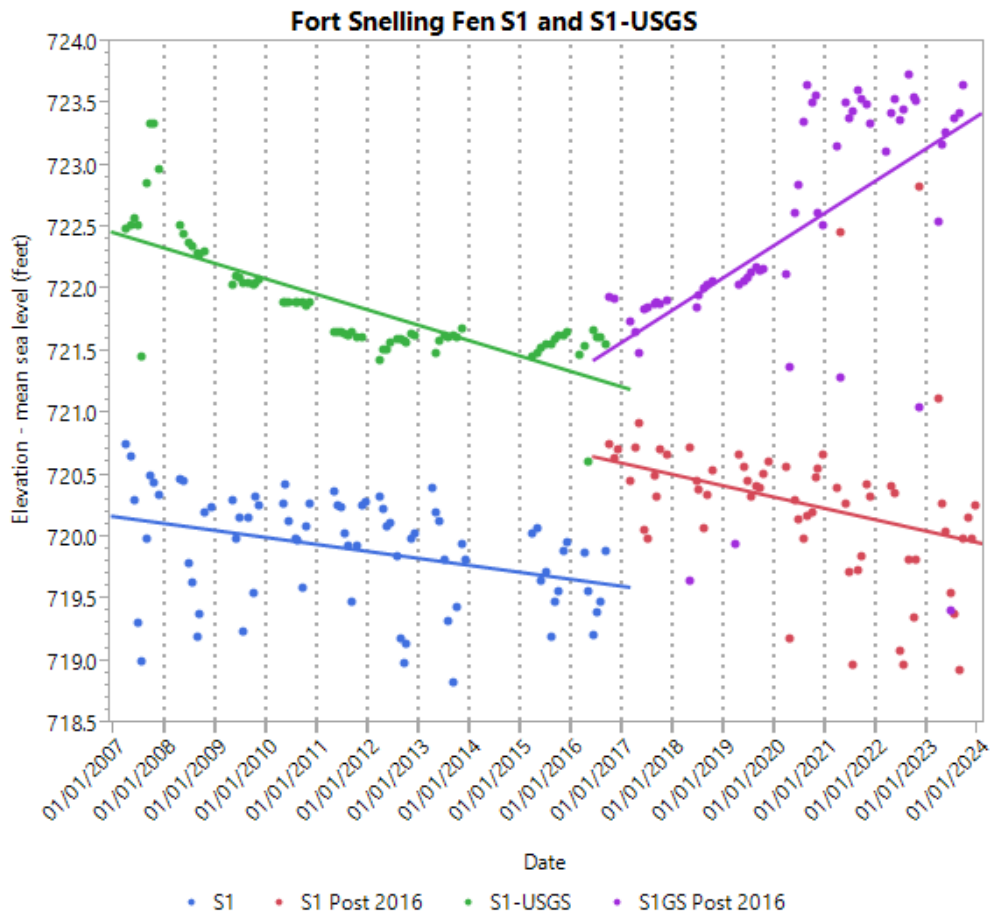


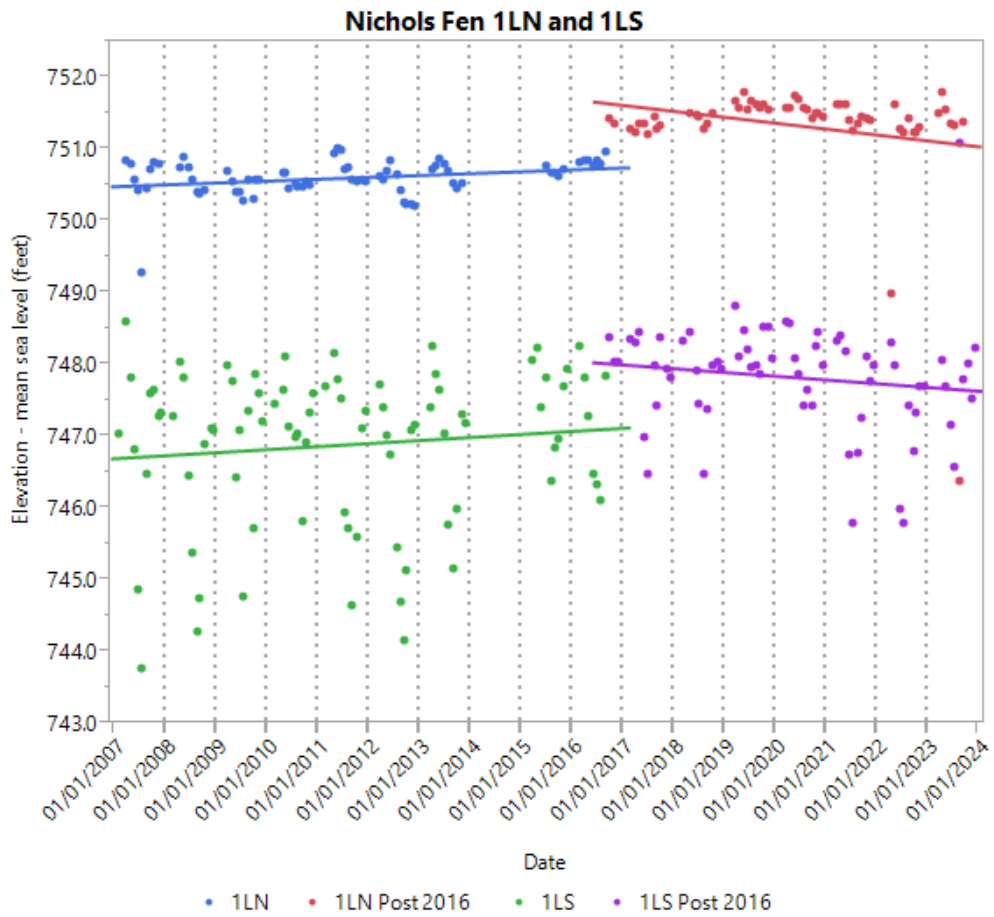
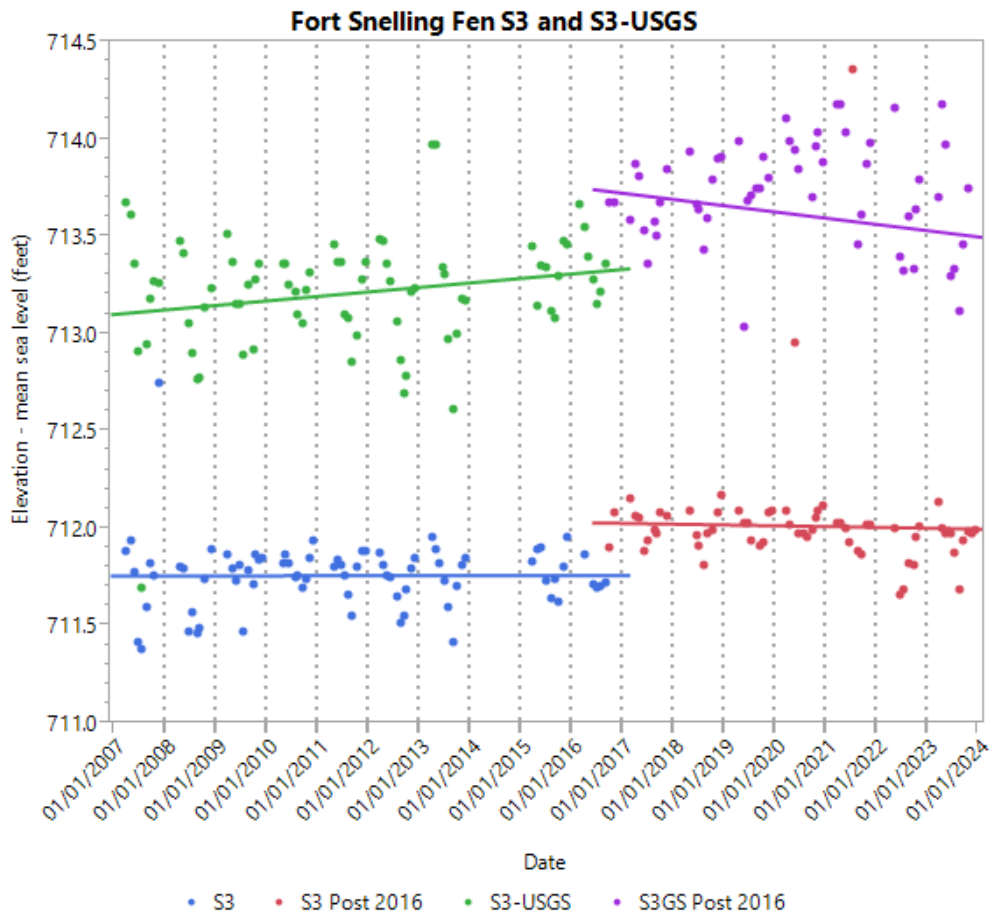


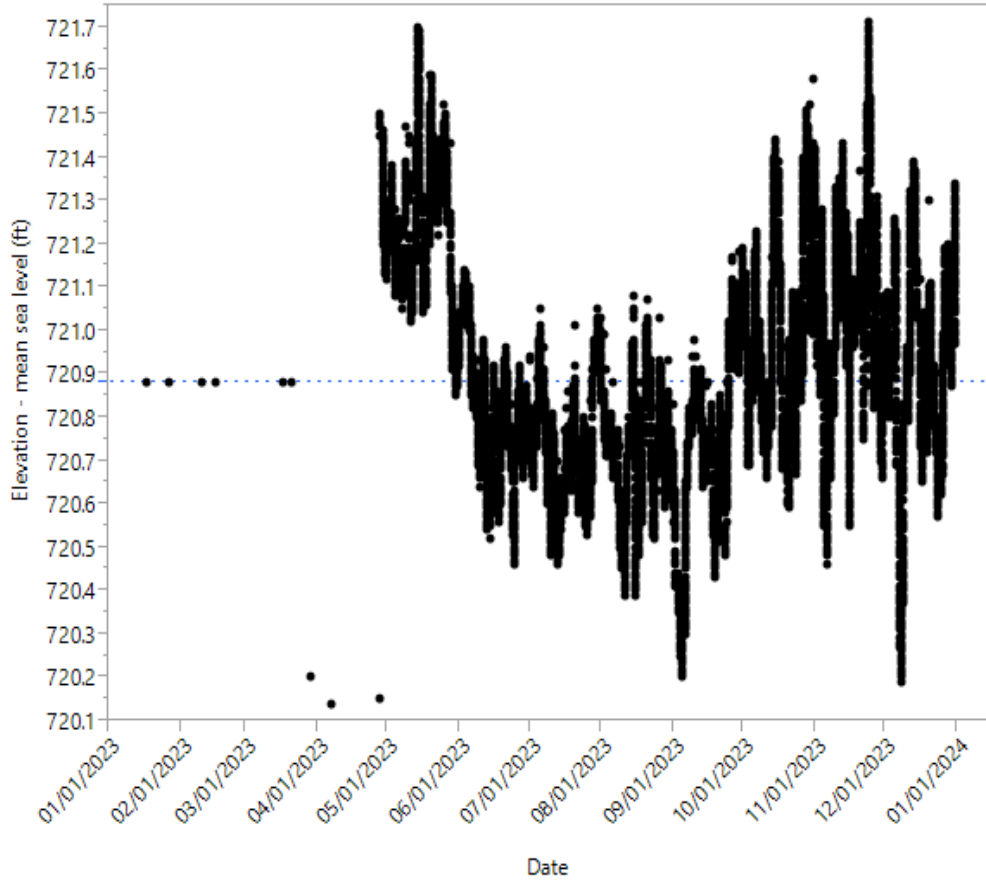
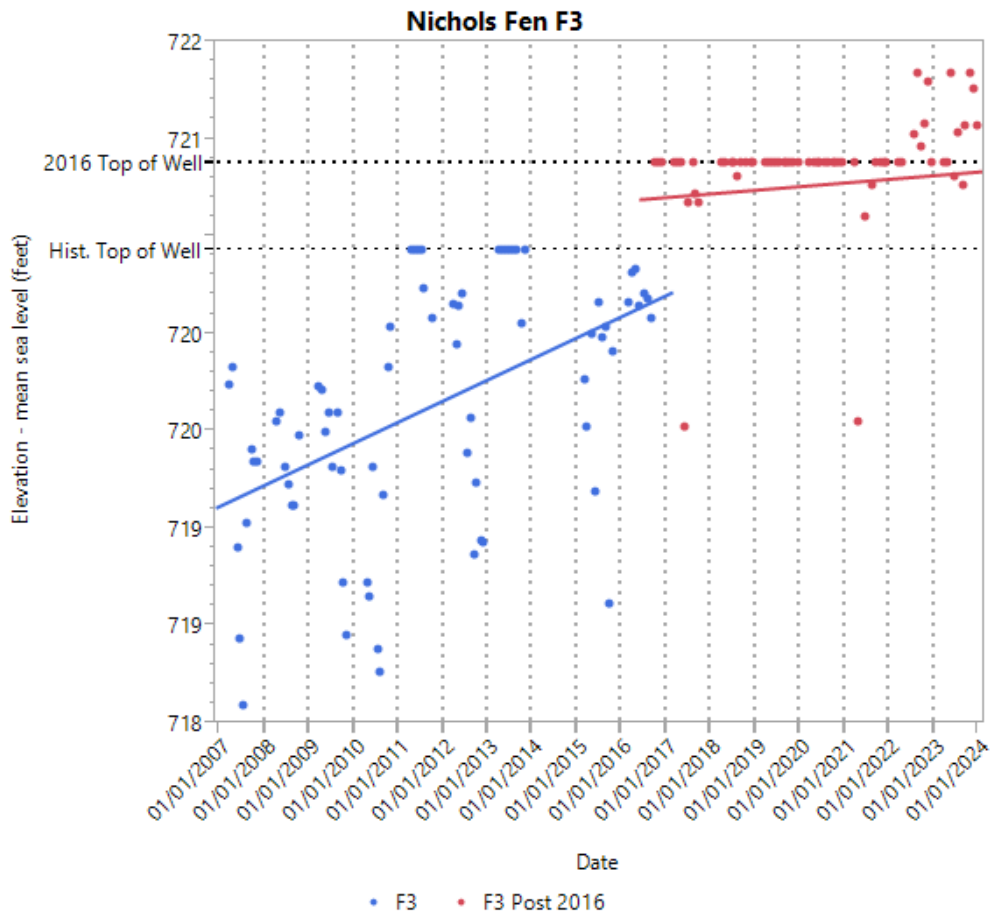












F3 - Continuous data logger readings for 2023. Blue dashed line indicates elevation at 720.88.

