



Oglala Lakota College

Preliminary Assessment
of
Natural Spring Potential
to
Enhance Drought Recovery
on the
Pine Ridge Reservation

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Research Team Members:

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- **Ag/Natural Resources Dept.:** — Trudy Ecoffey, Leslie Henry
- **TCUP Project Members:** — Dieg Sandoval, Silvio Mannel
- **Tribal Community Members:** — Ed Iron Cloud, Marcelle Bull Bear

Purpose of Study

- Initial assessment of natural spring flow rates and water quality
- Support the Tatanka Waste project by providing a hydrologic component
- Aid in drought mitigation through identification and assessment of new water sources

Knife Chief Community Buffalo Herd – 40 head



Mitakuye Oyasin

- Translation – “All my relations”
- Paradigms – Western Science vs. Native Science
 - Western Science: Measurement is foundational, things proceed in linear fashion, objective and rational thinking; *purpose* - to dominate, control and exploit
 - Native Science: “Coming to know” ,\ . Creation is dynamic and ongoing (in flux), all things are “alive”, processes are cyclic, web of interrelationships is central; *purpose* - to understand our roles and responsibilities in relation to our surroundings

Western Science needs

Native Science

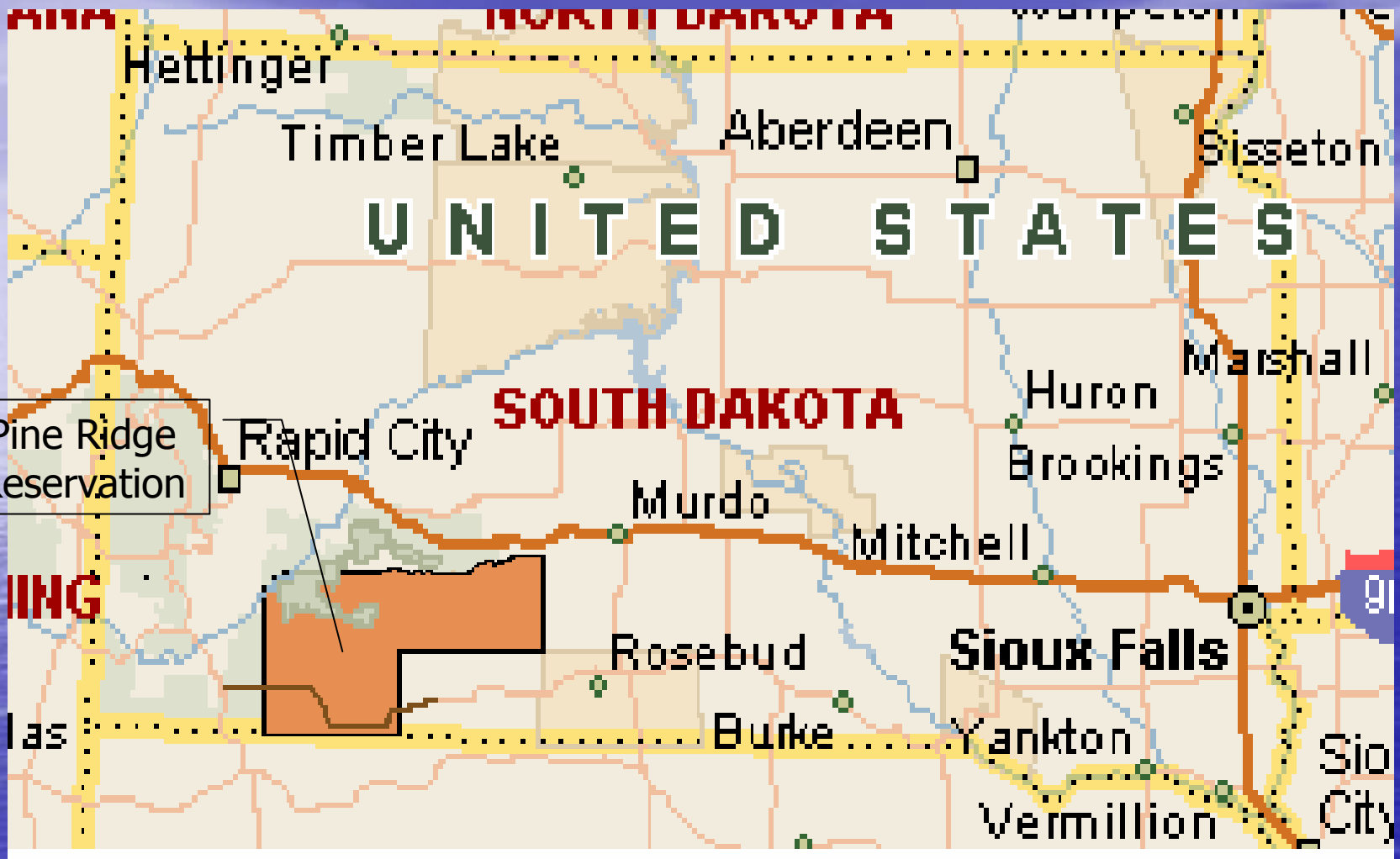
- Critically examine prevailing world view and cultural bias
- Reverse the process which tends to objectify and fragment all of human experience
- Assist in re-contextualizing data bits; that is, to recycle knowledge into a meaningful expression of wisdom

Project Steps

- Review previous work
- Survey natural springs
- Install weirs
- Set up and activate portable weather stations
- Assess weather influence on spring discharge rates, water quality, and GIS/RS interpretations
- Collect water quality samples
- Measure spring discharge rates
- Employ GPS/GIS/RS technology

Procedures

- Water discharge rate – weir
- Water quality sampling - using USGS Field Manual
- Water analysis - using spectrometer
- GPS - using Magellan GPS CX
- GIS – using ESRI ArcView 8.1
- RS – using high resolution aerial photos
- Weather data capture – using Rainwise portable instrument package and Weather View 32 software



Buffalo Exclosures - 3



Five Year Old White Buffalo



Install semi-permanent weirs at the two springs on the bison pastures

- Prepare site for customized installation
- Procure material
- Construct wier
- Measure discharge rate weekly
- Correlate to weather data
- Conduct on-site, detailed geologic/hydrologic interpretation

Survey known natural springs and review previous related work

- Use existing published maps and reports
- Interview area residents regarding spring locations and flow histories
- Integrate GIS, GPS, RS with “ground truth” and field measurements

Place portable weather stations

Collect water quality samples and
measure spring discharge rates

Employ GPS/GIS technology

soil types map

Regional Geologic Map

Buffalo Pastures with Reservation outline with OLC location, Kyle, Porcupine

Buffalo Pasture close up with
subunits, location of springs, and
exclosures