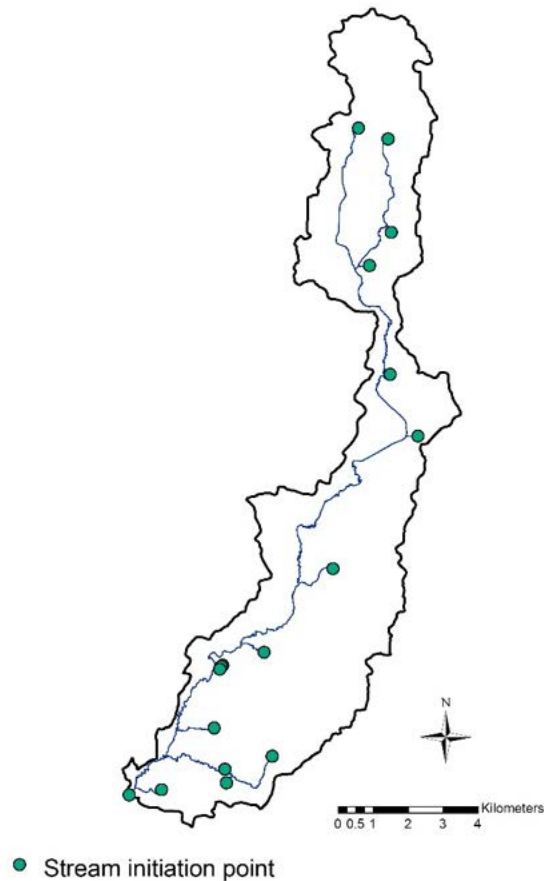
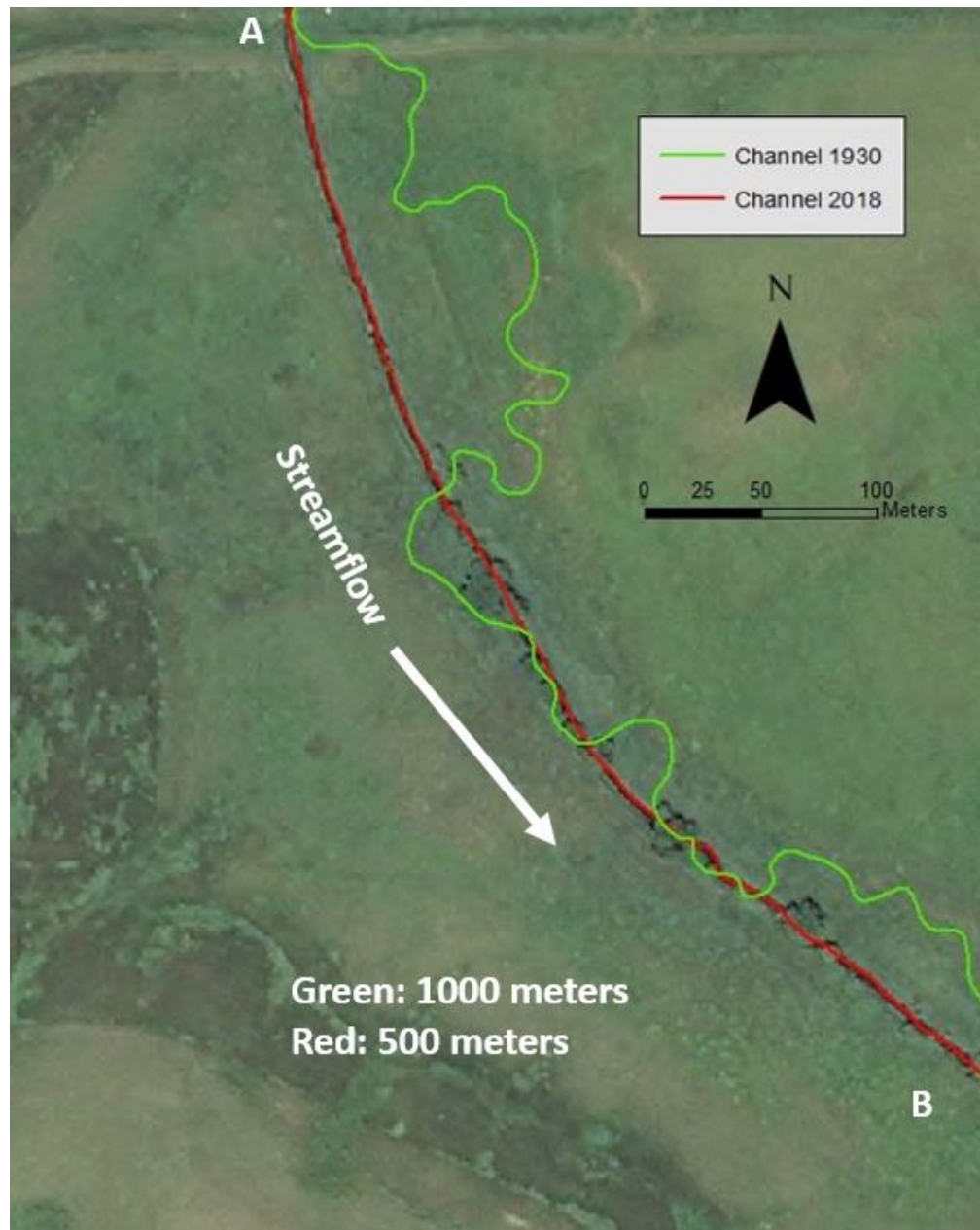




Where do streams begin?

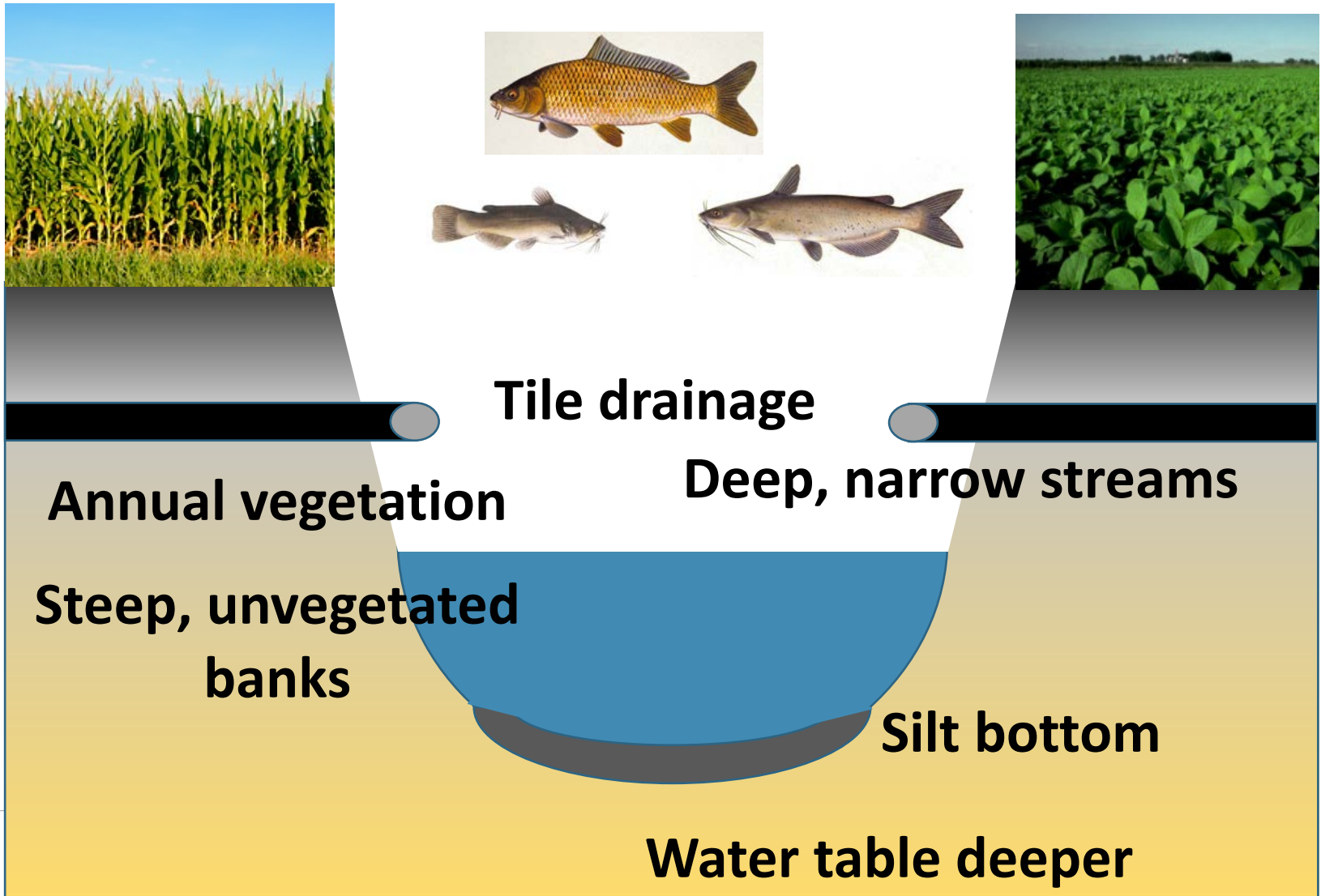
Tile outfalls!



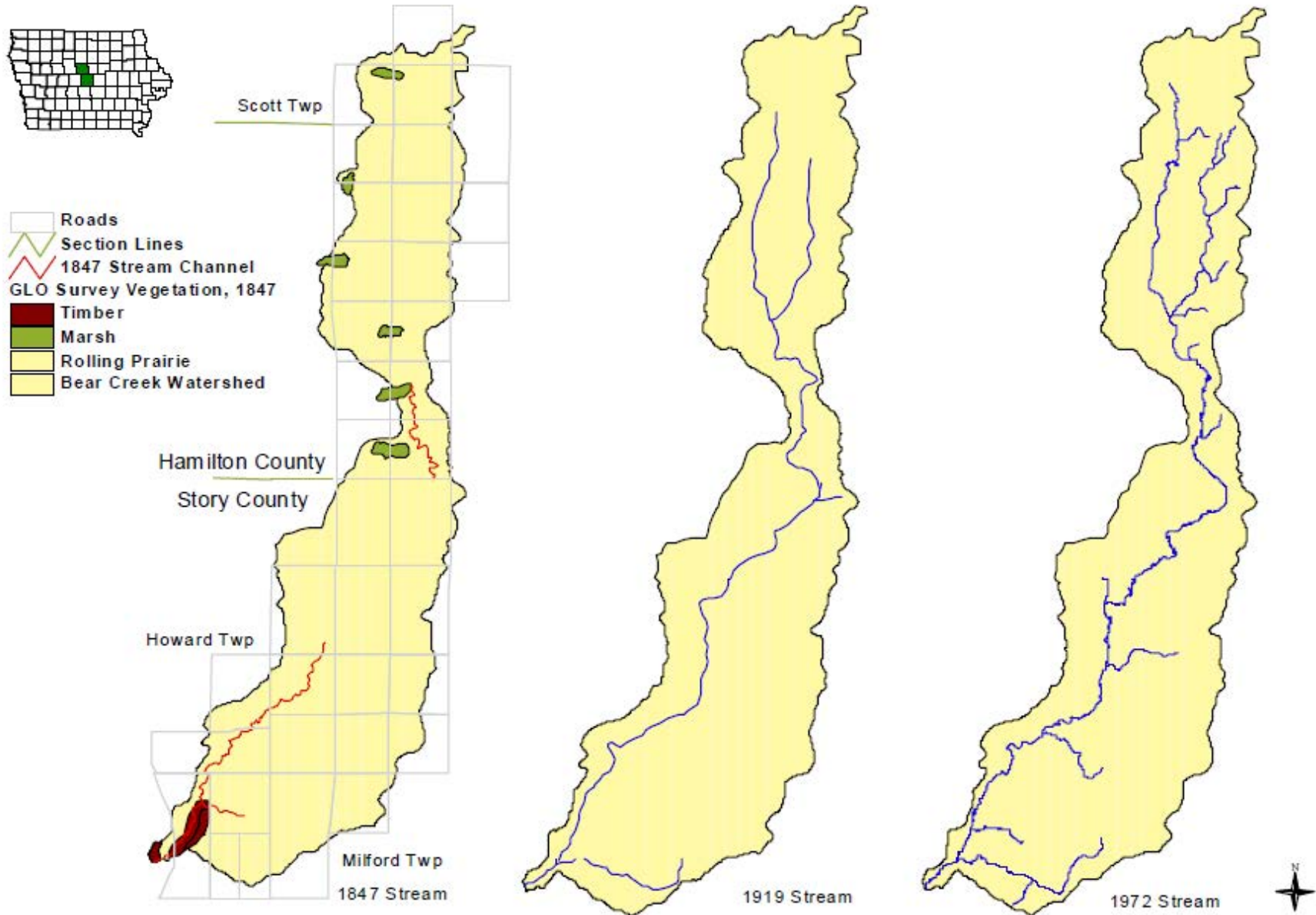


Stream
incision

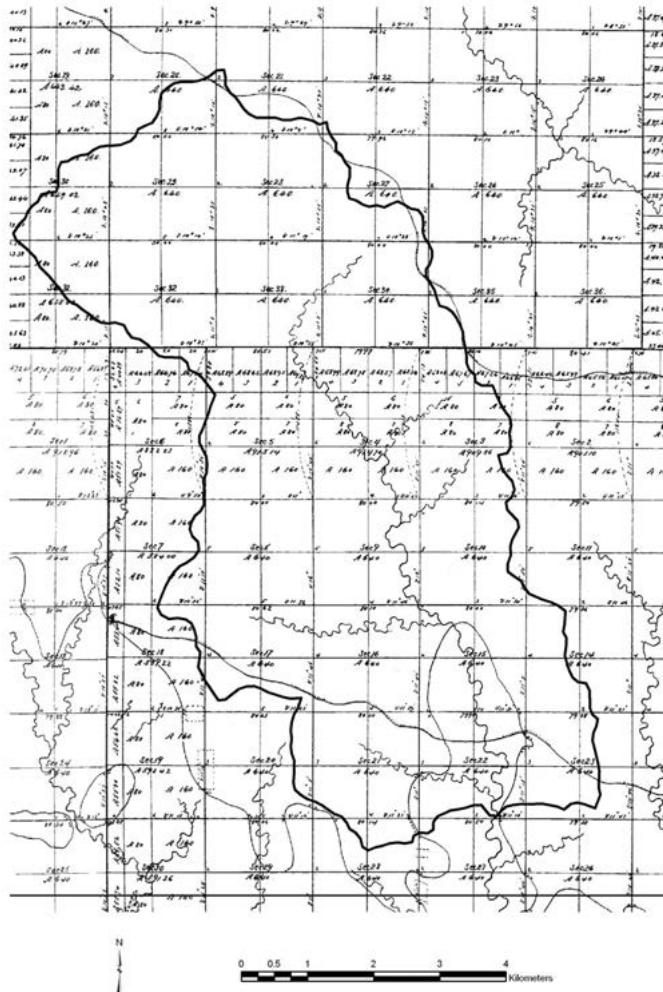




Extension of river drainage network from 1847 to 1972



Walnut Creek: Jasper County



Extension of the drainage network

Table 1. Comparison of morphological characteristics of Walnut Creek in 1847 and 1972 (after Anderson, 2000)

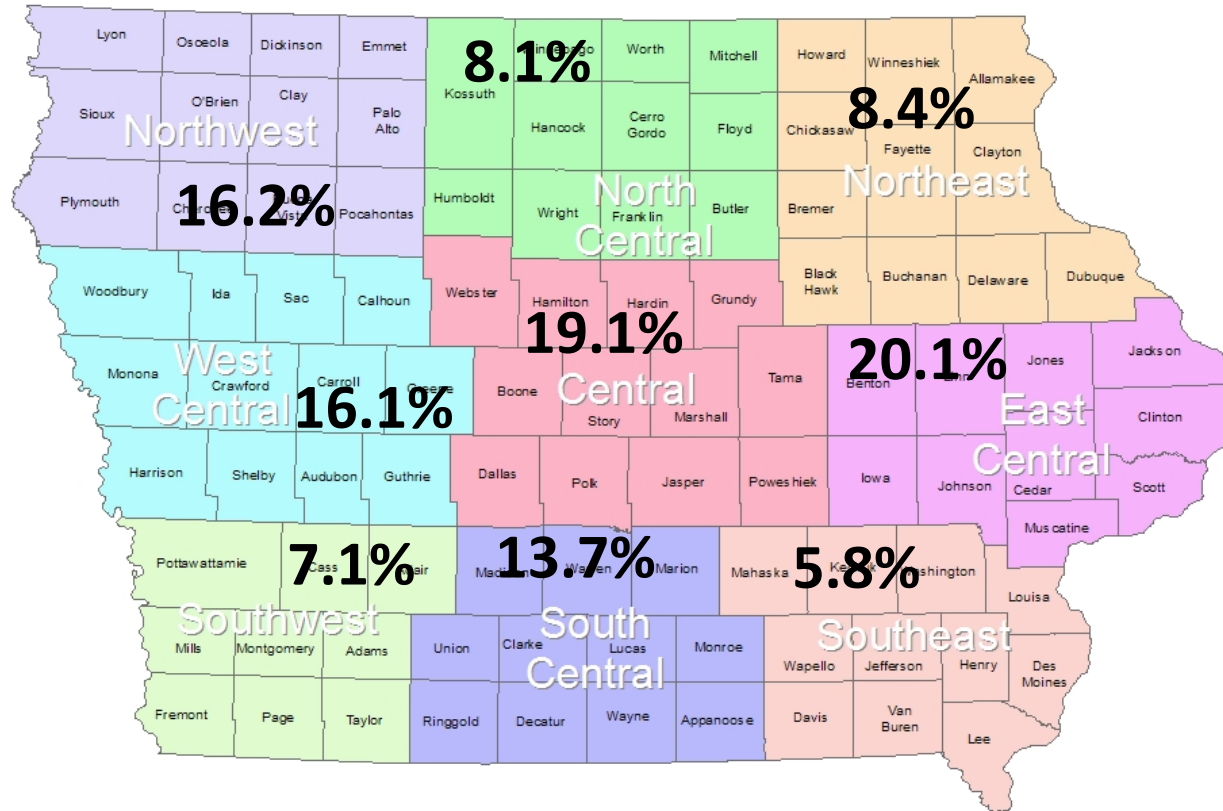
Property	GLO Survey (1847)	1972 USGS Streams
Stream length (m)	37,185	60,286
Drainage density ¹	0.9	1.52
Channel frequency ²	0.32	1.20

¹Total length of drainage system divided by watershed area

²Total number of stream segments per unit area

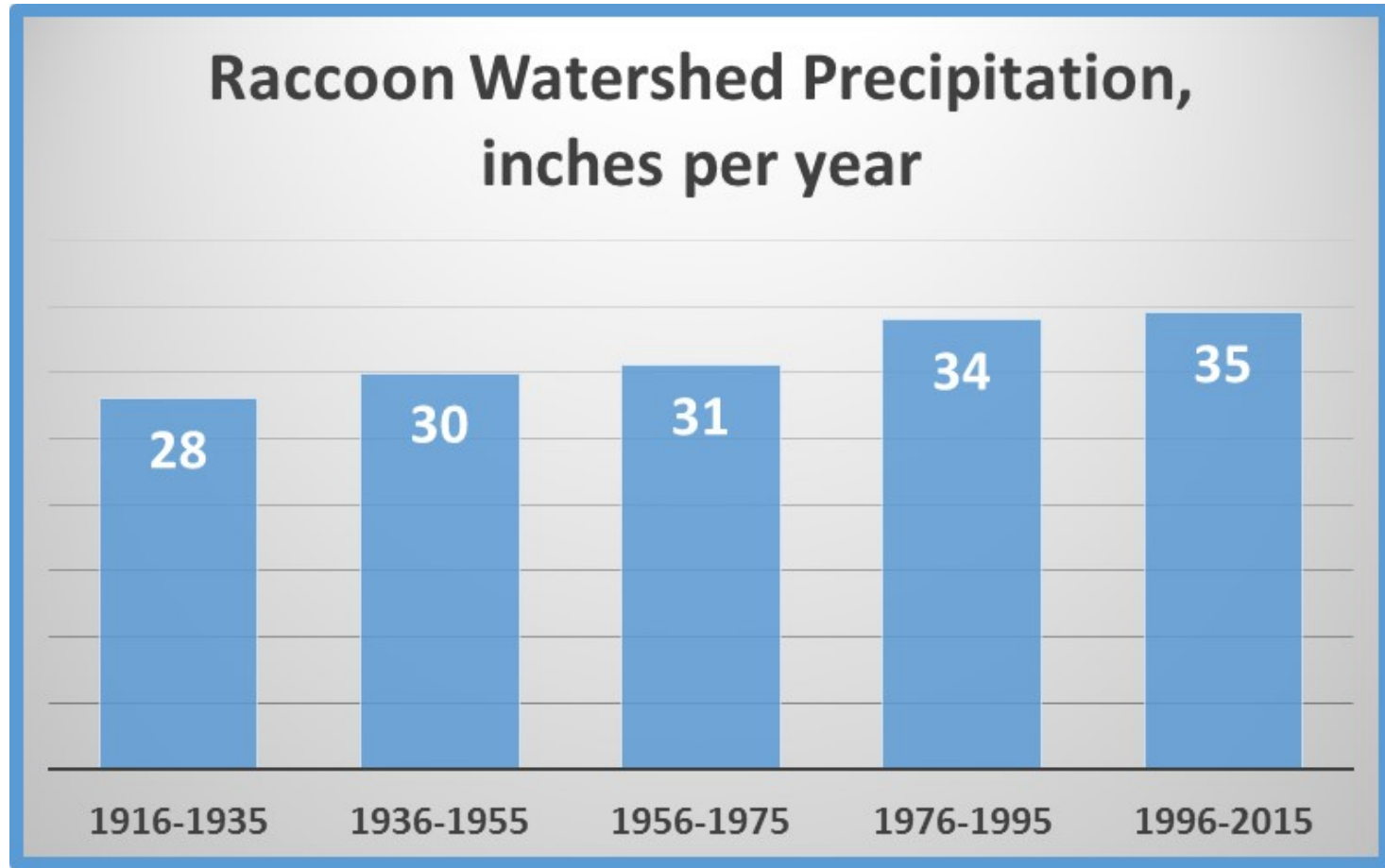
Stream length nearly doubled
Greater density and number of
stream channels

It's Wetter: Increase over last century

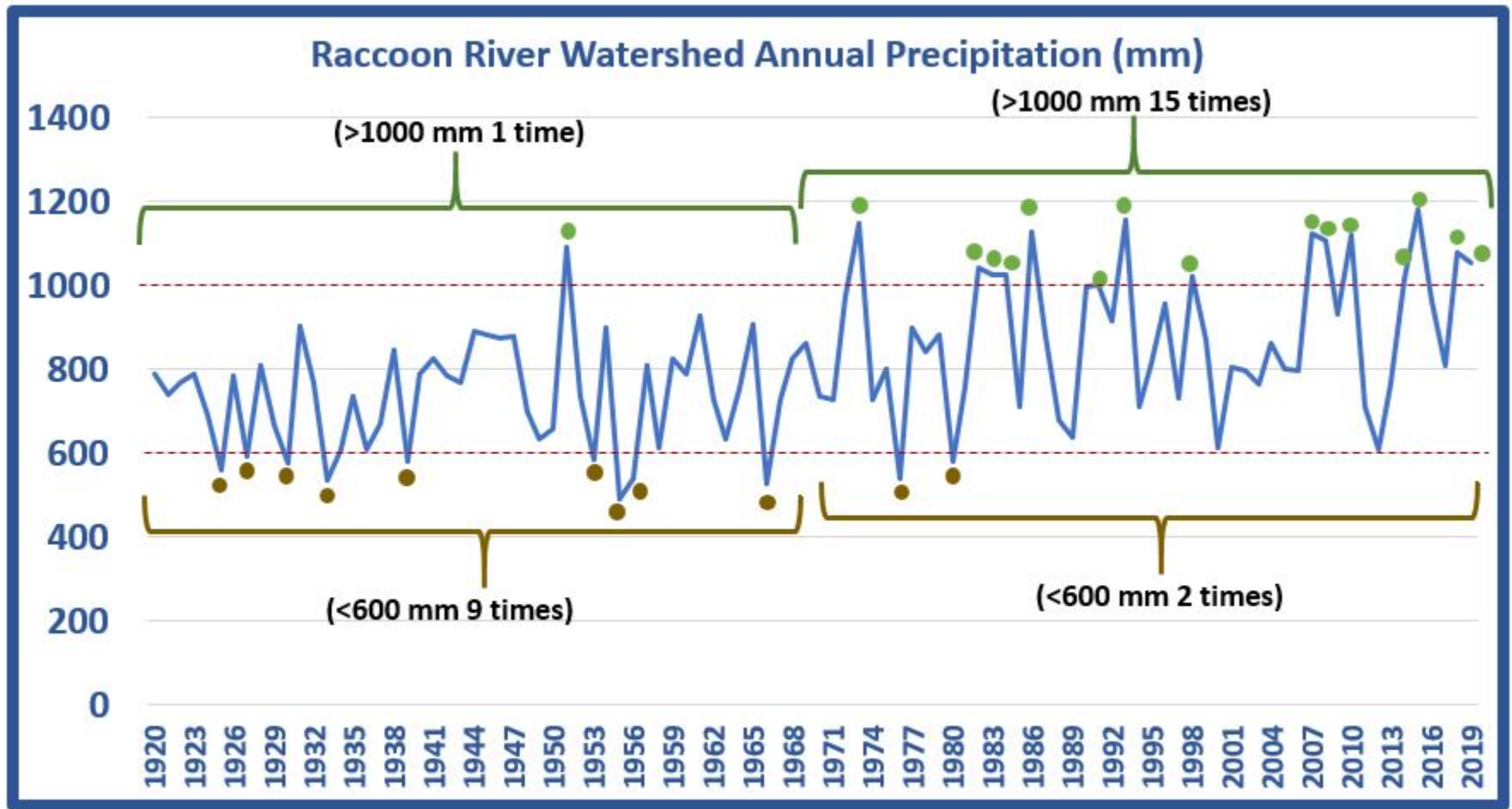


U.S. Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Districts

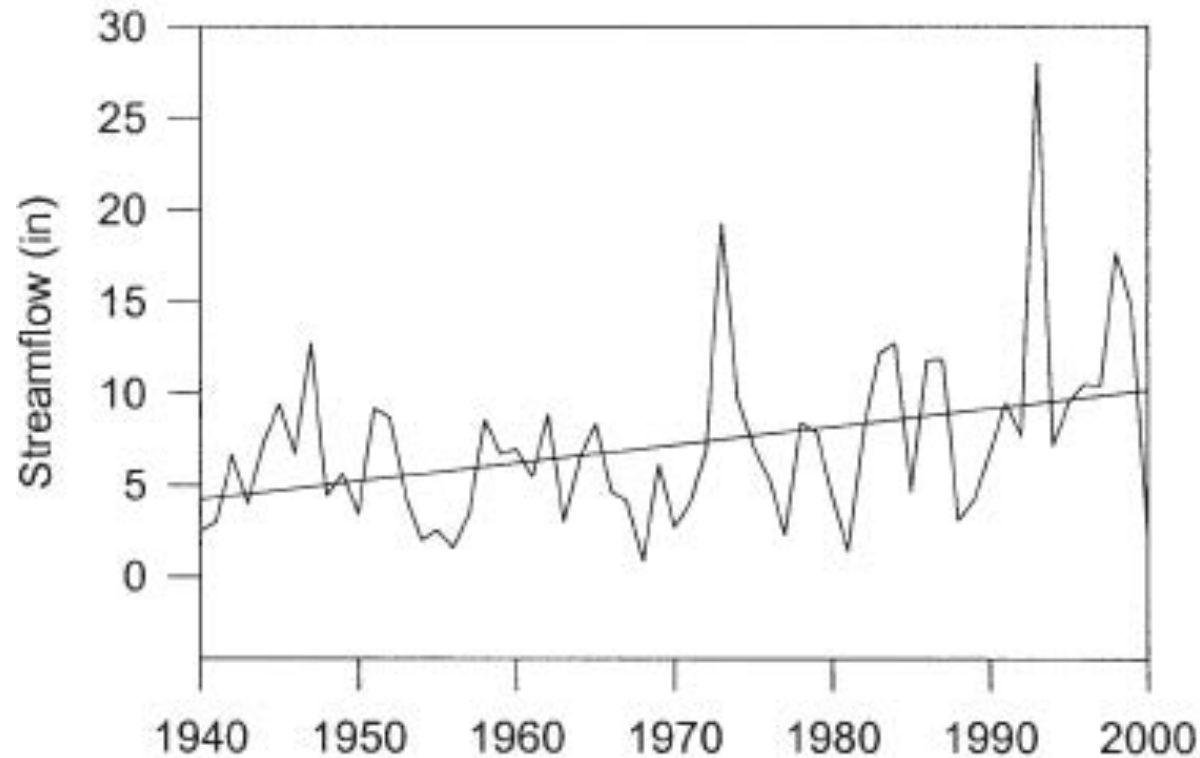
It's Wetter



Last Century: Raccoon Watershed

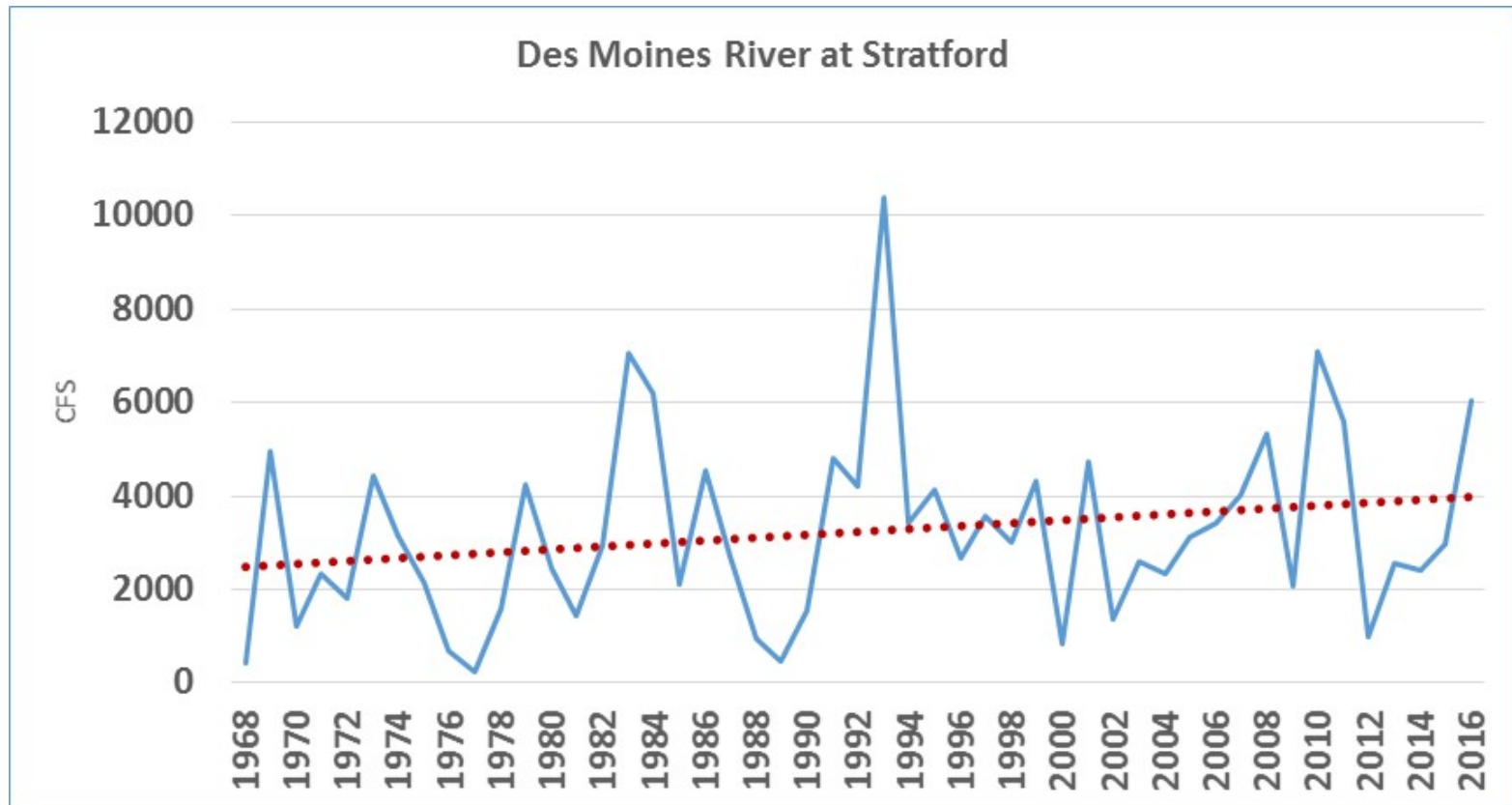


E. Nishnabotna

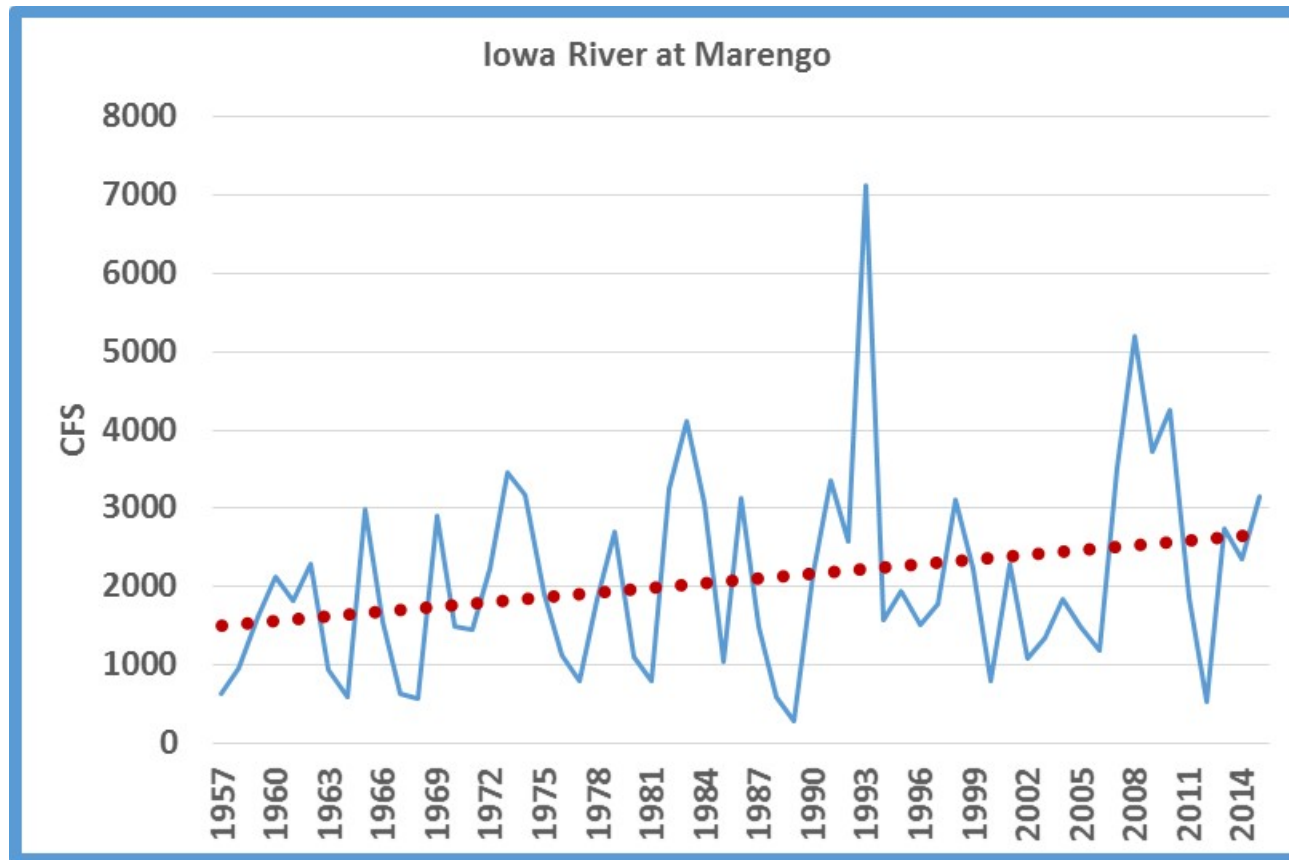


Schilling, K. E. and Libra, R. D. (2003), INCREASED BASEFLOW IN IOWA OVER THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY¹. JAWRA Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 39: 851–860.
doi:10.1111/j.1752-1688.2003.tb04410.x

Des Moines R. at Stratford



Iowa R. at Marengo



Potential Impact of Climate Change on Subsurface Drainage in Iowa's Subsurface Drained Landscapes

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Perry, Iowa

- 24-32% increase in annual precipitation
- 2.3-2.7°C increase in temperature
- Increase tile drainage flows
- Change distribution of flows within the calendar year