
**Brief Summary:** Peer-reviewed chapter of a management and policy book published by Springer International Publishing. Discusses strengths and drawbacks of models and methodologies of assessing karst vulnerability, with examples from the area of the Buffalo National River).


**Brief Summary:** Peer-reviewed chapter of the Karst Interest Group national meeting of the U.S. Geological Survey held in 2017. The report summarizes intensive dye-trace studies that show dispersive flow near C&H Industrial Hog Farm and its waste-spreading fields. Among other results, positive dye trances from input to output springs flowed beneath surface-water drainage boundaries, including one spring [Mitch Hill Spring] that lies on the opposite side of the Buffalo that flows directly into the Buffalo]. Other positive dye traces were documented [and verified by professional dye tracers unaware of recovery locations] in contiguous surface-water basins to Big Creek, as well as within Big Creek basin, verifying the complexity of the karst groundwater flowpaths.


**Brief Summary:** Peer-reviewed report published by the Arkansas Academy of Science. This summarizes findings of trace constituents with relation to distance from C&H Industrial Hog Farm and its waste-spreading fields. Findings focused on the Boone Formation, and reflected that the closer to the source of hog feces and urine, the greater the concentration of indicator trace constituents in the springs.


**Brief Summary:** Peer-reviewed journal article [Environmental Earth Sciences] that focused on the hydrogeology of the Boone Formation near the southernmost waste-spreading fields used by C&H Industrial Hog Farm. Continuous monitoring of precipitation and water levels in response to large rainfall events were reflected in distinct groundwater-recession curves, responding initially within one hour of rainfall. The recession of the groundwater levels indicated hydraulic characteristics of karstified limestone layers bound by insoluble chert layers [occurring as couplets] were consistent with surface-water stage in Big Creek, indicating that only evaluating surface water in the region missed significant groundwater transport within the hydrologic cycle of Big Creek.

Brief Summary: Peer-reviewed journal article [Sustainable Water Resources Management] that addresses karst aquifer evaluation with national environmental legislation, utilizing the approach in Slovenia with a case study from Big Creek. Discusses strengths and drawbacks of models and methodologies of assessing karst evaluation.


Brief Summary: Peer-reviewed chapter of the Karst Interest Group national meeting of the U.S. Geological Survey held in 2014. The report summarizes basic concepts of karst hydrogeology with respect to known environmental problems of concentrated animal feeding operations, and provides an overview of the need to consider all stakeholders prior to allowing legal and political permitting, such as was done for C&H Industrial Hog Farm. The report focuses on the complete hydrologic cycle, and calls for a thorough study with implications for environmental justice.