

Volunteer Total Phosphorus Monitoring

North Fork Juda Branch in Juda Park 20m US of discharge

2013 Monitoring Results



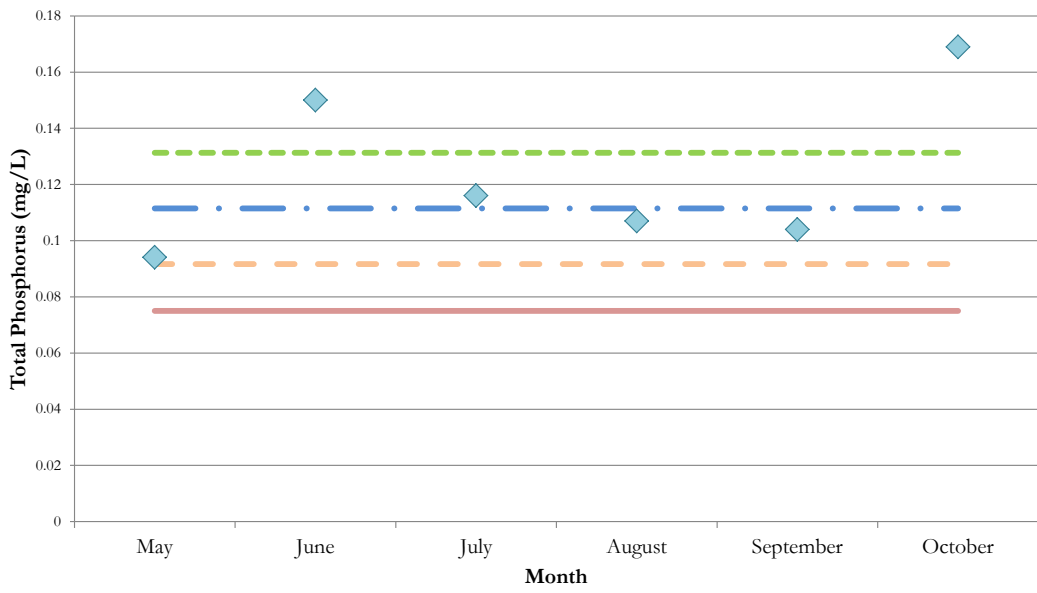
Monitoring Site Information	
SWIMS Station ID	10037204
County	Green
Watershed	Lower Sugar River
Watershed Area	217.85 sq miles
Total Stream Miles in Watershed	467.98 miles
Downstream Waterbody	Juda Branch
Volunteers	Bob Sampson and Art Pautsch

2013 Monitoring Results	
Min TP Value	0.0941 mg/L
Max TP Value	0.169 mg/L
Median TP Value	0.1115 mg/L
No. Samples > 0.075 mg/L	6

TP Criteria Exceeded

The Lower Sugar River Watershed Association, Applied Ecological Services, and Grande Cheese are working together with DNR biologists and WAV to monitor over 20 stations in the Lower Sugar River Watershed. A true collaboration, funding is split throughout three DNR projects and LSRWA to get the job done!

Total Phosphorus Concentration per Month



◆ Total Phosphorus Concentration — Median Total Phosphorus Concentration
- - - High Range of Confidence Interval - - - Low Range of Confidence Interval
— State Phosphorus Standard



Photo credits to David Seligman, Lindsey Albright, Ray Zuelke, Dave Zelinger, and Laura DeGolier

Why Phosphorus?

Phosphorus is an essential nutrient responsible for plant growth, but it is also the most visible, widespread water pollutant in Wisconsin lakes. Small increases in phosphorus levels in a lake can bring about substantial increases in aquatic plant and algae growth, which in turn can reduce the recreational use and aquatic biodiversity of said lake. When the excess plants die and are decomposed, oxygen levels in the water drop dramatically which can lead to fish kills.

Additionally, one of the most common impairments in Wisconsin's streams is excess sediments that cover stream bottoms. Since phosphorus moves attached to sediments, it is intimately connected with this source of pollution in our streams. Phosphorus originates naturally from rocks, but its major sources in streams and lakes today are usually associated with human activities: soil erosion, human and animal wastes, septic systems, and runoff from farmland or lawns. Phosphorus-containing contaminants from urban streets and parking lots such as food waste, detergents, and paper products are also potential sources of phosphorus pollution from the surrounding landscape. The impact that phosphorus can have in streams is less apparent than in lakes due to the overall movement of water, but in areas with slow velocity, where sediment can settle and deposit along the bottom substrate, algae blooms can result.

Volunteer Monitoring Protocol

To assess in stream phosphorus levels, WAV volunteers collected water samples that were analyzed for total phosphorus (TP) at the State Lab of Hygiene during the growing season (May through October). Following Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) methods, six phosphorus water samples should have been collected at each monitoring site - one per month for each of the six months during the growing season. The water samples were collected approximately 30 days apart and no samples were collected within 15 days of one another.

A stream site is considered "impaired" if: 1) the lower 90% confidence limit of the sample median exceeds the criterion (see the orange dashed line on the 'Total Phosphorus Concentration per Month' graph on the previous page) or 2) there is corroborating WDNR biological data to support an adverse response in the fish or macroinvertebrate communities. If there is insufficient data for either of these requirements, more data will need to be collected in subsequent years before an impairment decision can be made.

PROJECT PARTNERS

