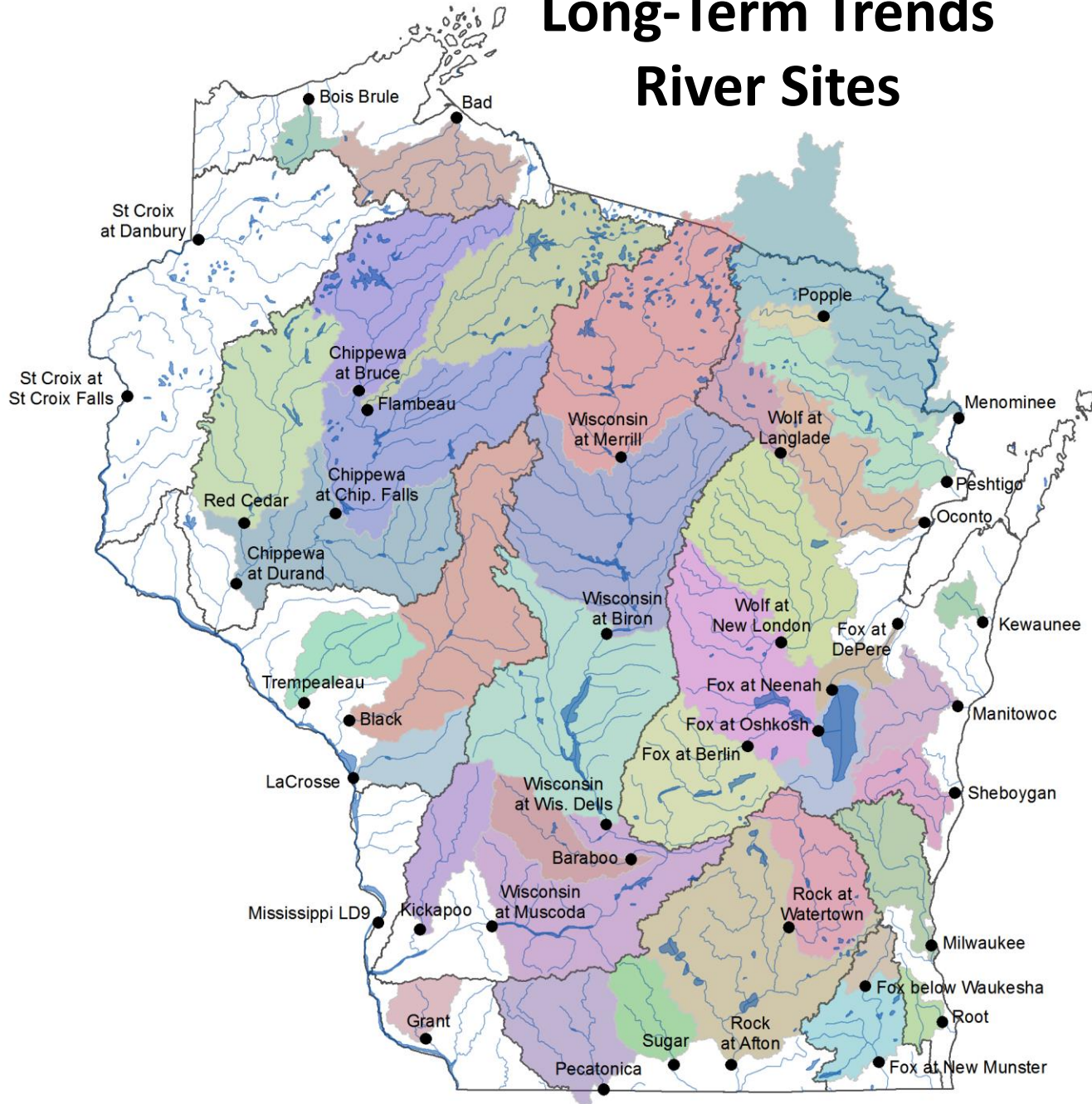


Long-Term Water Quality Trends in Wisconsin Rivers

Matthew Diebel
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



Long-Term Trends River Sites



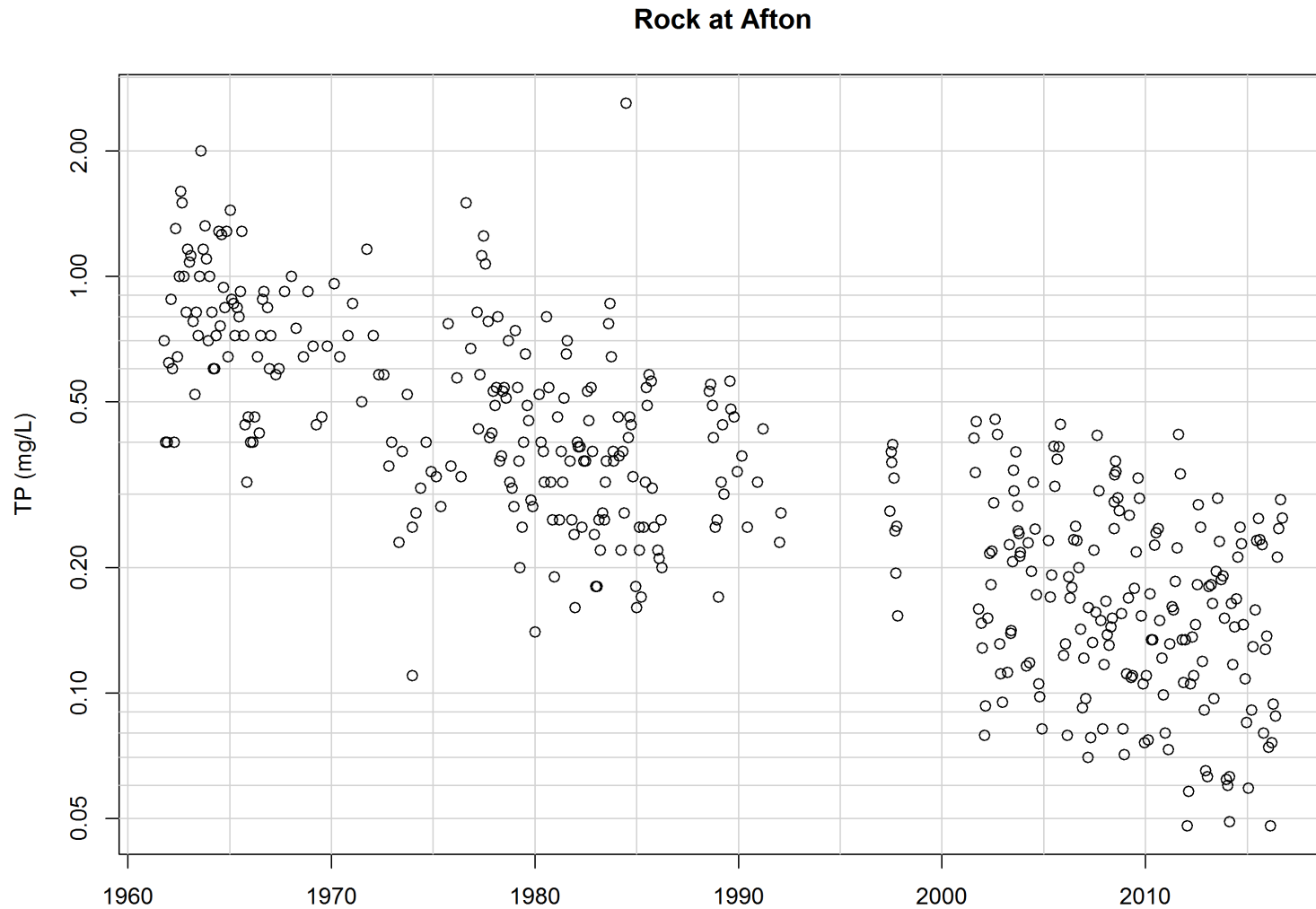
Data

- Started with 5 sites in 1961; now 41 sites
- Monthly or quarterly samples
- Phosphorus, nitrogen, suspended solids, chloride

Questions

- Have policies and practices aimed at improving water quality worked?
- Which water quality parameters have changed the most?
- Which areas of the state have seen the biggest improvements or declines?
- Can we identify and head off worsening trends before they become critical?

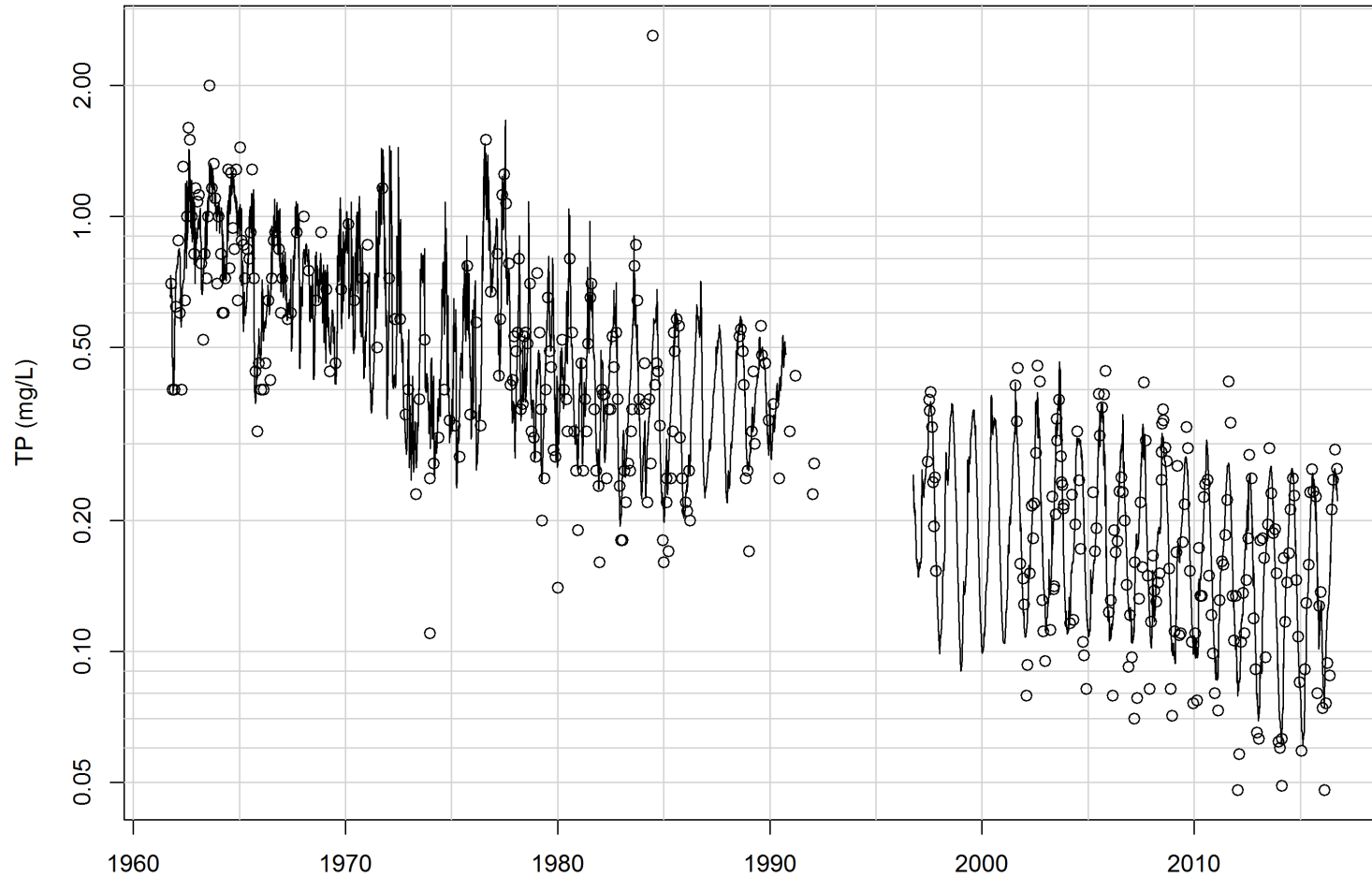
Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season



Hirsch, Robert M., Douglas L. Moyer, and Stacey A. Archfield, 2010. Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season (WRTDS), With an Application to Chesapeake Bay River Inputs. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association (JAWRA)* 46(5):857-880.

Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season

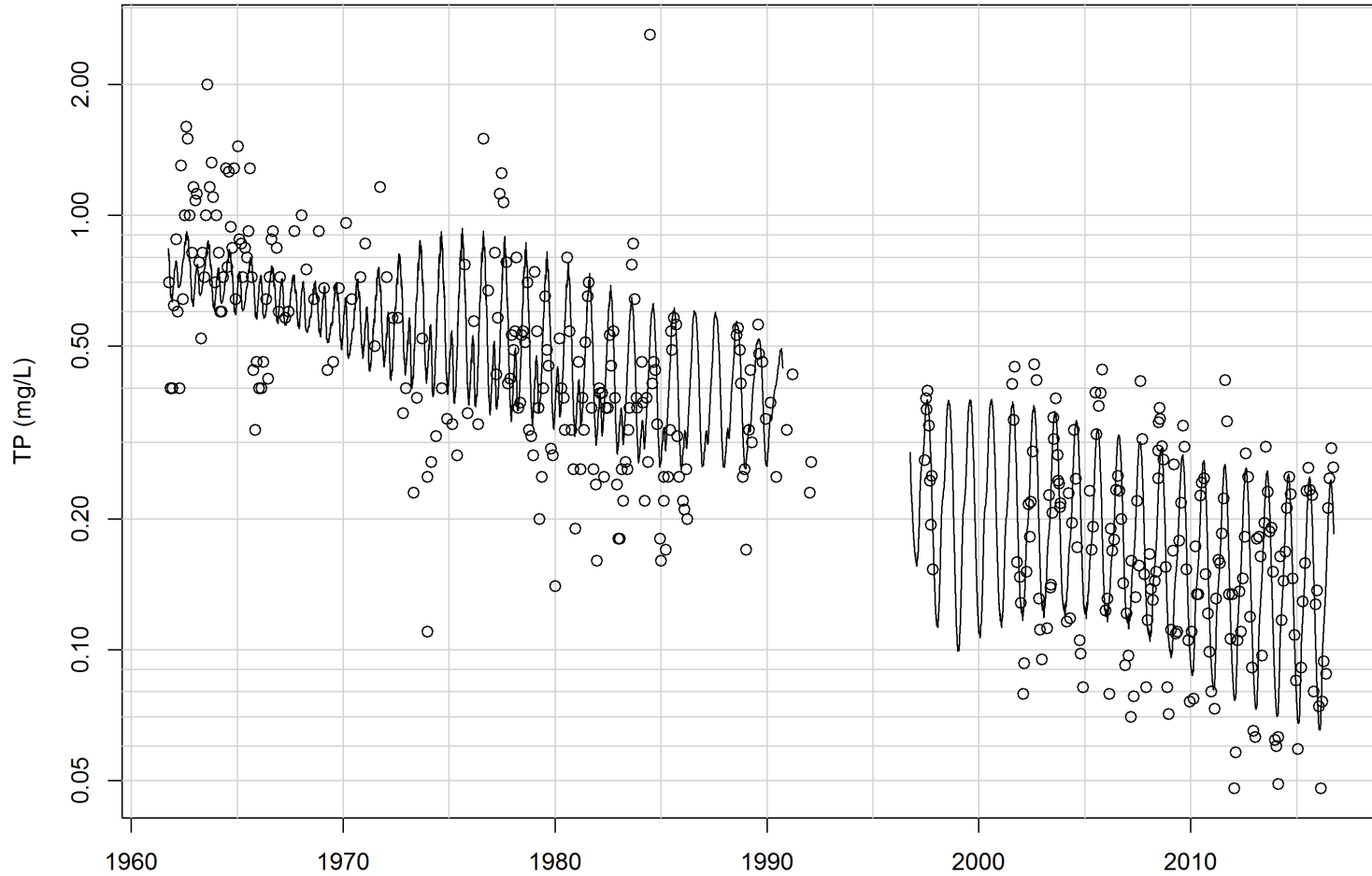
Rock at Afton



Hirsch, Robert M., Douglas L. Moyer, and Stacey A. Archfield, 2010. Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season (WRTDS), With an Application to Chesapeake Bay River Inputs. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association (JAWRA)* 46(5):857-880.

Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season

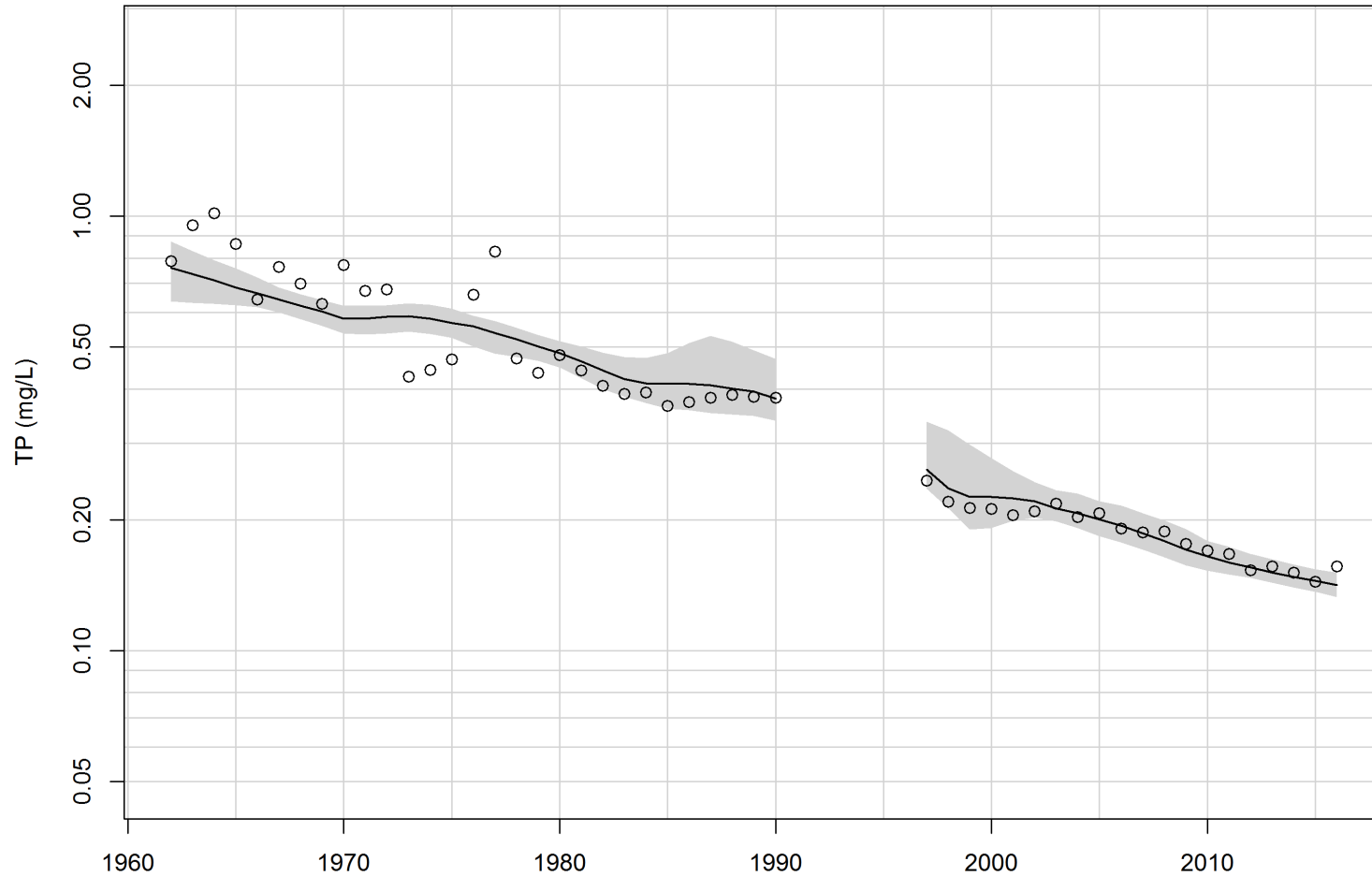
Rock at Afton



Hirsch, Robert M., Douglas L. Moyer, and Stacey A. Archfield, 2010. Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season (WRTDS), With an Application to Chesapeake Bay River Inputs. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association (JAWRA)* 46(5):857-880.

Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season

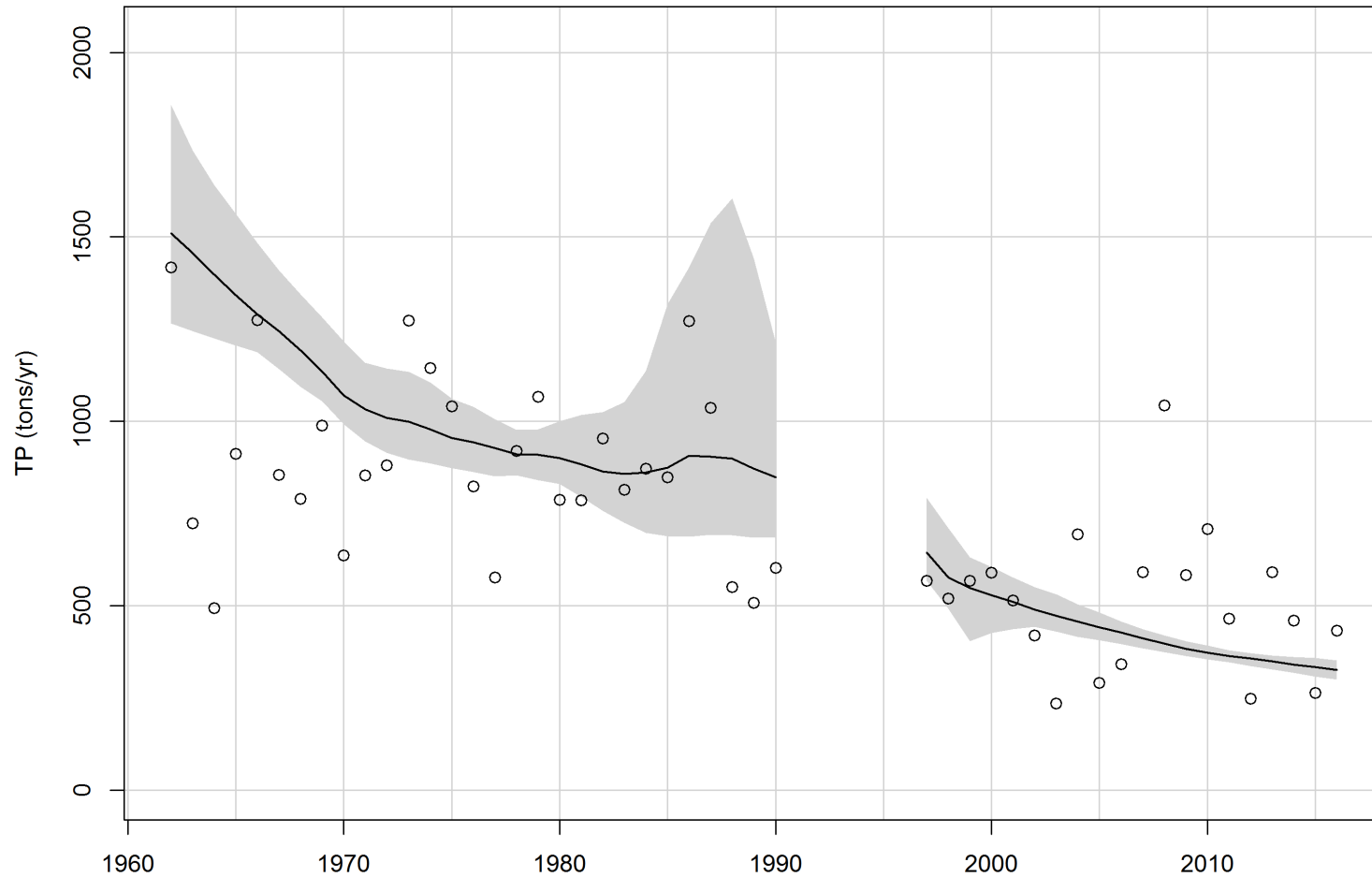
Rock at Afton



Hirsch, Robert M., Douglas L. Moyer, and Stacey A. Archfield, 2010. Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season (WRTDS), With an Application to Chesapeake Bay River Inputs. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association (JAWRA)* 46(5):857-880.

Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season

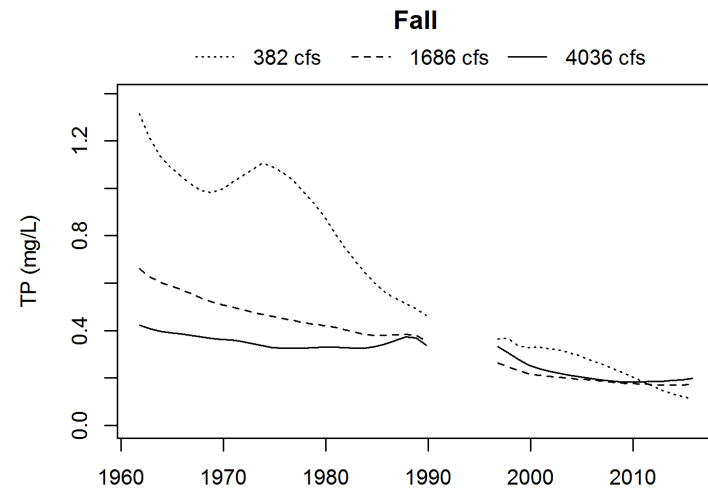
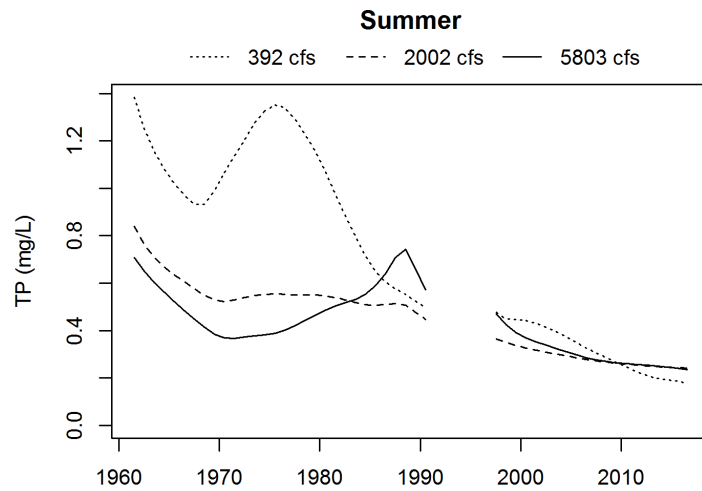
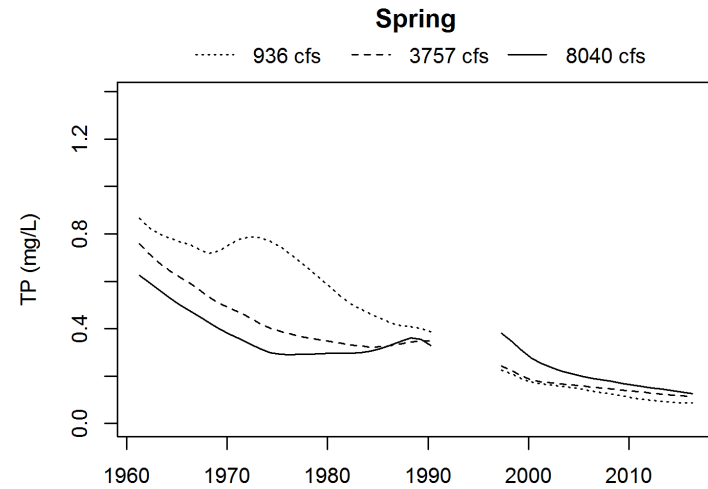
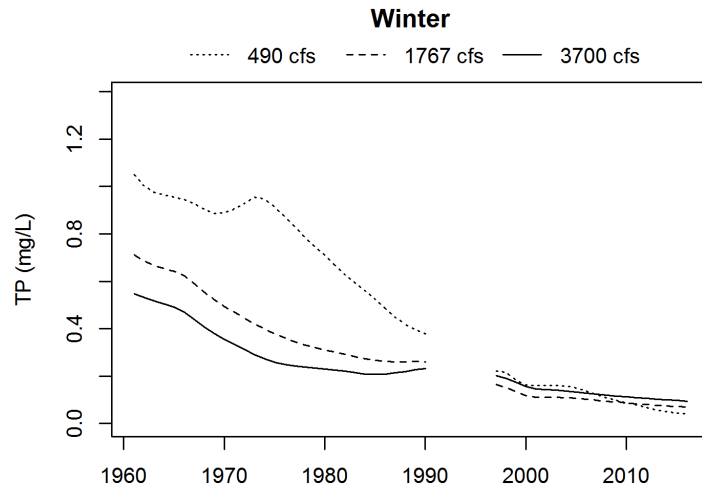
Rock at Afton



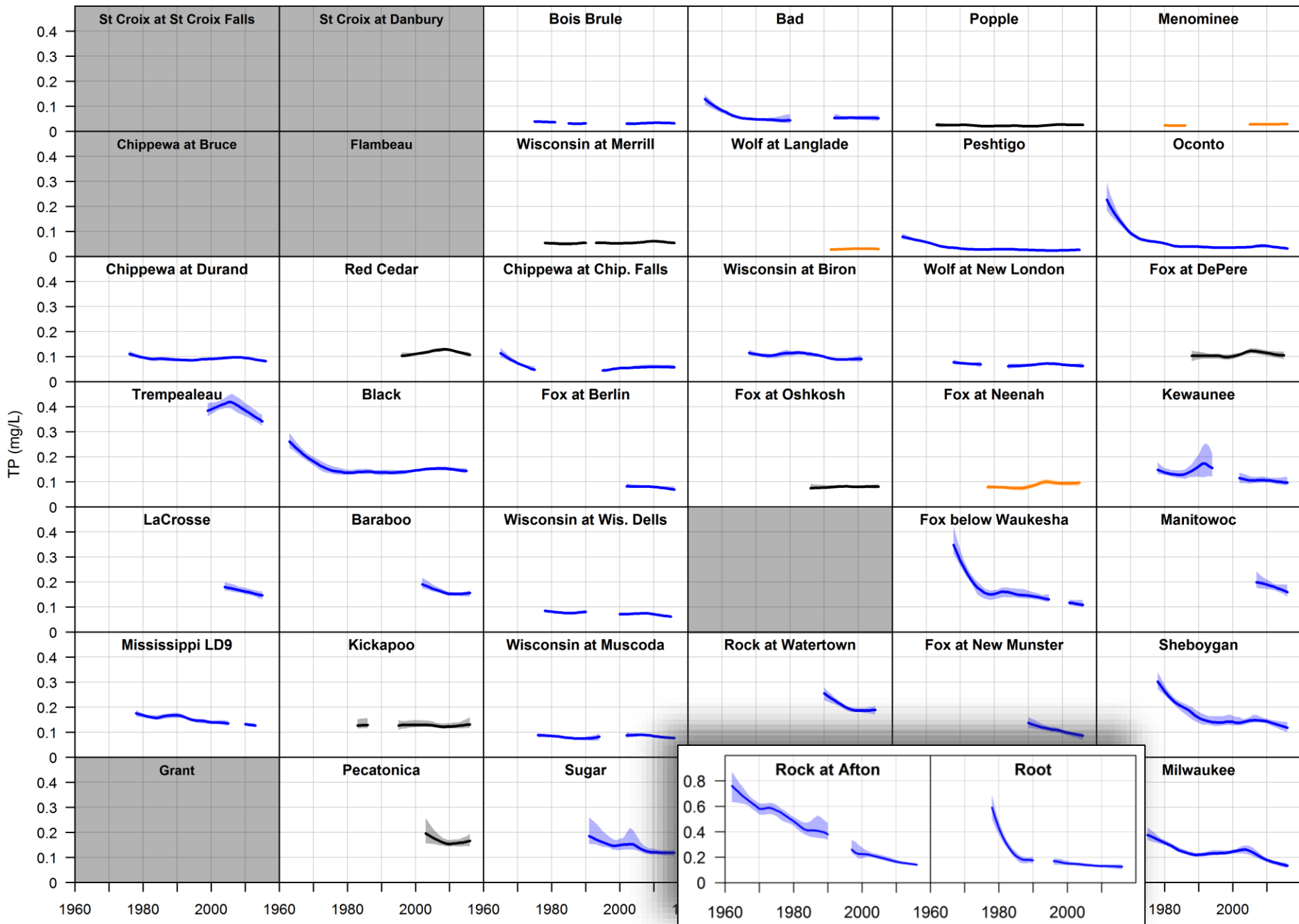
Hirsch, Robert M., Douglas L. Moyer, and Stacey A. Archfield, 2010. Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season (WRTDS), With an Application to Chesapeake Bay River Inputs. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association (JAWRA)* 46(5):857-880.

Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season

Rock at Afton

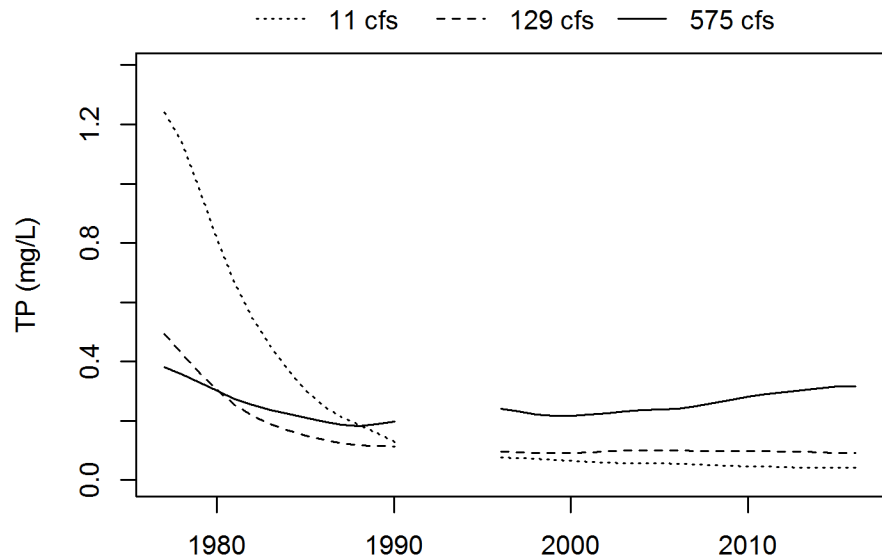


Total Phosphorus

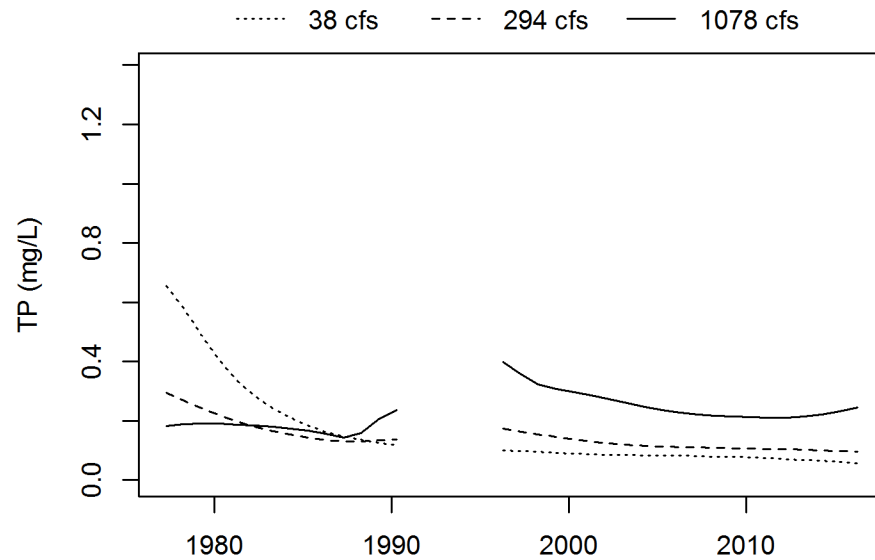


Root

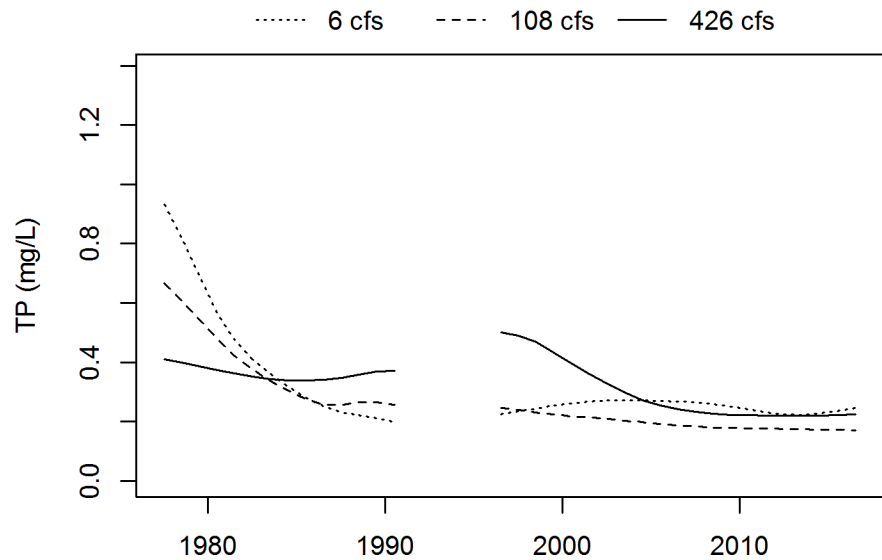
Winter



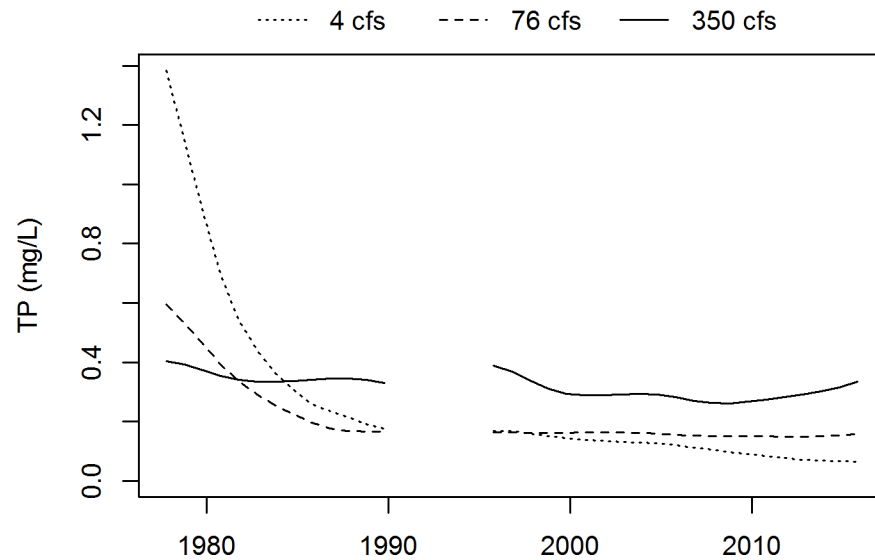
Spring



Summer

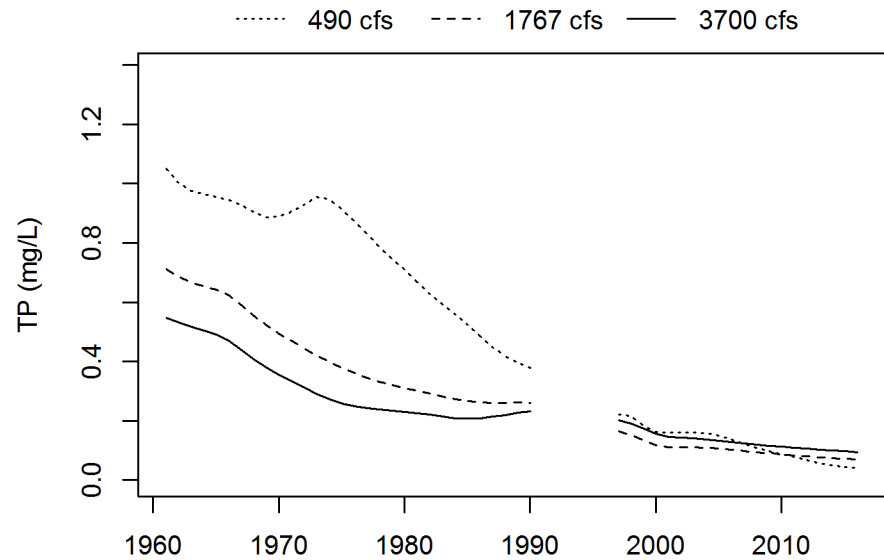


Fall

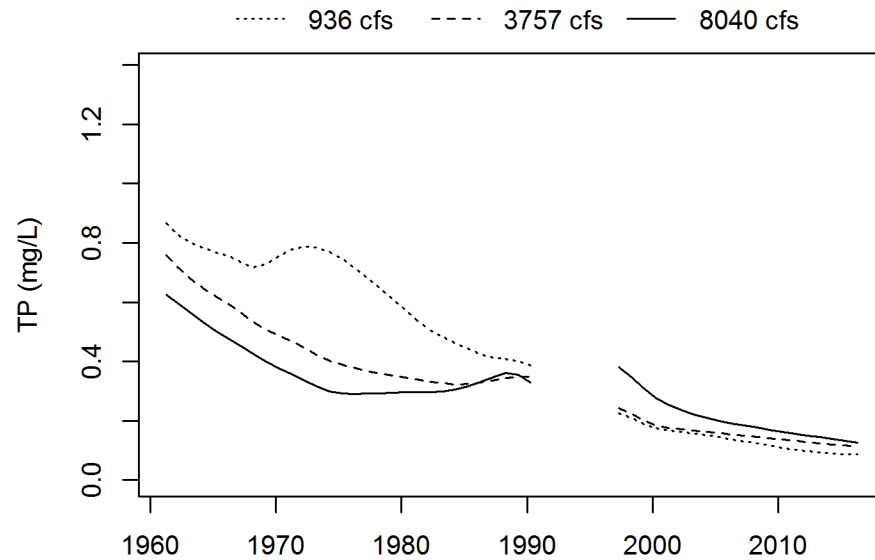


Rock at Afton

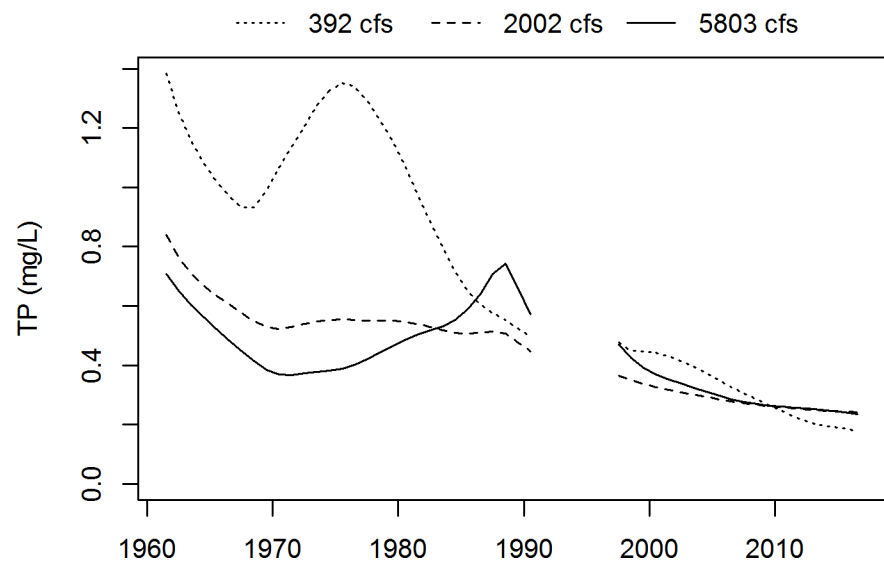
Winter



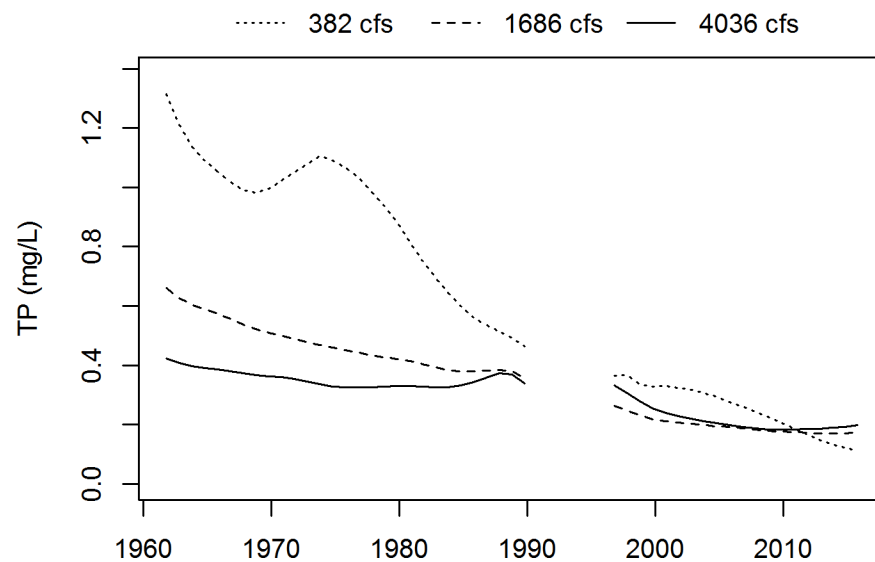
Spring



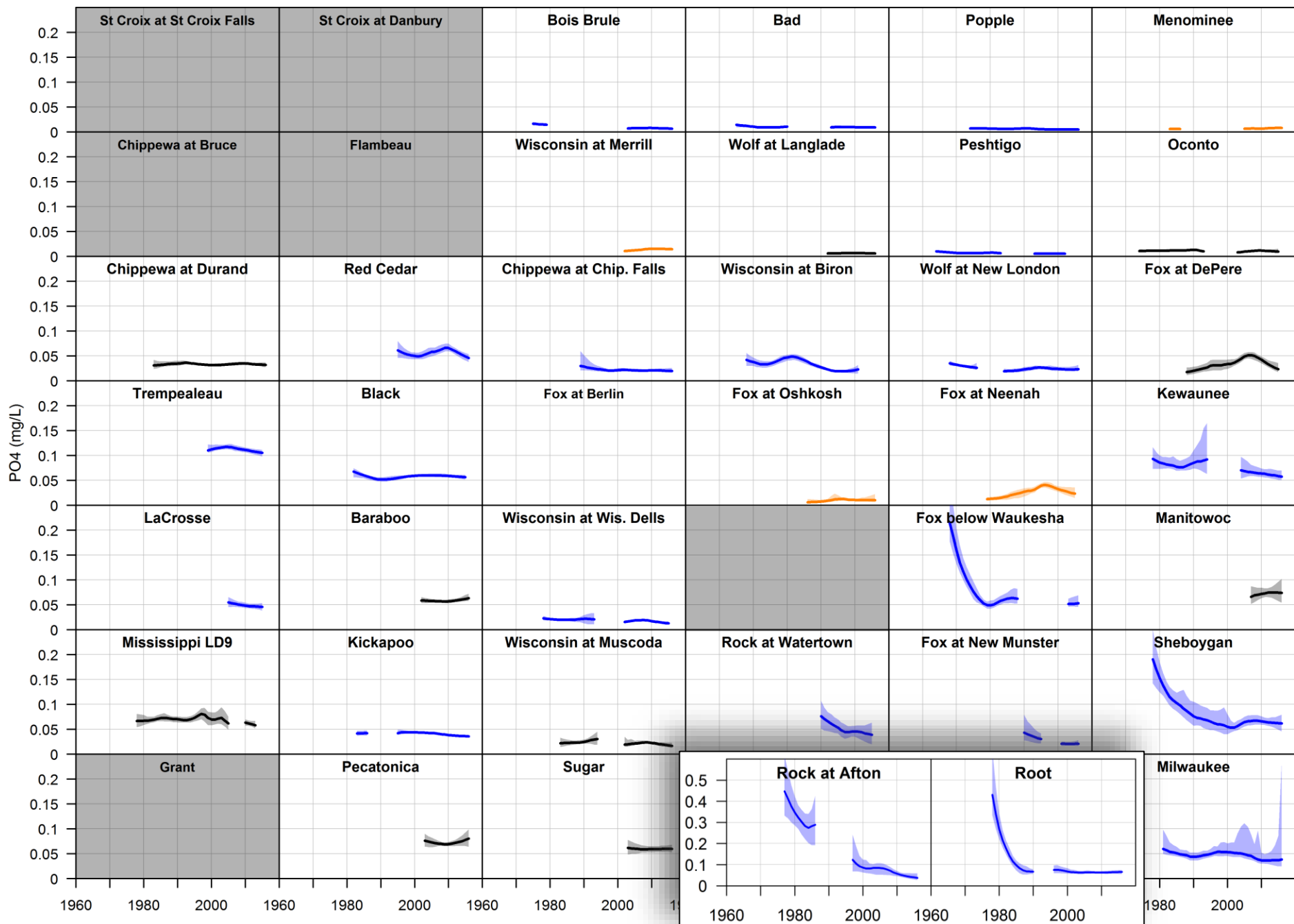
Summer



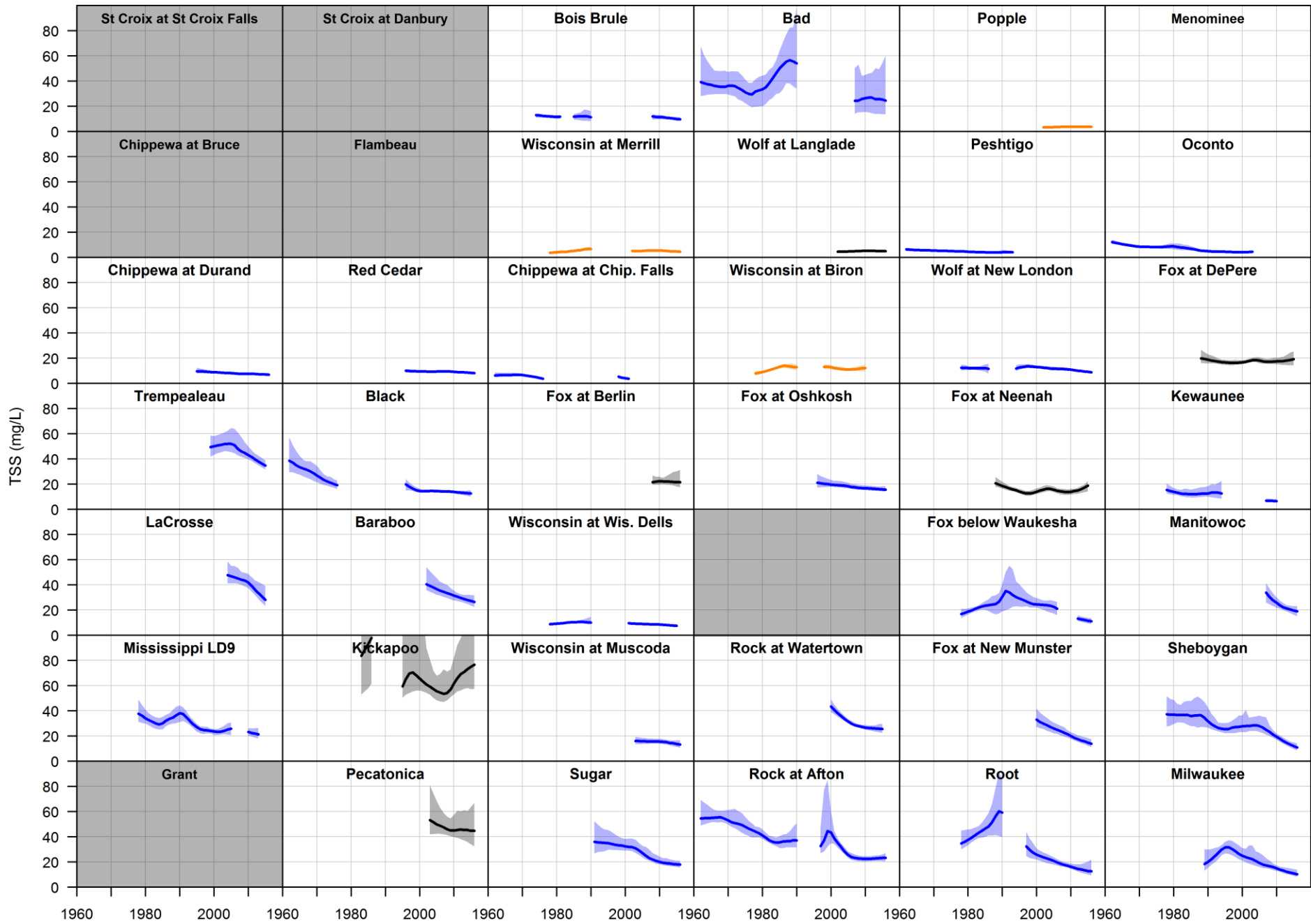
Fall



Orthophosphate



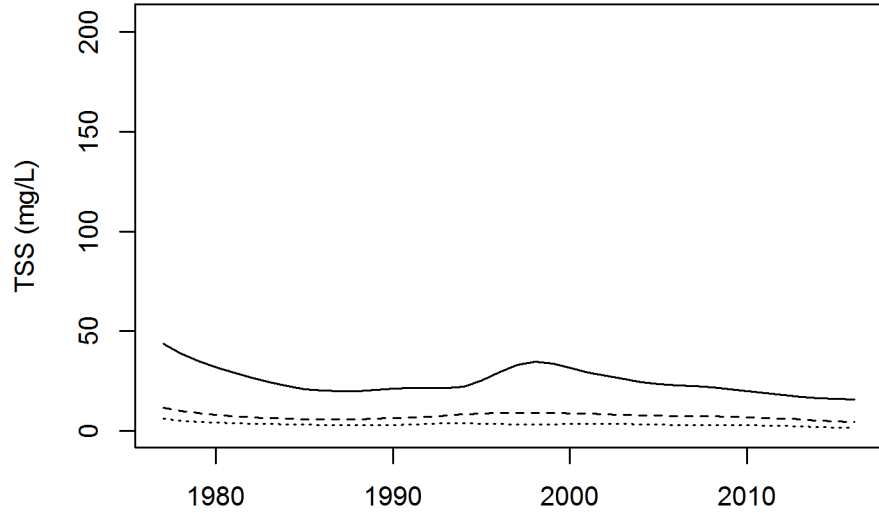
Total Suspended Solids



Sheboygan

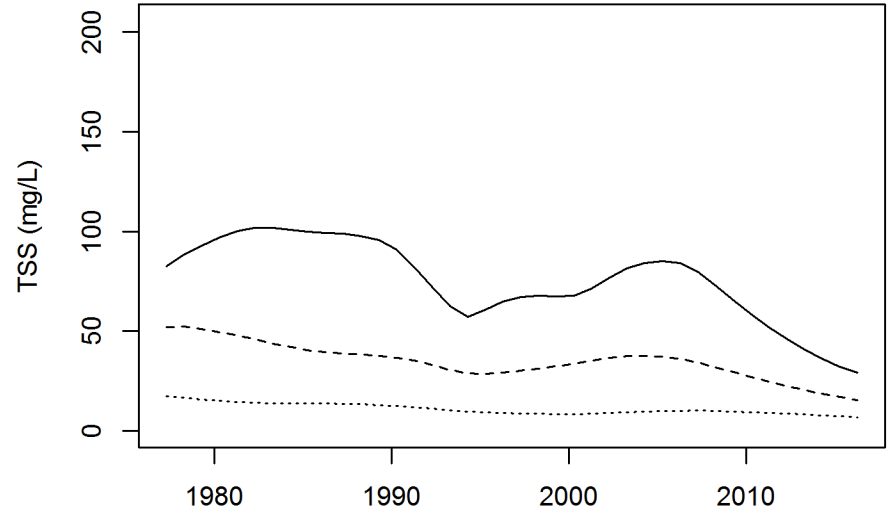
Winter

..... 64 cfs - - - - 219 cfs — 680 cfs



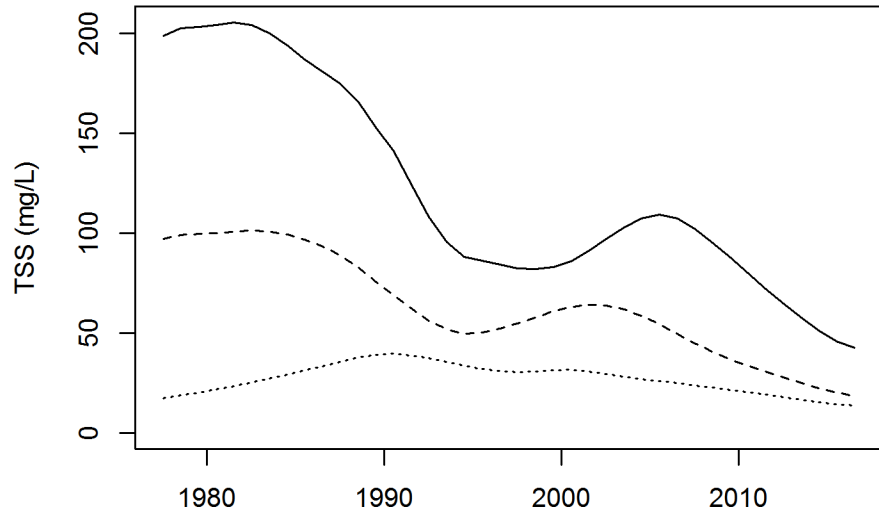
Spring

..... 118 cfs - - - - 613 cfs — 1807 cfs



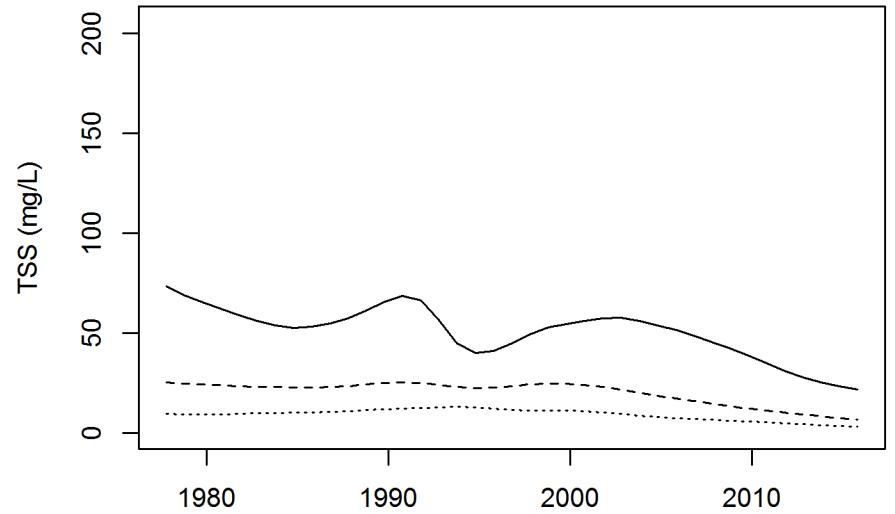
Summer

..... 42 cfs - - - - 228 cfs — 763 cfs

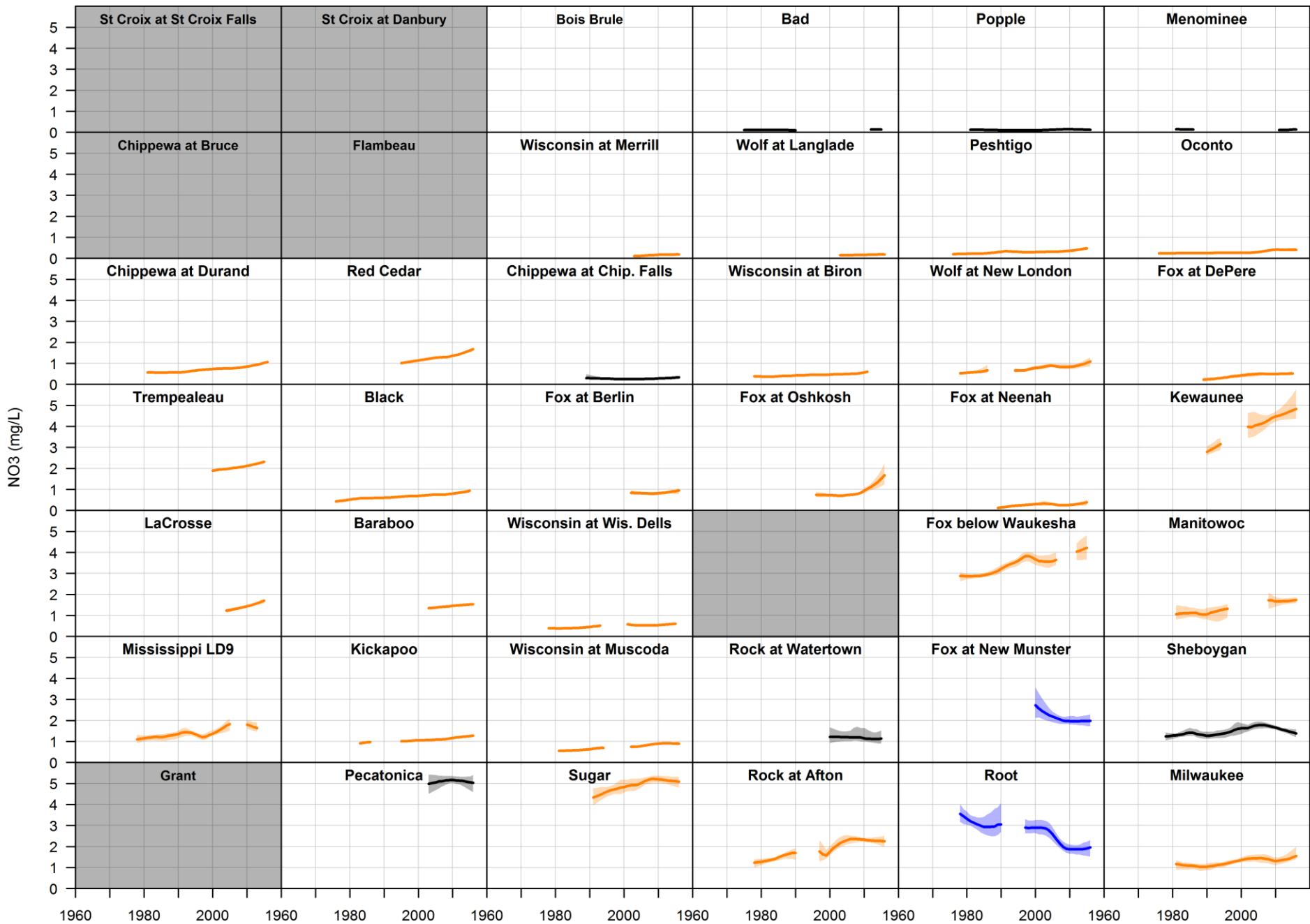


Fall

..... 43 cfs - - - - 185 cfs — 583 cfs



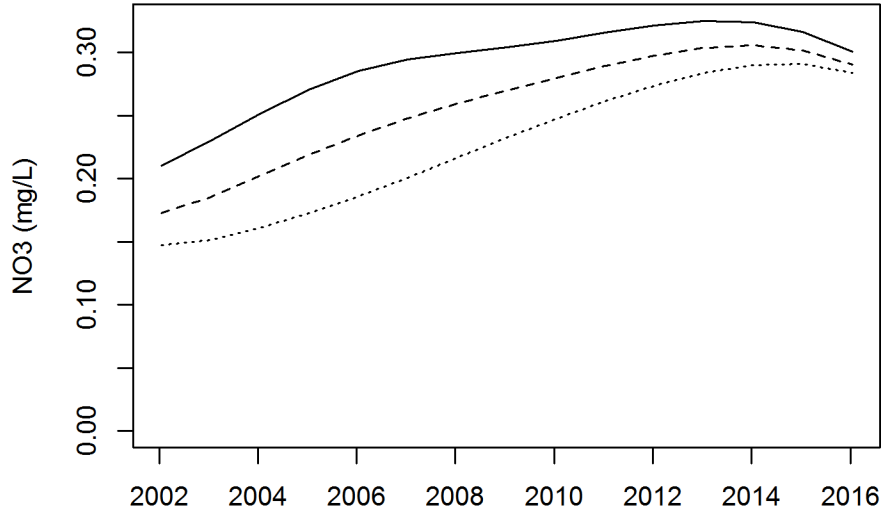
Nitrate



Wisconsin at Merrill

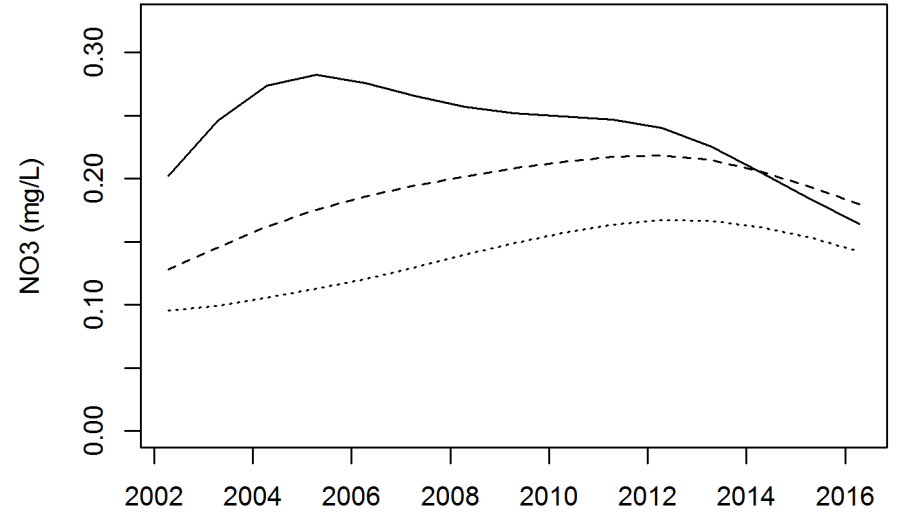
Winter

..... 1092 cfs - - - - 1902 cfs ——— 2919 cfs



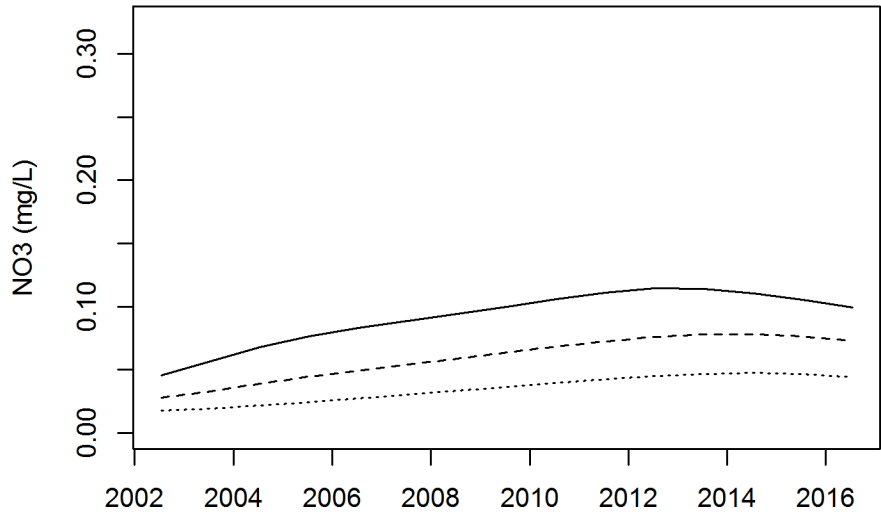
Spring

..... 1070 cfs - - - - 3061 cfs ——— 7719 cfs



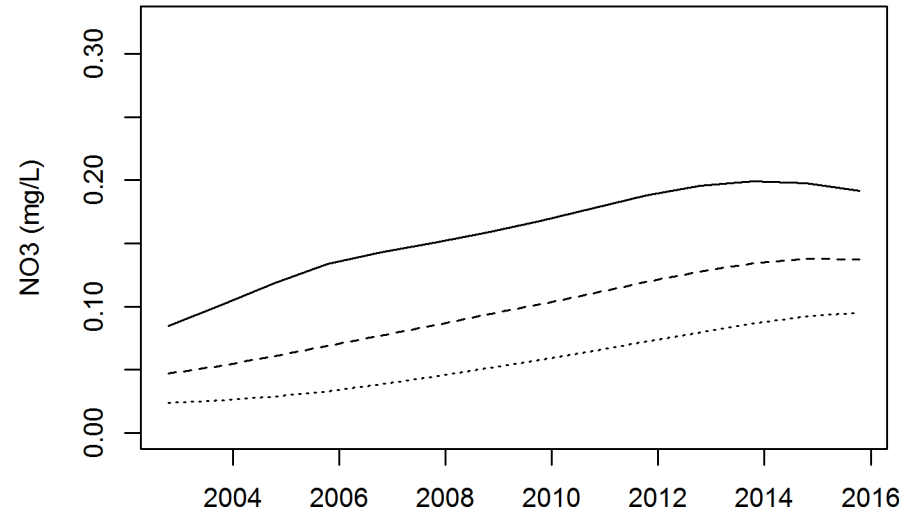
Summer

..... 906 cfs - - - - 1954 cfs ——— 4333 cfs



Fall

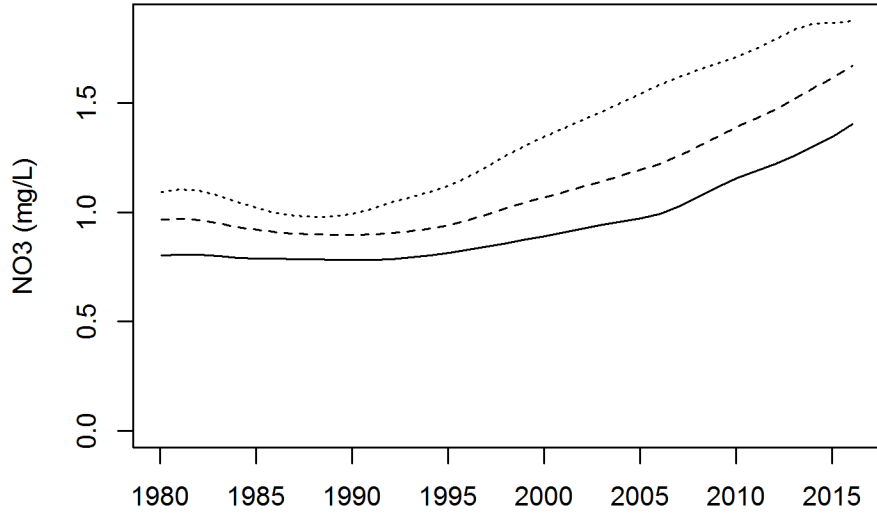
..... 838 cfs - - - - 1966 cfs ——— 4510 cfs



Chippewa at Durand

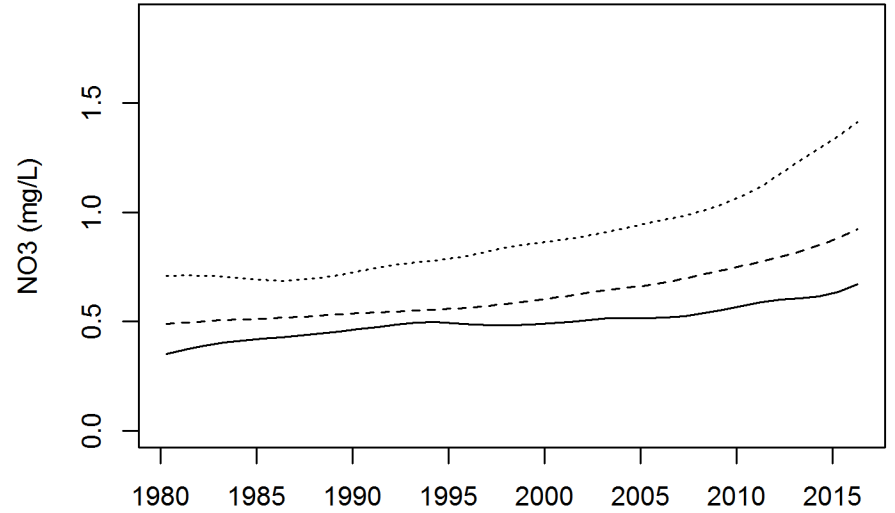
Winter

..... 2700 cfs - - - - 5242 cfs ——— 9336 cfs



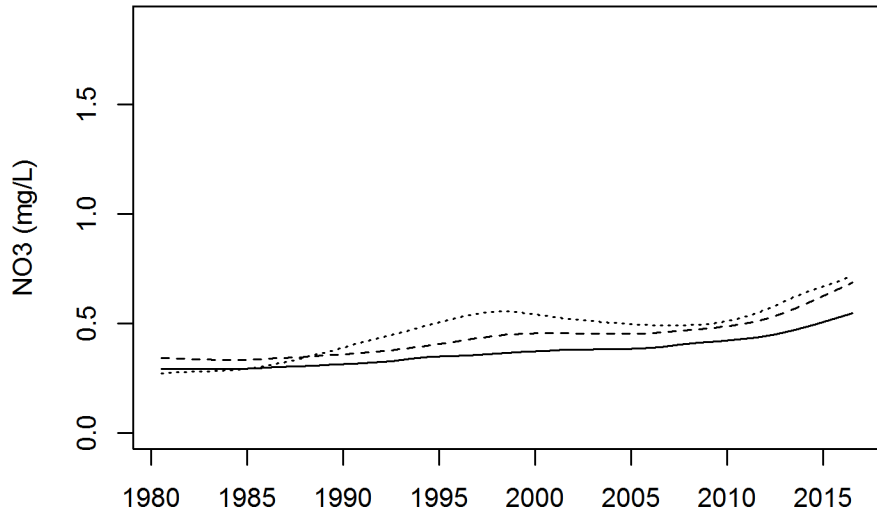
Spring

..... 3600 cfs - - - - 12467 cfs ——— 34500 cfs



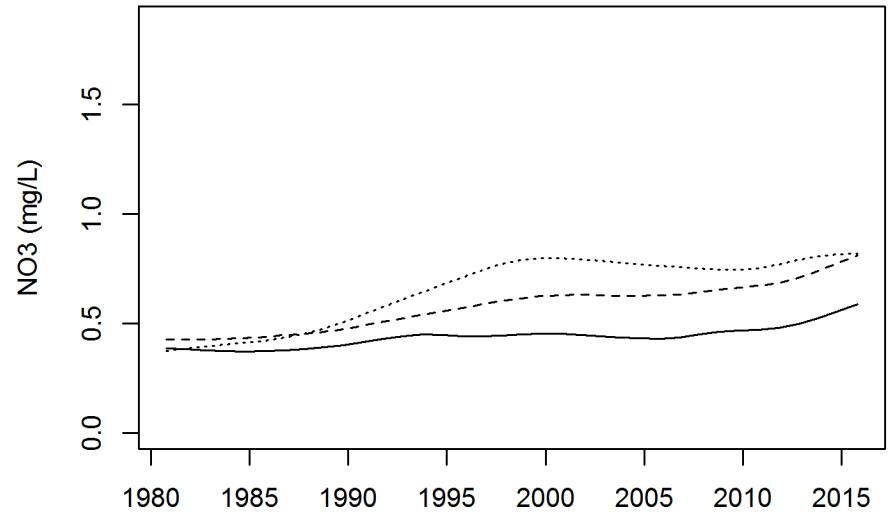
Summer

..... 2586 cfs - - - - 6990 cfs ——— 16000 cfs

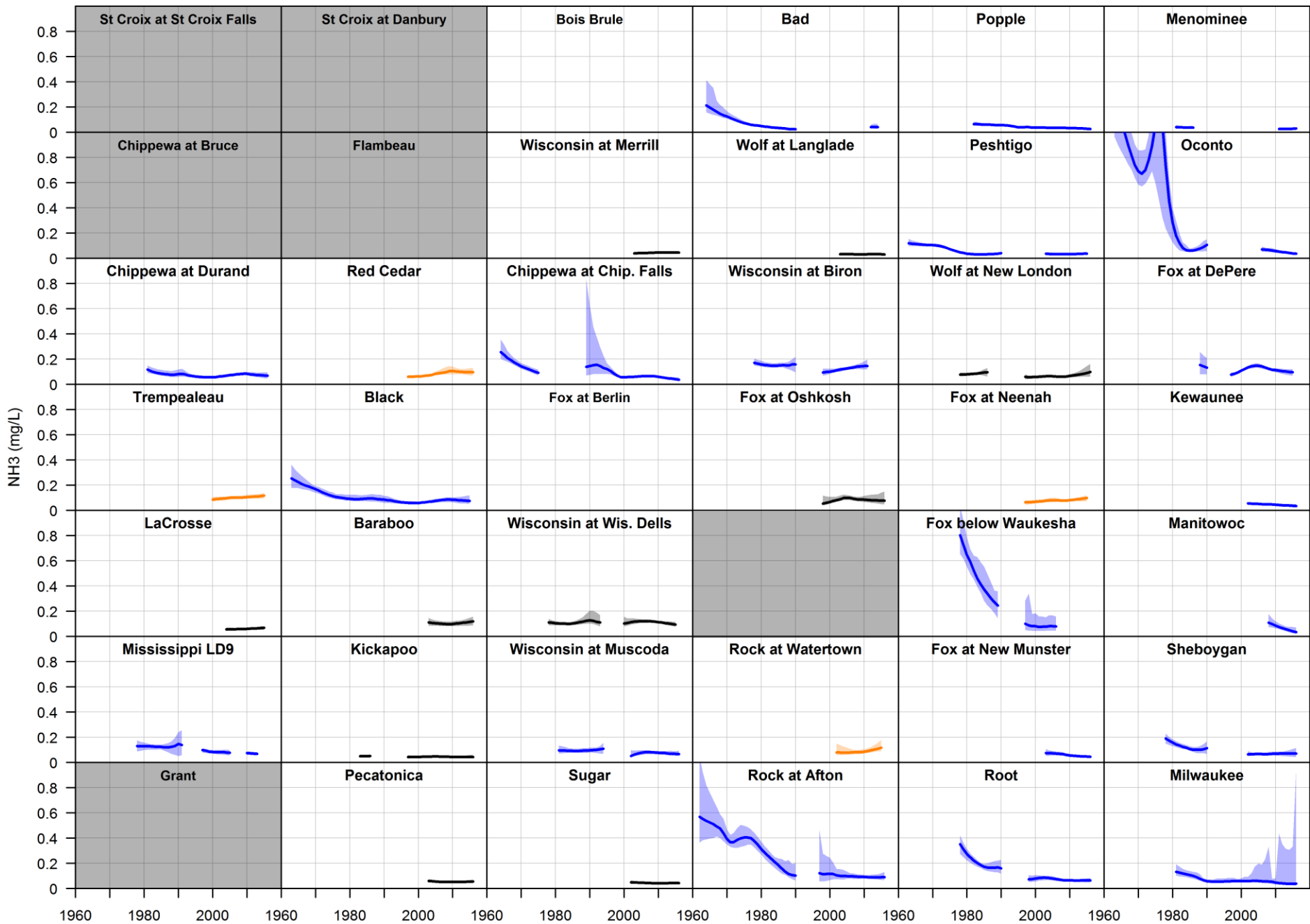


Fall

..... 2580 cfs - - - - 7338 cfs ——— 17825 cfs

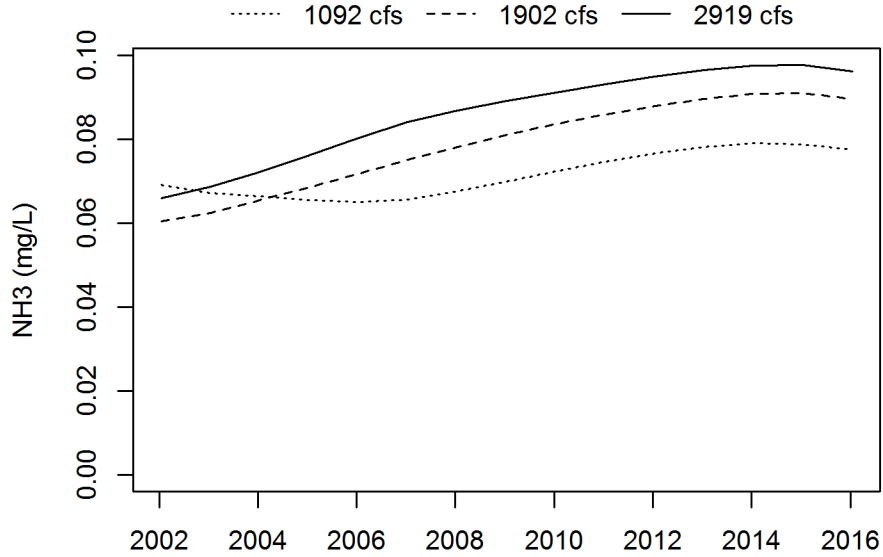


Ammonia

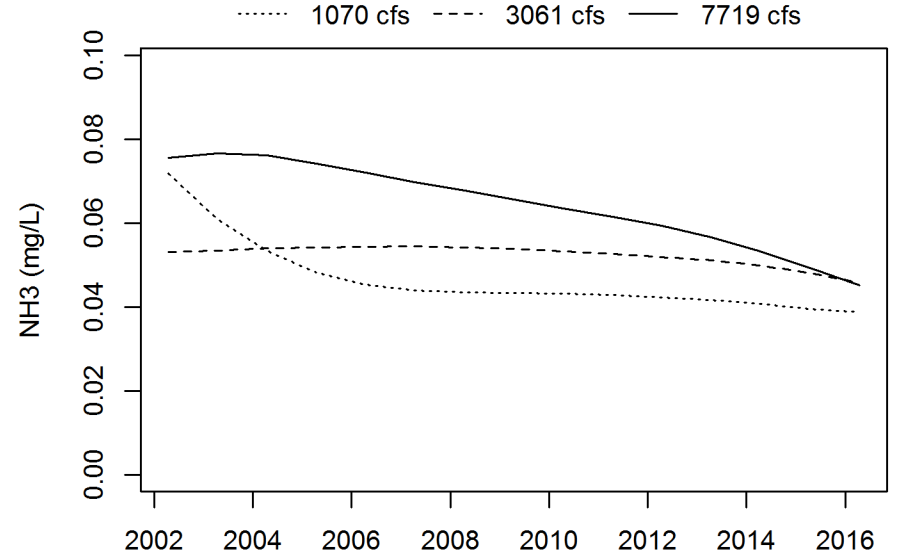


Wisconsin at Merrill

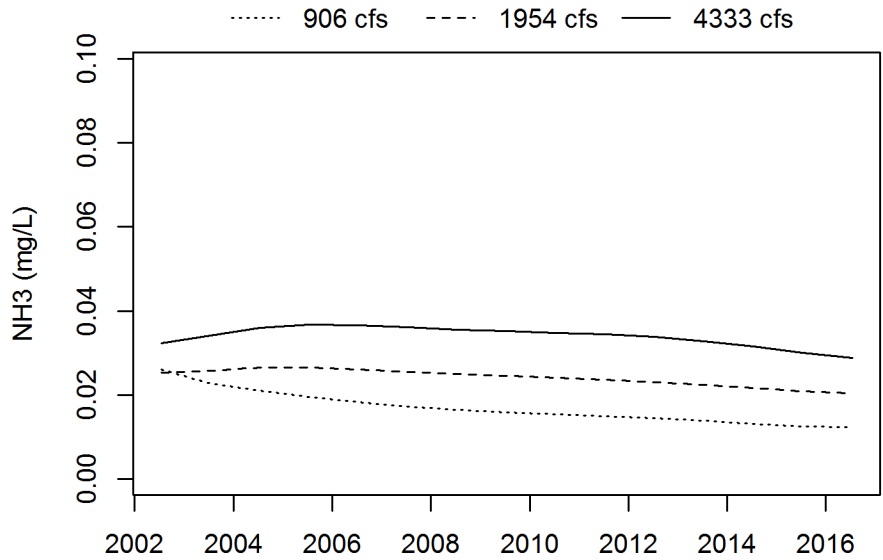
Winter



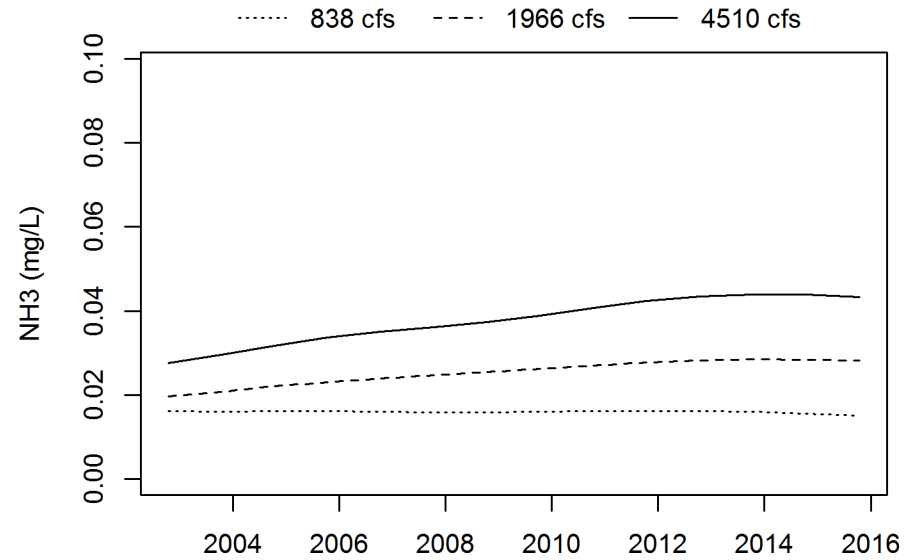
Spring



Summer



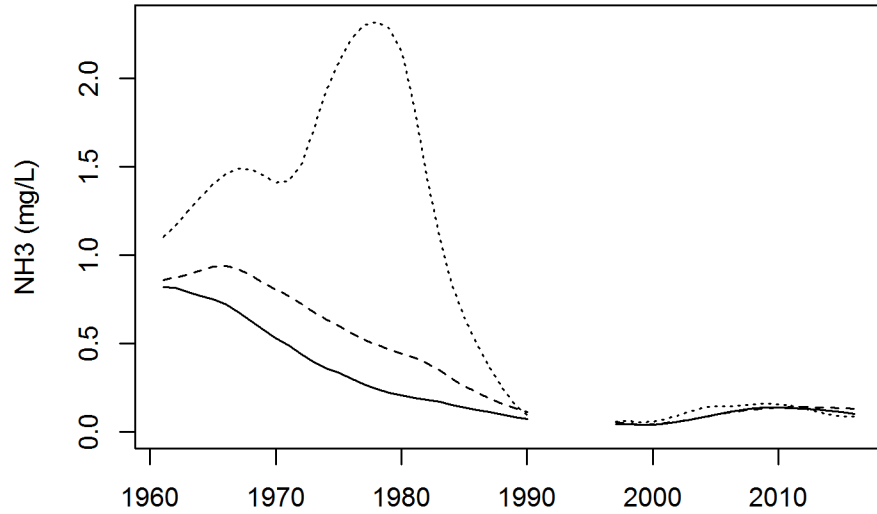
Fall



Rock at Afton

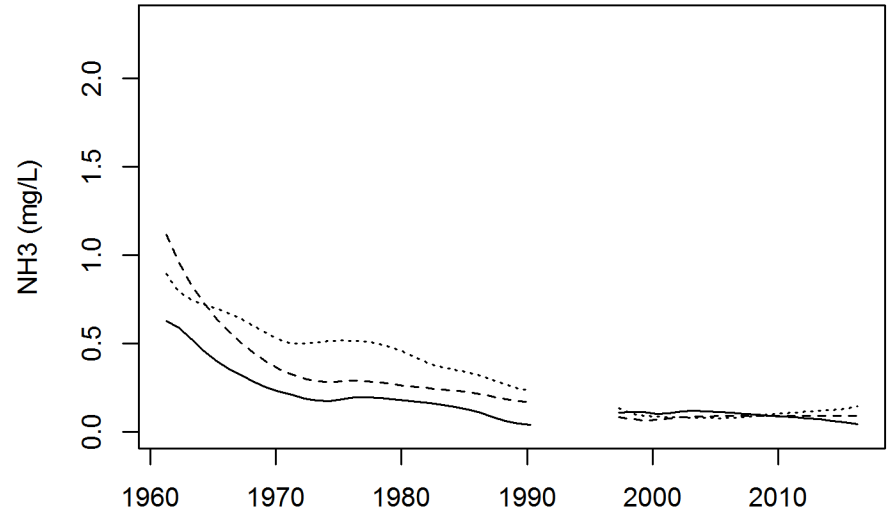
Winter

..... 490 cfs - - - - 1767 cfs ——— 3700 cfs



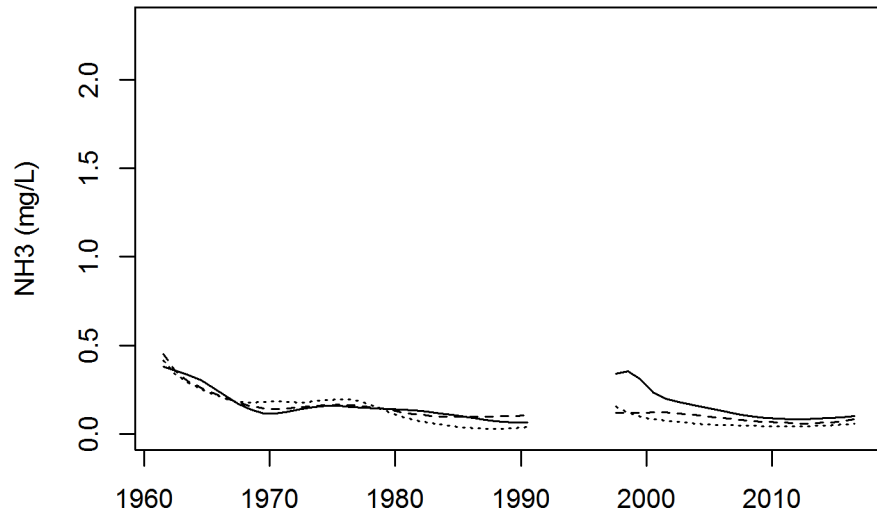
Spring

..... 936 cfs - - - - 3757 cfs ——— 8040 cfs



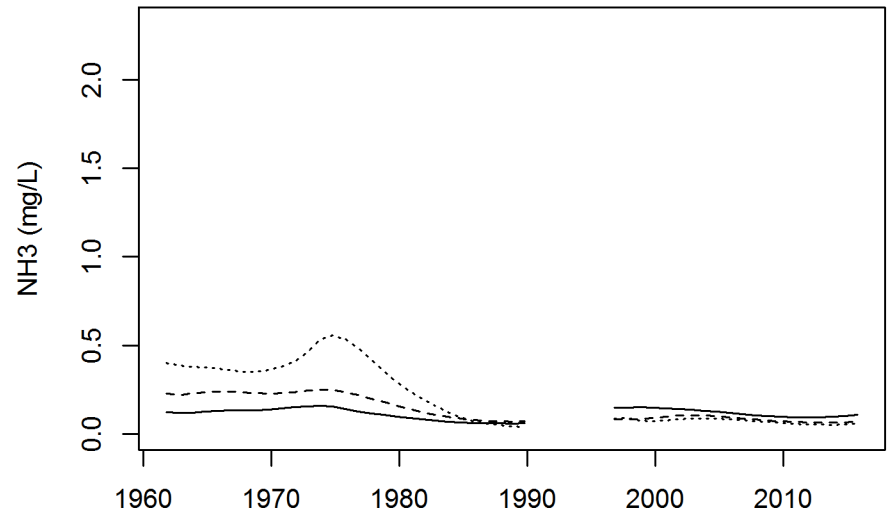
Summer

..... 392 cfs - - - - 2002 cfs ——— 5803 cfs

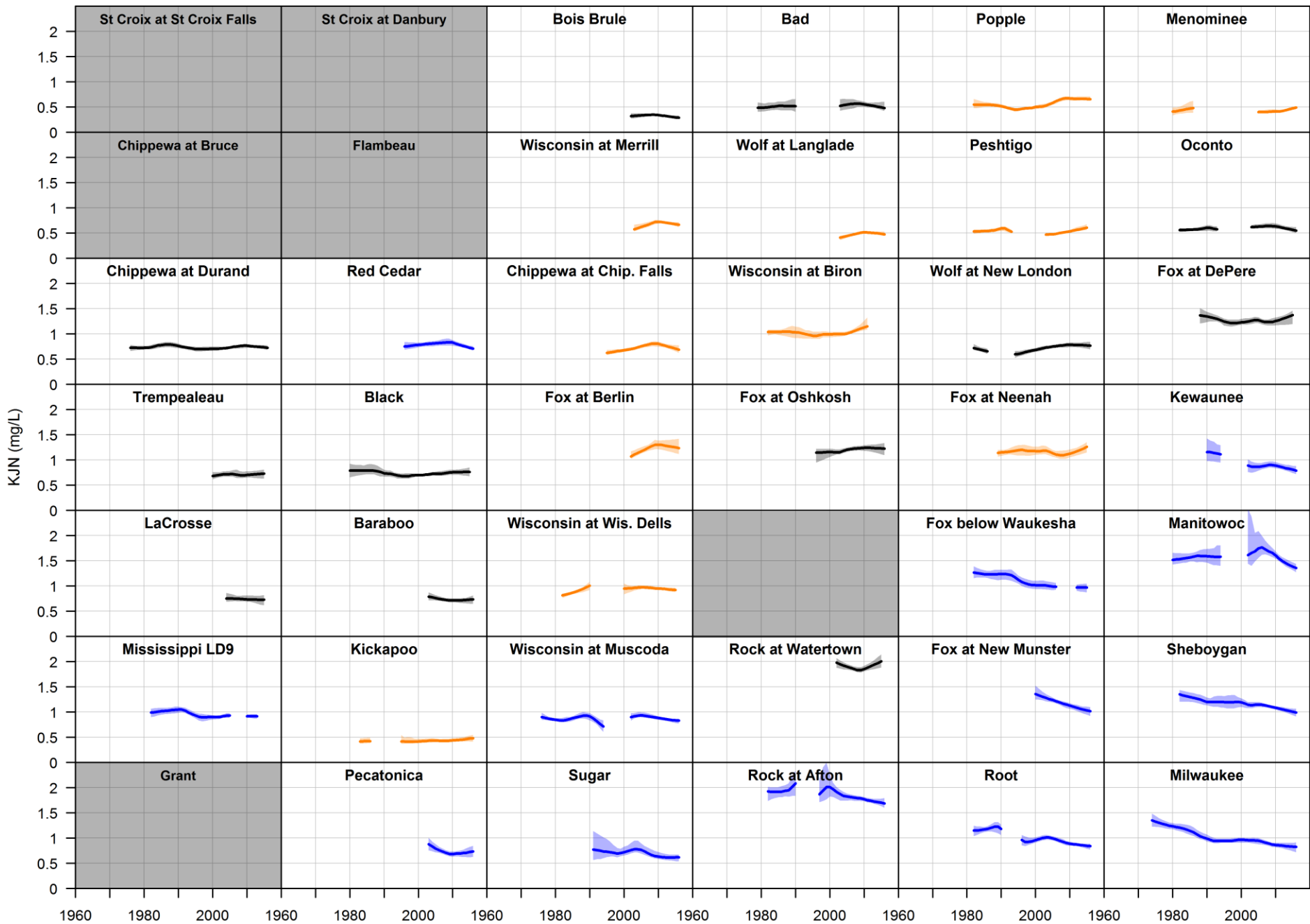


Fall

..... 382 cfs - - - - 1686 cfs ——— 4036 cfs



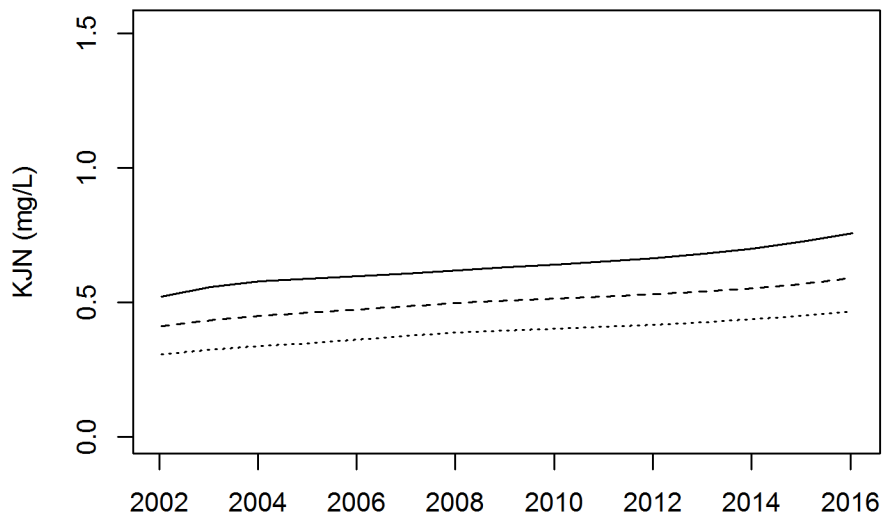
Kjeldahl Nitrogen



Baraboo

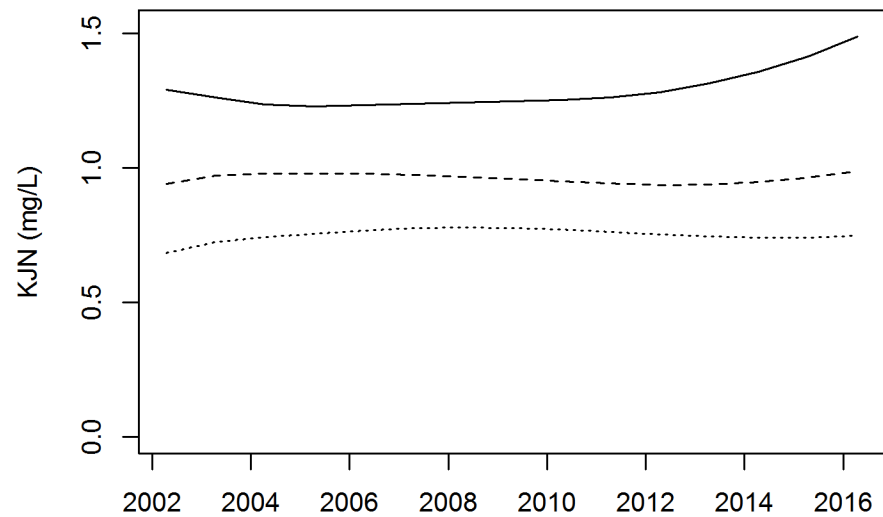
Winter

..... 190 cfs - - - - 350 cfs ——— 676 cfs



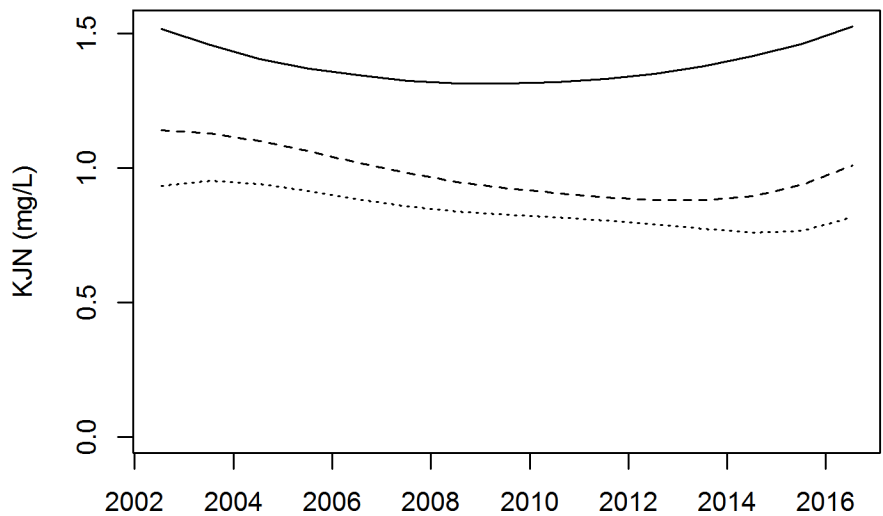
Spring

..... 247 cfs - - - - 752 cfs ——— 1977 cfs



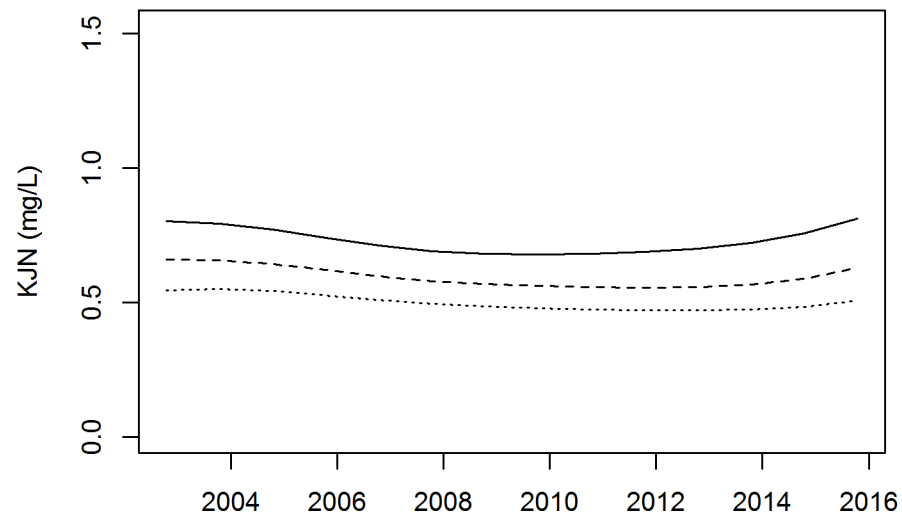
Summer

..... 182 cfs - - - - 572 cfs ——— 1897 cfs

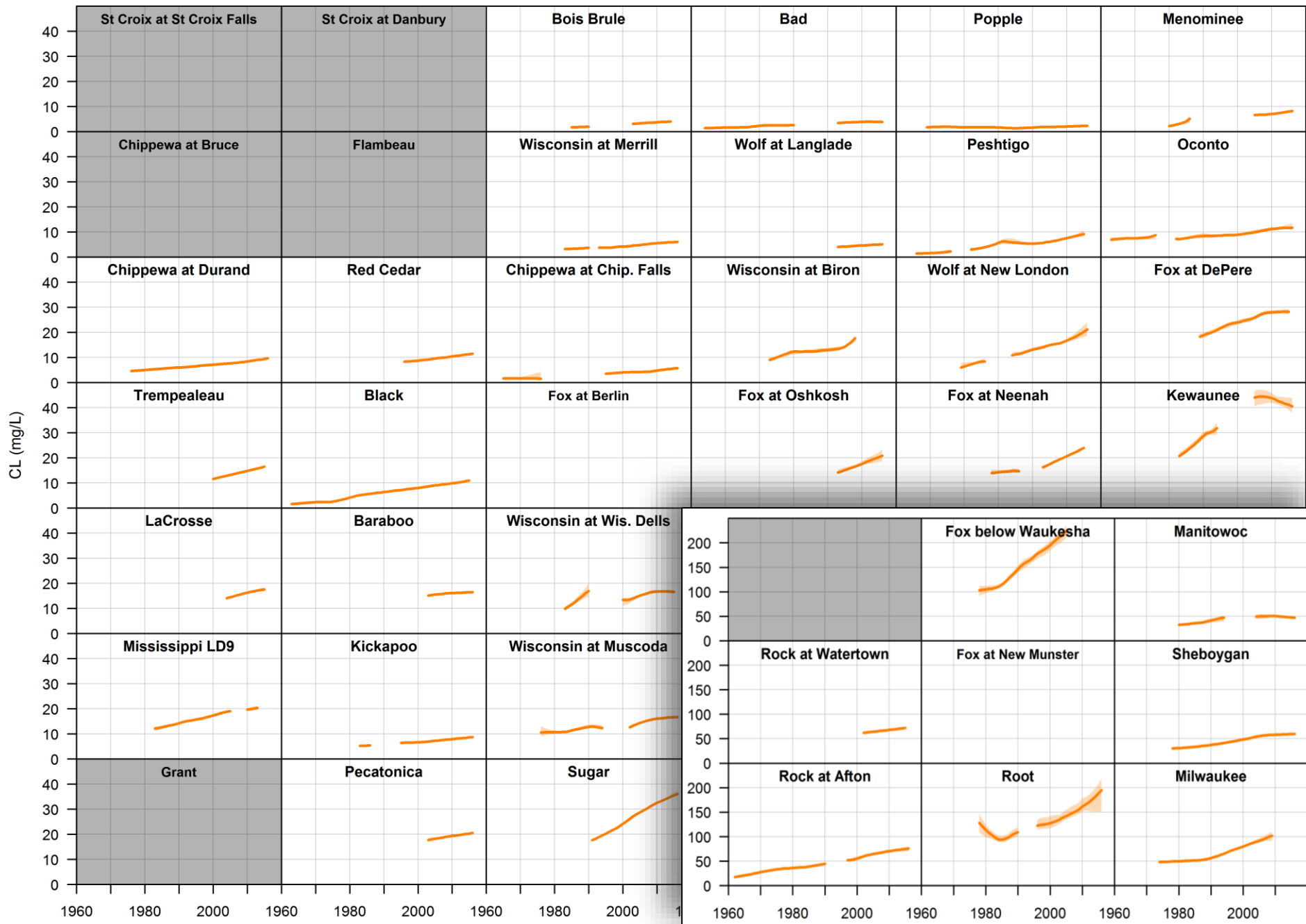


Fall

..... 203 cfs - - - - 381 cfs ——— 750 cfs



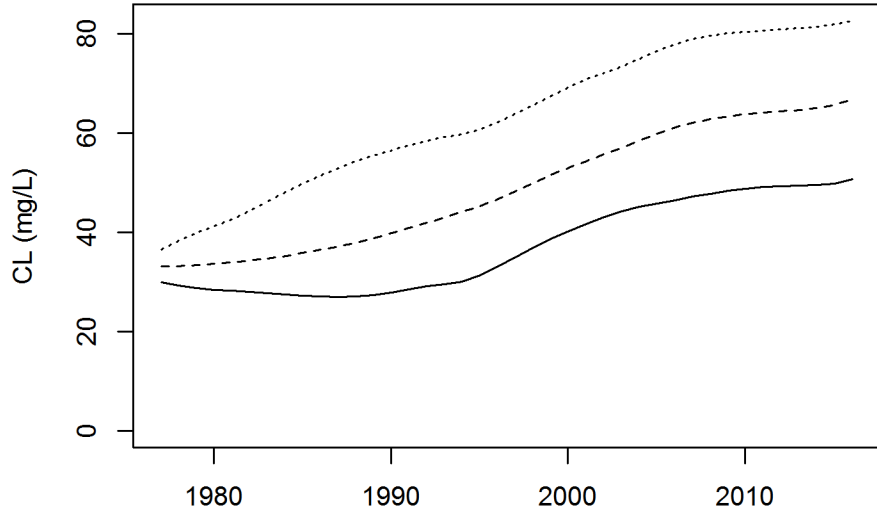
Chloride



Sheboygan

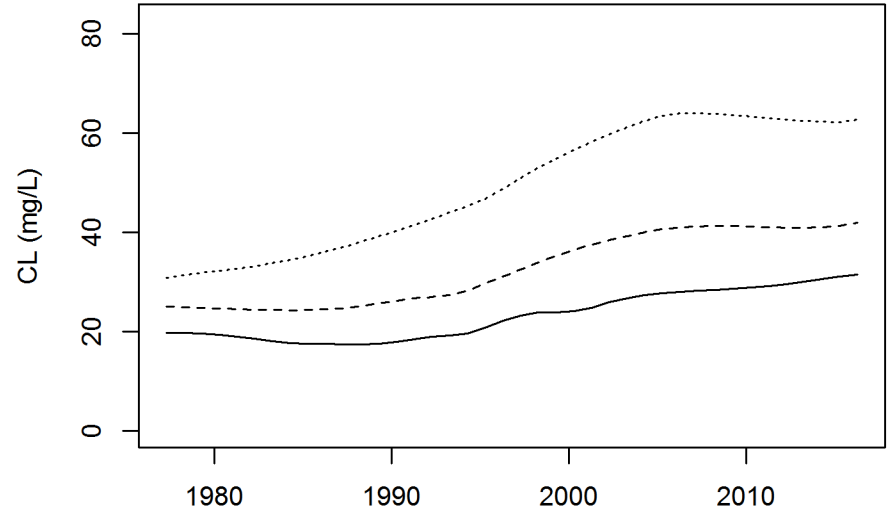
Winter

..... 64 cfs - - - - 219 cfs ——— 680 cfs



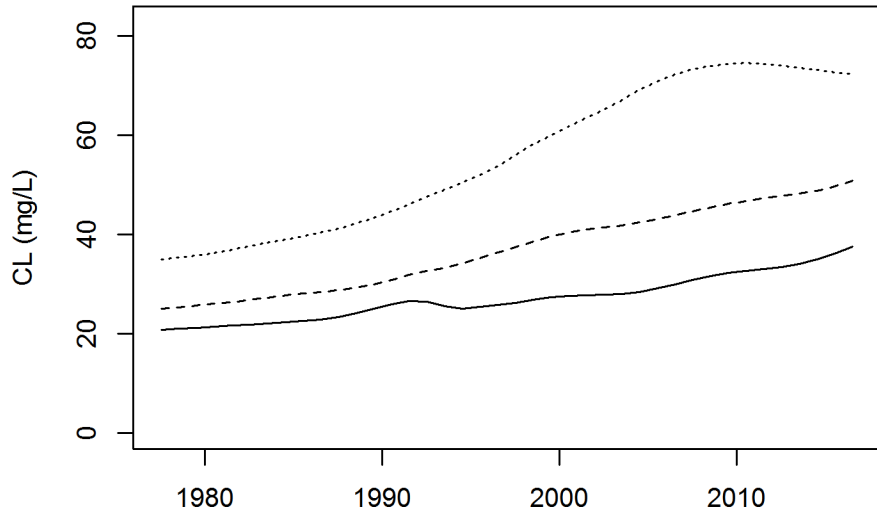
Spring

..... 118 cfs - - - - 613 cfs ——— 1807 cfs



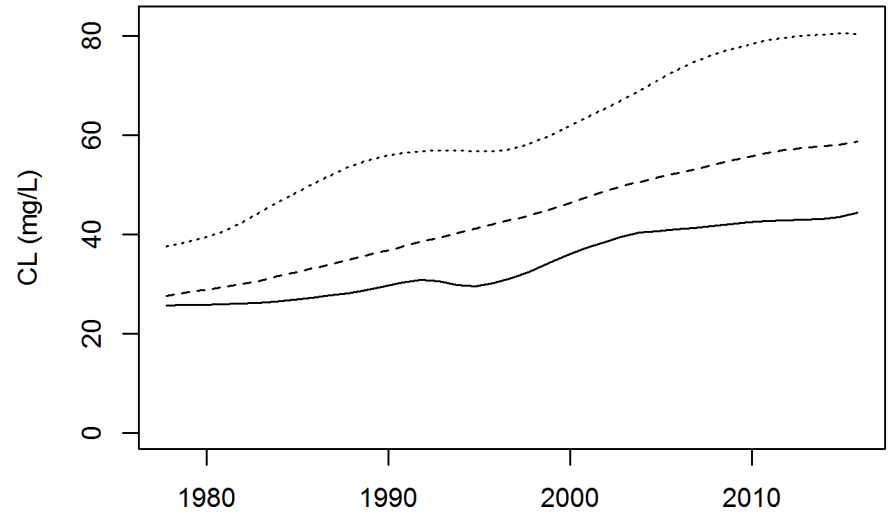
Summer

..... 42 cfs - - - - 228 cfs ——— 763 cfs

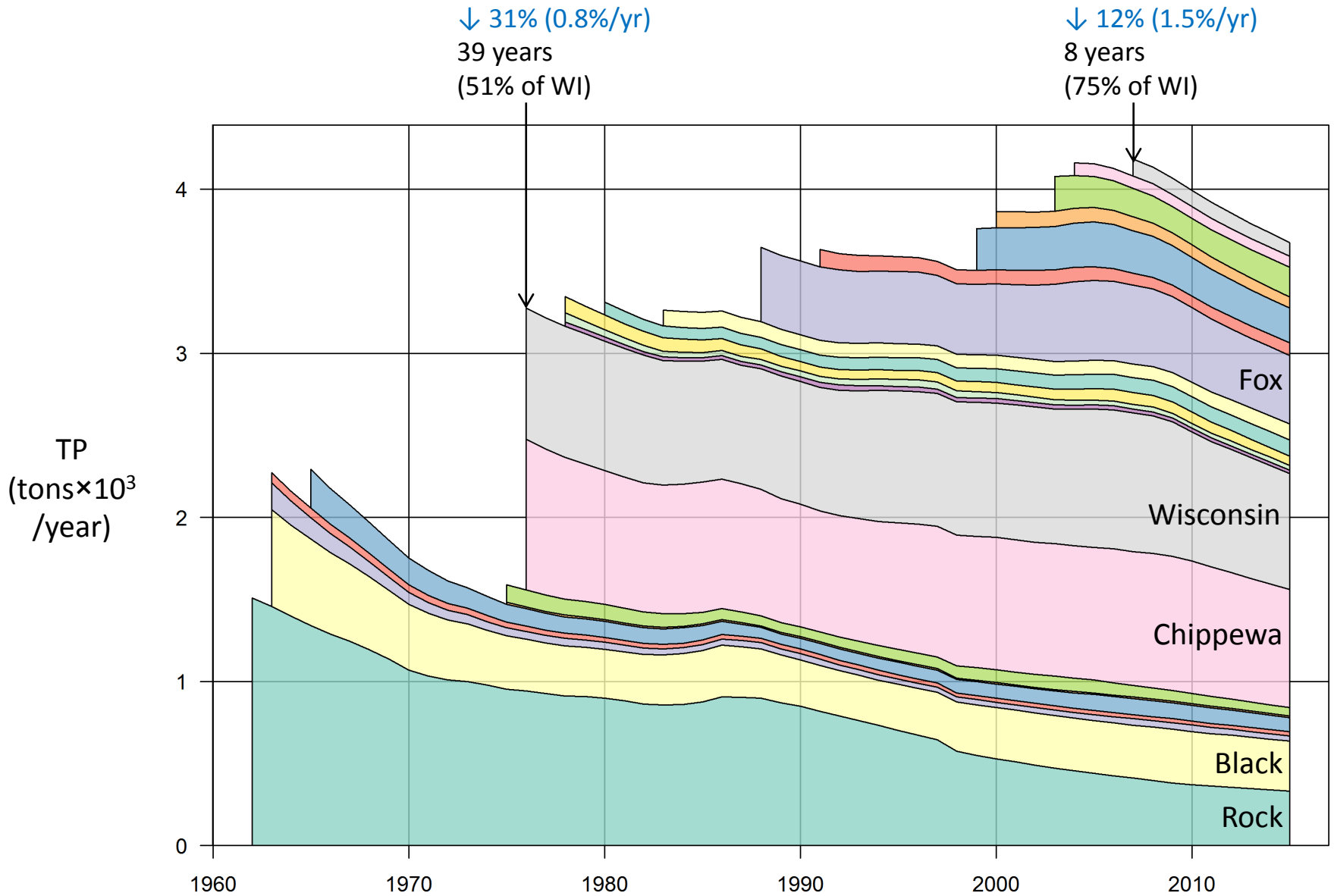


Fall

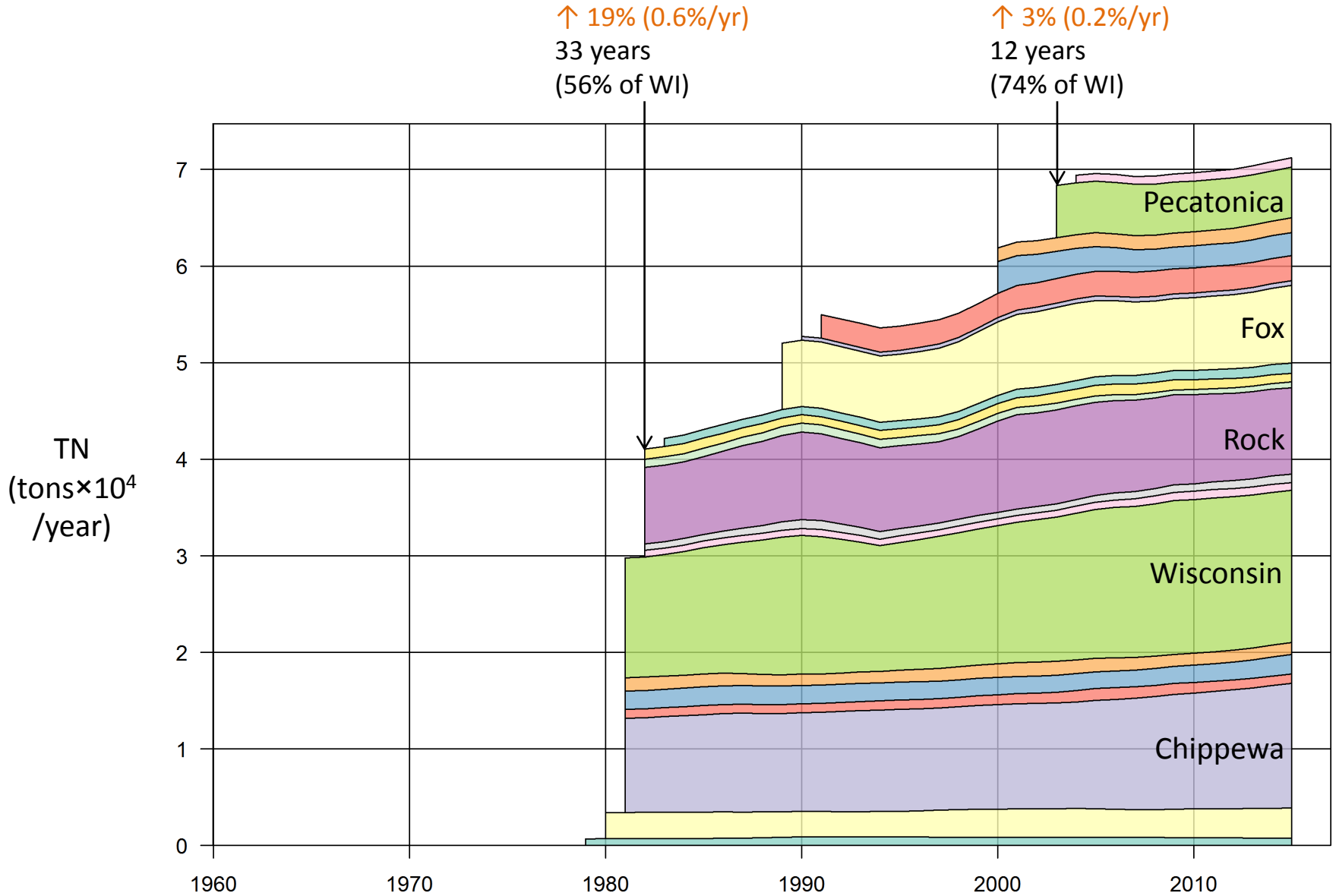
..... 43 cfs - - - - 185 cfs ——— 583 cfs



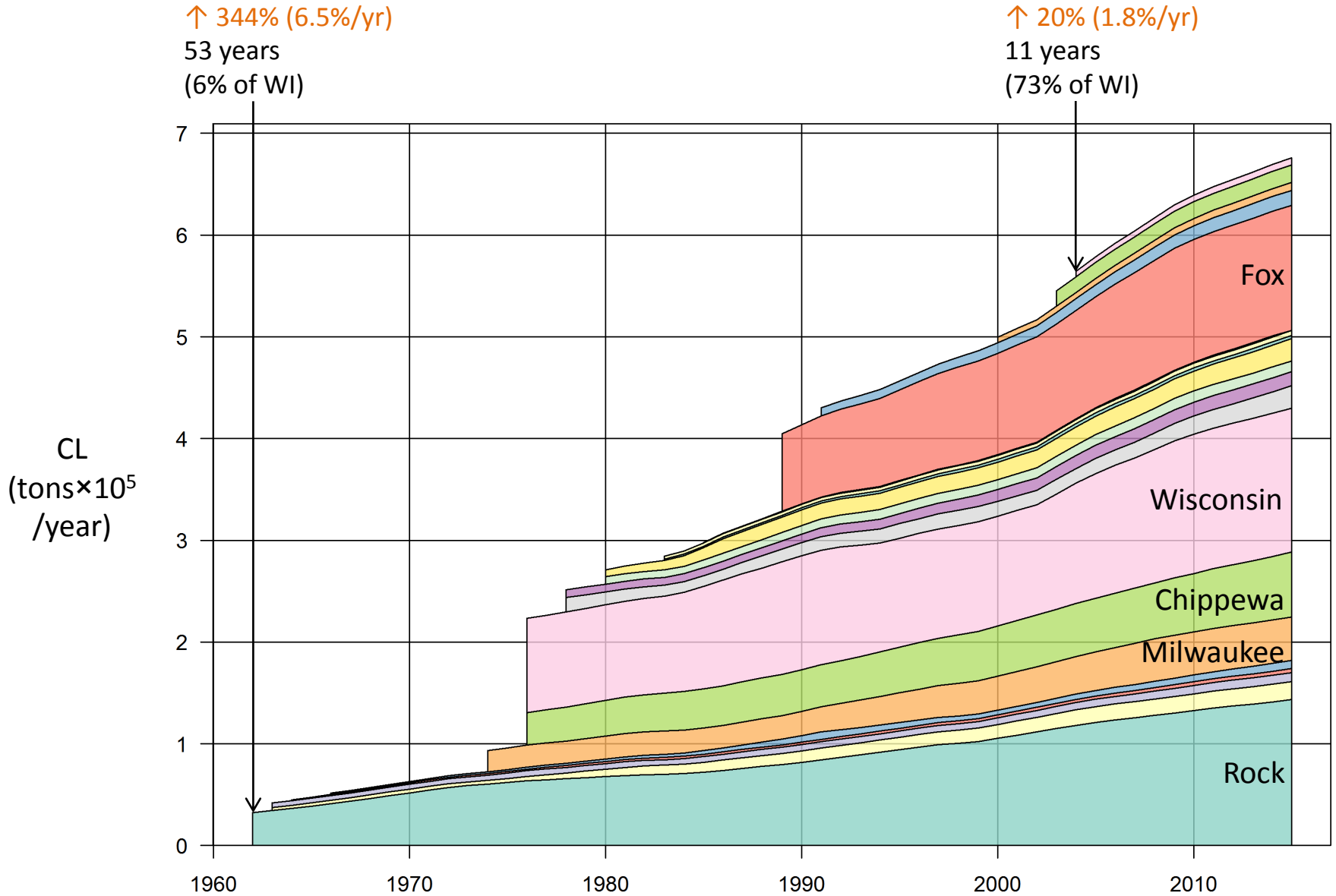
Total Phosphorus Flux



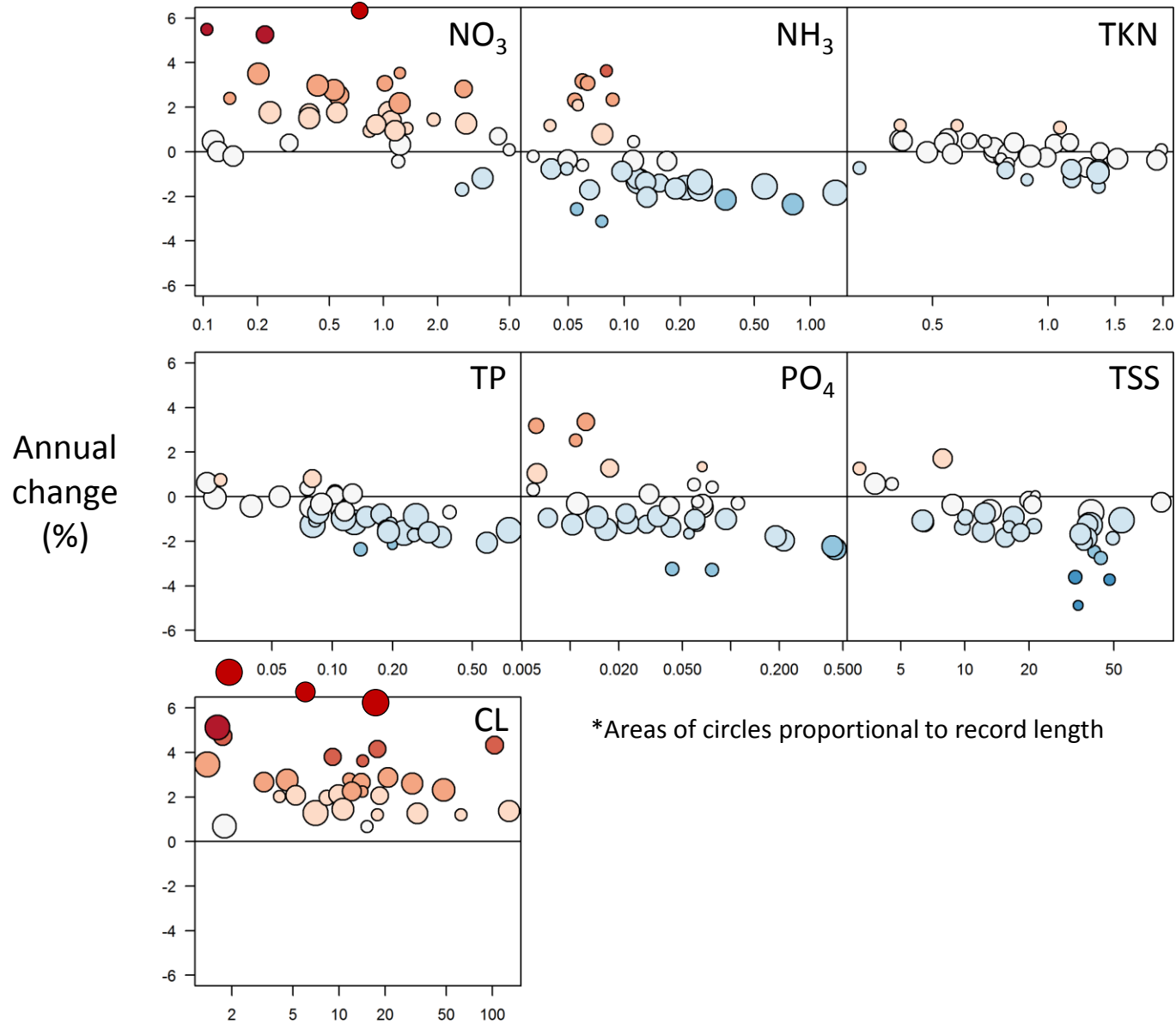
Total Nitrogen Flux



Chloride Flux



River Water Quality Trend Summary



River Water Quality Trend Summary

- Phosphorus, suspended solids, and ammonia have decreased in most rivers
 - The biggest improvements occurred in the 1960s-80s
 - Timing of decreases indicates wastewater improvements are the primary cause, but also some evidence of non-point reductions (TSS)
 - Recent drop in phosphorus coincident with numeric phosphorus criteria
 - Most rivers meet or are close to meeting phosphorus criteria
- Nitrate and chloride have increased in most rivers
 - Soluble chemicals move through groundwater pathways
 - Nitrate trends from increased fertilizer use and nitrification of ammonia in wastewater treatment
 - Chloride increases from road de-icing

Acknowledgments

- Those who had the foresight to start the long-term trend monitoring network, without necessarily knowing what they would find
- All of the DNR water quality biologists who continue to collect these valuable data
- Recent program champions John Sullivan and Ken Schreiber (DNR retired)
- Dale Robertson (USGS)