



Volunteer Monitoring in the Beaver Lake Watershed

November 2016 Data Report

Monitoring Period: November 5 – 16, 2016

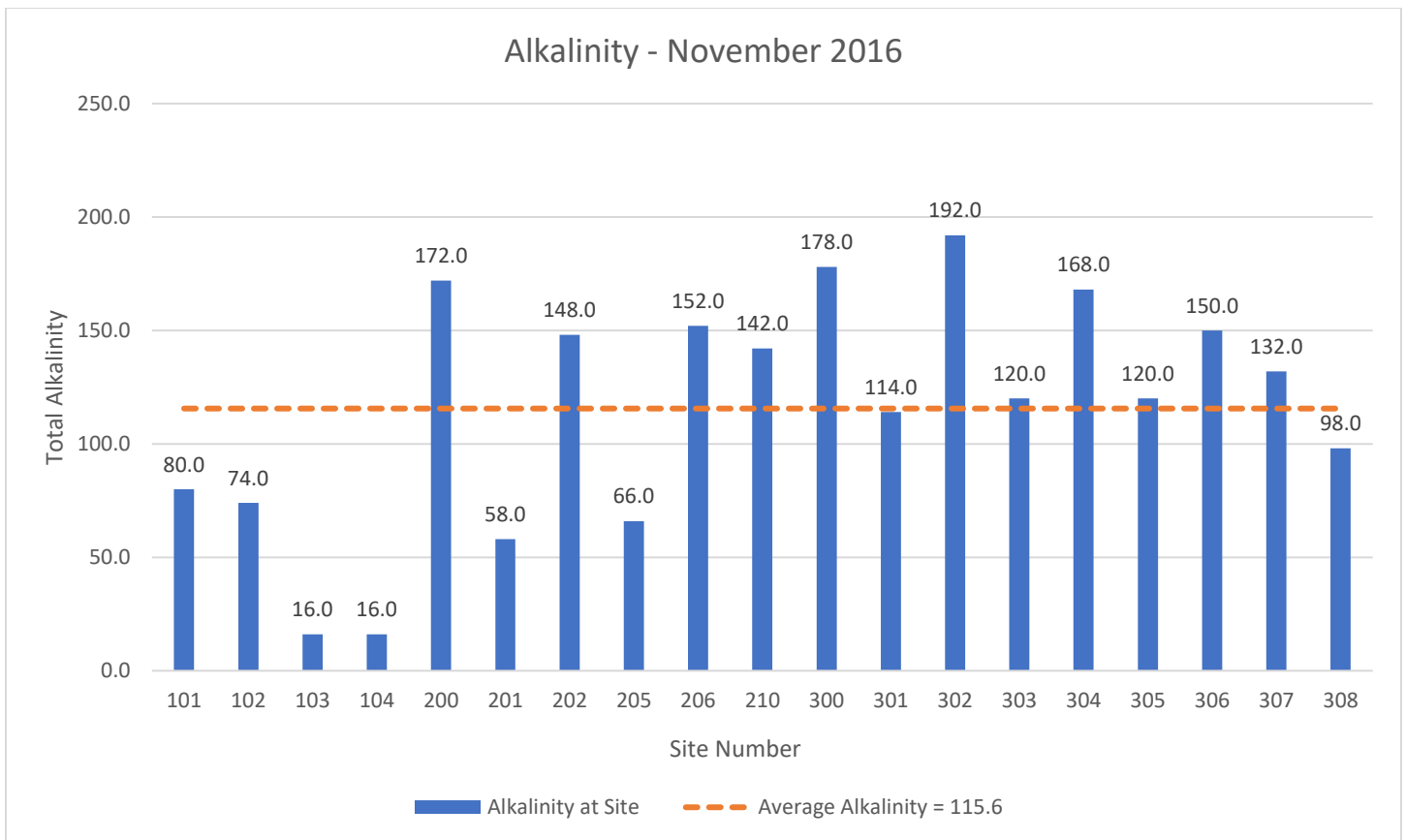
A project of Ozarks Water Watch in Arkansas

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Site Number	Site Name	Monitoring Status	Lat/Long	Watershed
101	West Fork (Baptist Ford Bridge)	currently monitored	35.982714, -94.173129	West Fork
102	West Fork (Brentwood Park)	currently monitored	35.865723, -94.117257	West Fork
103	Baldwin Creek Near St. Paul	currently monitored	35.822256, -93.758937	Headwaters
104	White River Near St. Paul	currently monitored	35.818676, -93.779774	Headwaters
107	War Eagle Creek	not currently monitored - ended spring 2016	35.888319, -93.679017	War Eagle
108	Ogden Creek	not currently monitored - ended spring 2016	35.887777, -93.679069	War Eagle
200	Ward Slough	New Monitoring Site - August 2016	35.997178, -94.173949	West Fork
201	Middle Fork of W.R. at Harris Rd	currently monitored	35.995825, -94.072894	Middle Fork
202	College Branch - U of A	New Monitoring Site - November 2016		West Fork
205	Hock Creek	New Monitoring Site - November 2016	36.022453, -93.859784	Richland Creek
206	Spout Spring Branch	currently monitored	36.055019, -94.161107	West Fork
210	Town Branch (White River Ball fields)	currently monitored	36.043179, -94.135852	West Fork
300	Brush Creek	currently monitored	36.131947, -93.947956	Beaver Reservoir
301	War Eagle Creek (Huntsville)	currently monitored	36.149997, -93.740137	War Eagle
302	Glade Creek	currently monitored	36.159851, -93.811690	War Eagle
303	Clear Creek	currently monitored	36.195153, -93.789276	War Eagle
304	Clifty Creek	currently monitored	36.239342, -93.907653	War Eagle
305	War Eagle (Mill)	currently monitored	36.267597, -93.943130	War Eagle
306	Prairie Creek	currently monitored	36.341208, -94.096513	Beaver Reservoir
307	Holman Creek Upstream of Huntsville	currently monitored	36.104418, -93.756750	War Eagle
308	Holman Creek Downstream of Huntsville	currently monitored	36.124453, -93.734211	War Eagle



Maximum = 192 at Site 302 – Glade Creek

Minimum = 16.0 at Sites 103 – Baldwin Creek / Site 104 White River near St. Paul

Average = 115.6

Site Number	Result
101	80.0
102	74.0
103	16.0
104	16.0
200	172.0
201	58.0
202	148.0
205	66.0
206	152.0
210	142.0
300	178.0
301	114.0
302	192.0
303	120.0
304	168.0
305	120.0
306	150.0
307	132.0
308	98.0

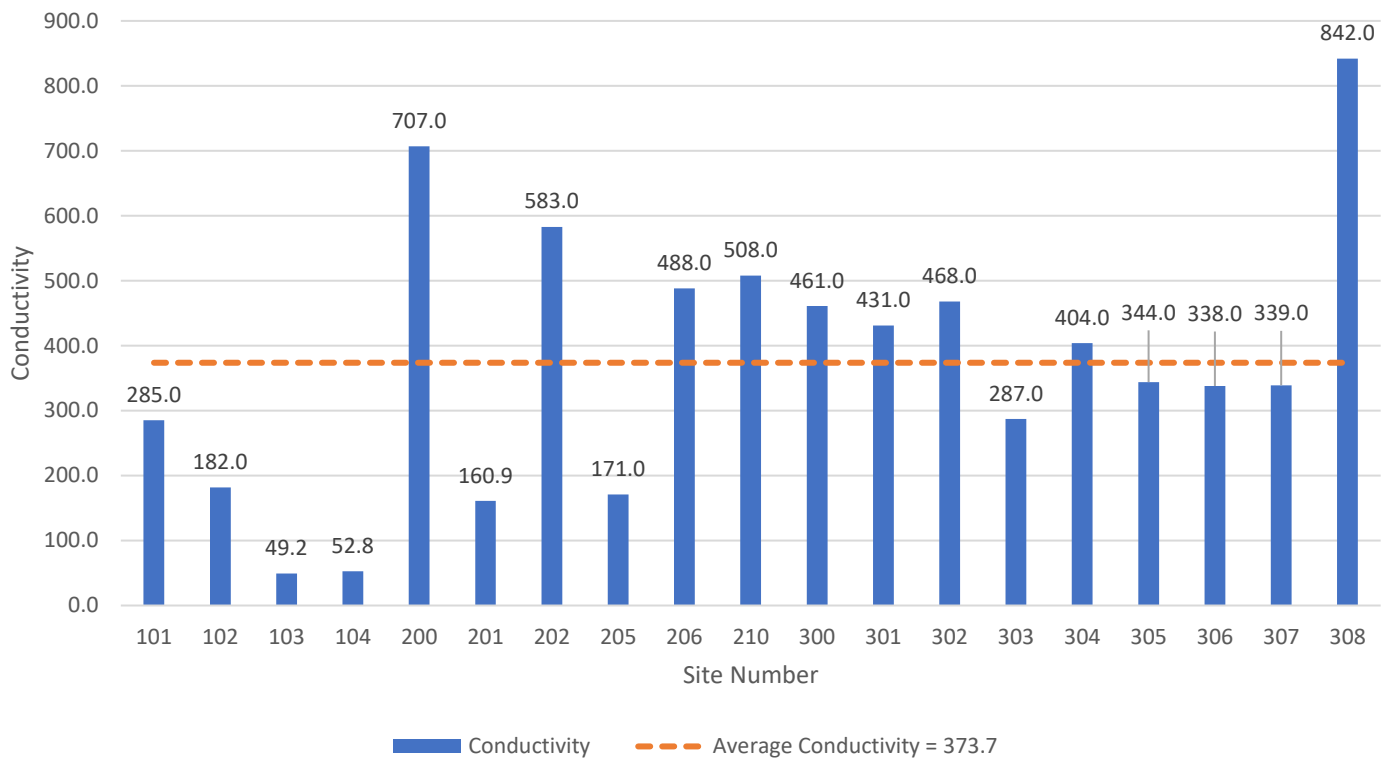
What is Alkalinity?

Alkalinity is the water's capacity to resist changes in pH that would make the water more acidic. Alkalinity refers to the capability of water to neutralize acid. The alkalinity of natural water is determined by the soil and bedrock through which it passes. The main sources for natural alkalinity are rocks which contain carbonate, bicarbonate, and hydroxide compounds. Limestone is rich in carbonates, so waters flowing through limestone regions or bedrock containing carbonates generally have high alkalinity - hence good buffering capacity. Conversely, areas rich in granites and some conglomerates and sandstones may have low alkalinity and, therefore, poor buffering capacity.

Alkalinity is important for fish and aquatic life because it protects or buffers against rapid pH changes. Living organisms, especially aquatic life, function best in a pH range of 6.0 to 9.0. Alkalinity is a measure of how much acid can be added to a liquid without causing a large change in pH. Higher alkalinity levels in surface waters will buffer acid rain and other acid wastes and prevent pH changes that are harmful to aquatic life.

<http://www.water-research.net/index.php/the-role-of-alkalinity-citizen-monitoring>

Conductivity - November 2016



Maximum = 842 at Site 308 – Holman Creek downstream of Huntsville

Minimum = 49.2 at site 103 – Baldwin Creek

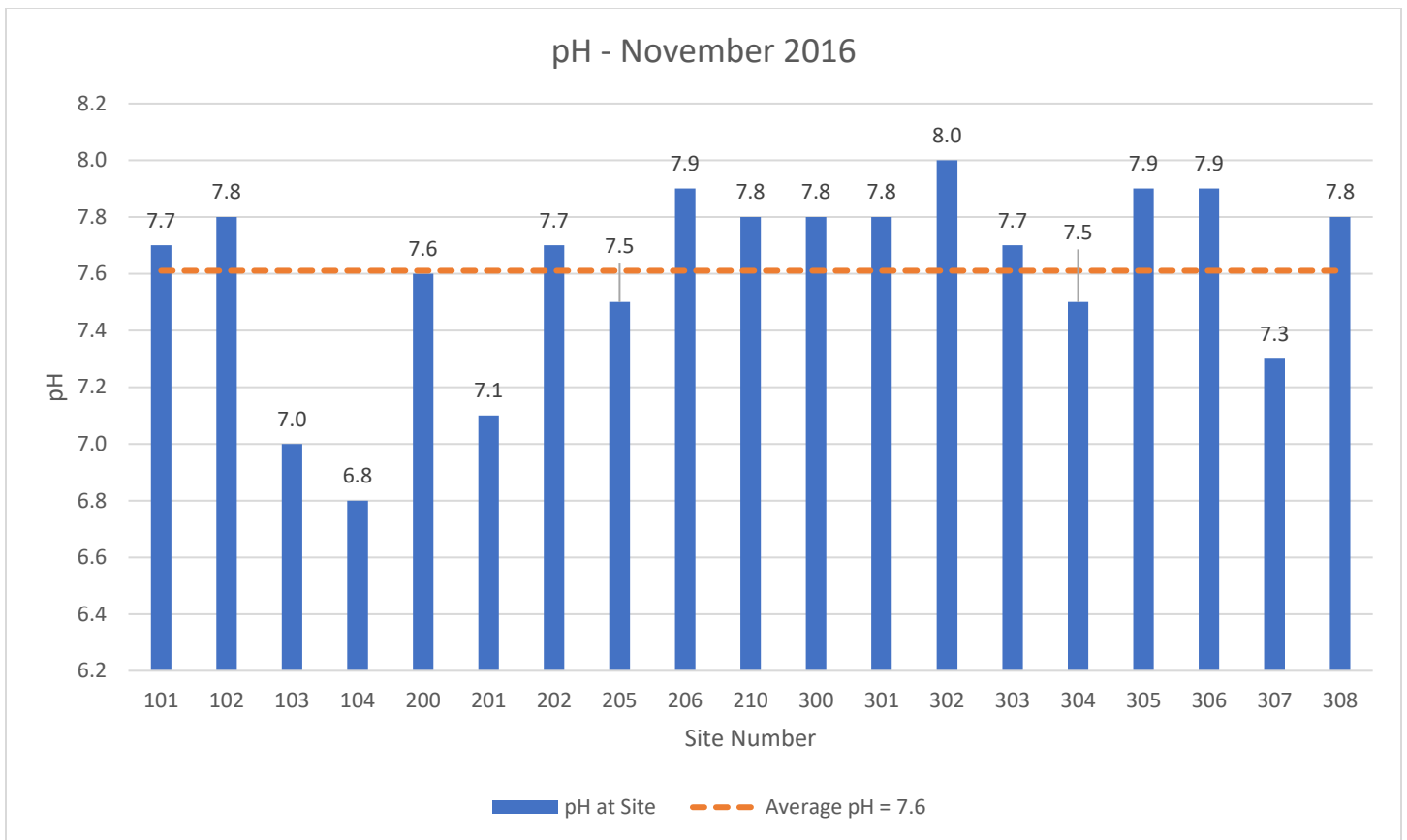
Average = 373.7

Site Number	Result
101	285.0
102	182.0
103	49.2
104	52.8
200	707.0
201	160.9
202	583.0
205	171.0
206	488.0
210	508.0
300	461.0
301	431.0
302	468.0
303	287.0
304	404.0
305	344.0
306	338.0
307	339.0
308	842.0

What is Conductivity:

Conductivity is a measurement of the ability of an aqueous solution to carry an electrical current. Typically, the units of measure are microhms/cm (uohms/cm) or microsiemens/cm (uS/cm). Conductivity or specific conductance is a measure of the ability of a fluid to carry a charge which is directly related to the concentration of dissolved substances. As the total dissolved substances in the water increases, the conductivity of the water also increases.

<http://www.water-research.net/index.php/drinking-water-testing-and-conductivity-of-water>



Site Number	Result
101	7.7
102	7.8
103	7.0
104	6.8
200	7.6
201	7.1
202	7.7
205	7.5
206	7.9
210	7.8
300	7.8
301	7.8
302	8.0
303	7.7
304	7.5
305	7.9
306	7.9
307	7.3
308	7.8

What is pH:

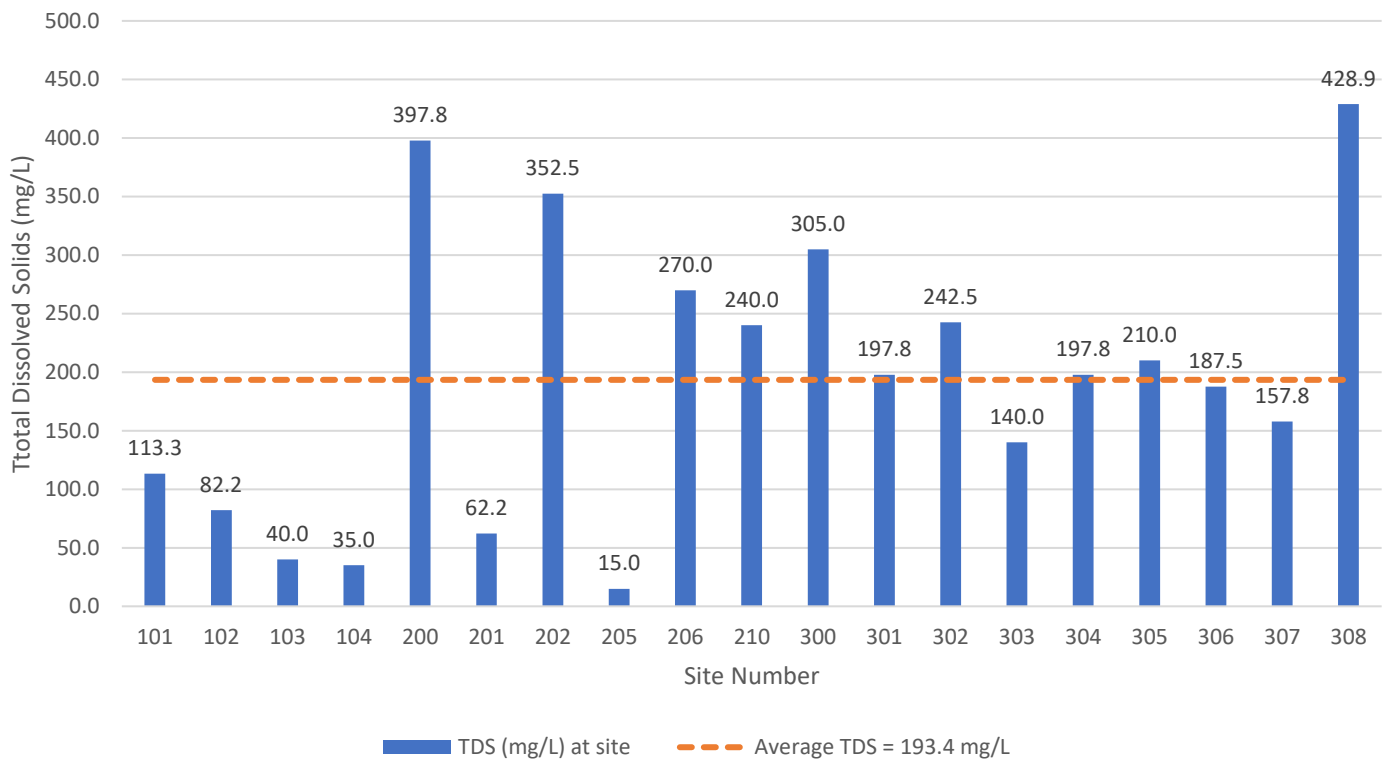
pH measurements run on a scale from 0 to 14, with 7.0 considered neutral. Solutions with a pH below 7.0 are considered acids. Solutions with a pH above 7.0, up to 14.0 are considered bases. Living organisms, especially aquatic life, function best in a pH range of 6.0 to 9.0.

The pH scale is logarithmic, so every one-unit change in pH represents a ten-fold change in acidity. In other words, pH 6.0 is ten times more acidic than pH 7.0; pH 5 is one hundred times more acidic than pH 7.0.

The pH of a body of water is affected by several factors including the bedrock and soil composition through which the water moves. Some rock types such as limestone can, to an extent, neutralize acid. Another factor which affects the pH is the amount of plant growth and organic material within a body of water. When this material decomposes carbon dioxide is released. The carbon dioxide combines with water to form carbonic acid. Although this is a weak acid, large amounts of it will lower the pH. A third factor which determines the pH of a body of water is the dumping of chemicals into the water by individuals, industries, and communities.

Changes in the pH value of water are important to many organisms. Most organisms have adapted to life in water of a specific pH and may die if it changes even slightly. This is especially true of aquatic macroinvertebrates and fish eggs and fry.

Total Dissolved Solids - November 2016



Maximum = 428.9 mg/L at site 308 – Holman Creek Downstream of Huntsville

Minimum = 15.0 mg/L at site 205 – Hock Creek

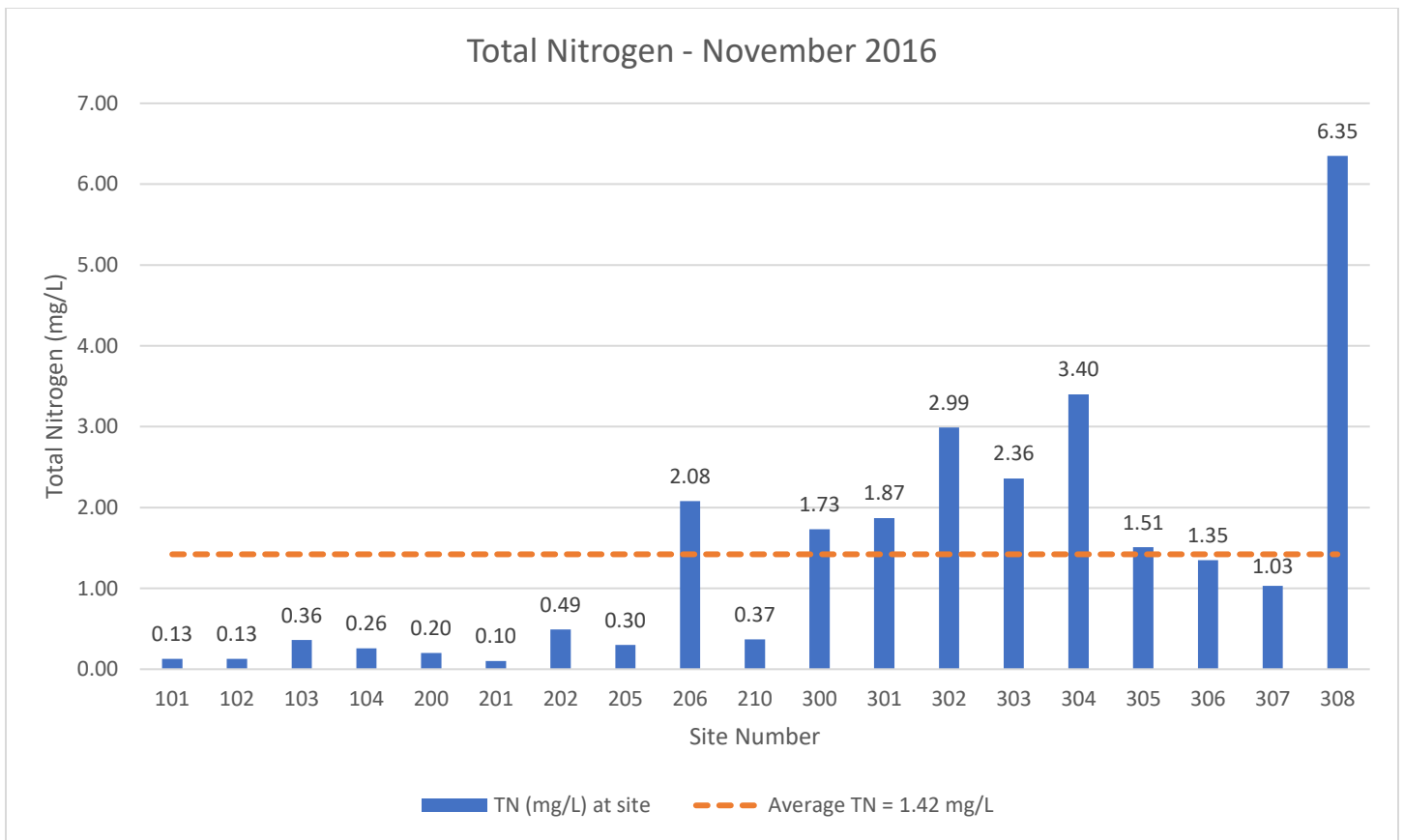
Average = 193.4 mg/L

Site Number	Result
101	113.3
102	82.2
103	40.0
104	35.0
200	397.8
201	62.2
202	352.5
205	15.0
206	270.0
210	240.0
300	305.0
301	197.8
302	242.5
303	140.0
304	197.8
305	210.0
306	187.5
307	157.8
308	428.9

What is Total Dissolved Solids?

A water quality parameter defining the concentration of dissolved organic and inorganic chemicals in water. After suspended solids are filtered from water and water is evaporated, dissolved solids are the remaining residue. An elevated total dissolved solids concentration does not mean that the water is a health hazard, but it does mean the water may have aesthetic problems, such as taste and odor, or cause nuisance problems.

<http://www.water-research.net/index.php/water-treatment/tools/total-dissolved-solids>

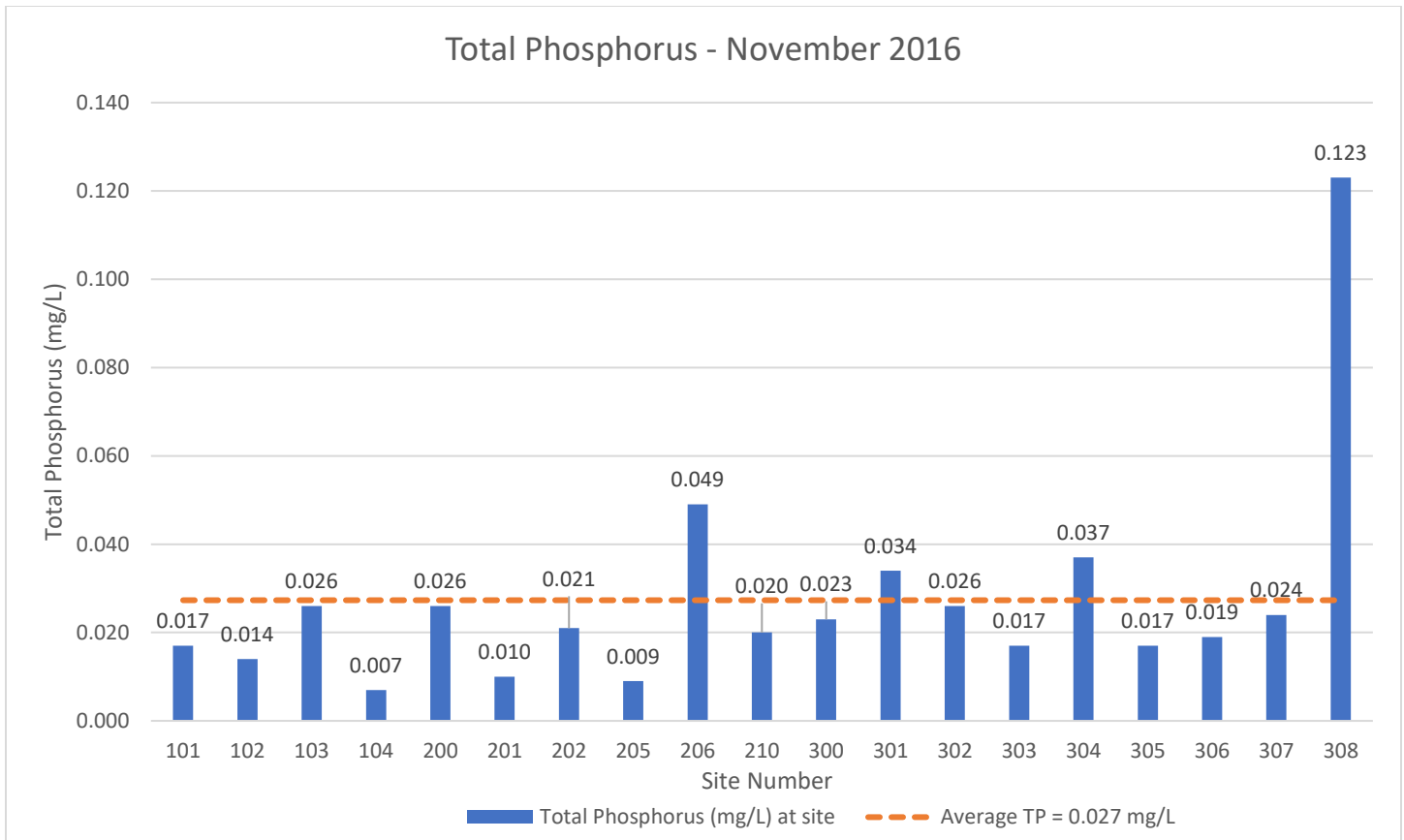


Maximum = 6.35 at site 308 – Holman Creek downstream of Huntsville
 Minimum = 0.10 at site 201 – Middle Fork of the White River at Harris Rd
 Average = 1.42 mg/L

Site Number	Result
101	0.13
102	0.13
103	0.36
104	0.26
200	0.20
201	0.10
202	0.49
205	0.30
206	2.08
210	0.37
300	1.73
301	1.87
302	2.99
303	2.36
304	3.40
305	1.51
306	1.35
307	1.03
308	6.35

What is Total Nitrogen?

There are three forms of nitrogen that are commonly measured in water bodies: ammonia, nitrates and nitrites. Total nitrogen is the sum of total kjeldahl nitrogen (ammonia, organic and reduced nitrogen) and nitrate-nitrite. It can be derived by monitoring for organic nitrogen compounds, free-ammonia, and nitrate-nitrite individually and adding the components together. An acceptable range of total nitrogen is 2 mg/L to 6 mg/L, though variations from this range can occur. We measure total Nitrogen as part of our on-going monitoring of nutrients concentrations in surface water.



Maximum = 0.123 at site 308 – Holman Creek Downstream of Huntsville

Minimum = 0.007 at site 104 – White River near St. Paul

Average = 0.027 mg/L

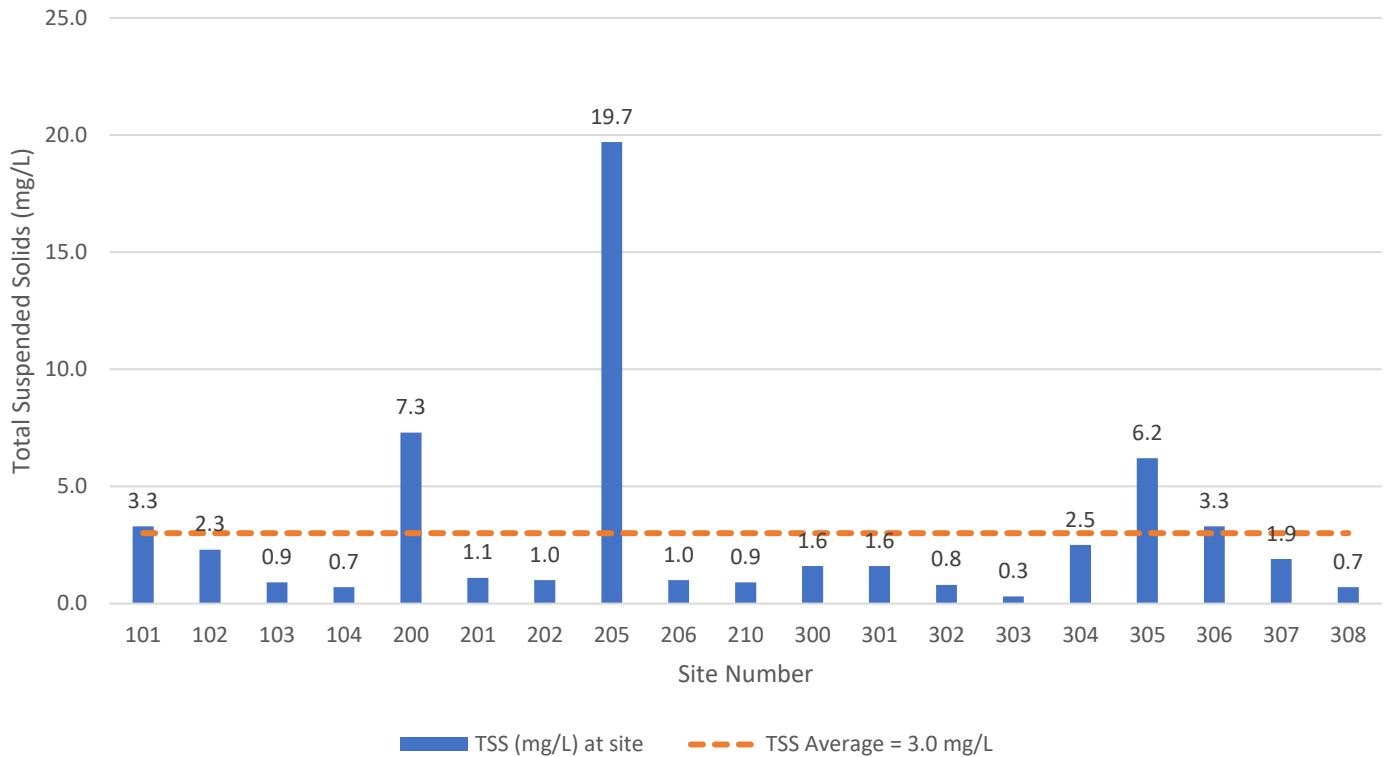
Site Number	Result
101	0.017
102	0.014
103	0.026
104	0.007
200	0.026
201	0.010
202	0.021
205	0.009
206	0.049
210	0.020
300	0.023
301	0.034
302	0.026
303	0.017
304	0.037
305	0.017
306	0.019
307	0.024
308	0.123

What is Total Phosphorus?

Phosphorus occurs naturally in rocks and other mineral deposits. During the natural process of weathering, the rocks gradually release the phosphorus as phosphate ions which are soluble in water and the mineralize phosphate compounds breakdown. Phosphorus is one of the key elements necessary for the growth of plants and animals and in lake ecosystems it tends to be the growth-limiting nutrient.

Total phosphorus is a measure of all the forms of phosphorus in the sample (orthophosphate, condensed phosphate, and organic phosphate). This is accomplished by first "digesting" (heating and acidifying) the sample to convert all the other forms to orthophosphate. Then the orthophosphate is measured by the ascorbic acid method. Because the sample is not filtered, the procedure measures both dissolved and suspended orthophosphate. Monitoring phosphorus is challenging because it involves measuring very low concentrations down to 0.01 milligram per liter (mg/L) or even lower. Even such very low concentrations of phosphorus can have a dramatic impact on streams.

Total Suspended Solids - November 2016



Maximum = 19.7 at site 205 – Hock Creek

Minimum = 0.3 at site 303 – Clear Creek

Average = 3.0 mg/L

Site Number	Result
101	3.3
102	2.3
103	0.9
104	0.7
200	7.3
201	1.1
202	1.0
205	19.7
206	1.0
210	0.9
300	1.6
301	1.6
302	0.8
303	0.3
304	2.5
305	6.2
306	3.3
307	1.9
308	0.7

What is Total Suspended Solids?

The suspended or colloidal particles, commonly referred to as total suspended solids (TSS), are all the extremely small suspended solids in water which will not settle out by gravity. TSS is measured on a sample of water (which has been settled) and are those particles which will not pass through a very fine filter.

TSS in streams in northwest Arkansas usually range from 0.1 to 20 mg/L but can get as high as 500 mg/L during storm flows because the faster water moves the more sediment it can carry and the more force it has to cause erosion of the stream banks and channel.