



Water Quality Monitoring Series: Cedar Creek

Sharon Partridge, Project Manager
Maumee Watershed Alliance

This project made possible by a
Conservation Technology Assistance grant from the
Natural Resources Conservation Service, and a 319 Grant from the Indiana Dept. of
Environmental Management



What is the most common cause of pollution in streams, rivers, and oceans?





Point Source Pollution



- 25% of pollution in the U.S.
- Direct discharge from industry, sewage treatment plants, etc.
- Easier to identify due to “end of pipe”
- Usually regulated and controlled



Nonpoint Source Pollution

- 75% of pollution in the US
- General runoff of water contaminated by poor land use, homes, streets, air, etc.
 - Difficult to identify
 - Only partially regulated



Sediment is the # 1 pollutant by volume





Common NPS Pollutants

- Excess fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides from agricultural lands and residential areas
- Oil, grease, heavy metals, and toxic chemicals from urban runoff
- Sediment from improperly managed construction sites, crop and forest lands, and eroding streambanks
- Bacteria and nutrients from CSOs, livestock, pet waste, and faulty septic systems
- Atmospheric deposition
- Increased water temperature, or “thermal pollution”



Who Monitors

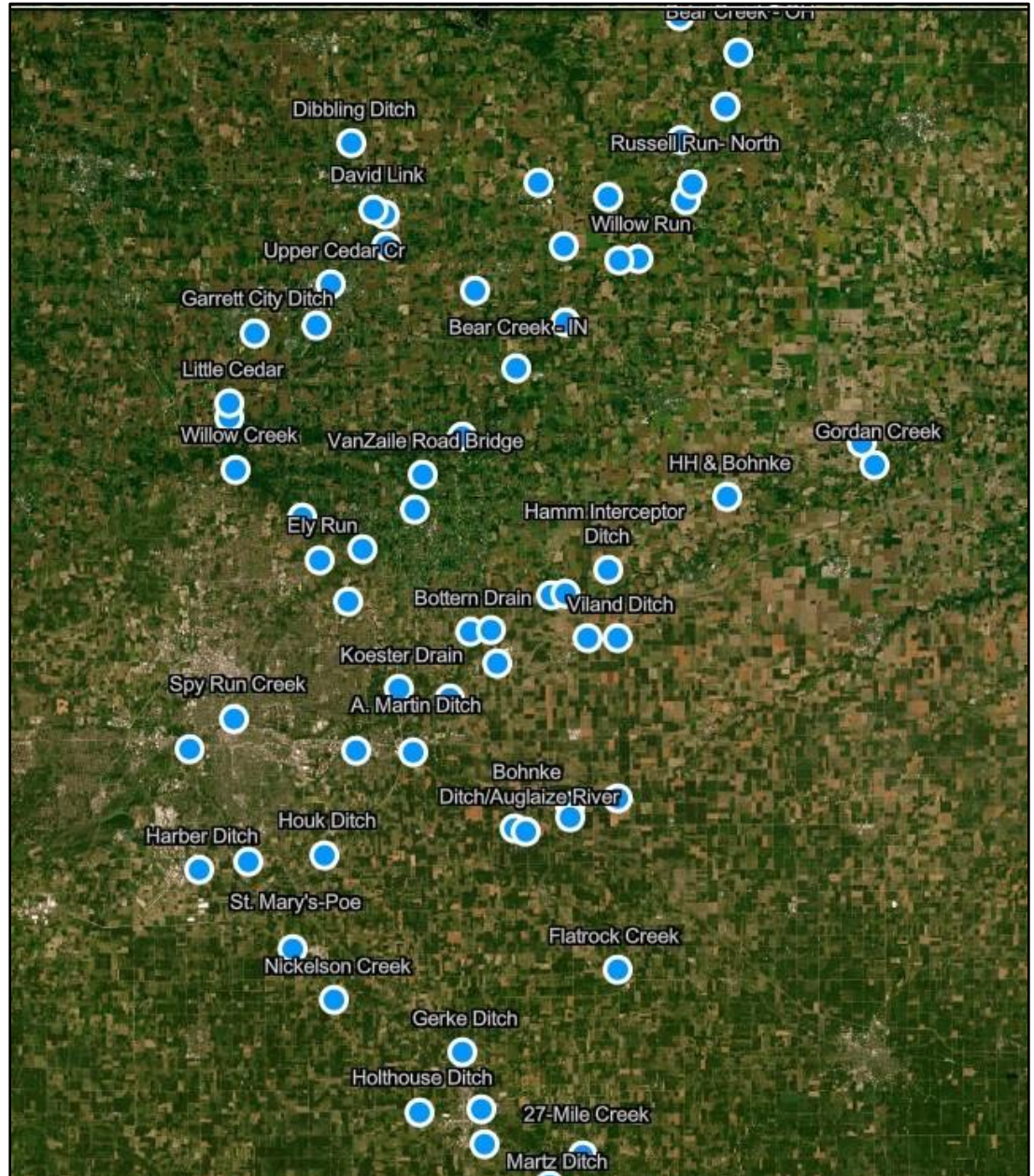
- Federal Agencies
 - U.S. EPA
 - USGS
 - Forest Service
 - NOAA
 - Fish and Wildlife
- States
 - IDEM
 - DNR
 - Health Department
 - Drinking Water Agencies
- Universities
- Counties
- Municipalities
- Tribes
- Regulated Communities
- Advocacy Organization
 - Nature Conservancy
- Watershed Organizations
- Hoosier Riverwatch and similar Citizen Science programs



Local Water Quality Monitoring Project

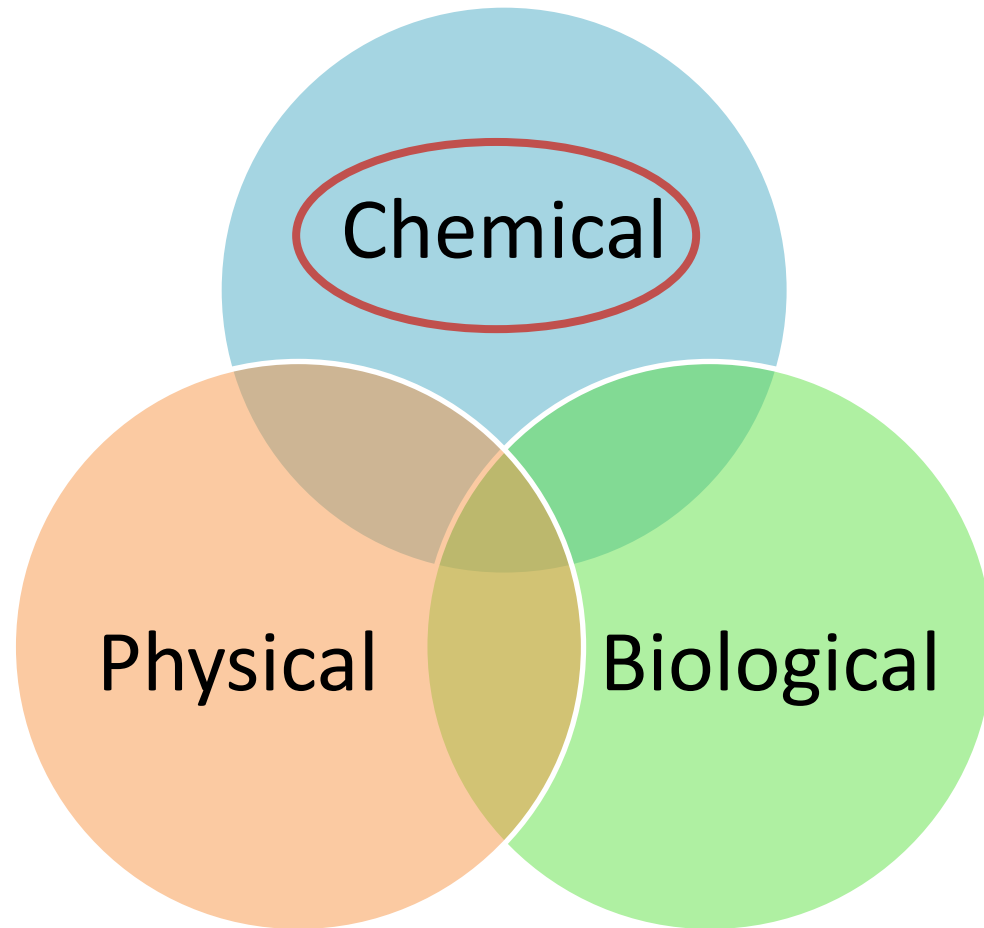
Water quality monitoring program made possible by a partnership between the St. Joseph River Watershed Initiative, Allen County SWCD, City of Fort Wayne, Maumee Watershed Alliance, PFW Environmental Resource Center

> \$100,000/yr





Measuring Water Quality





Why We Monitor

- Identify pollutants and sources
- Establish baseline data
- Document changes and trends
- Measure effectiveness
- Inform stakeholders
- Provide information and data to support modeling
- Characterize watershed.....



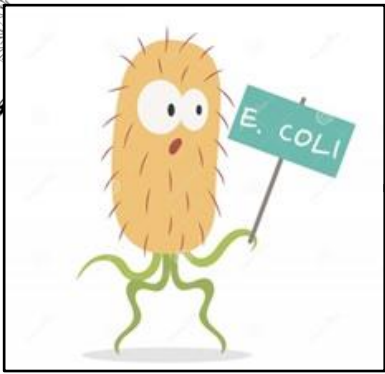
When we monitor

- April through October of each year
- Once/week. Typically, every Tuesday
 - Before and after a large rain is optimal, but not practical for the monitoring program
 - Useful for determining types of pollutants washed into stream after rain and reveals changes that occur as result of new land use



What we monitor

- Air & Water Temperature
- Dissolved Oxygen
- pH
- Atrazine (agricultural herbicide)
- Turbidity/Total Suspended Solids
- Total & Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus
- Nitrate/Nitrite
- E. coli and general coliforms



E.coli: Bacteria that is present in the feces of warm-blooded animals. Indicates the presence of pathogens that can cause illness in humans

Turbidity: The measure of clarity often caused by suspended sediment and algae. Problem for water treatment plants. Effects aquatic creatures causing feeding problems, heated water, clogged gills, smothered habitat



Total/Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus & Nitrogen: Promotes plant growth. Excessive amounts can cause algae blooms which effect the amount of oxygen in water and decrease light penetration. Some algae blooms contain toxins that are detrimental to aquatic organisms, wildlife, pets, and humans



Water Quality Targets

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)



E.Coli

235 CFU/100 ml

Nitrate/Nitrite

<1.6 mg/L

Total Phosphorus

<0.08 mg/L **tributaries**

<0.30 mg/L Mainstem

Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus

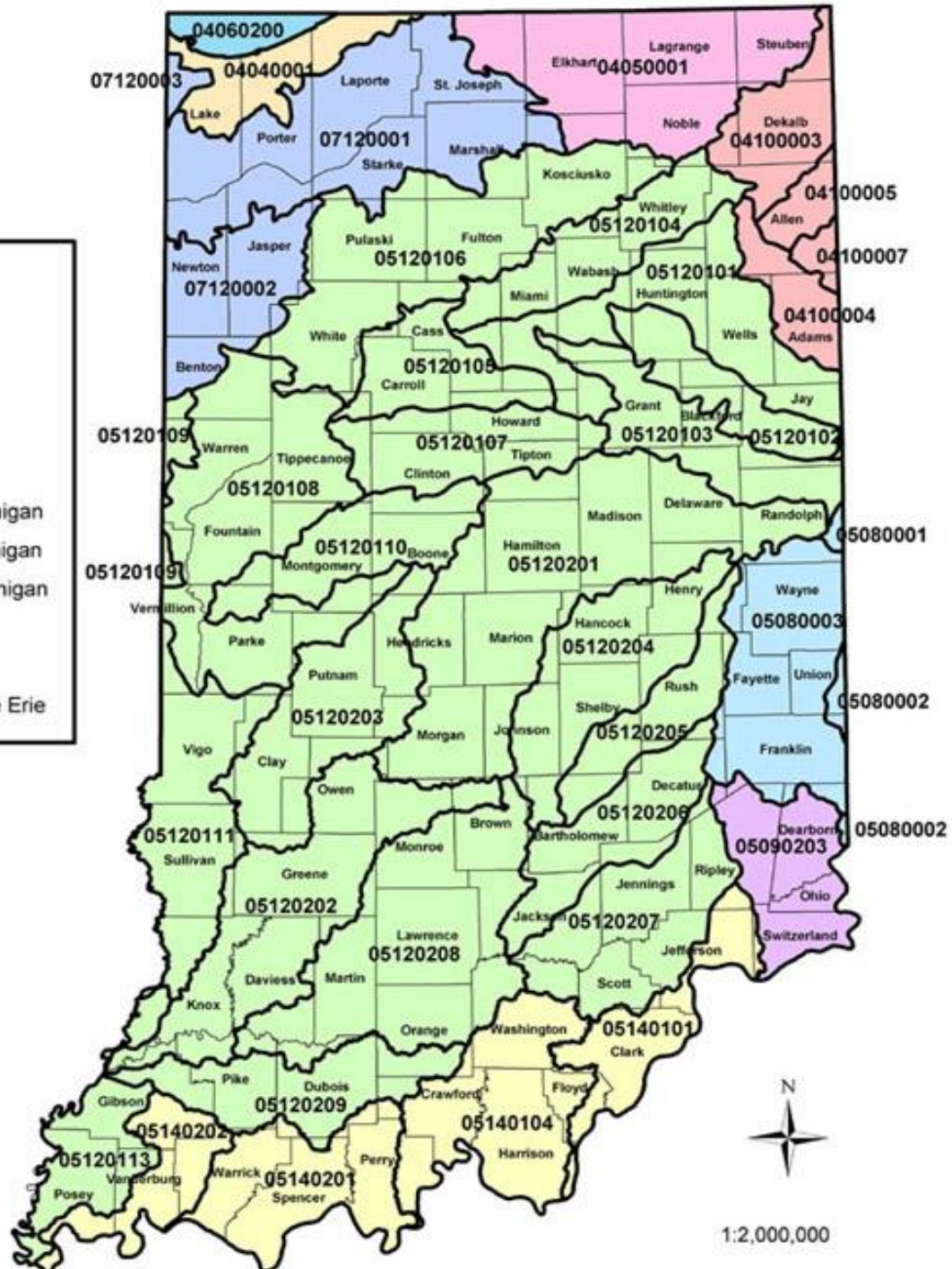
<0.05 mg/L

Turbidity

<10.4 NTU

WATERSHED



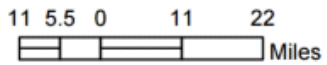
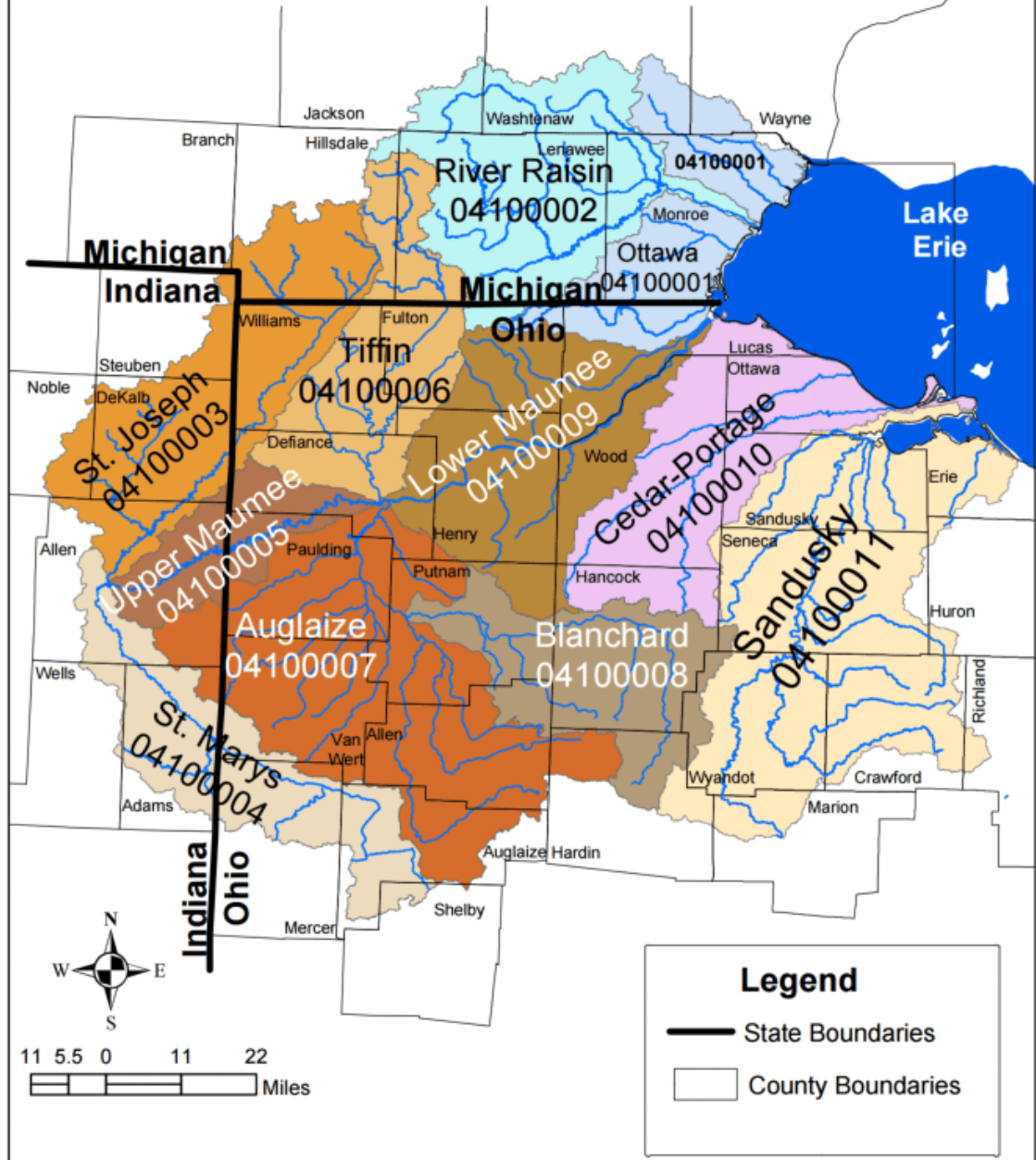


Prepared By
Cindy Martin
March 2004





Western Lake Erie Basin Drainage



Legend

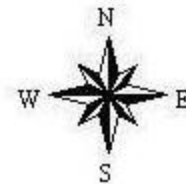
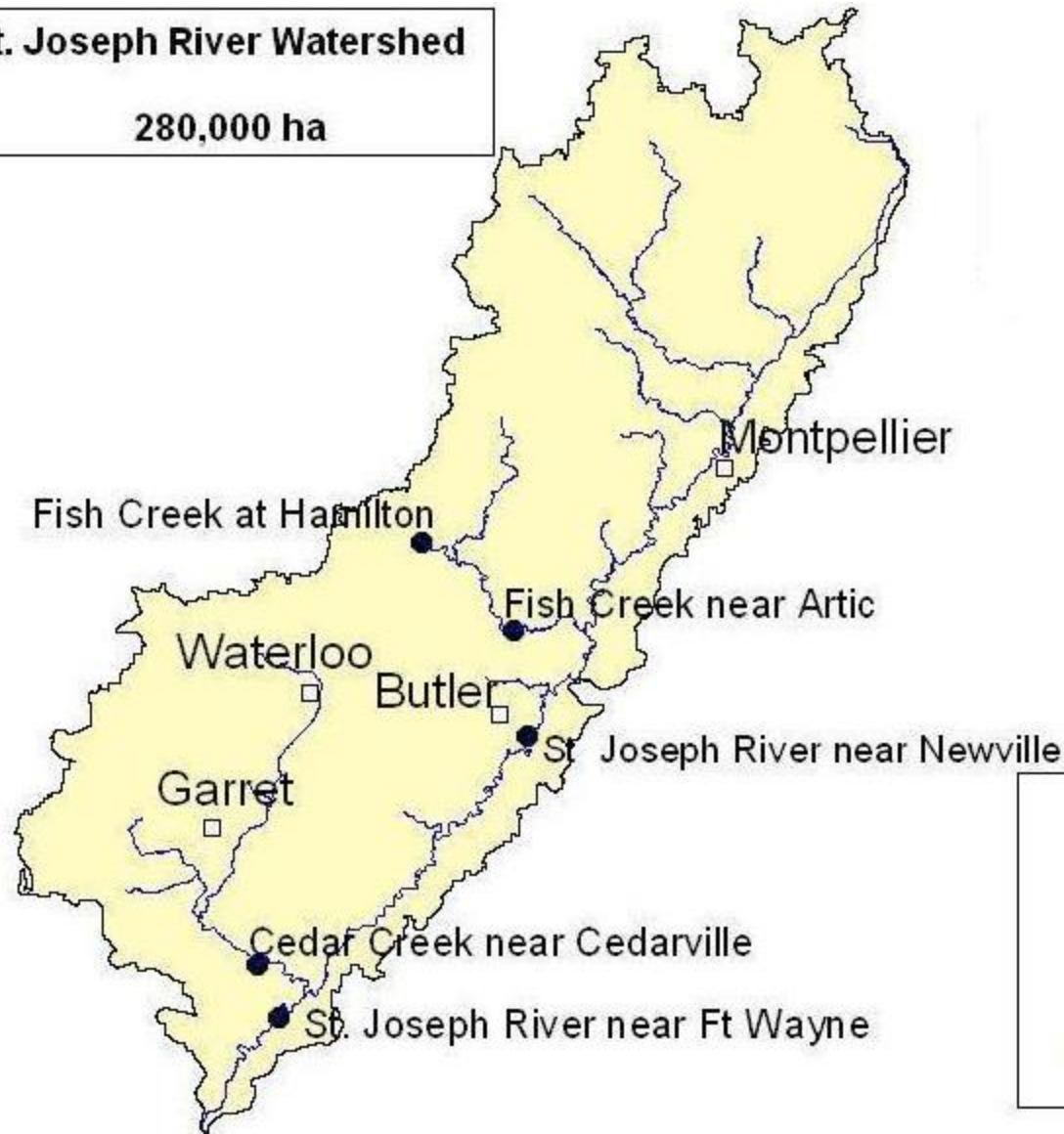
- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries

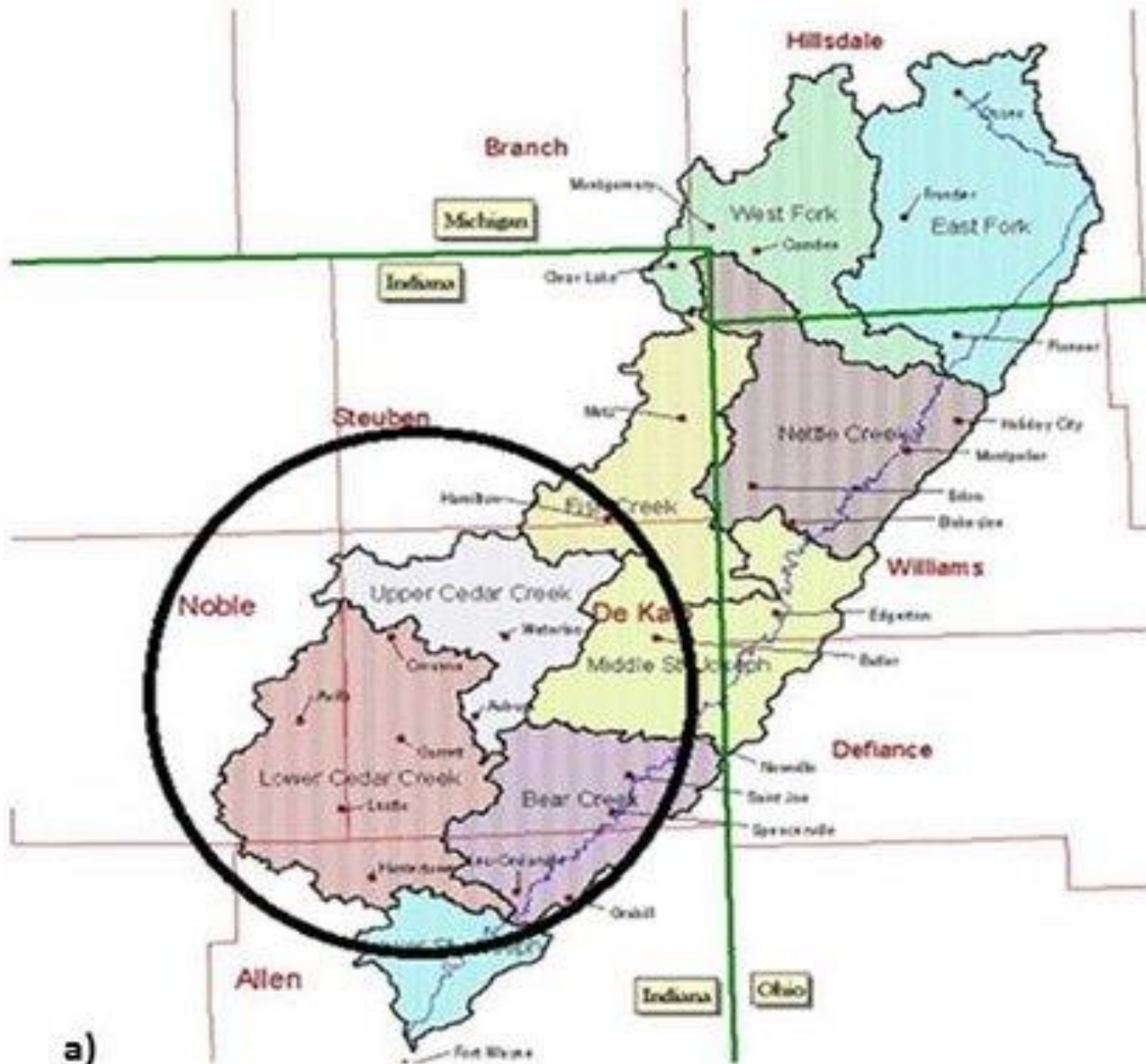


St. Joseph River Watershed

Approx. 700,000 acres

St. Joseph River Watershed
280,000 ha

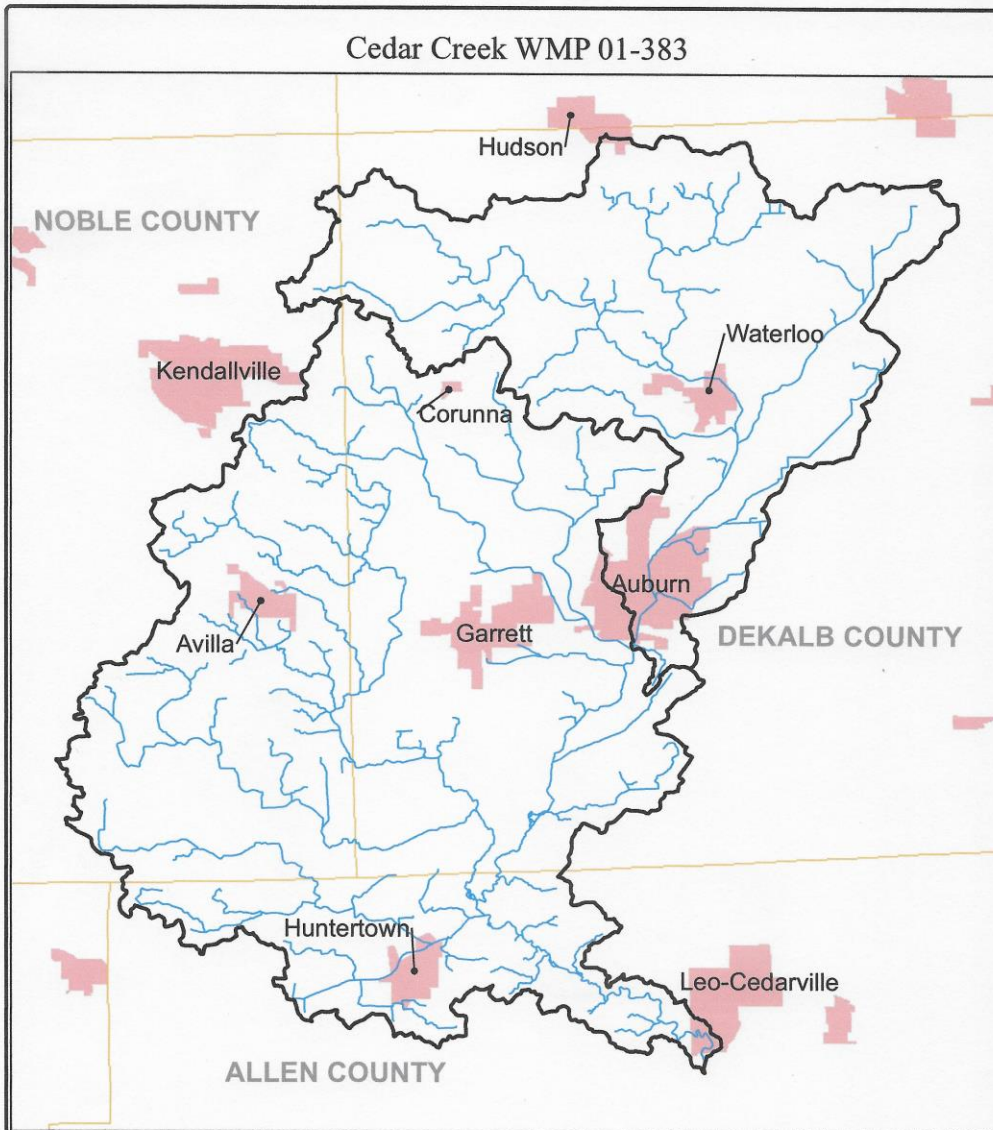




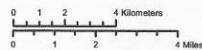
a)



Cedar Creek WMP 01-383



This map is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This information is not warranted for accuracy or other purposes.
Mapped By:
Tom Reeve, Office of Water Quality
Date: 06/06/2012



Legend

- Watershed
- Stream
- Incorporated Area
- County

Sources:
Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N Map Datum: NAD83



Cedar Creek Watershed



Analyzing land use helps us understand where pollutants are coming from

174,725 Total Watershed Acres

Land Use

Row Crops & CRP = 65%

Developed = 4%

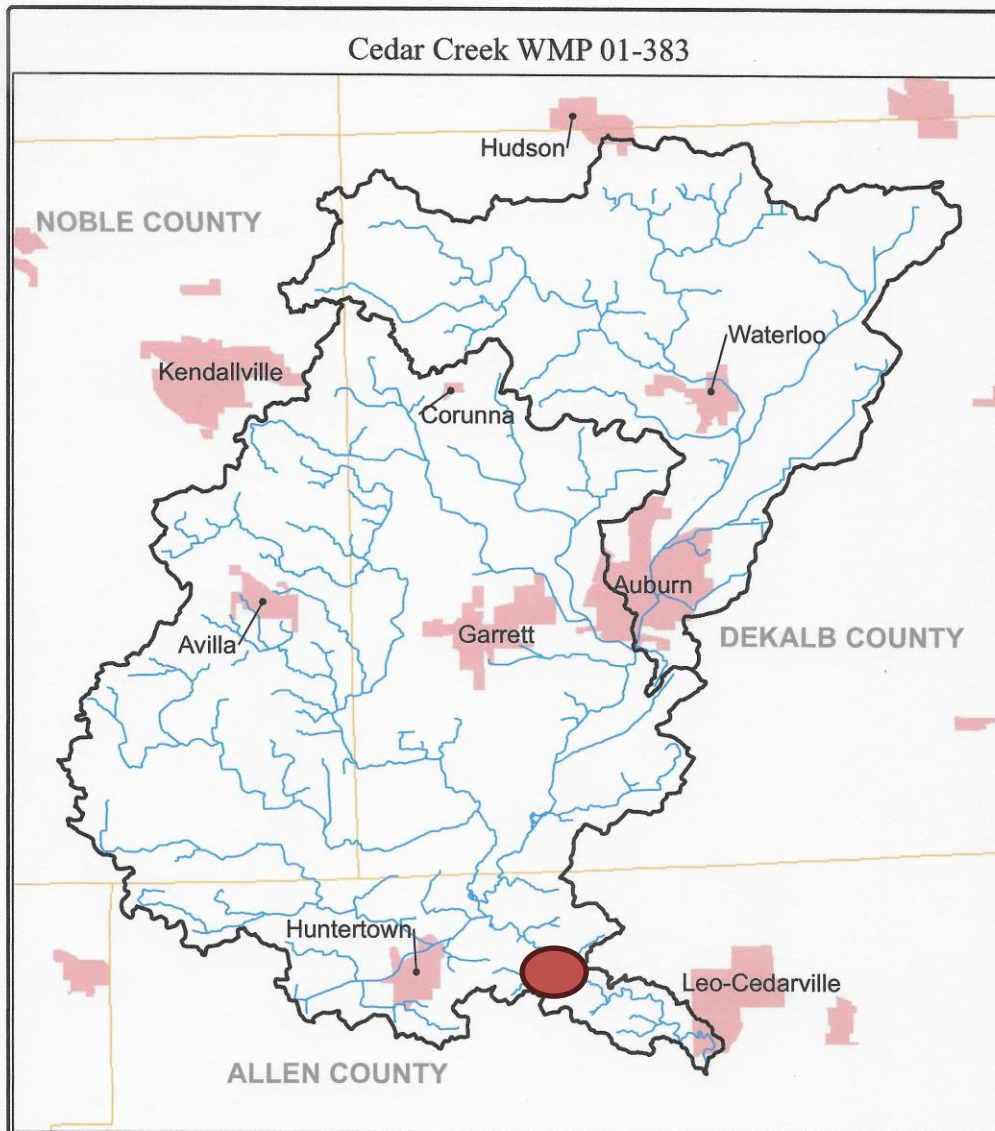
Forest = 10%

Wetlands = 13%

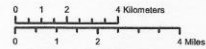
For more information, see the Cedar Creek Watershed Management Plan



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Cedar Creek, Site 100

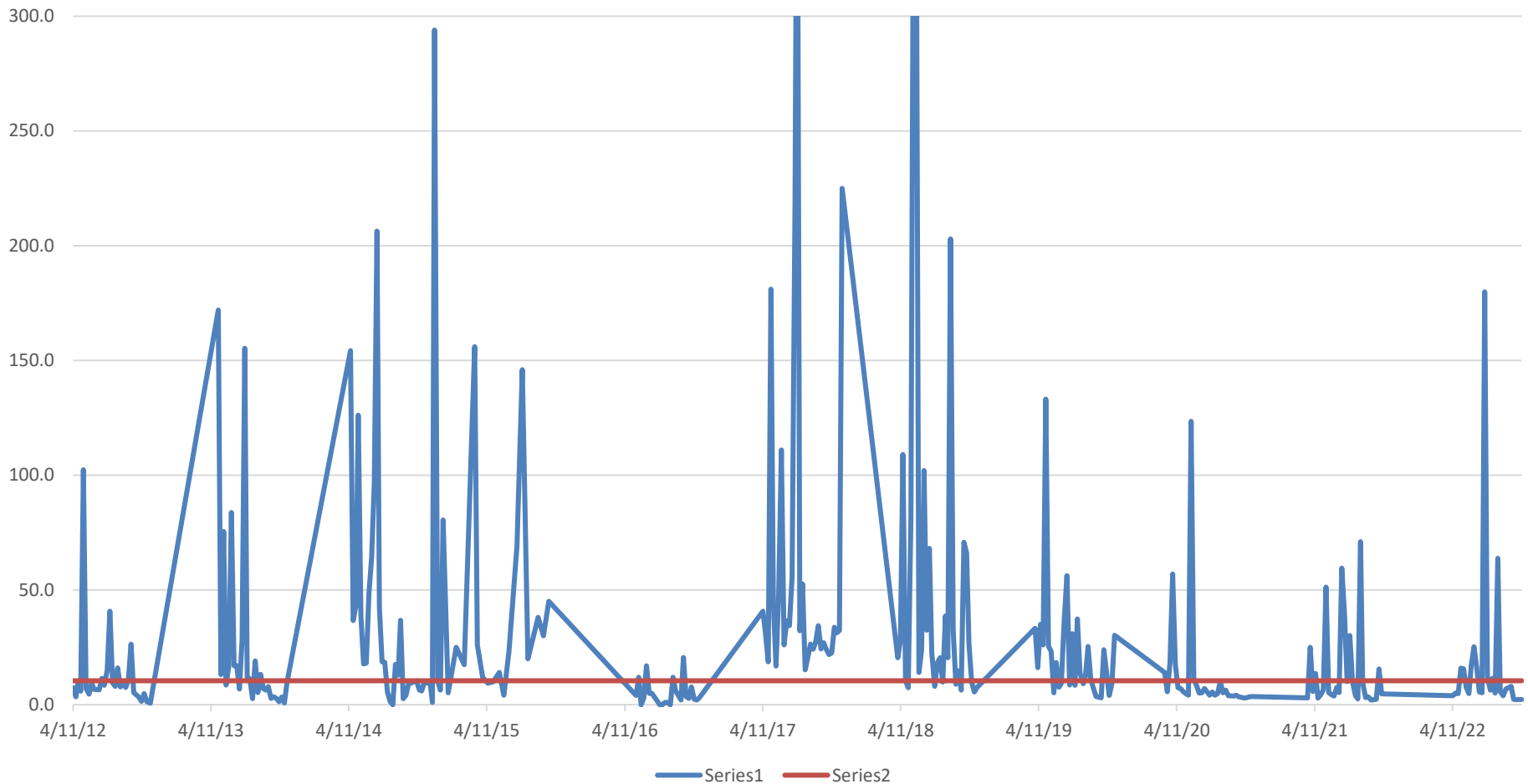
Turbidity

Data range: April 11, 2012 – Oct. 11, 2022

Turbidity MCL <10.4 NTU

308 sampling events

152 exceedances of the
MCL = 49%





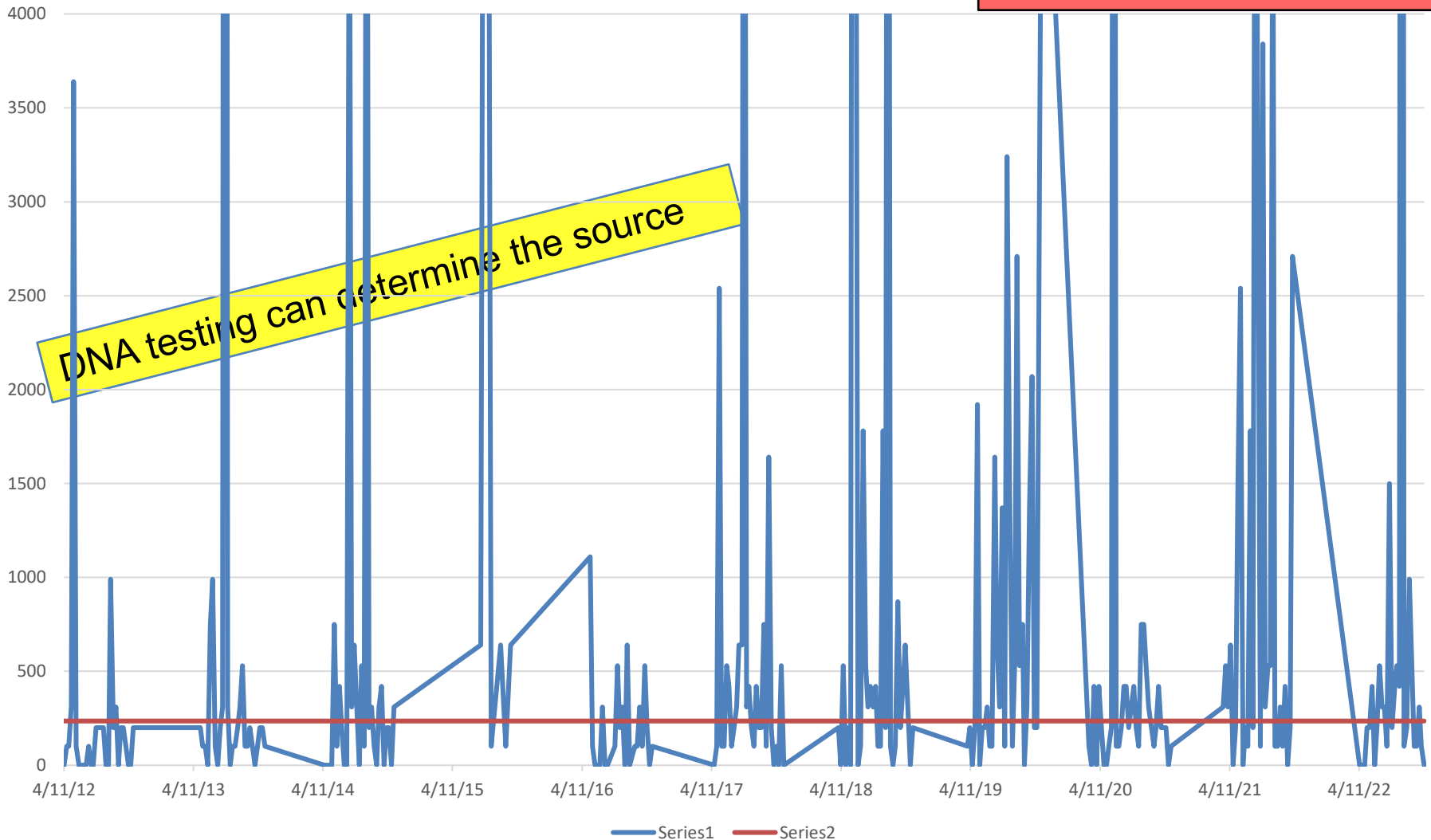
Cedar Creek, Site 100

E.coli

Data range: April 11, 2012 – Oct. 11, 2022

E.Coli MCL 235 CFU/100ml
293 sampling events

118 exceedances of the
MCL = 40%





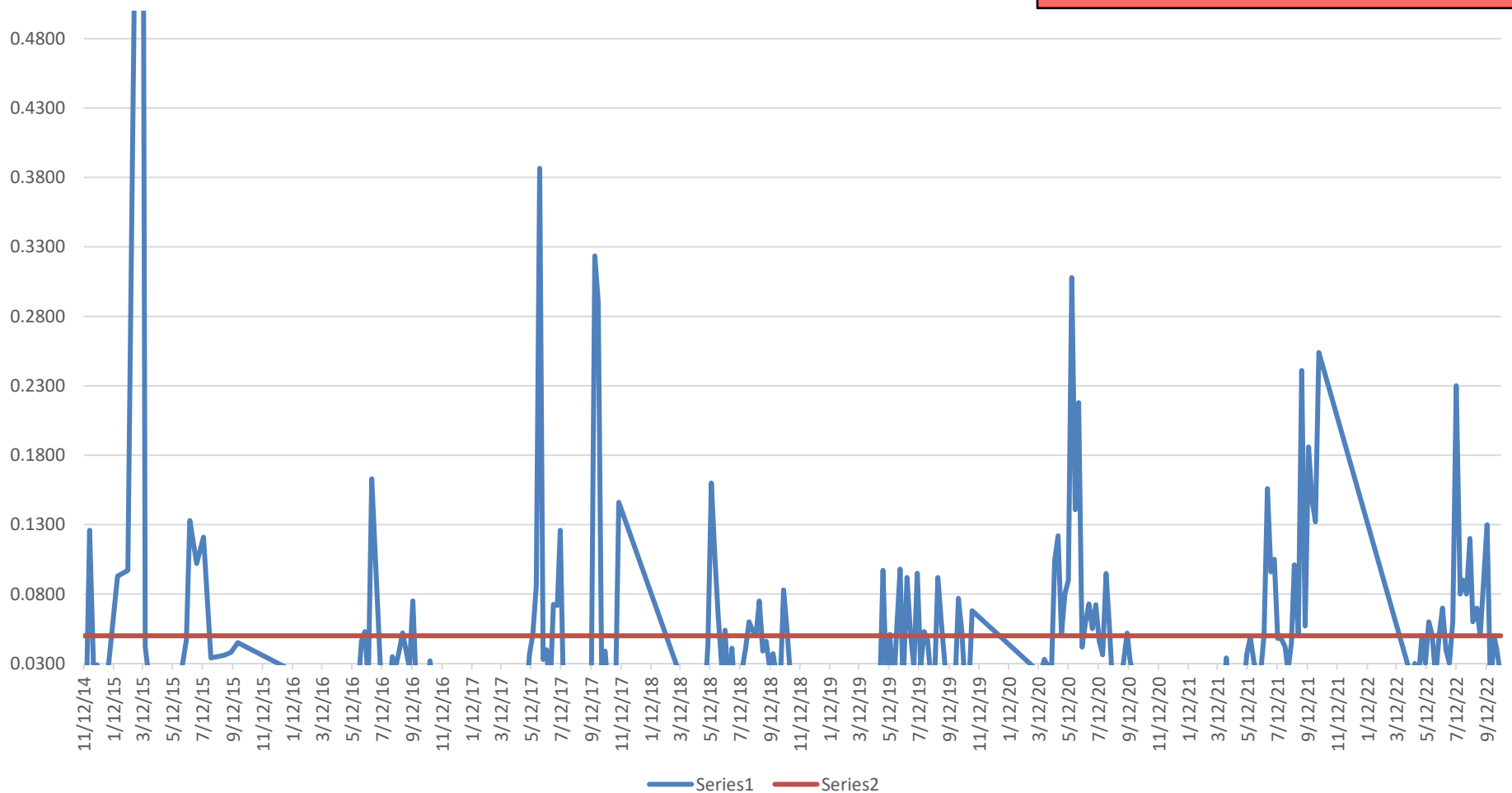
Cedar Creek, Site 100

Total Phosphorus

Data range: April 15, 2014 – Oct. 11, 2022

TP MCL <0.08 mg/L
251 sampling events

144 exceedances of the
MCL = 57%





Cedar Creek, Site 100

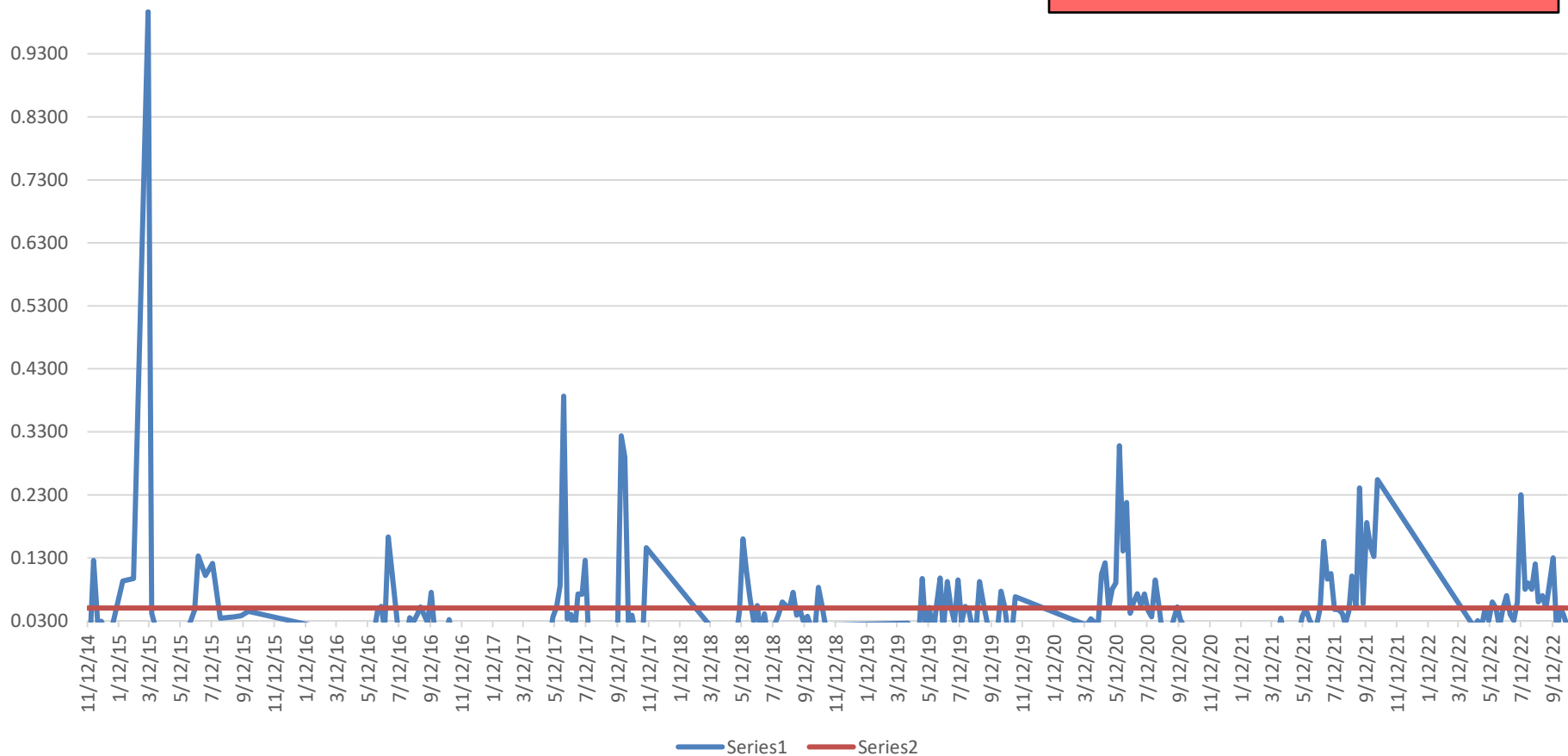
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus

Data range: Nov. 12, 2014 – Oct. 11, 2022

DRP MCL <0.05 mg/L

230 sampling events

85 exceedances of the
MCL = 34%





Cedar Creek, Site 100

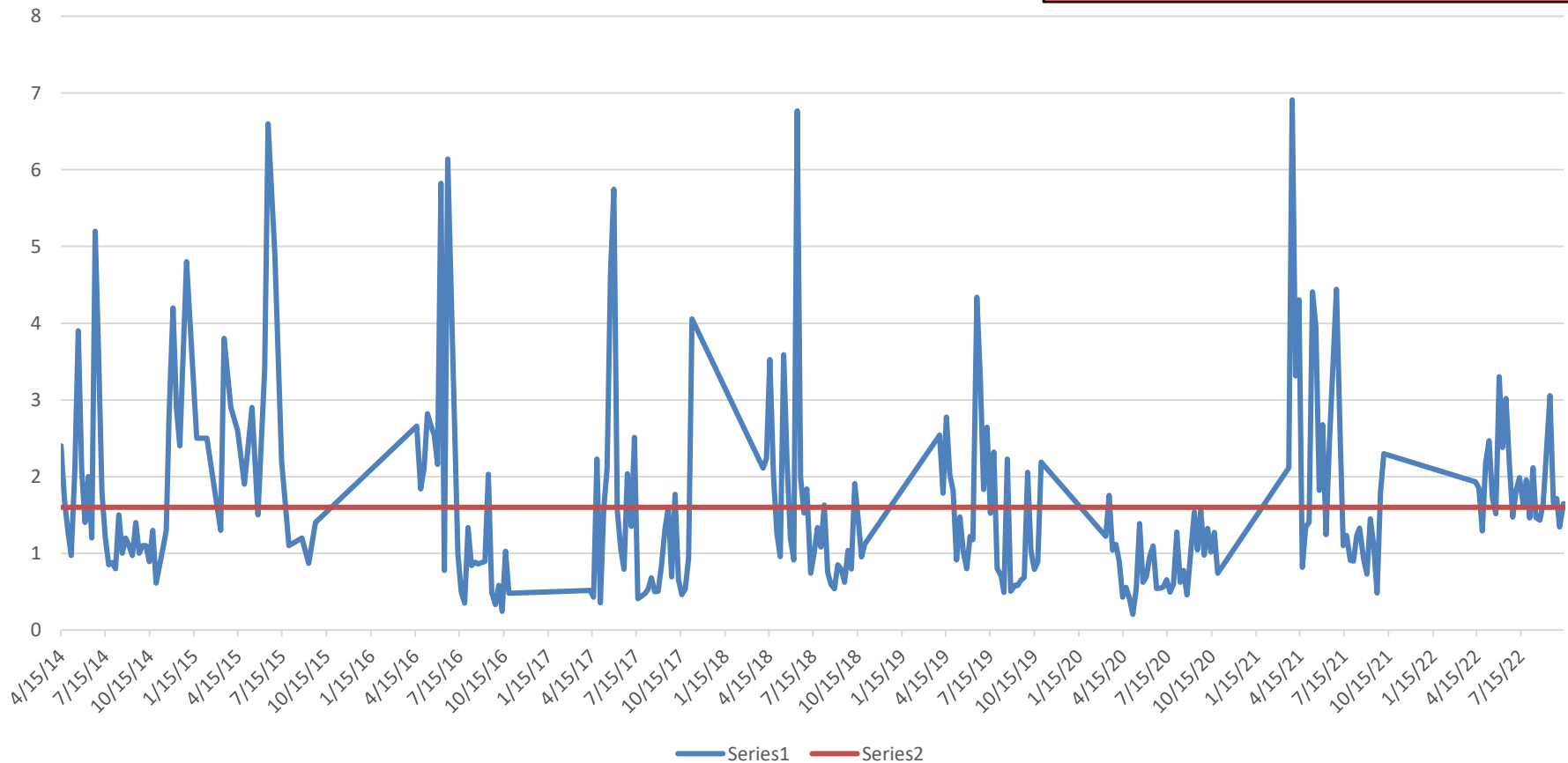
Nitrogen

Data range: April 15, 2014 – Oct. 11, 2022

Nitrogen MCL <1.6 mg/L

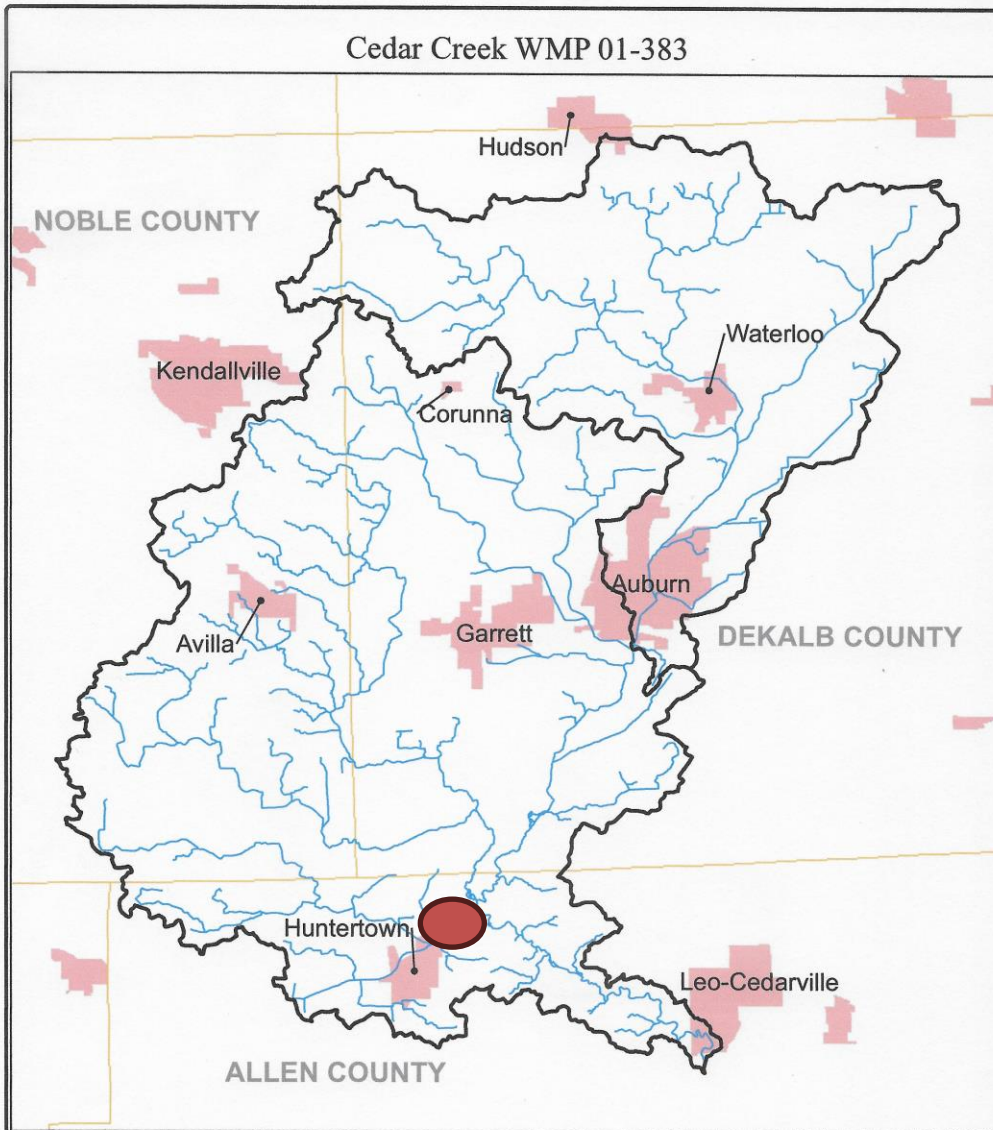
258 sampling events

101 exceedances of the
MCL = 39%

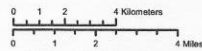




Cedar Creek WMP 01-383



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Mapped By:
Tom Reeve, Office of Water Quality
Date:06/06/2012



Legend

- Watershed
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- Incorporated Area
- County

Sources:
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Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N Map Datum: NAD83



Willow Creek, Site 101

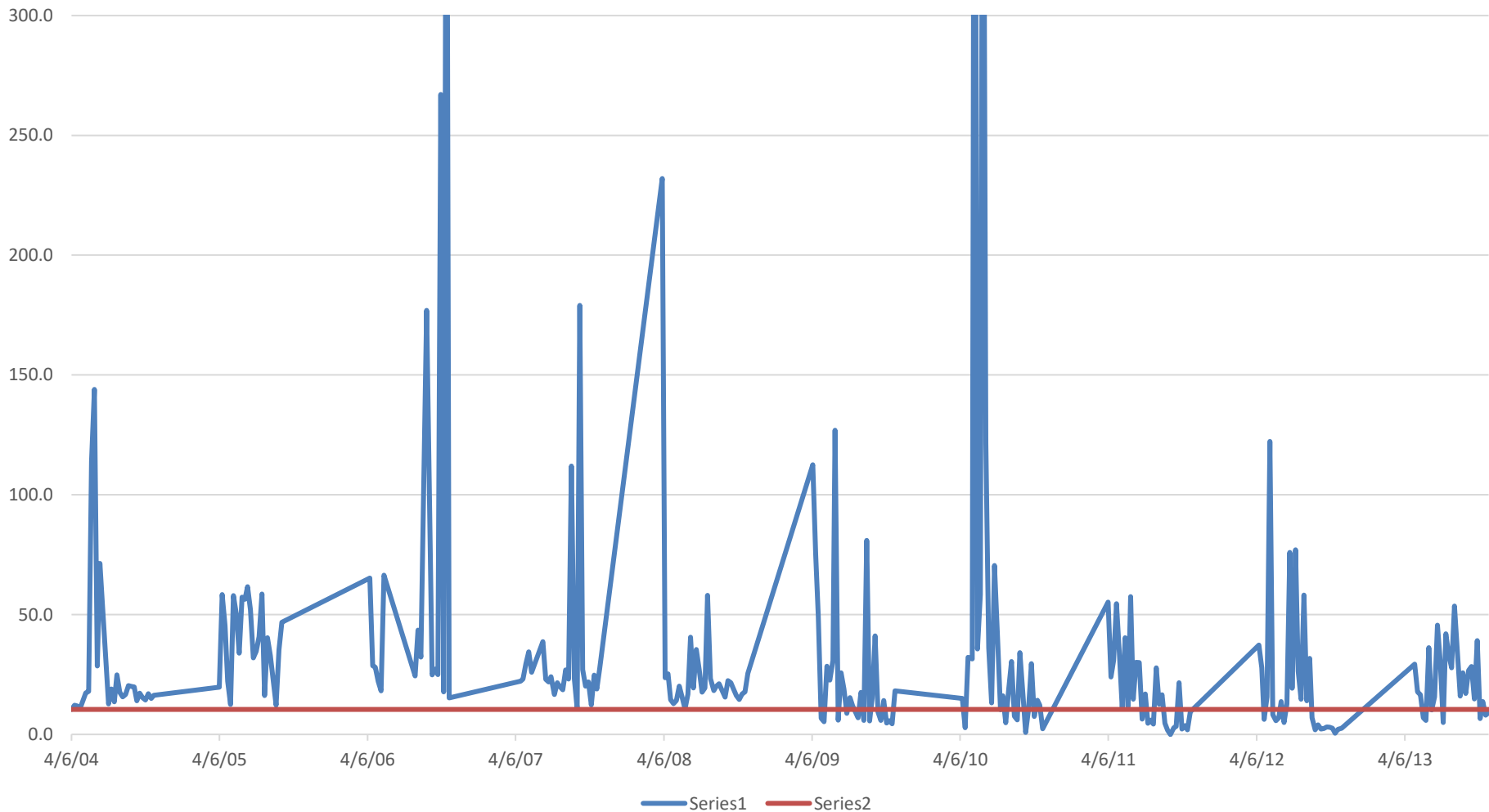
Turbidity

Data range: April 6, 2004 – Oct, 29, 2013

Turbidity MCL <10.4 NTU

269 sampling events

210 exceedances of the
MCL = 78%





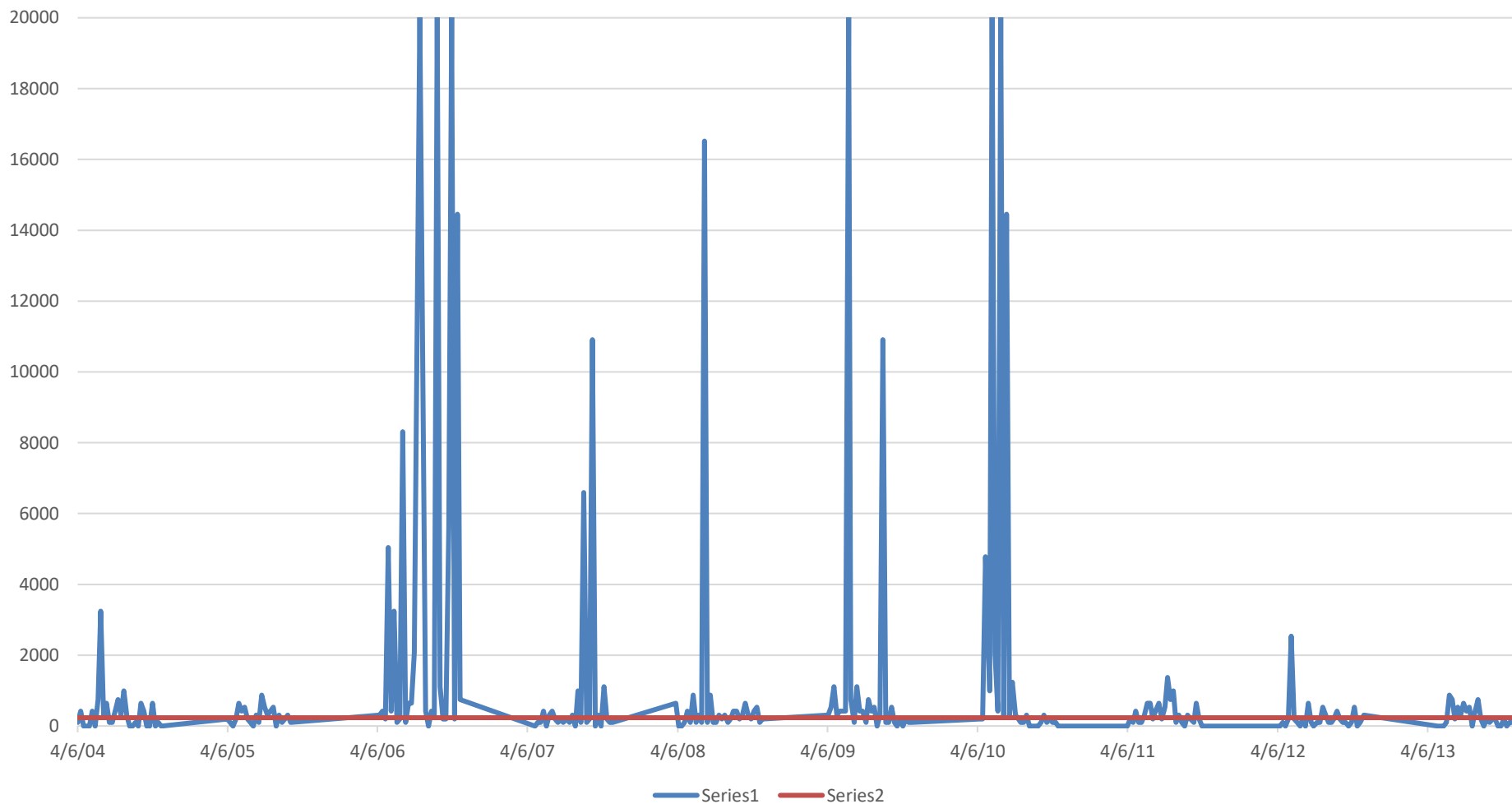
Willow Creek, Site 101

E.coli

Data range: April 6, 2004 – Oct. 29, 2013

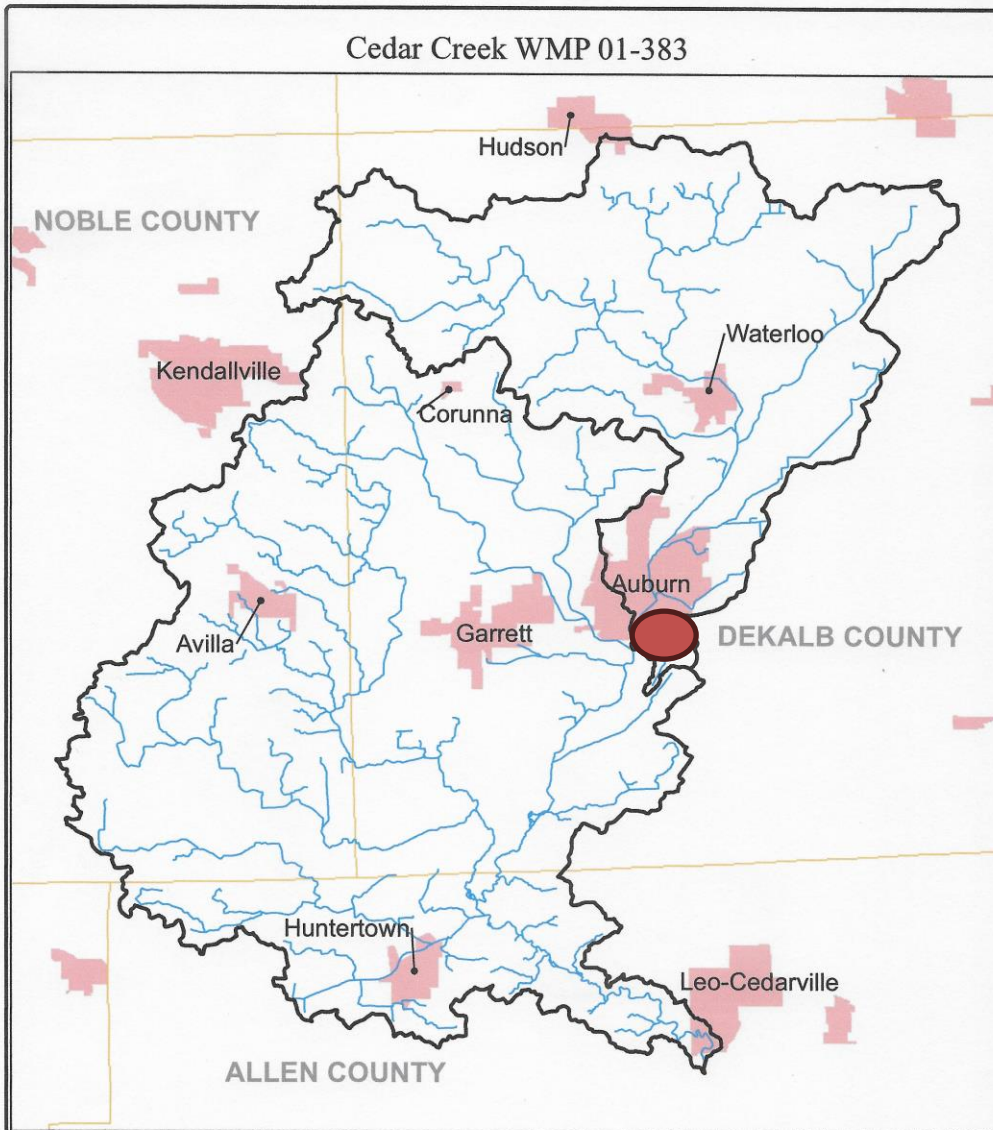
E.Coli MCL 235 CFU/100ml
285 sampling events

128 exceedances of the
MCL = 45%

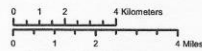




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Little Cedar Creek, Site 103

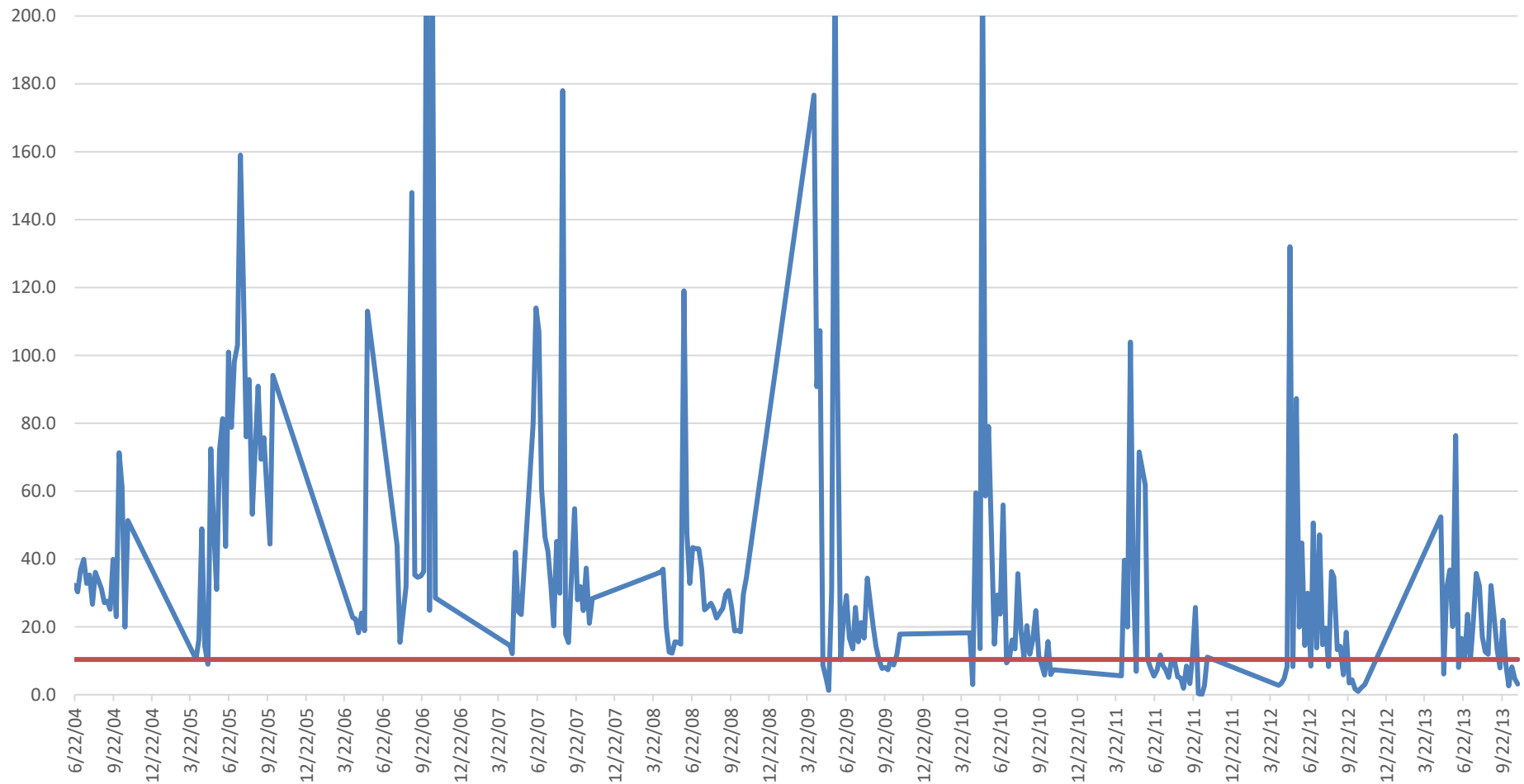
Turbidity

Data range: June 15, 2004 – Oct. 29, 2013

Turbidity MCL <10.4 NTU

260 sampling events

205 exceedances of the
MCL = 79%





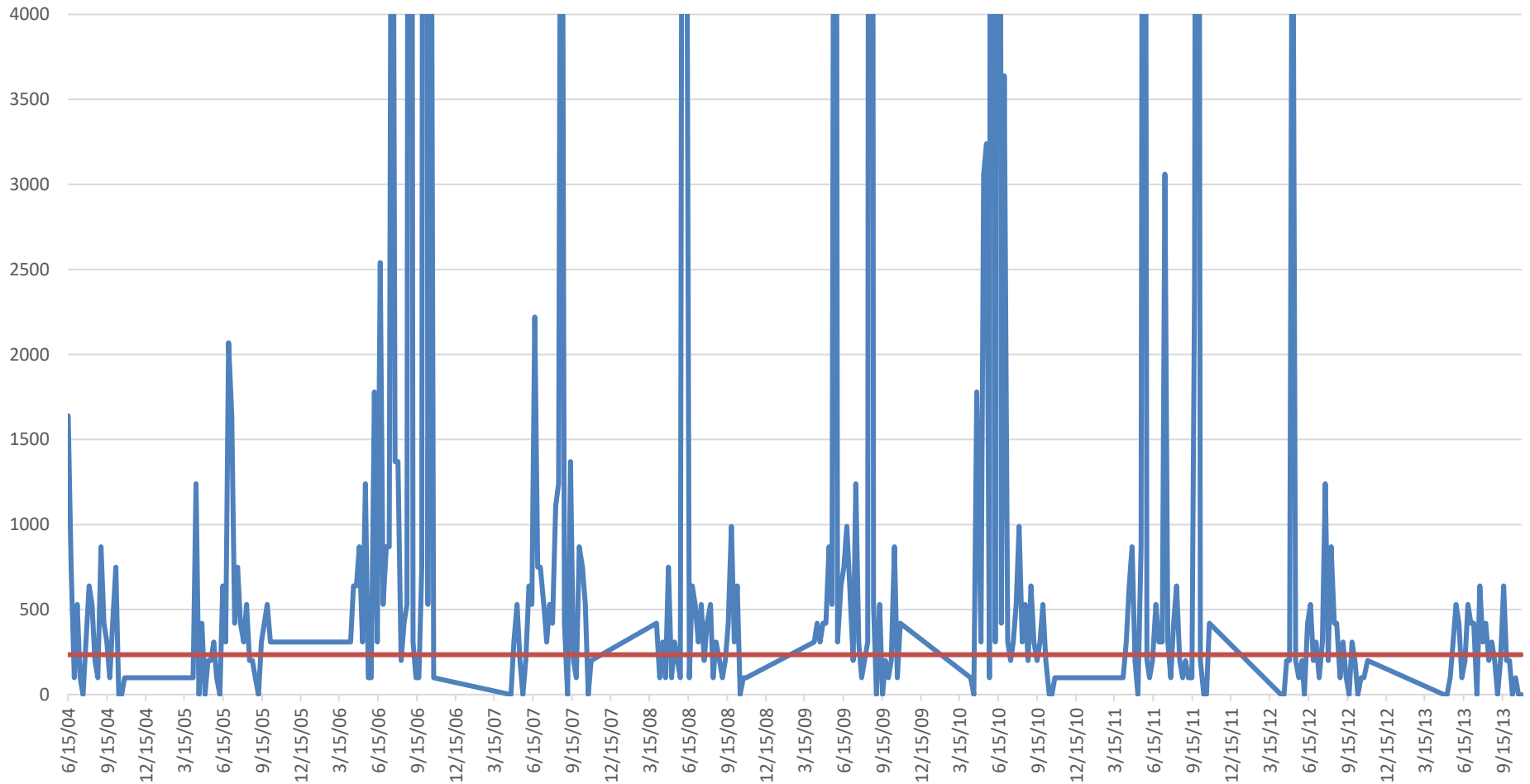
Little Cedar Creek, Site 103

E.coli

Data range: June 14, 2004 – Oct. 29, 2013

E.Coli MCL 235 CFU/100ml
280 sampling events

162 exceedances of the
MCL = 58%





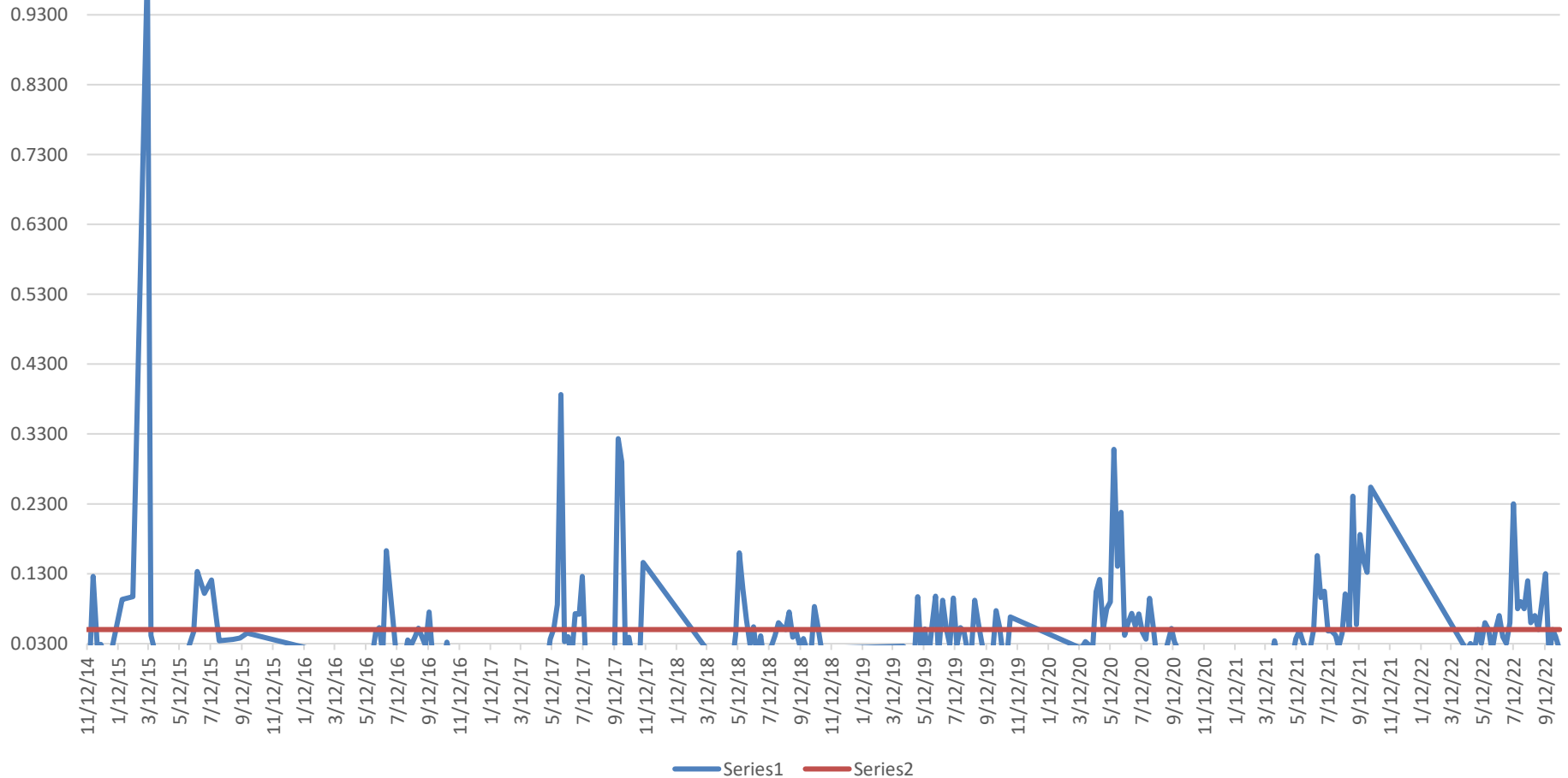
Little Cedar Creek, Site 103

Total Phosphorus

Data range: April 15, 2014 – Oct. 11, 2022

TP MCL <0.08 mg/L
251 sampling events

144 exceedances of the
MCL = 57%





Little Cedar Creek, Site 103

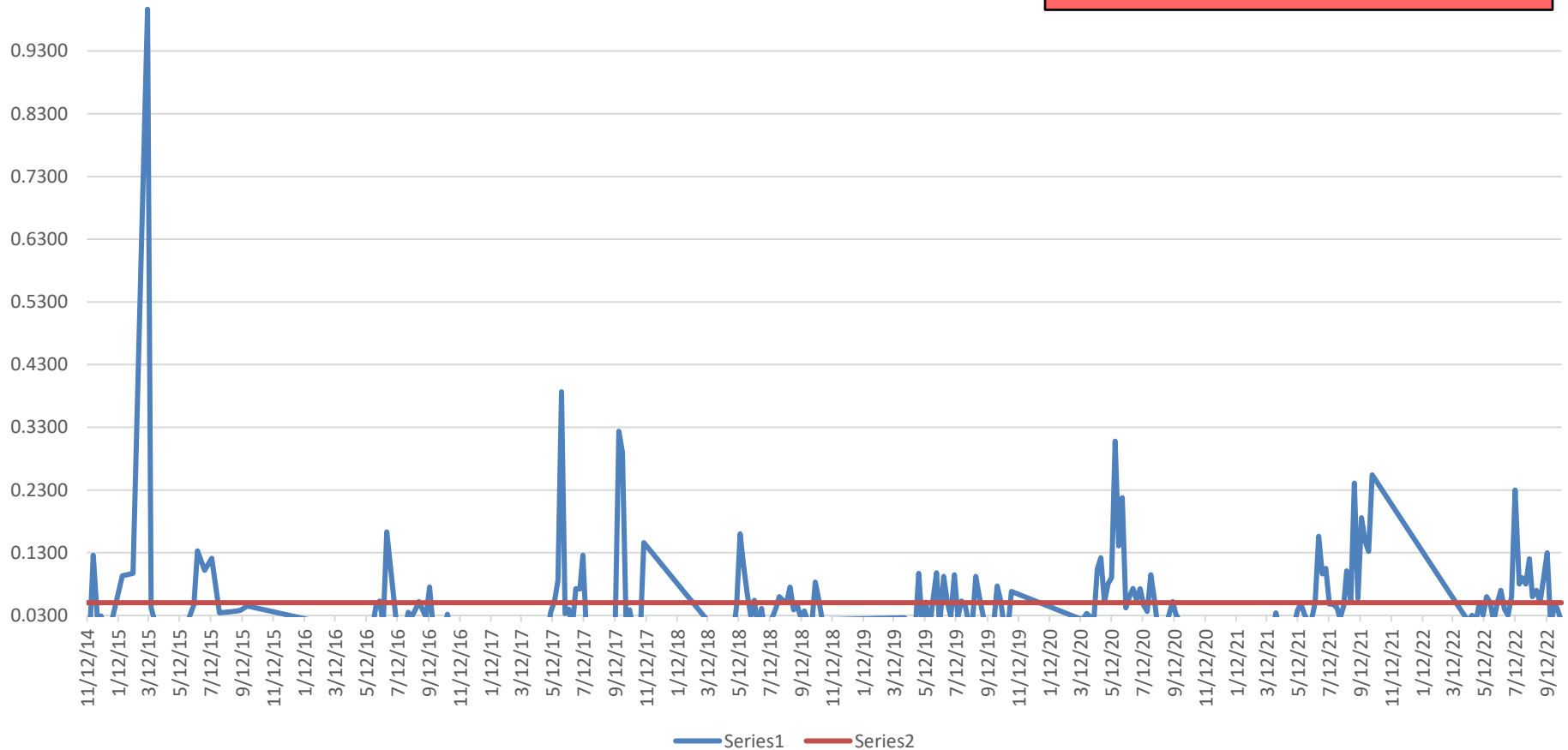
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus

Data range: Nov. 12, 2014 – Oct. 11, 2022

DRP MCL <0.05 mg/L

230 sampling events

85 exceedances of the
MCL = 34%





Little Cedar Creek, Site 103

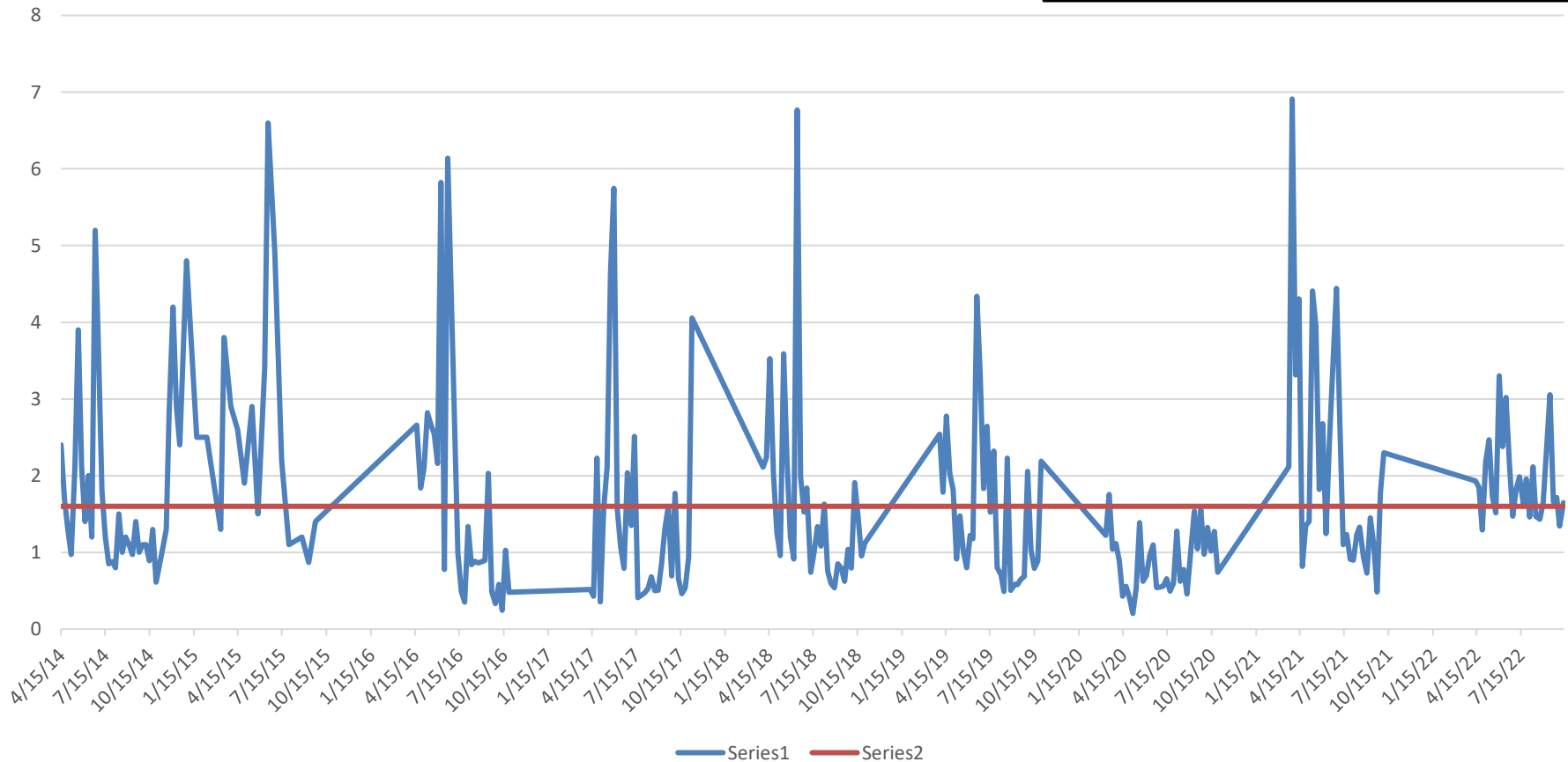
Nitrogen

Data range: April 15, 2014 – Oct. 11, 2022

Nitrogen MCL <1.6 mg/L

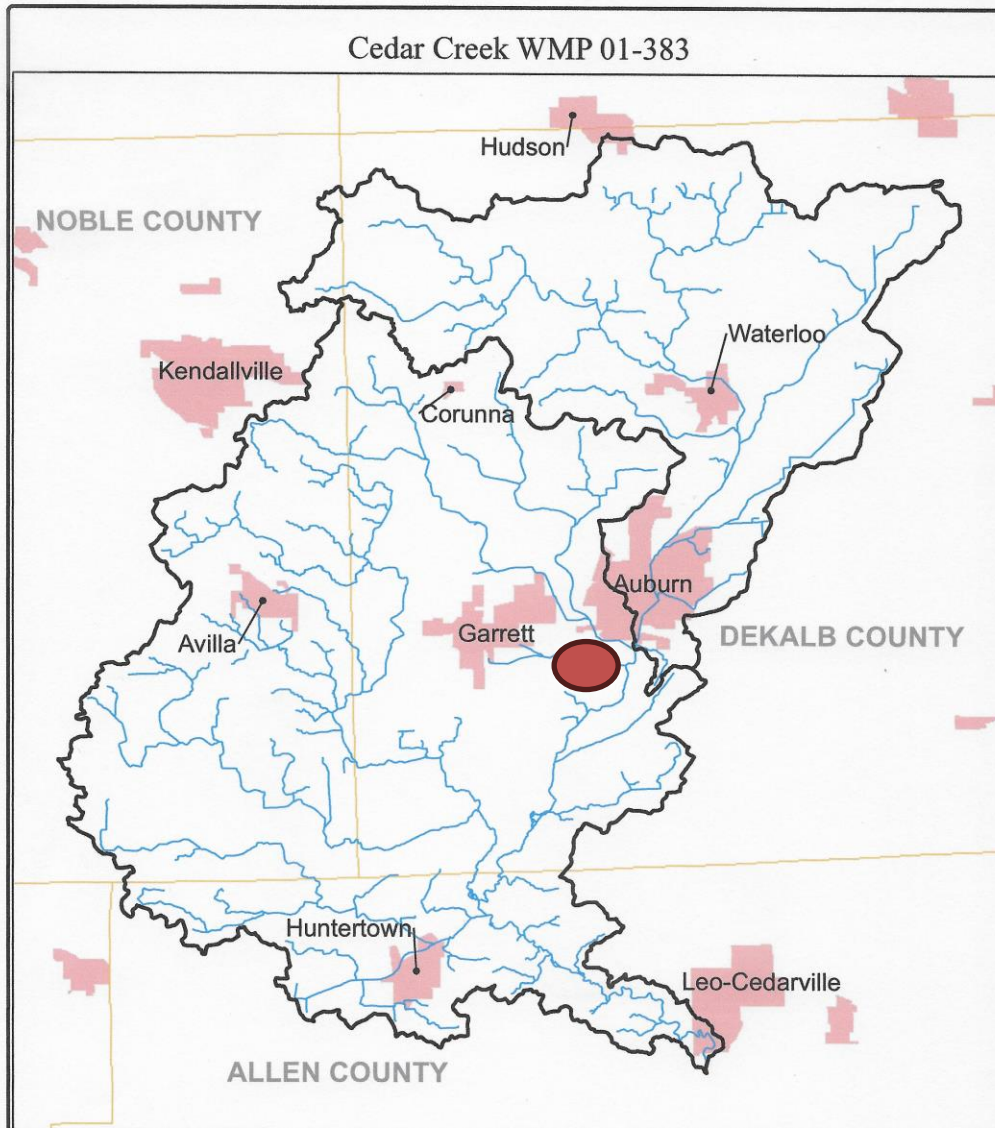
258 sampling events

101 exceedances of the
MCL = 39%

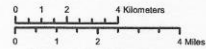




Cedar Creek WMP 01-383



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Garrett City Ditch, Site 117

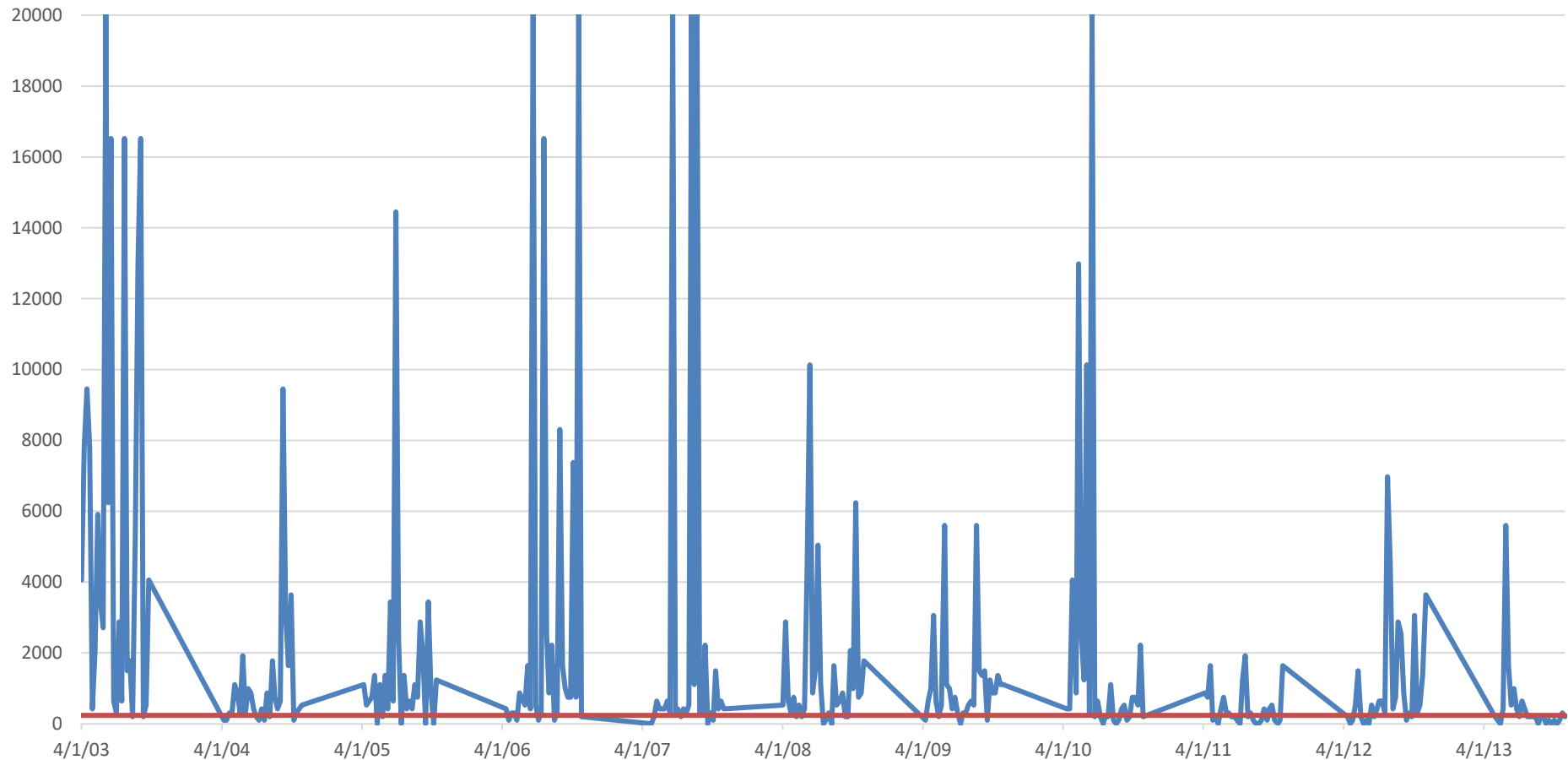
E.coli

Data range: April 1, 2003 – Oct. 29, 2013

Nitrogen MCL <1.6 mg/L

317 sampling events

227 exceedances of the
MCL = 72%





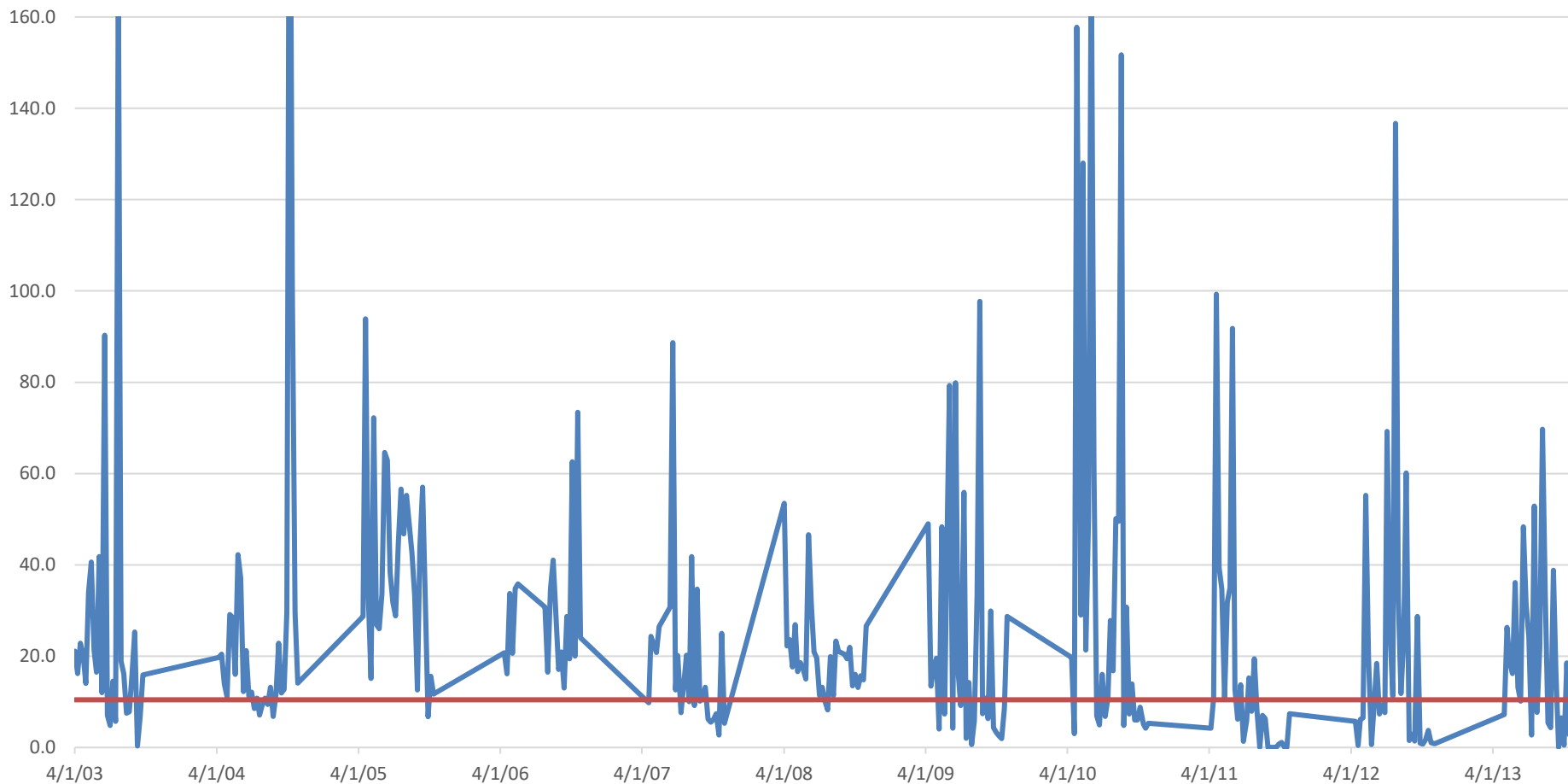
Garrett City Ditch, Site 117

Turbidity

Data range: April 1, 2003 – Oct. 29, 2013

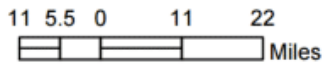
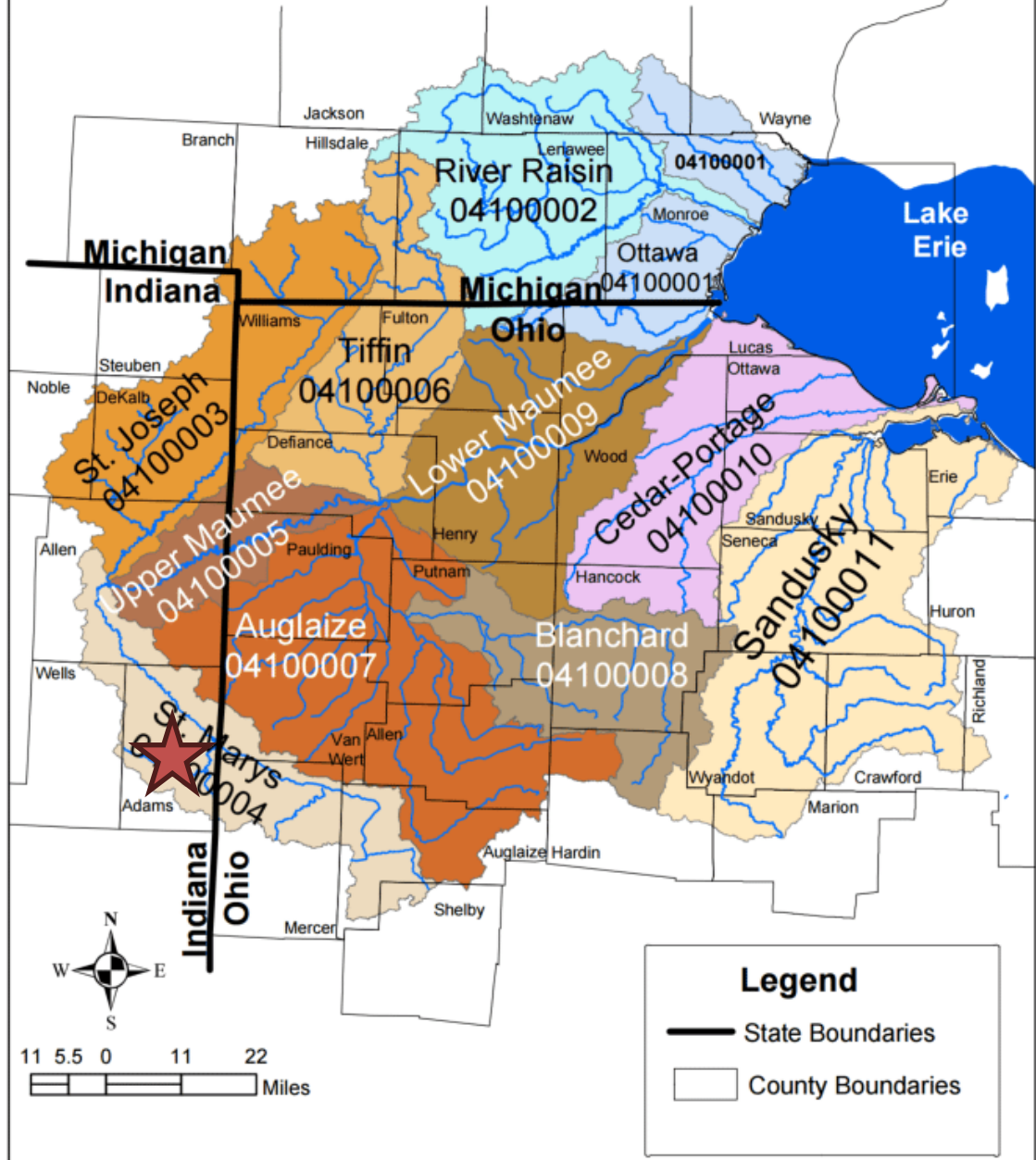
MCL <10.4 mg/L
302 sampling events

203 exceedances of the
MCL = 67%





Western Lake Erie Basin Drainage



Legend

- State Boundaries
- County Boundaries



Little Blue Creek, Site 203

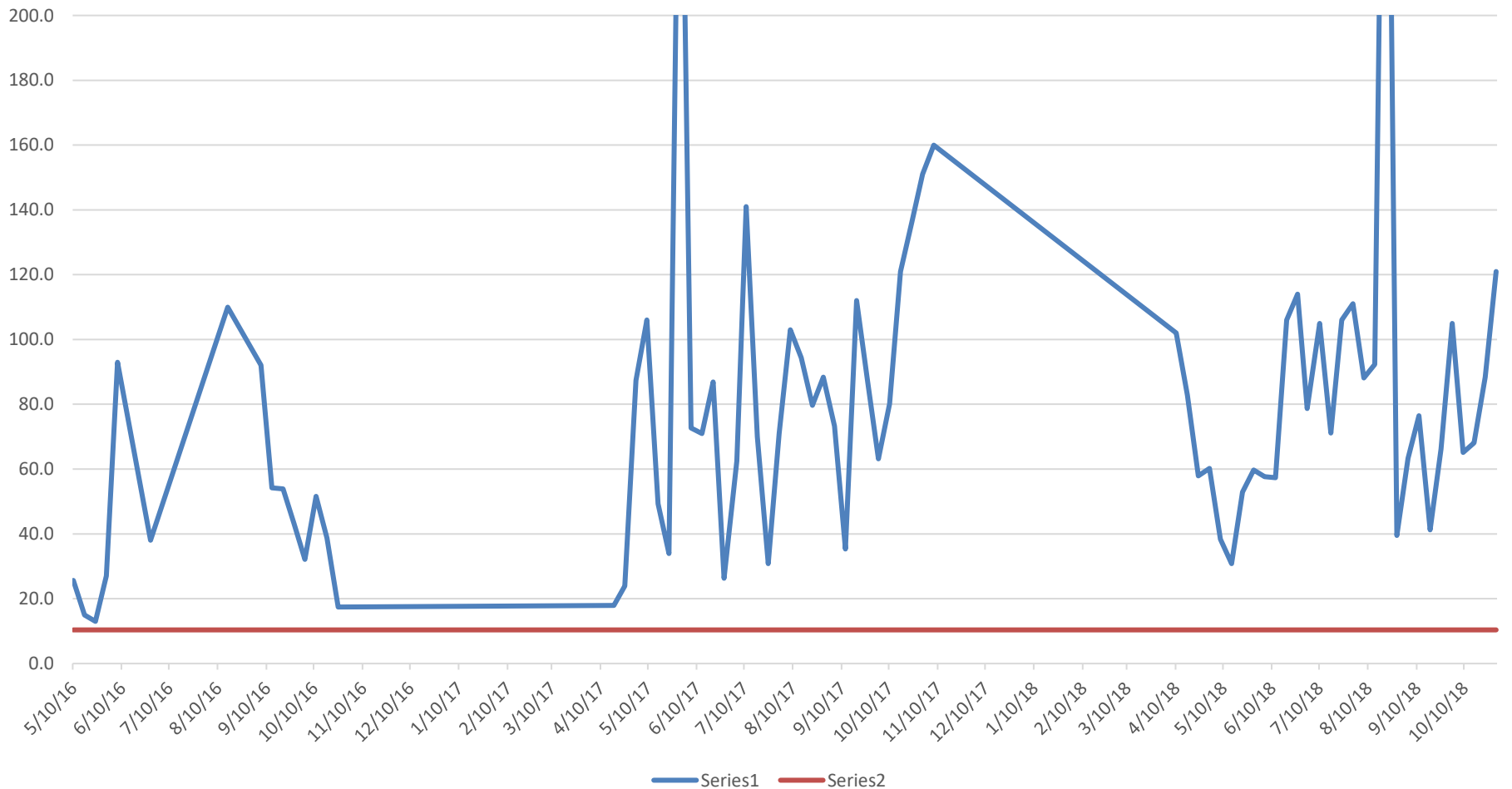
Turbidity

Data range: May 10, 2016 – Oct. 30, 2018

Turbidity MCL <10.4 NTU

77 exceedances of the

77 exceedances of the
MCL = 100%





Little Blue Creek, Site 203

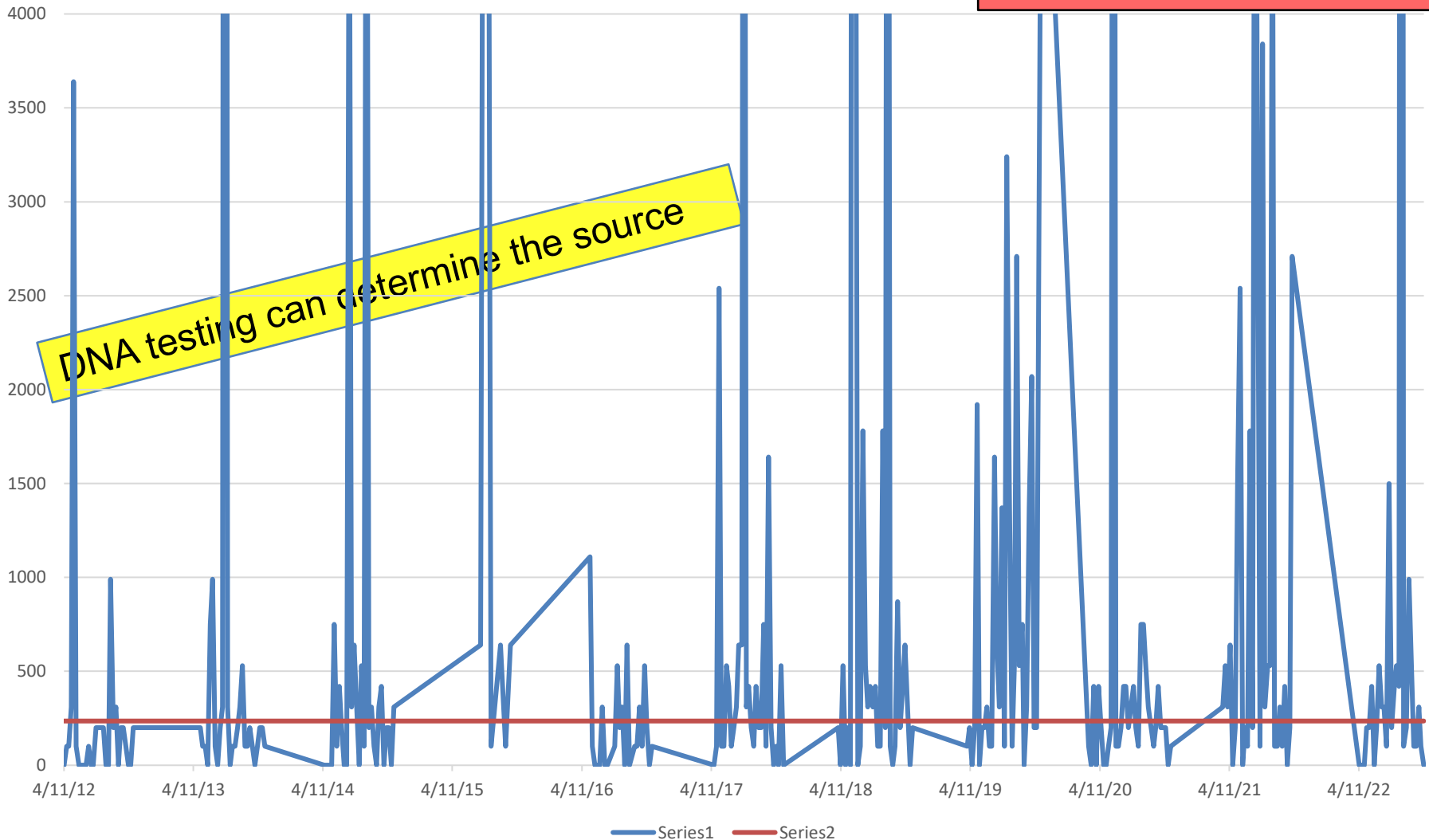
E.coli

Data range: May 29, 2012 – Oct. 30, 2018

E.Coli MCL 235 CFU/100ml

96 sampling events

70 exceedances of the
MCL = 73%





Little Blue Creek, Site 203

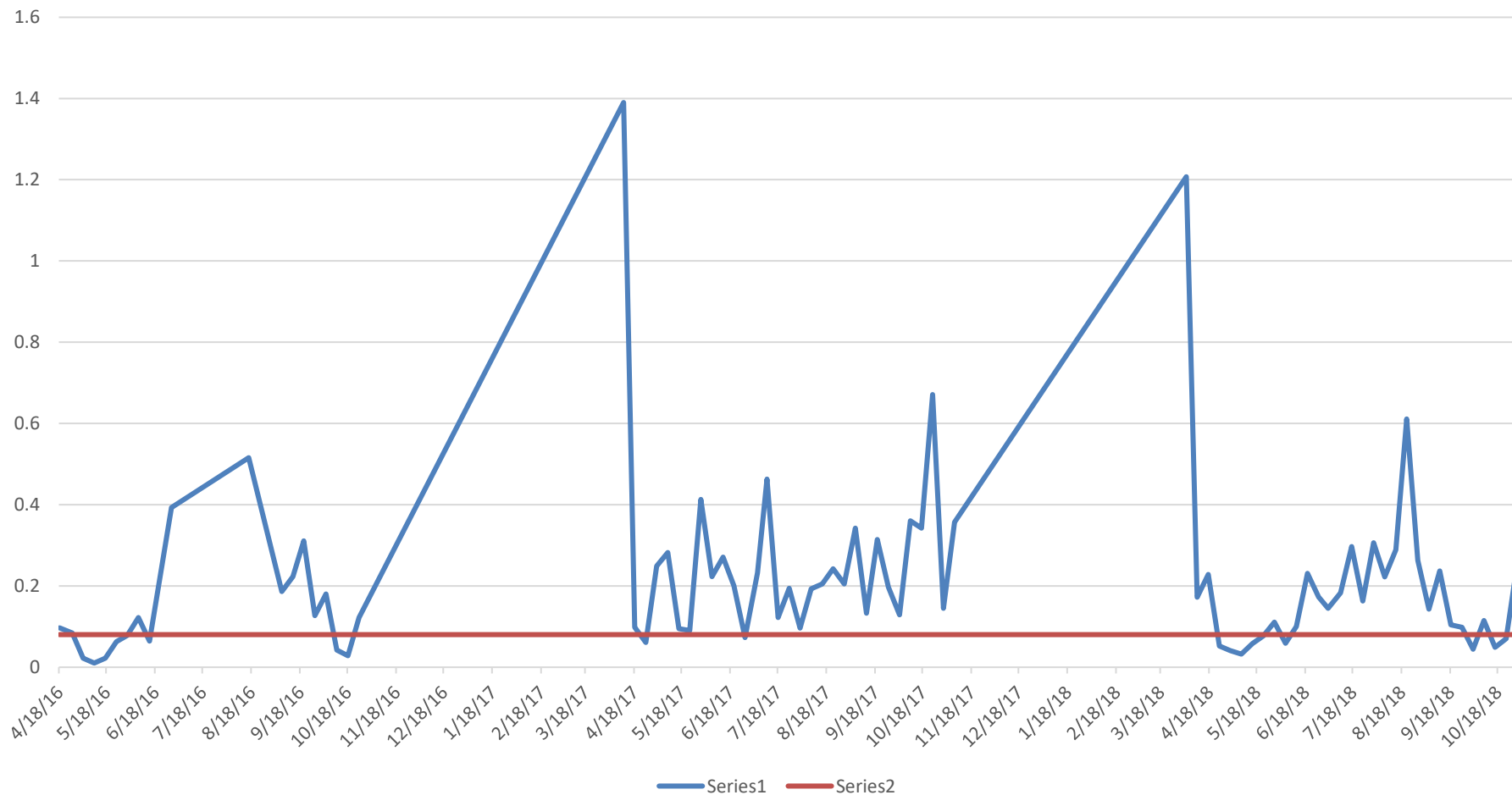
Total Phosphorus

Data range: April 18, 2016 – Oct. 30, 2018

TP MCL <0.08 mg/L

81 sampling events

62 exceedances of the
MCL = 77%





Little Blue Creek, Site 203

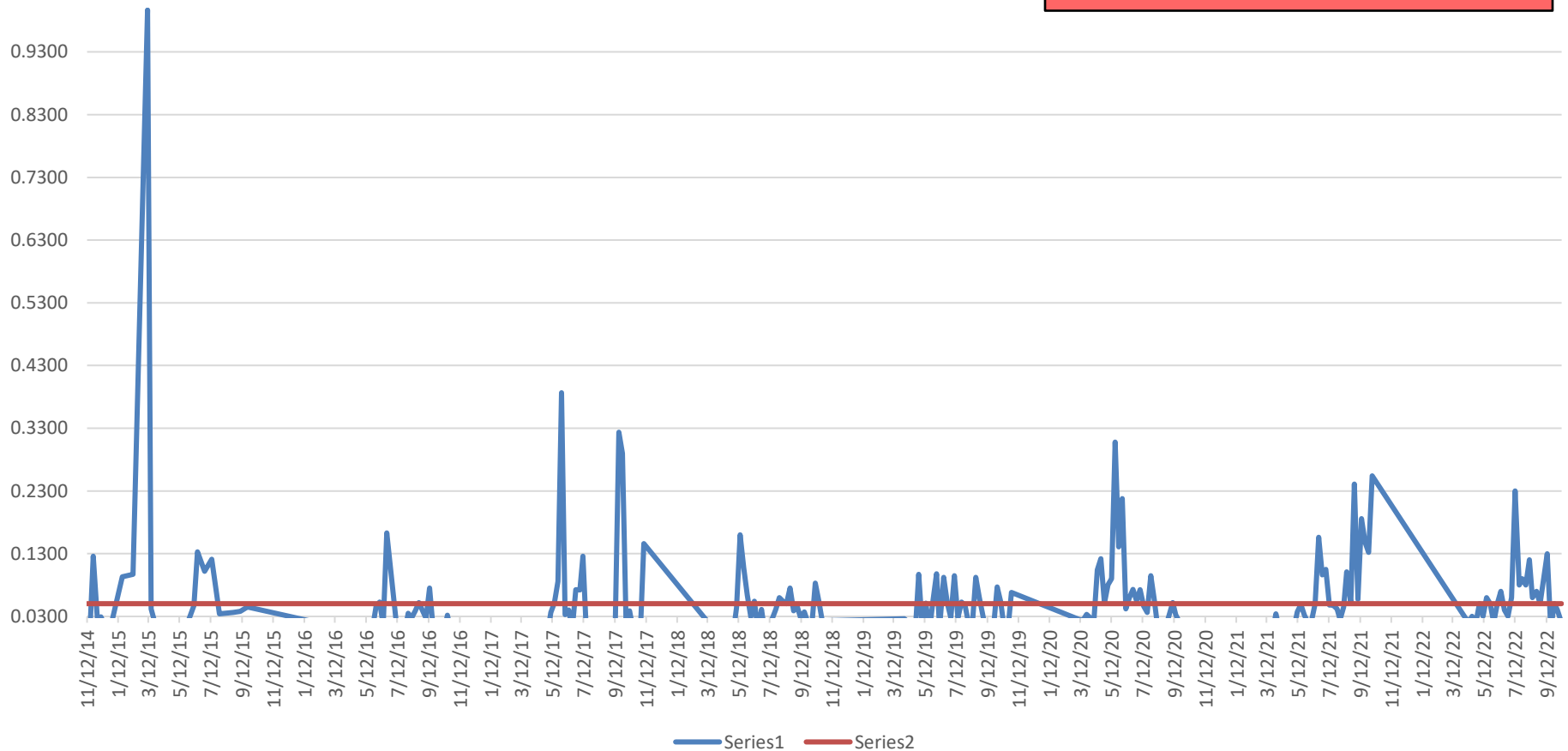
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus

Data range: April 18, 2016 – Oct. 30, 2018

DRP MCL <0.05 mg/L

80 sampling events

46 exceedances of the
MCL = 57%





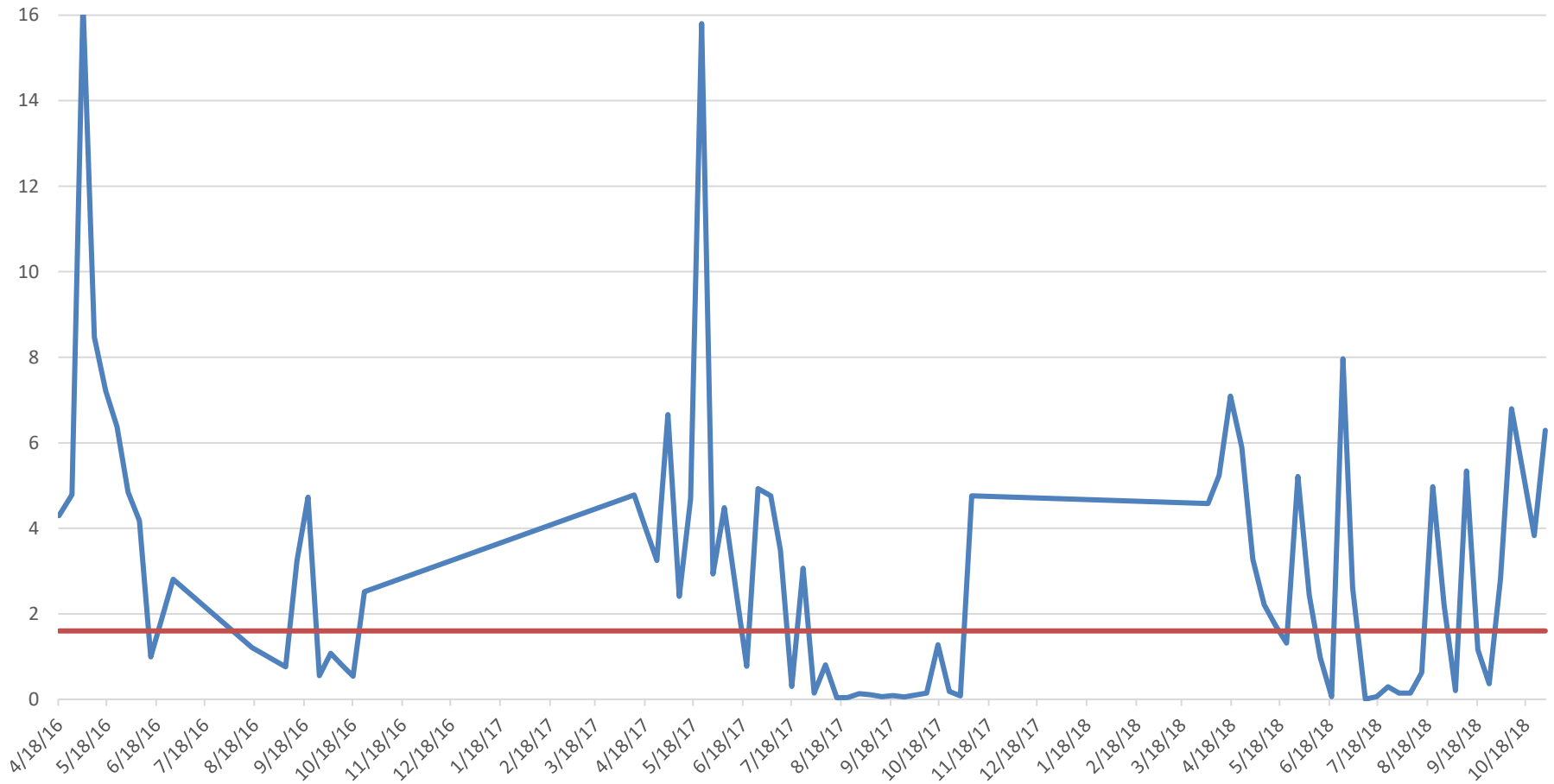
Little Blue Creek, Site 203

Nitrogen

Data range: April 18, 2016 – Oct. 30, 2018

Nitrogen MCL <1.6 mg/L
79 sampling events

45 exceedances of the
MCL = 57%





Water Body	Turbidity	E.coli	Nitrogen	TP	DRP
Little Blue	100	73	57	77	57
Little Cedar Creek	79	58			
Willow Creek	78	45			
Cedar Creek	49	40	39	57	34
Garrett City Ditch	67	72			
St Joe Ohio St Line	91	35	20	11	
St Marys Ohio Line	99	49	49	27	



Nonpoint Source Pollution. Where is it coming from?



- 75% of pollution in the US
- General runoff of water contaminated by agriculture, residential areas, cities
 - Only partially regulated
- Personal responsibility, voluntary





Solutions

Urban Areas

Reducing impervious areas reduces contaminants and thermal pollution



Solving water quality and quantity problems





Solutions

Urban Areas

Let water soak into the ground

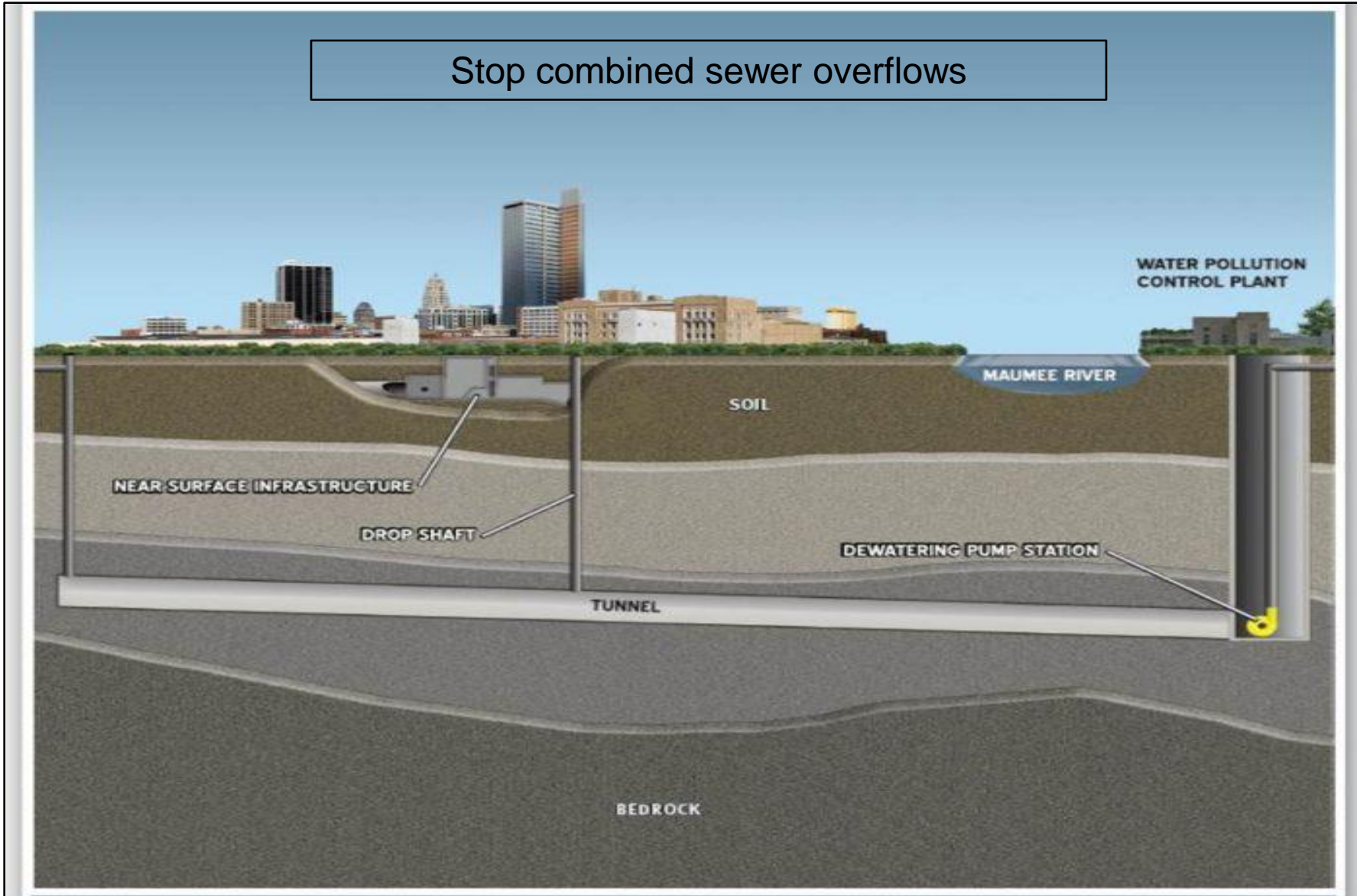




Solutions

Urban Areas

Stop combined sewer overflows





Solutions

Agriculture

Healthy soil is the foundation of productive, sustainable agriculture.

Managing for soil health allows producers to work with the land – not against – to reduce erosion, maximize water infiltration, improve nutrient cycling, save money on inputs, and ultimately improve the resiliency of their working land.



Healthy soil due to soil conservation practices

Unhealthy soil without soil conservation practices



Solutions

Agriculture

Fight Erosion: When soil stays in the field, it not only provides better soil for crop production, but also reduces sediment entering the water table



No Till

Cover Crops



Grass Waterway



Solutions

Agriculture

Improve Filtration: In field practices can help reduce runoff, but filtering the runoff to remove sediment, chemicals, and waste can improve downstream water quality



Tile inlet buffer

Filter Strip



Forested Riparian Buffer



Solutions

Agriculture

Enhance Management of fertilizers and pesticides to keep them on the field or pasture can reduce costs as well as potential for loss. (4Rs)

Components of a Nutrient Management Plan

- (1) Field Map
- (2) Soil Tests
- (3) Crop Sequence
- (4) Estimated Yield
- (5) Sources and Forms
- (6) Sensitive Areas
- (7) Recommended Rates
- (8) Recommended Timing
- (9) Recommended Methods
- (10) Annual Review and Update



Solution

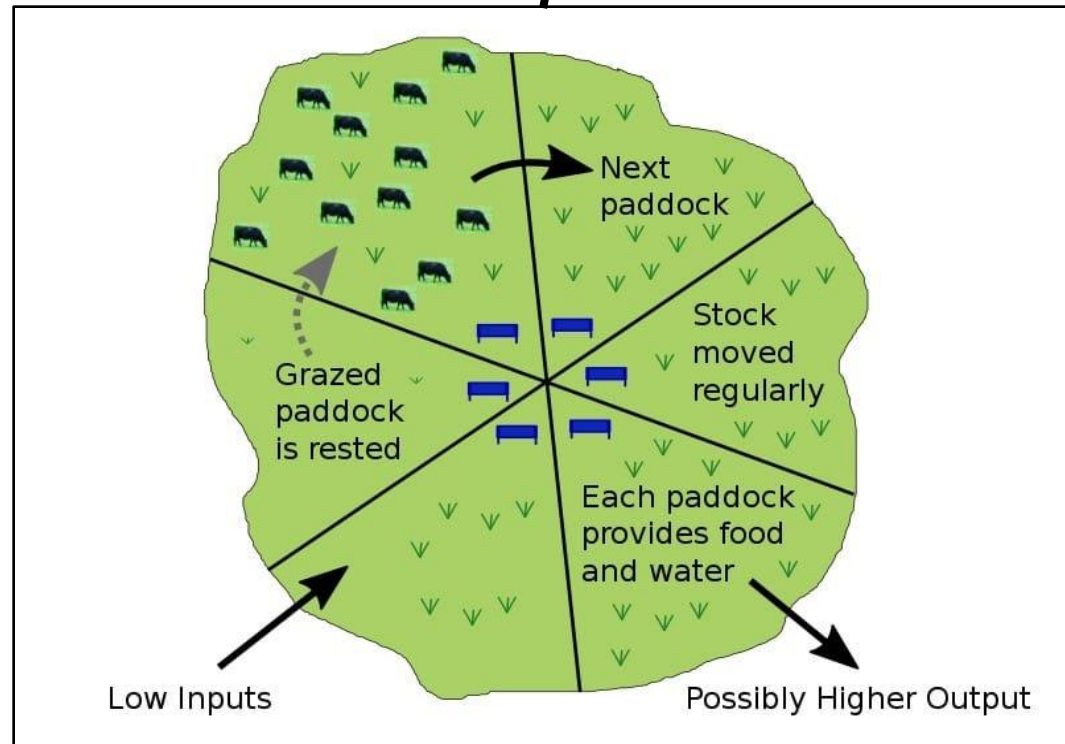
Agriculture

Manage Animal Waste: Preventing animal waste from entering water sources is a critical to protecting water quality.



Proper manure storage

Rotational Grazing





Solutions

Citizens

Lawn fertilization (4Rs = right source, rate, time, place)

Not within 3 days of rain. Zero phosphorus fertilizer.



Applies to golf courses too





Solutions

Citizens



Wash your car at a car wash



Only rain down storm drains

Keep your car drip-free



Solutions

Citizens



Use rain barrels



Install rain gardens



Minimize hard surfaces



Solutions

Citizens



Clean up after your pet



Goose-proof your detention ponds



Dispose of household chemicals properly





Solutions


Participate and Educate!

Join/support watershed organizations. Attend clean-up and invasive species removal events. Educate yourself and others.



SaveMaumee.Org

**Upper Maumee River
Watershed Management Plan**
HUC 04100005



Prepared in Cooperation With:

<p>Allen County Soil and Water Conservation District 3718 New Vision Drive Fort Wayne, IN 46845 260.484.5848 ext.3 Greg.Lake@allenswcd.org</p>	<p>Defiance County Soil and Water Conservation District 06879 Evansport Road Suite C Defiance, OH 43512 419.782.1794 swcd@defiance-county.com</p>
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Prepared By:
SNRT, Inc
Natural Resource Group

With Guidance from the Upper Maumee River Watershed Project Steering Committee

Principle Author: Kyle Quandt
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LaGrange, IN 46761

This project has been funded wholly or in part by the United State Environmental Protection Agency under assistance agreement (C9975482-11) to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Environmental Protection Agency, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

This report has been funded wholly or in part by the ODNR Division of Soil and Water Resources through the Defiance Soil and Water Conservation District under award NA12N054190115 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce through the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Office of Coastal Management. The statements, findings, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, or the Office of Coastal Management.



Resources

Sharon Partridge

ssp2655@gmail.com

Hoosier Riverwatch

Hoosierriverwatch.com

Maumee Watershed Alliance

maumeewatershedalliance.org

Save Maumee Grassroots Organization

savemaumee.org

Water Quality Information System, (WQIS)

wqis.cityoffortwayne.org/WQIS/

L-thia

lthia.agriculture.purdue.edu/