

Estimating Nutrient and Bacteria Concentrations in Kansas Streams with Real-Time Water-Quality Monitoring

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By Victoria Christensen, Andrew Ziegler, Xiaodong Jian, and Patrick Rasmussen

What Is a Surrogate?

- A surrogate is a sensor measurement that can be used in place of a constituent of greater interest.
 - In real time
 - Continuous
 - More sensor measures available

Objectives of Real-Time Water-Quality Monitoring

- **Continuously measure constituents of concern**
- **More accurately estimate constituent concentrations and loads**
- **Provide regulatory agencies & water suppliers information**
- **Optimize timing of sample collection**

Approach

- Upgrade USGS stream gaging stations with water-quality monitors
- Collect manual samples over the range in hydrologic conditions
- Develop regression equations using collected samples and sensor values
- Estimate concentrations and loads from continuous data and equations

Real-time, Continuous Water-Quality Monitor

Turbidity sensor



- pH
- Water Temperature
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Specific Conductance
- Turbidity
- Fluorescence

YSI Sonde

Temperature

Specific
conductance

Dissolved oxygen

TURBIDITY

pH



Turbidity sensor
after deployment
for 30 days

Surrogate used to Predict

Specific Conductance

Chloride, alkalinity,
dissolved solids,
sulfate, triazine

Turbidity

Total suspended solids,
suspended sediment,
fecal coliform, *E. coli*,
total nitrogen,
total phosphorus

Fluorescence

Chlorophyll-a, Taste and odor
(Geosmin and MIB)

Collection of manual samples

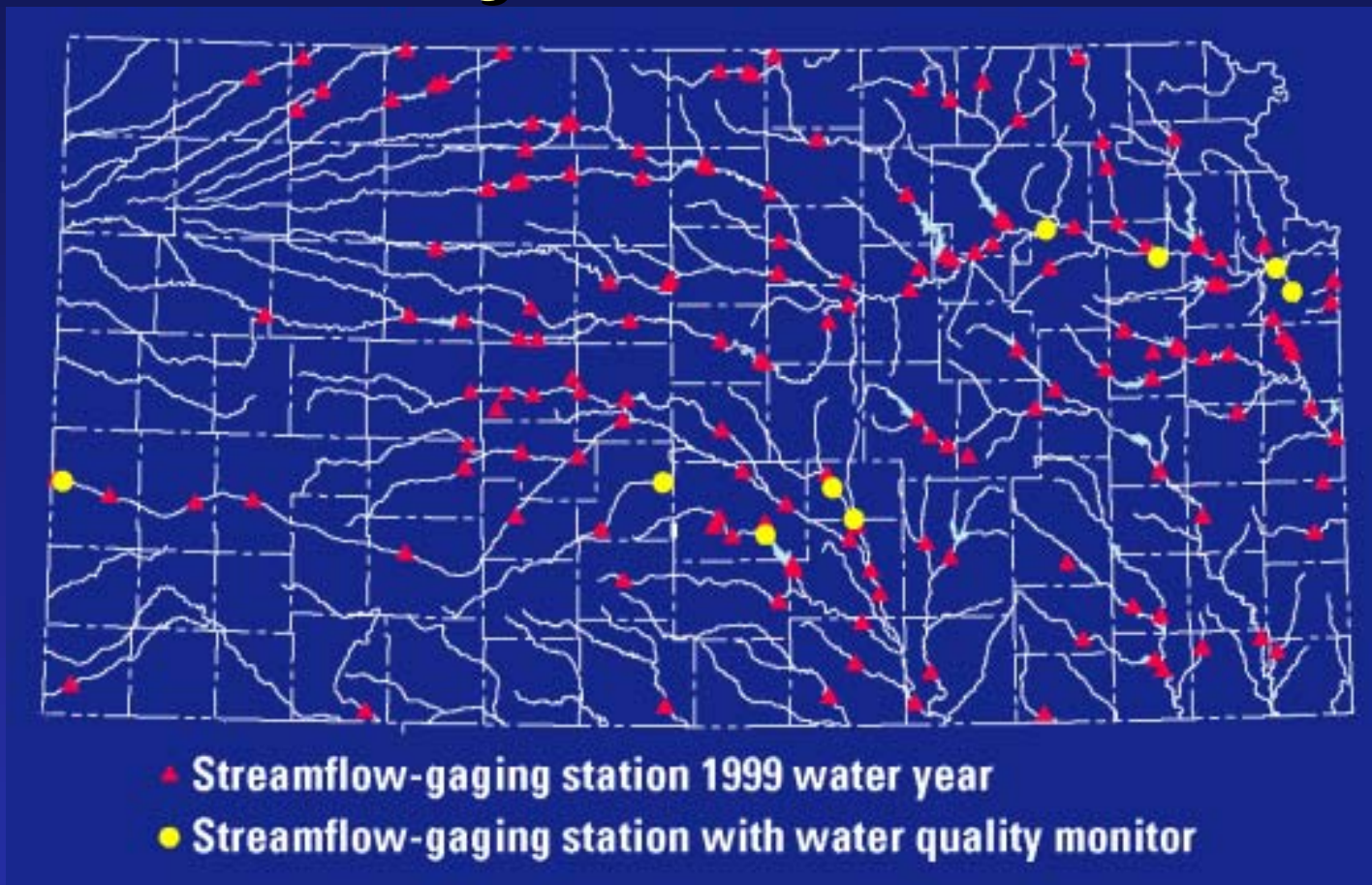
- Collected throughout the range of expected hydrologic conditions
- Analyzed for chloride, sediment, bacteria, and other constituents
- Historical data may be used



Problems with Conventional Water-Quality Monitoring

- Limited number of samples are collected annually
- Annual load estimates are based on a small finite number of samples
- Seasonal, diurnal, and event driven fluctuations are nearly always missed
- Costs of manual sampling and analysis

Streamflow-Gaging and Real-Time Water-Quality Stations in Kansas



Real-Time Water-Quality Studies in Kansas

- **Quivira National Wildlife Refuge**
- **Kansas River Real-Time TMDL Network**
- **New Lake Olathe**
- **Equus Beds Ground-Water Recharge Project**

Quivira National Wildlife Refuge



- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/GMD 5
- Alert USFWS to high constituent concentrations entering refuge
- Possibly divert when T&E species are present
- Establish TMDLs
- Establish baseline concentrations before hog CAFOs move into basin

Kansas River Real-time Network



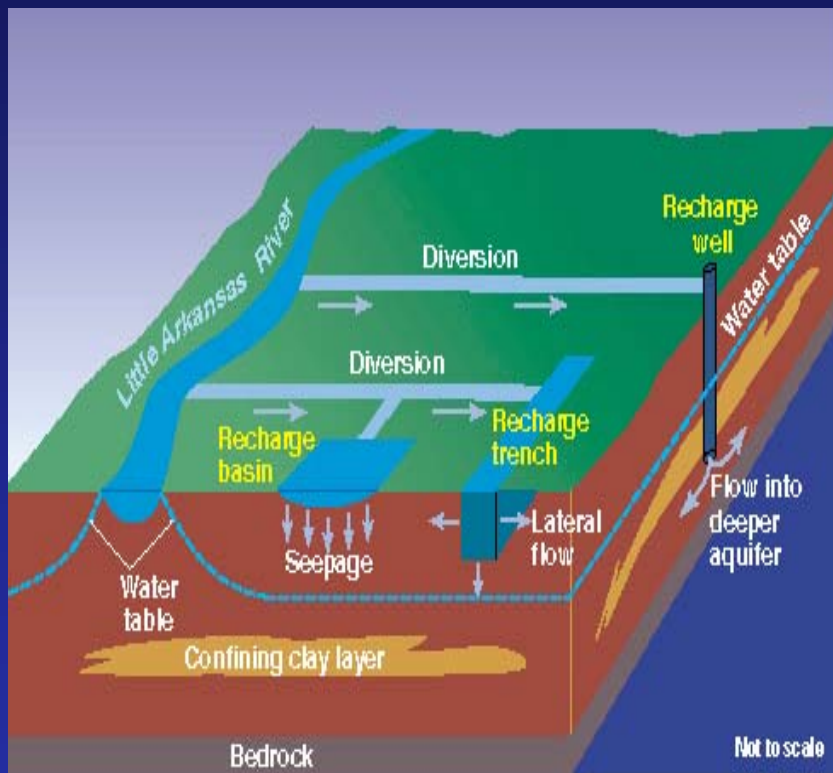
- In cooperation with Kansas Dept of Health and Environment (KDHE)
- Monitor TMDLs
- Alert downstream water suppliers
- Optimize sample collection frequency
- Fecal Coliform vs. E. Coli

New Lake Olathe



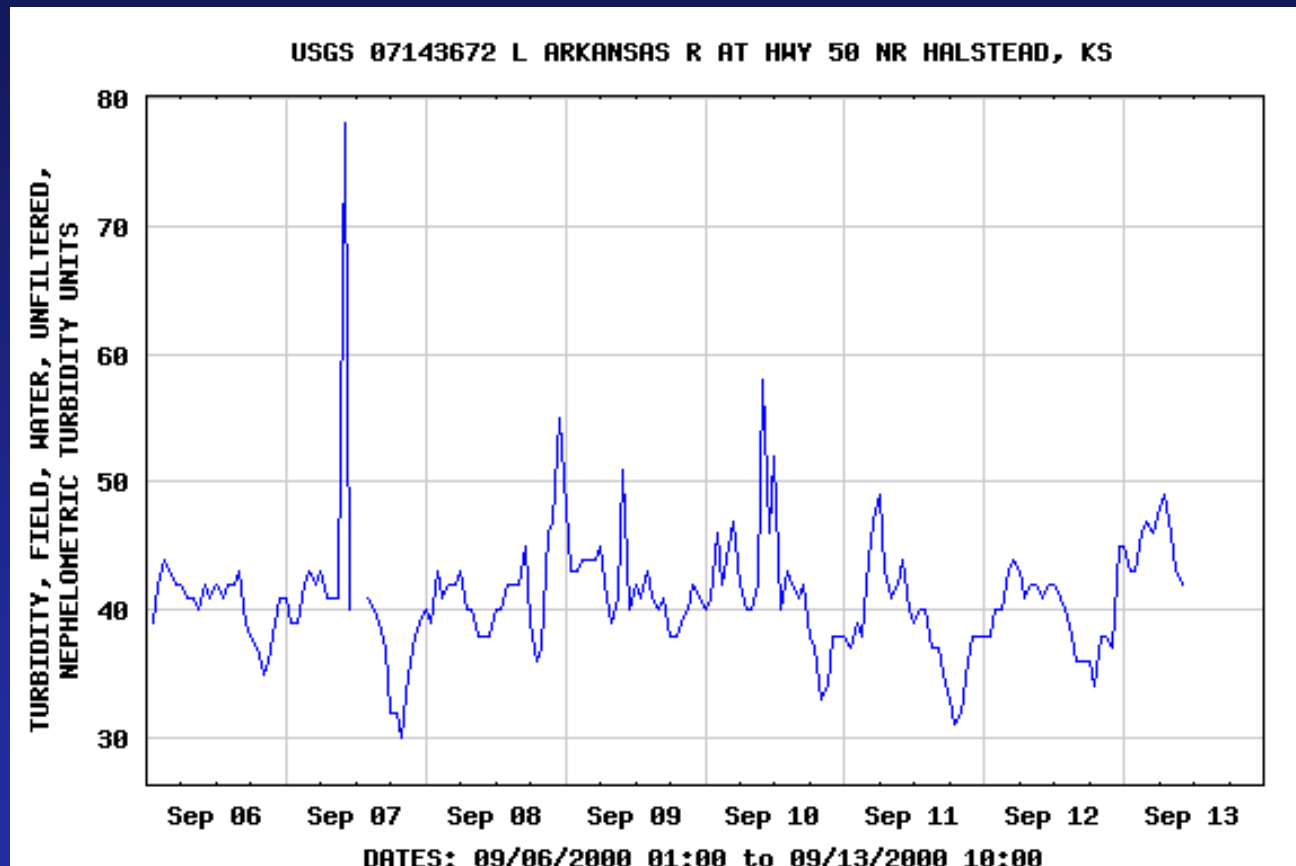
- City of Olathe
- Determine nutrient loads to urban reservoir
- Taste and odor problems
- Chlorophyll sensors

Equus Beds Ground Water Recharge Project – Little Arkansas River



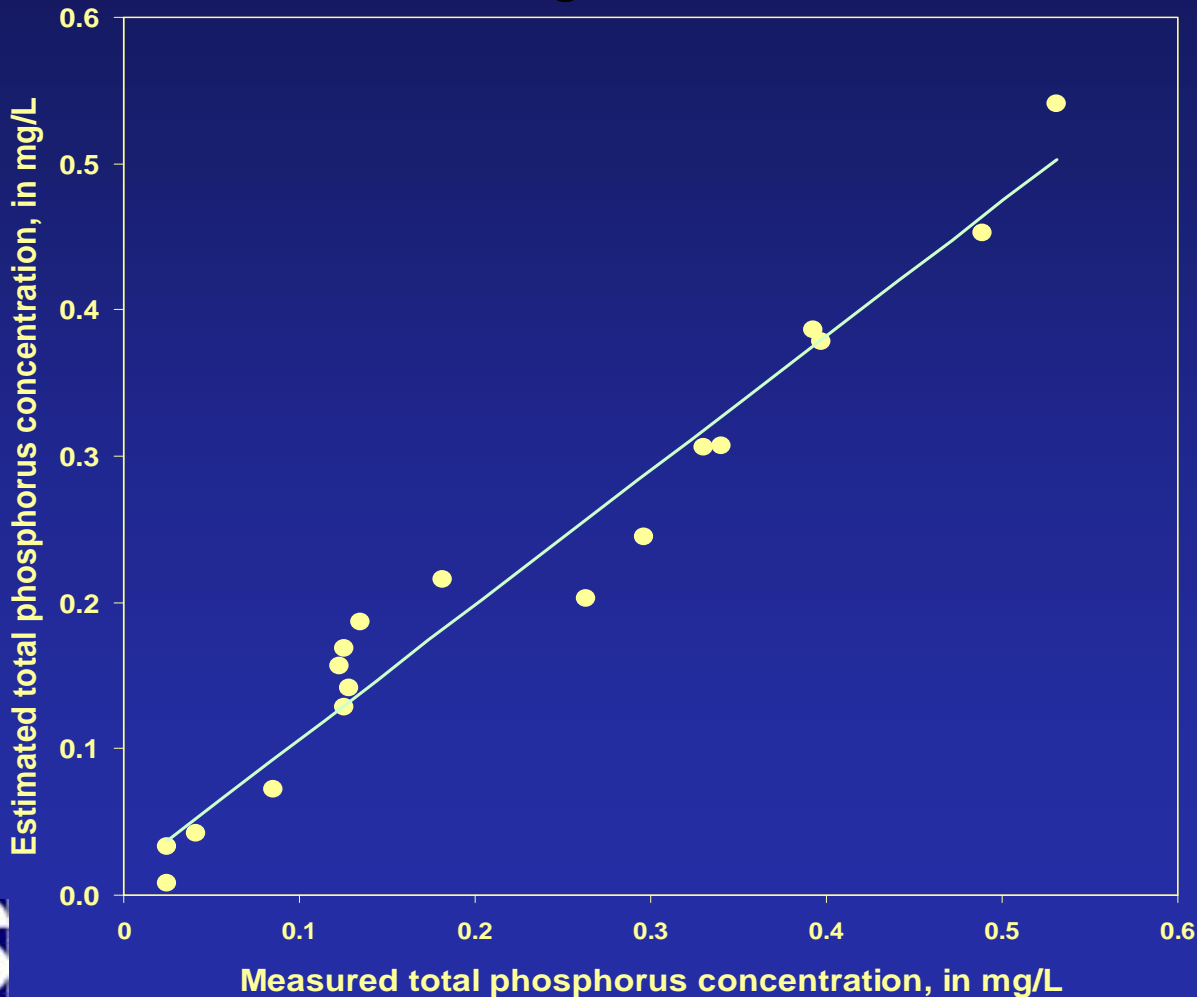
- City of Wichita
- Increase drinking water supply
- Prevent salt-water intrusion into aquifer
- Development of TMDLs
- Real-time warning of high constituent concentrations

Real-time turbidity



Estimated versus Measured Total Phosphorus Concentrations

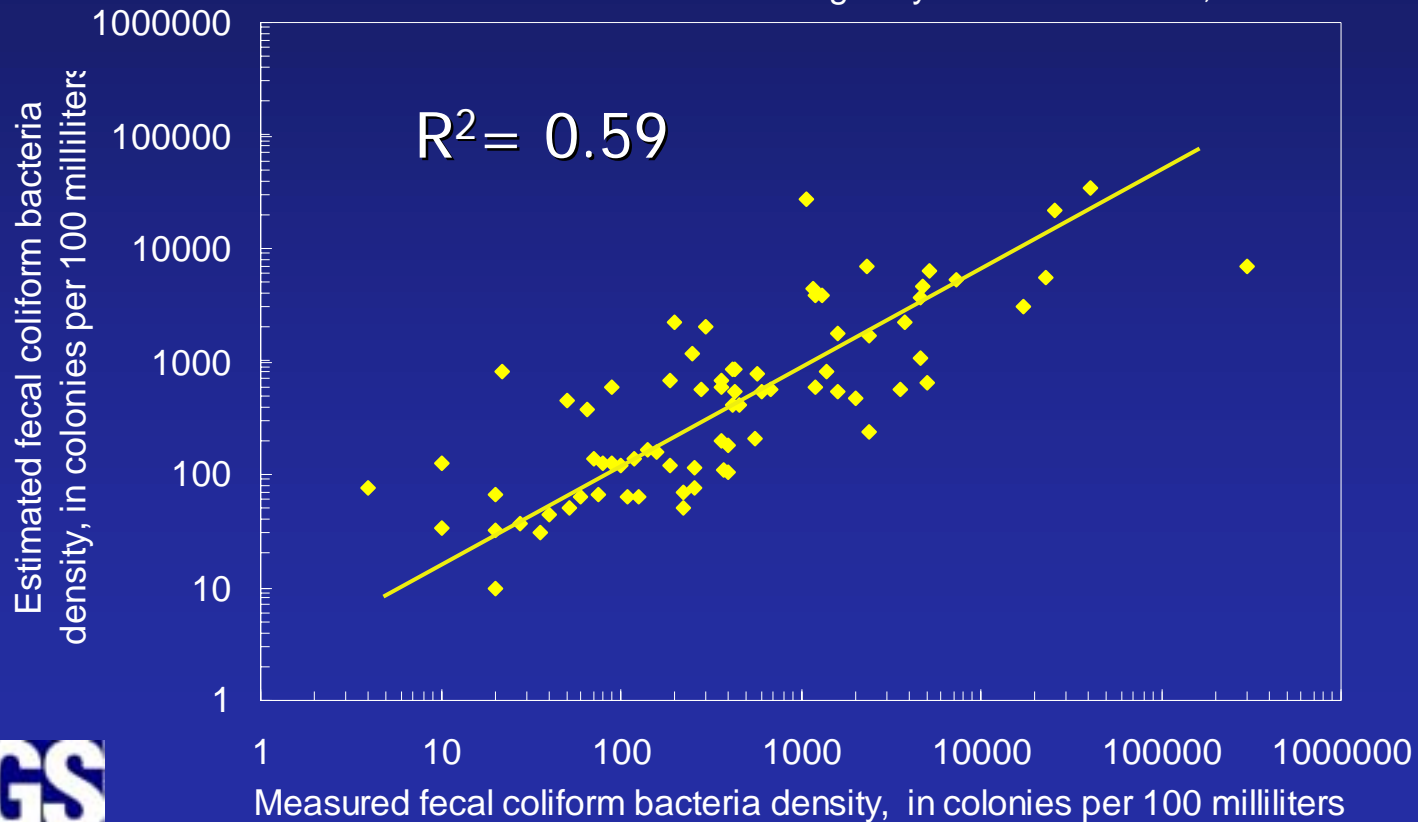
$$TP = 0.00113 NTU - 0.223 \log_{10} SC + 0.00568 WT + 0.754$$



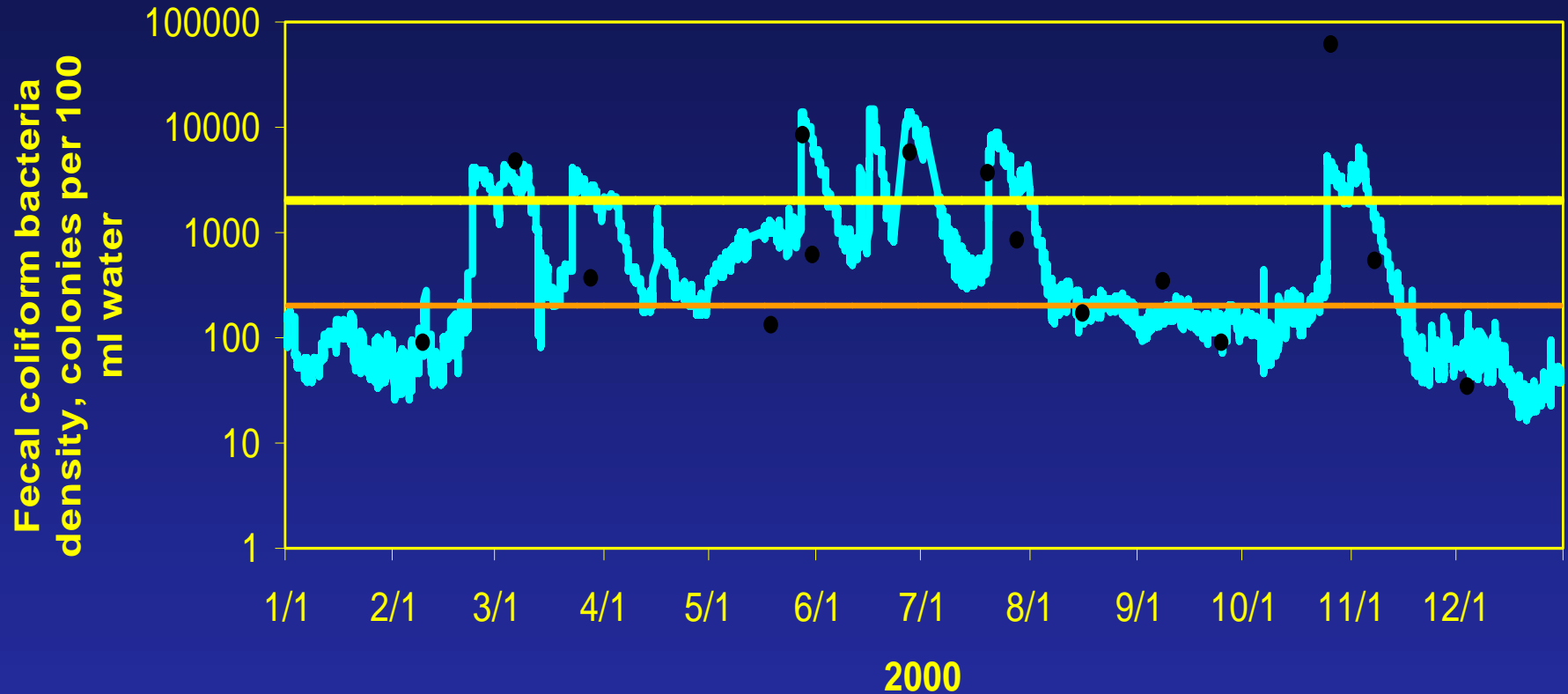
Instantaneous Measured vs. Estimated Bacterial Densities

$$\log_{10}(FCB) = -0.129 \sin\left(2\pi\left(\frac{D}{365}\right)\right) - 0.325 \cos\left(2\pi\left(\frac{D}{365}\right)\right) + 0.892 \log_{10} NTU + 0.878$$

A. Little Arkansas River at Highway 50 near Halstead, KS



Little Arkansas River near Sedgwick, Kansas Fecal Coliform Densities, 2000



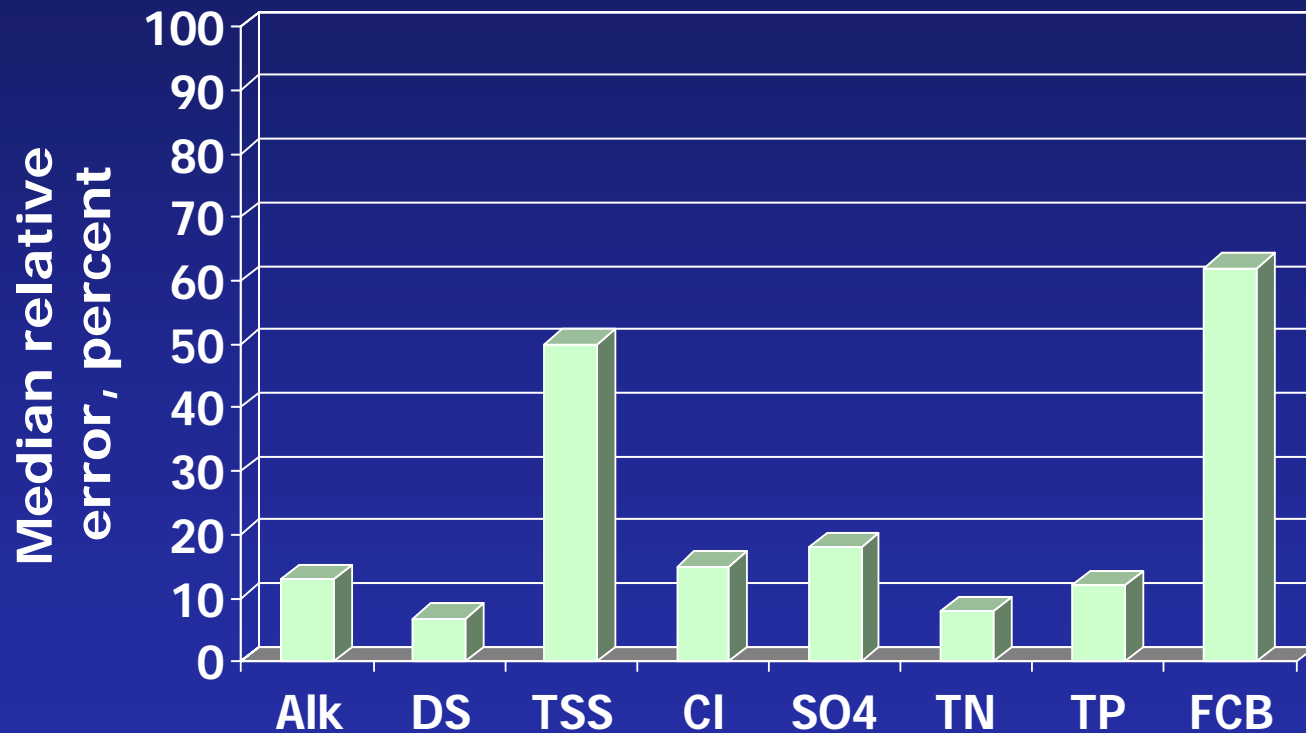
— Estimated concentration

● Measured concentration

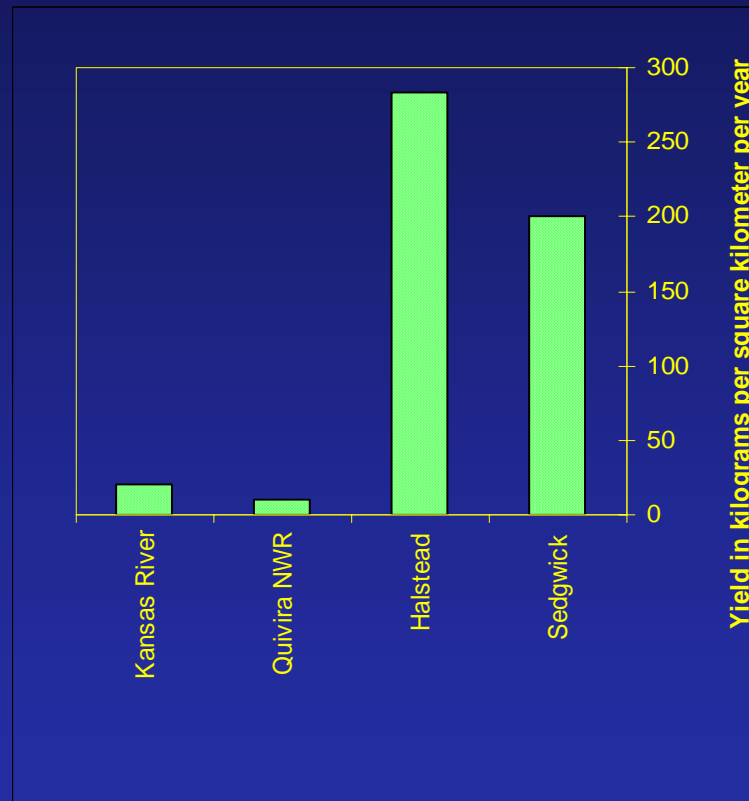
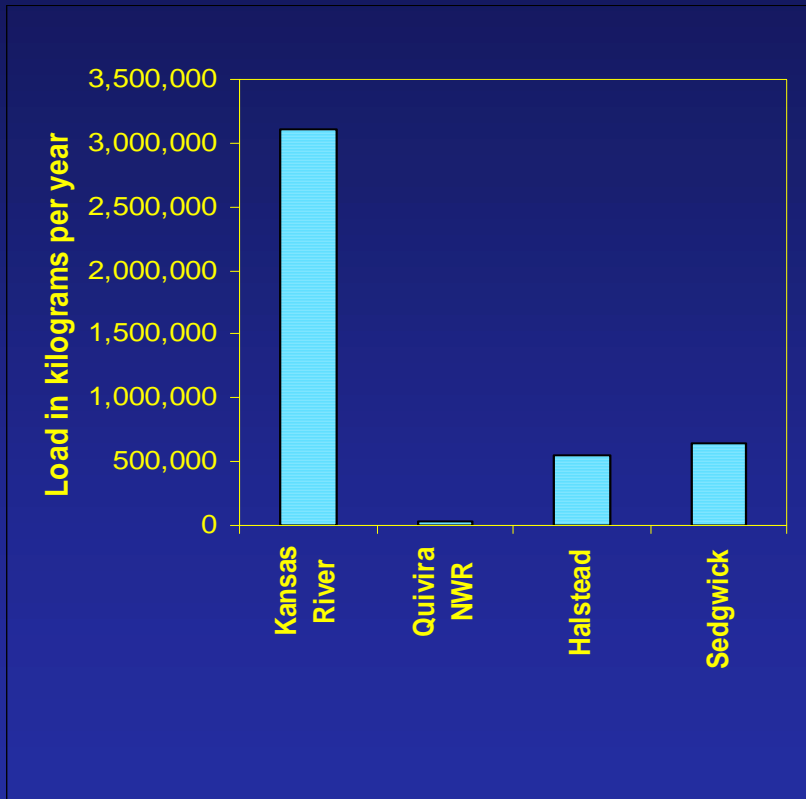
— Contact criteria (200 col/100ml)

— Non-contact criteria (2000 col/100ml)

Uncertainty Between Instantaneous Measured and Estimated Concentrations



Nitrogen Load and Yields



Benefits of Real Time Water Quality Surrogates

- Continuously measure water-quality in real time similar to streamflow
- Estimate selected constituent concentrations and loads more accurately
- Provide early warning of changes in chemical conditions in recreational and source waters
- Optimize timing of sample collection

Regression Analysis for Water Quality - Netscape

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Bookmarks Location: <http://kcmater.usgs.gov/Kansas/qw.html> What's Related

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Real-time Water-Quality Concentration and Load Estimated by Regression Analysis

Water Quality and Regression Analysis

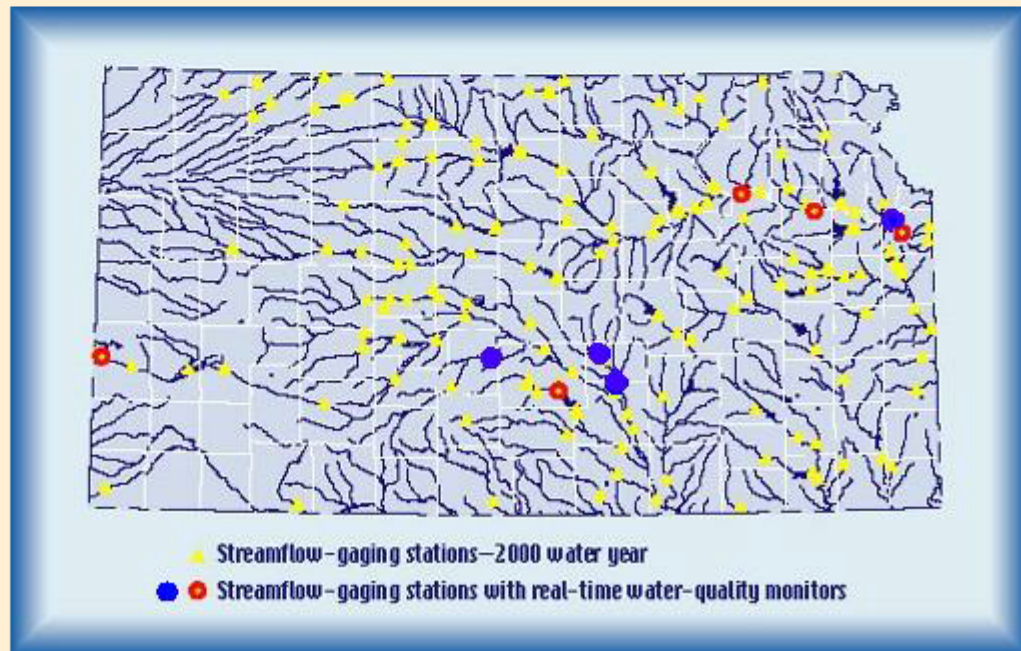
- [Water quality parameters and standards in Kansas](#)
- [Regression analysis](#)
- [Regression equation table](#)

QW Studies in Kansas

- [Real-time water quality](#)
- [Equus Bed GW Recharge](#)
- [Quivira QW](#)
- [Kansas River QW](#)
- [Publications](#)

Additional Information

- [KDHE home page](#)



The above map shows USGS streamflow gaging stations (yellow triangle) and streamflow

Real-time Water-Quality Concentration and Load Estimated by Regression Analysis

Water Quality and Regression Analysis

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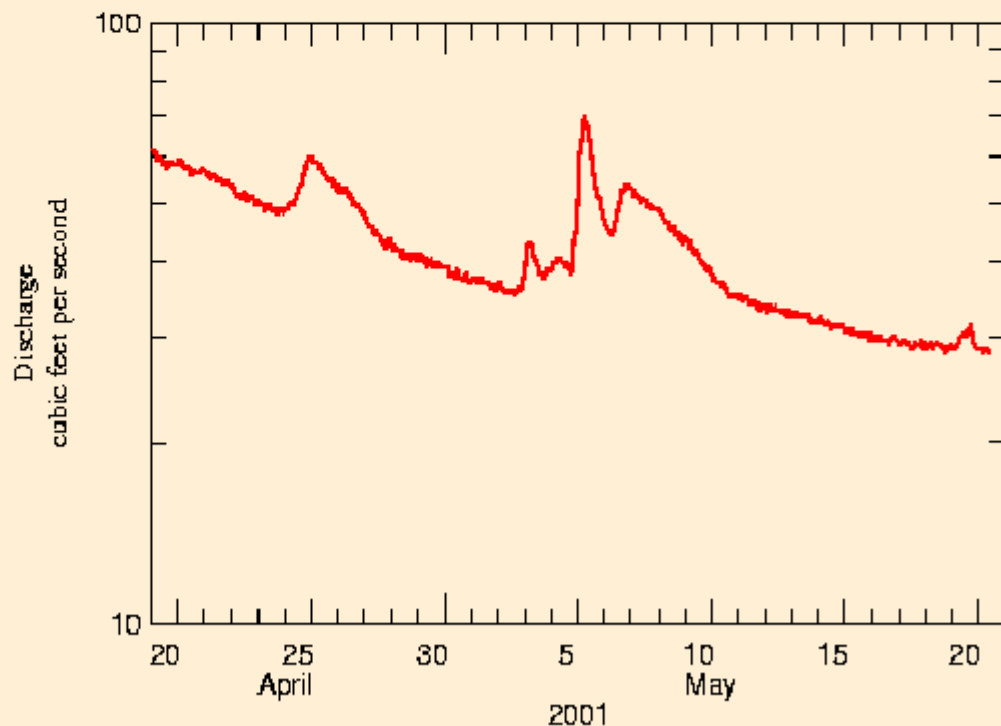
[Equus Bed info](#)

USGS station: 07143672 Little Arkansas River at Highway 50 near Halstead, KS

Parameter: Real-time Discharge Concentration

Output format: Time series plot only

< Go >



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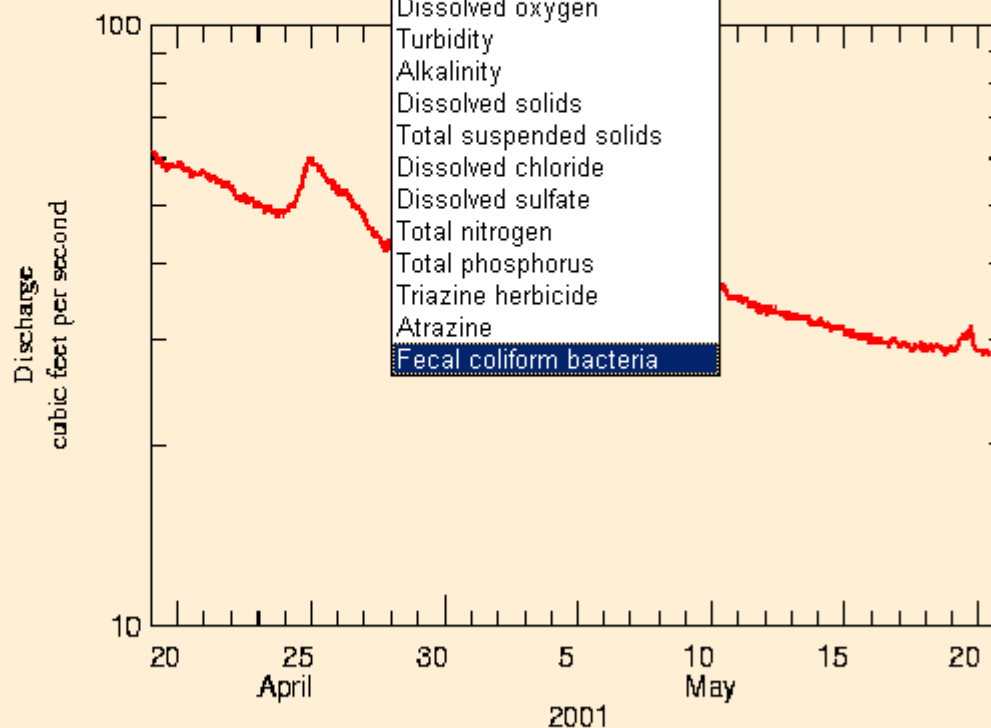
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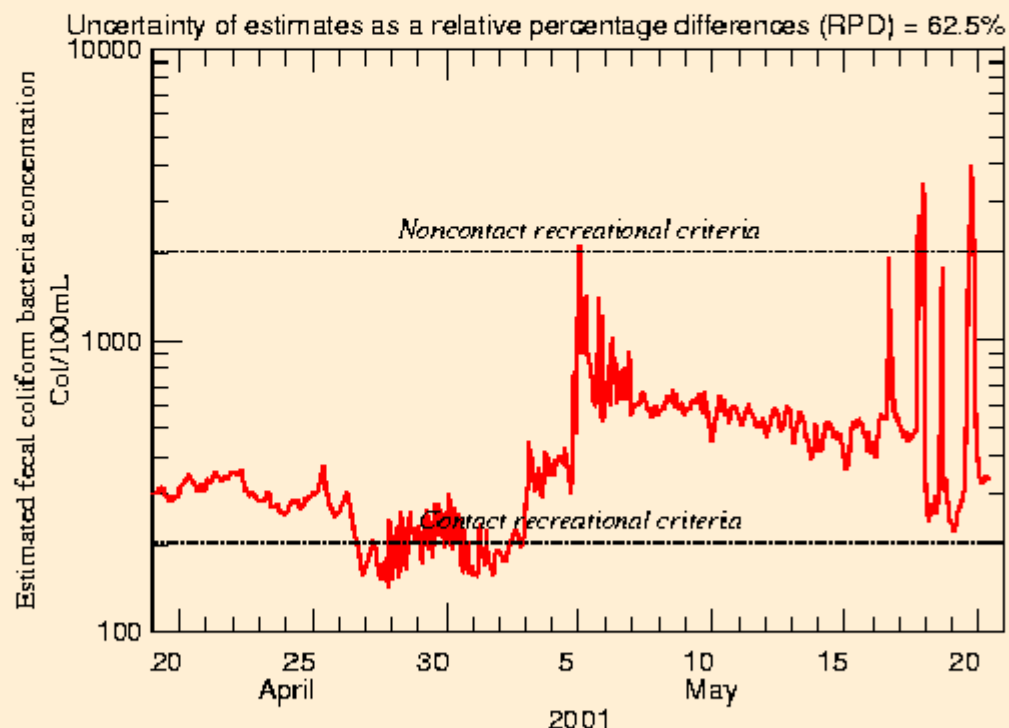
[Equus Bed info](#)

USGS station: 07143672 Little Arkansas River at Highway 50 near Halstead, KS

Parameter: Real-time Fecal coliform bacteria Concentration

Output format: Time series plot only

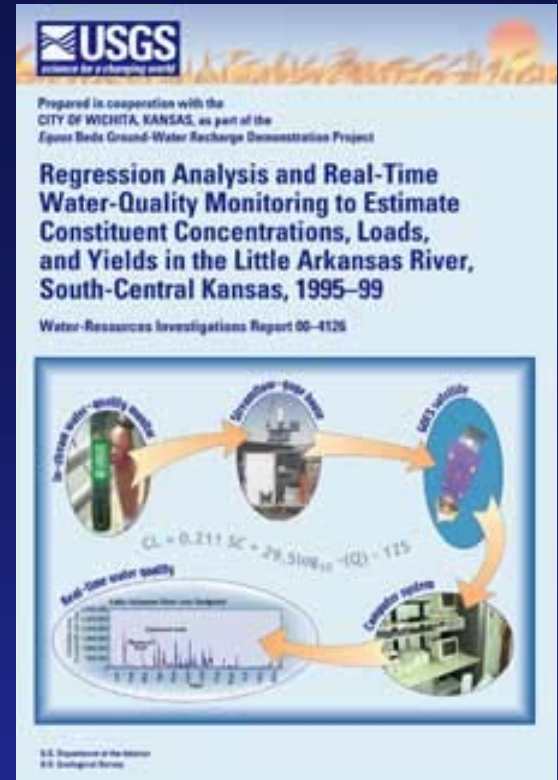
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Estimated real-time fecal coliform bacteria concentration in Little Arkansas River at Highway 50 near Halstead, KS

Important notes: The data used to produce this plot are [provisional](#) and have not been reviewed or edited. They may be subject to significant change

For more information on real-time water quality in Kansas:



<http://ks.water.usgs.gov/Kansas/qw/>

<http://water.usgs.gov/ks/nwis/current?type=qw>

