



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION



Bureau of Clean Water

Eutrophication Cause Determination Protocol

Water Resources Advisory Committee

October 25, 2017

Charlie McGarrell

Tom Wolf, Governor

Patrick McDonnell, Secretary

Intended Use of the Protocol



- Follow-up to Aquatic Life Use (ALU) Impairment Decision Made with an Appropriate DEP Assessment Protocol
- Listing Nutrients – Eutrophication as A Cause of ALU Impairment Under Category 5 of the Integrated Report
- Streams With a Drainage Area of Up to 350 mi²

Definition of Stream Eutrophication



Eu = “Well” and Troph = “Nourished”

- Process by Which Nutrient Enrichment
- Stimulates the Growth of Plants & Algae
- Alters the Quant & Qual of Organic Matter Available as Food for Stream Organisms
- Modifies Stream Ecosystem Metabolism

Stream Ecosystem Metabolism



- Biophysical Process of How Energy in the Form of Organic Matter is:
- Acquired from External Sources
 - Produced In-Stream via Photosynthesis
 - Utilized By Stream Organisms via Respiration

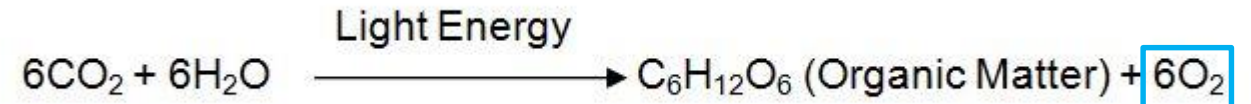
Technical Foundation of the Protocol



Odum's Open-Water Diel DO Method of Measuring Stream Ecosystem Metabolism (Odum 1956)

$$\Delta O_2 / \Delta t = P - R - K - A$$

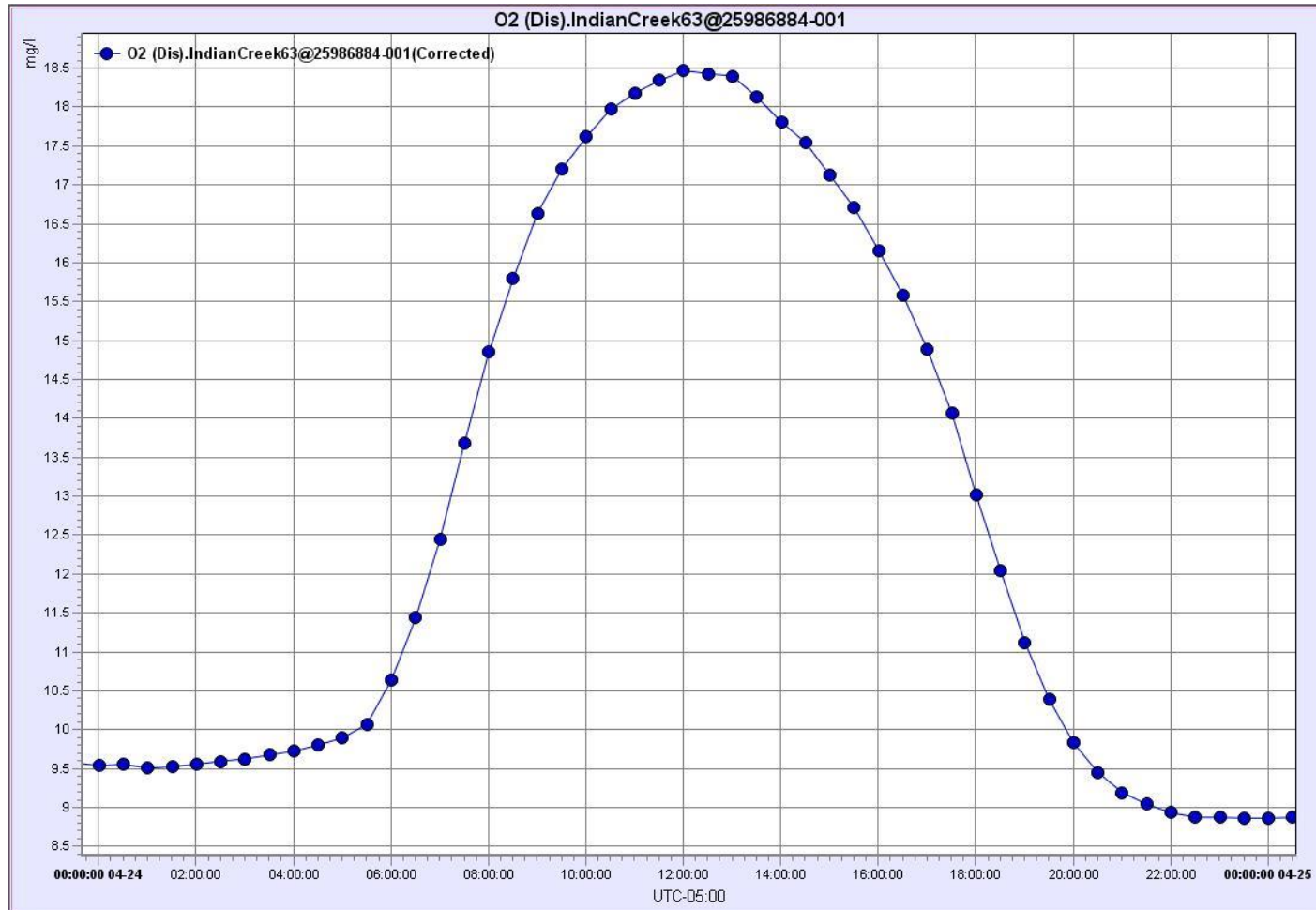
➤ Photosynthesis:



➤ Respiration:

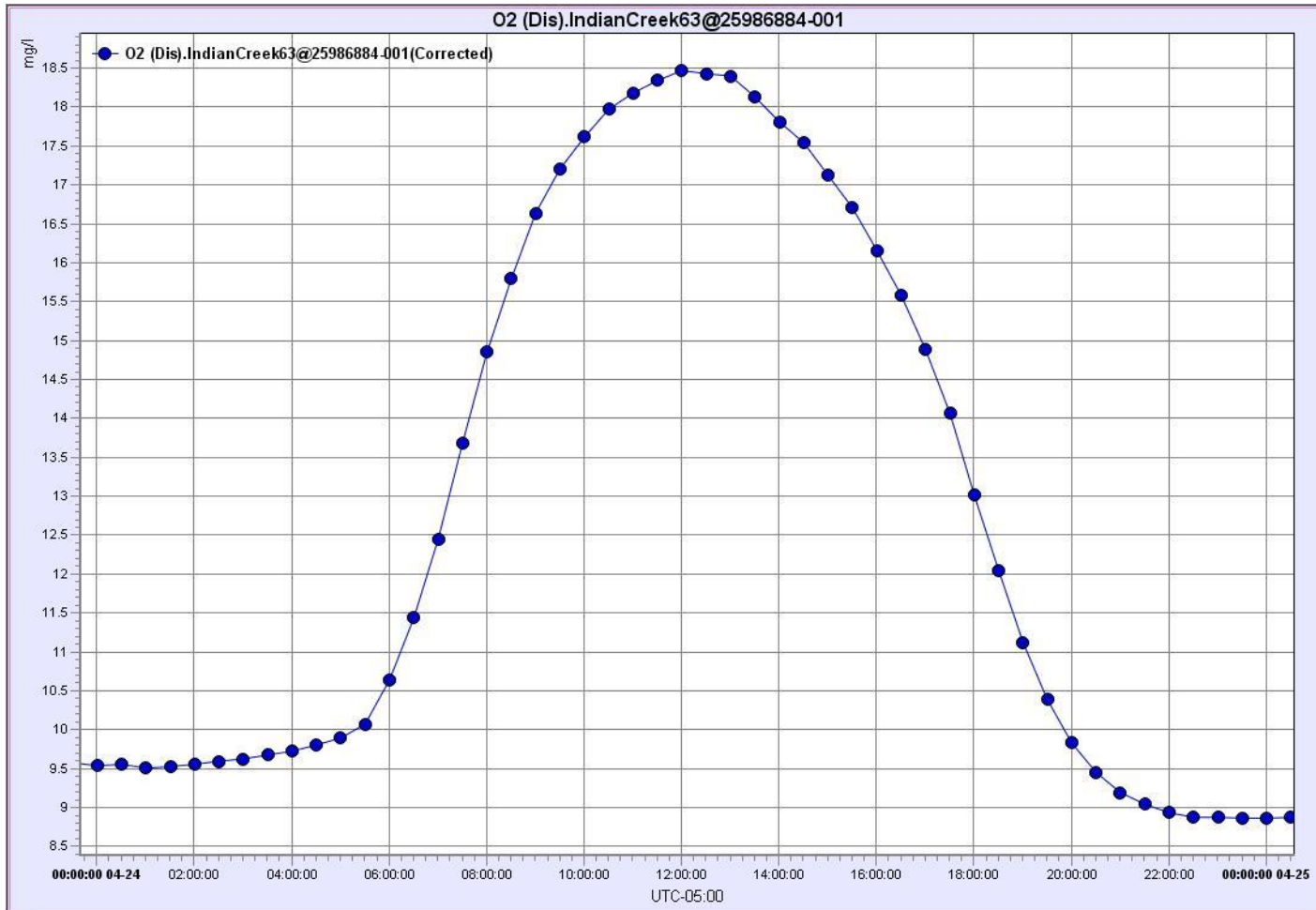


Protocol Uses Diel DO Swings as Indicator of Metabolic Conditions



- Photosynthesis Rates are Light-Dependent and Fluctuate on Diel (Daily) Cycle
- Photosynthesis \uparrow DO
- Respiration \downarrow DO
- Amplitude of Diel DO Swings Reflect P and R Rates and Overall Ecosystem Metabolic Conditions

Protocol Uses Diel DO Swings as Indicator of Metabolic Conditions



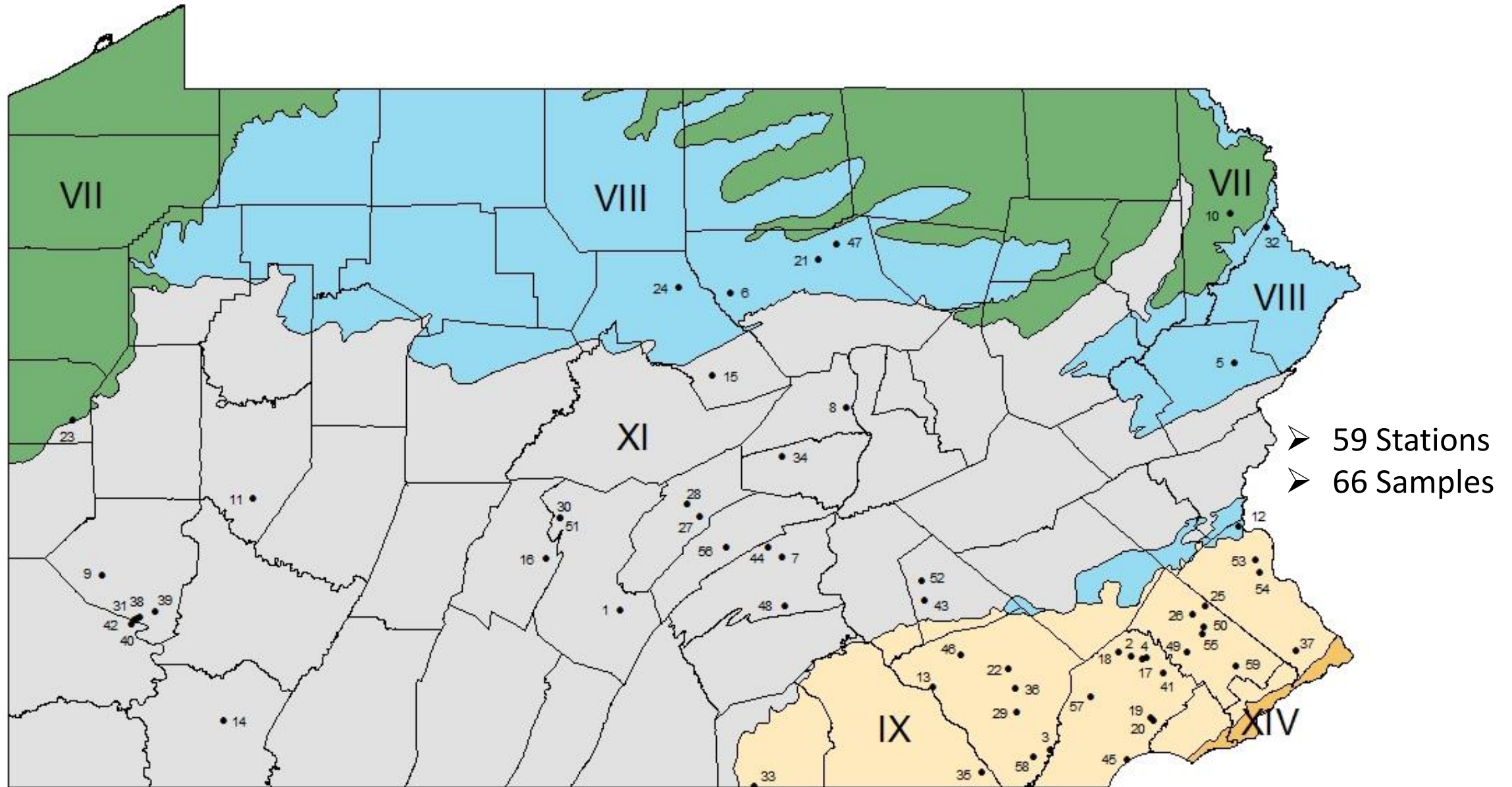
- Amplitude of Diel DO Swings are Compared to the Swings of Reasonably Healthy Streams (Benchmark Values)
- Diel DO Swings $>$ Benchmark Values Indicate that Eutrophication has Substantially Altered Stream Metabolic Conditions, and
- Nutrients-Eutrophication are Determined to be A Cause of ALU Impairment

Data Used to Develop the Protocol

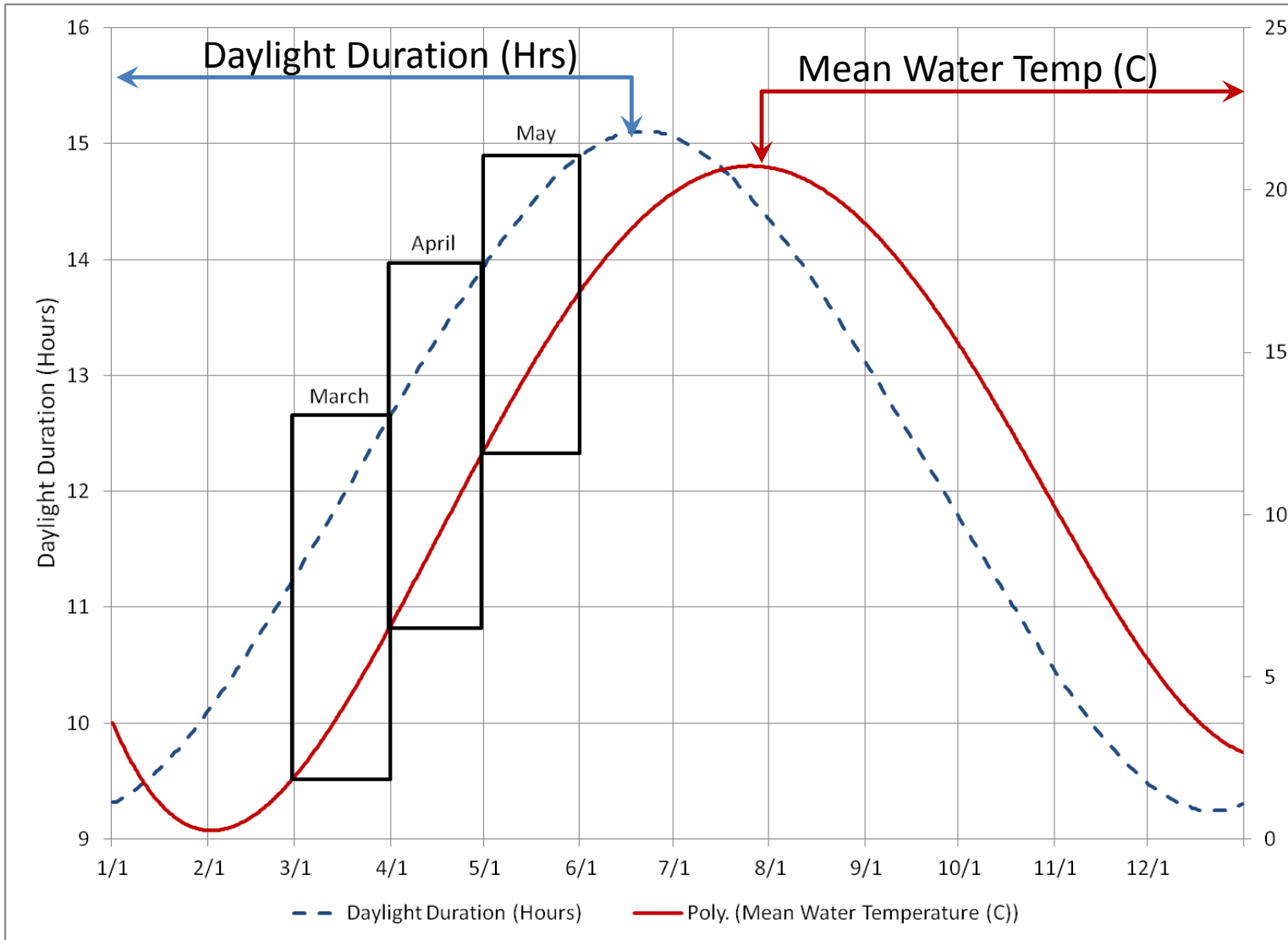


- Continuously Monitored DO, pH, & Temp (Readings every ½ Hour)
- March - April – May Timeframe
- 2013 thru 2016 Sample Seasons
- TP and TN Approximately Monthly
- At Least One Benthic Chl-a Sample at Most Stations
- One Macro IBI Sample at Each Station

Sample Stations & EPA Nutrient Ecoregions



Efforts to Account for Natural Variability



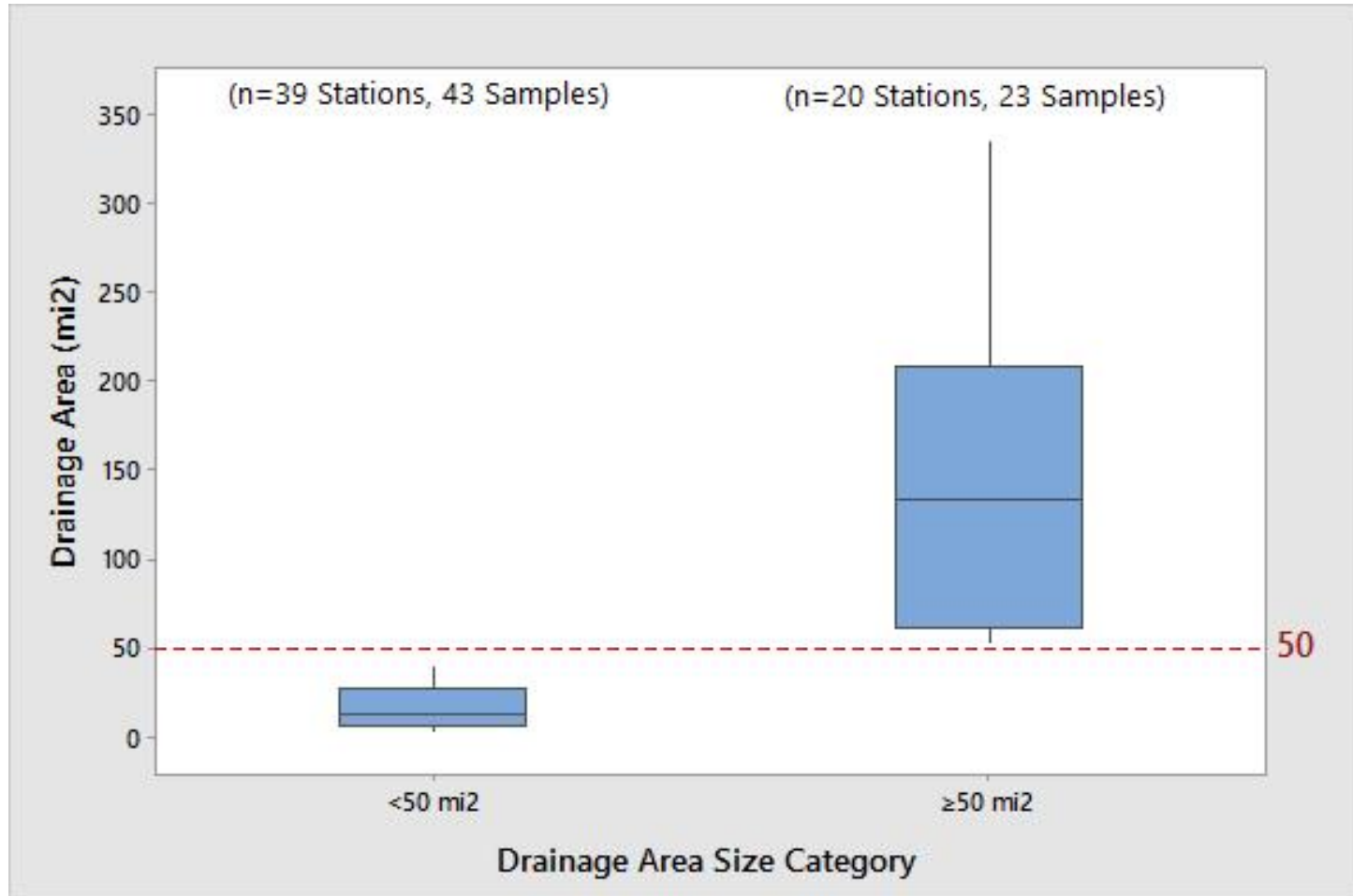
March - April - May Timeframe

- Pre or Early Leafout / Shading
- Insect Emergence

Monthly

- Daylight Duration
- Water Temperature
- Stream Q / Velocity Scour

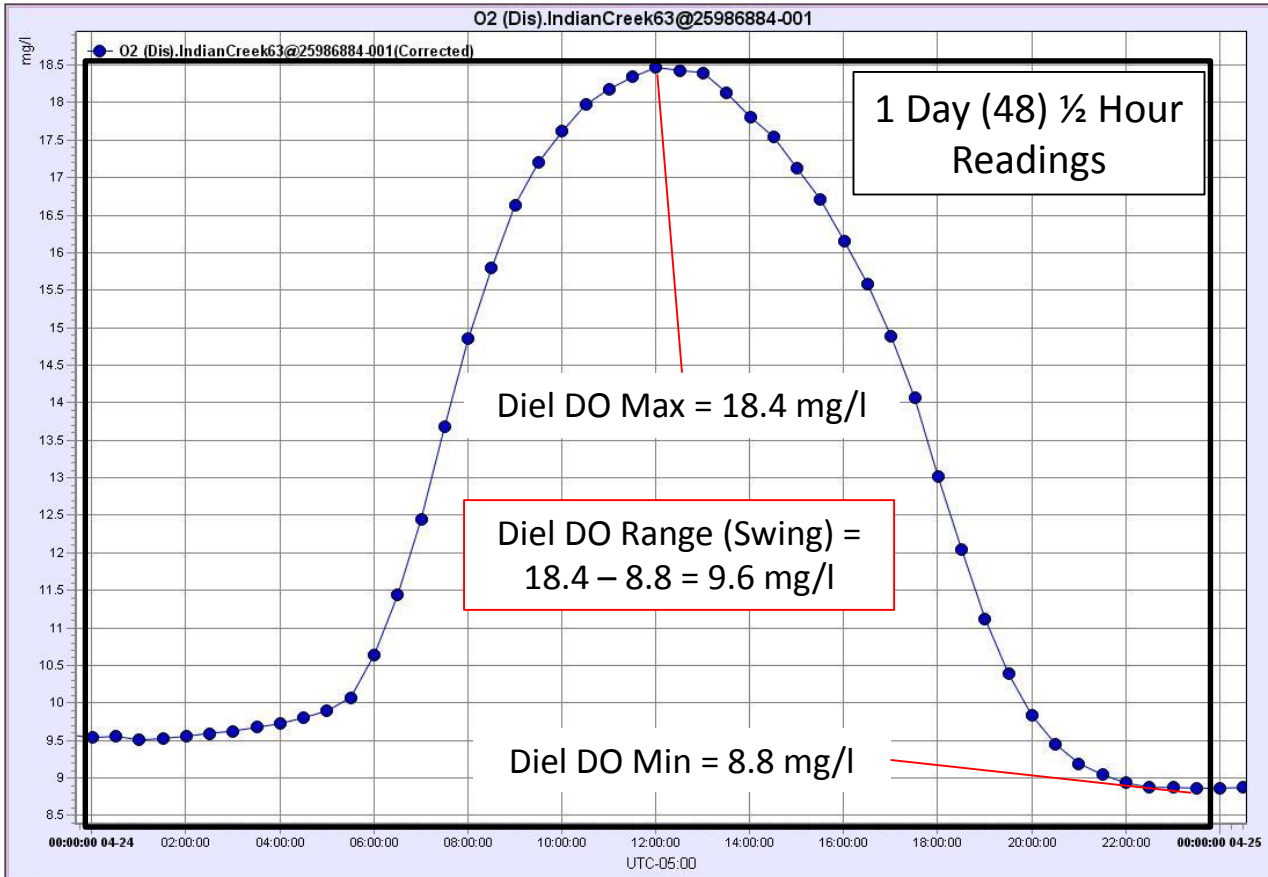
Efforts to Account for Natural Variability



Drainage Area Size Categories

- <50 mi² and 50 - 350 mi²
- 6D-200 Macro Protocol
- Water Depth and Volume
- Turbidity
- Irradiance of Benthic Periphyton

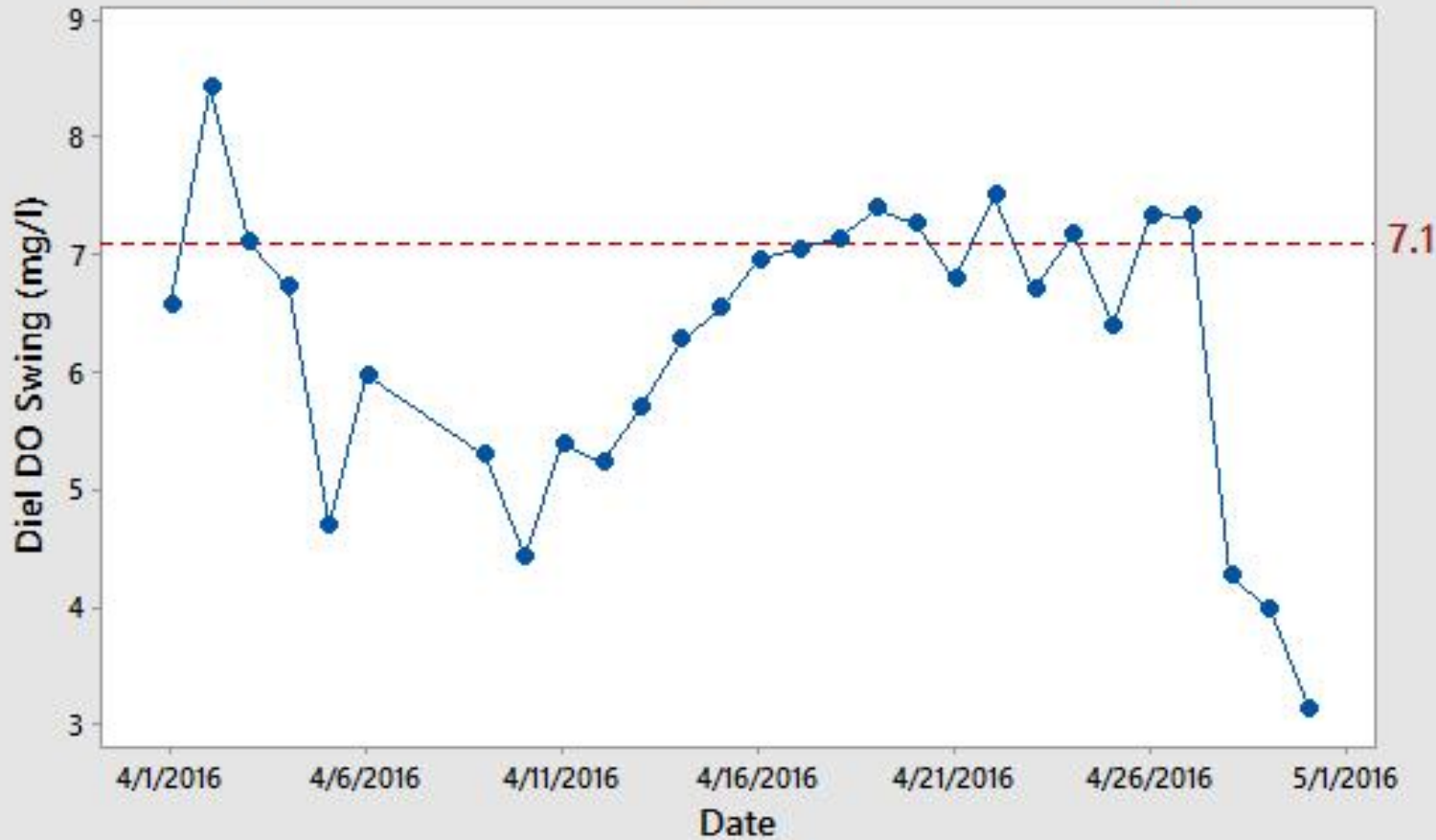
Quantification of Diel DO Conditions



- Diel DO Swing = Daily DO Max – DO Min
- Only Use Days With at Least 75% of the Day Monitored (Minimum of (36) 1/2-Hr Readings)

Diel DO Swings Summarized by Month

April 2016 Diel DO Swing 75th Percentile Value (p75)



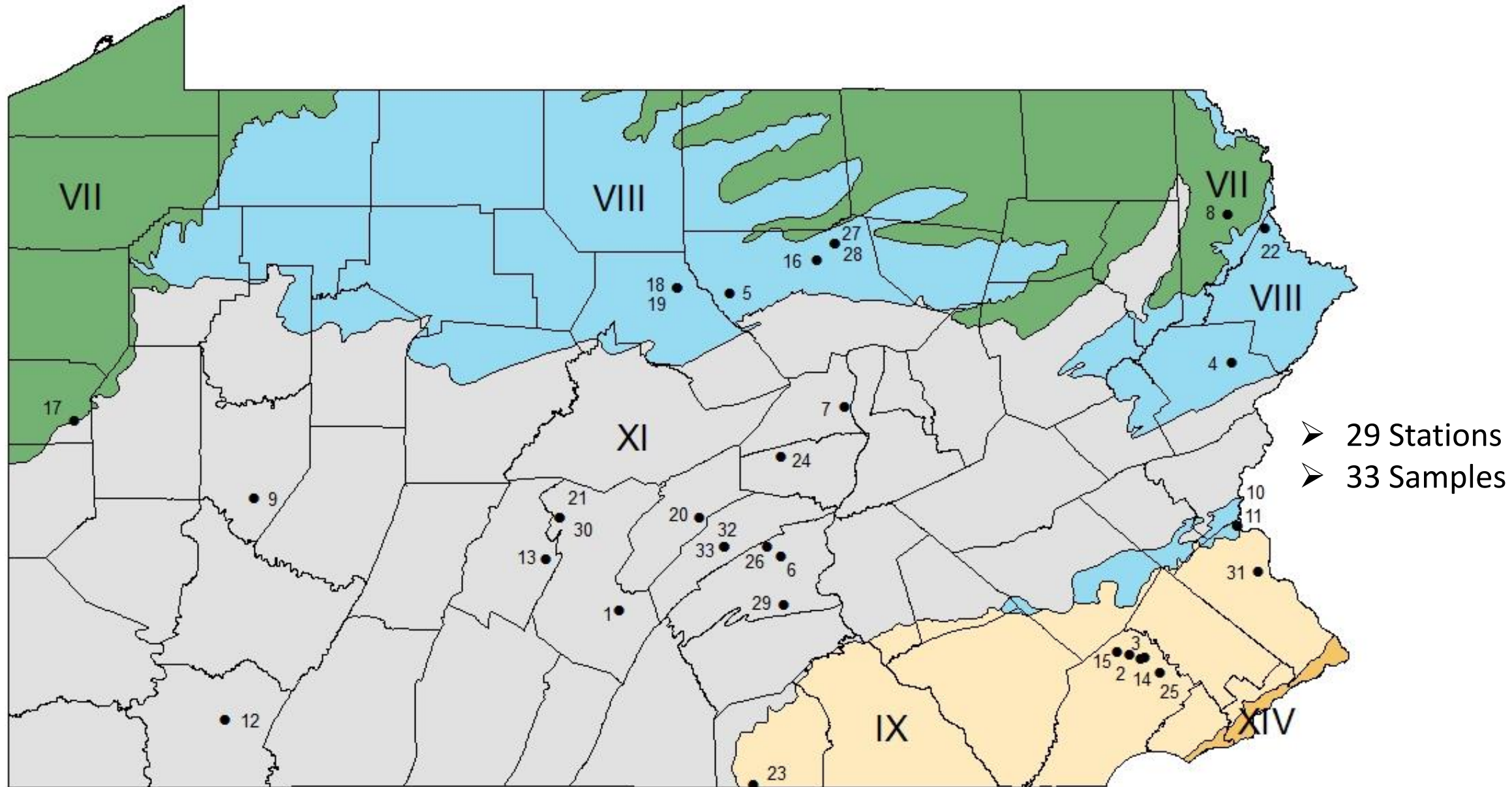
- 75th Percentile Value of Diel DO Swings Recorded Within a given Month
- Minimum of Half the Month with Diel DO Swing Values
- 1,340 ½-Hour DO Readings
- 28 Days

Benchmark Sample Screening Criteria

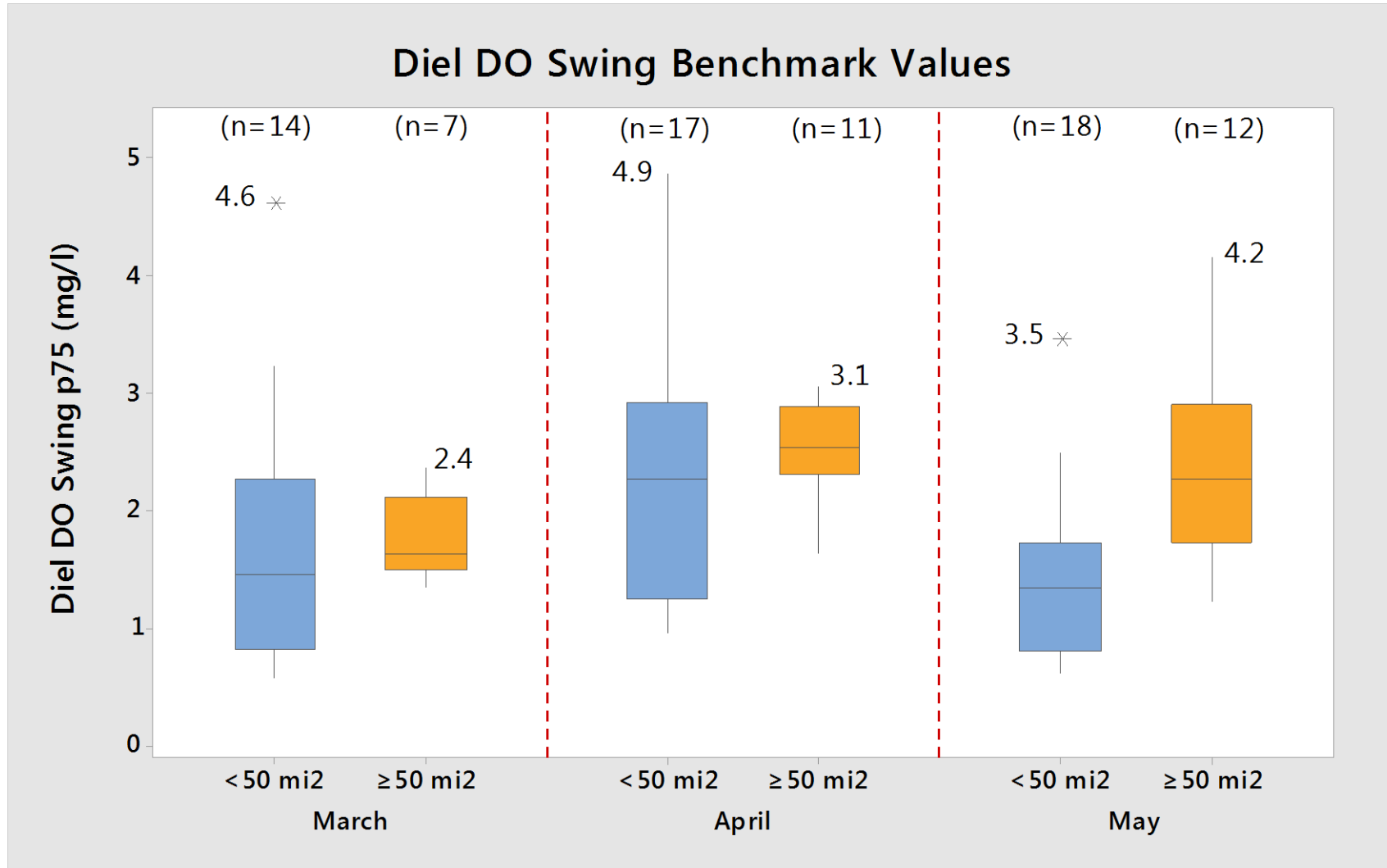


- ALU Attaining Streams With Macroinvertebrate IBI Score ≥ 53
- Mean TP, TN, and Benthic Chl-a Values Could Not Be Statistical Outliers
 - $[Q1 - (1.5 \times IQR)]$ or $[Q3 + (1.5 \times IQR)]$
- Benchmark Values Represent the Upper Threshold of Photosynthesis and Respiration Rates of Reasonably Healthy Streams

Benchmark Sample Stations



Monthly p75 Diel DO Swing Benchmark Values



Application of Benchmarks to Dataset

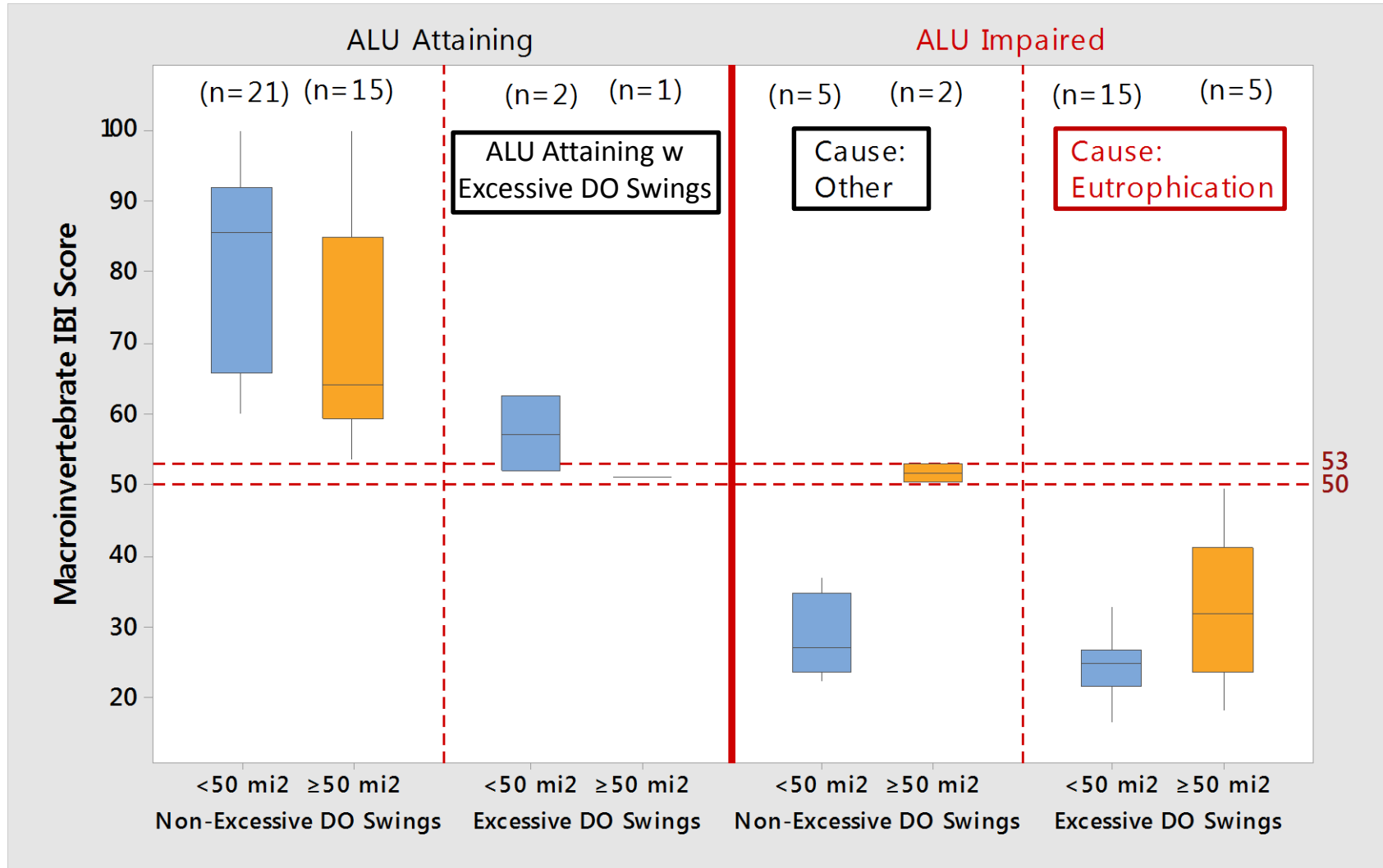


Application of Benchmarks to Entire Dataset (N=66)

	Aquatic Life Use Attaining	Aquatic Life Use Impaired
No Exceedance of Any Monthly Diel DO Swing Benchmark Value	36	7
Exceedance of One or More Diel DO Swing Benchmark Values	3	20

Cause of ALU Impairment:
Nutrients - Eutrophication

Application of Benchmarks to Entire Dataset (N=66)



A Critical Assumption of the Protocol



- The Magnitude of Diel DO Swings Reflect:
- Stream Photosynthesis Rates
 - Ecosystem Respiration Rates
 - Overall Ecosystem Metabolic Conditions

Additional Analyses to Confirm Accuracy of Assumption (N=59)

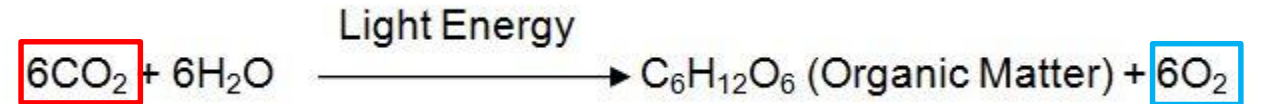
	Aquatic Life Use Attaining	Aquatic Life Use Impaired
No Exceedance of Any Monthly Diel DO Swing Benchmark Value	36	X
Exceedance of One or More Diel DO Swing Benchmark Values	3	20

- Reasonable to Assume that Diel DO Swings Reflect Photosynthesis and Respiration Rates (Overall Metabolic Conditions)
- 7 ALU Impaired Samples With Cause: Other to Establish a Clear Gradient of Trophic Conditions
- Relationships Between DO and pH Swings

Photosynthesis and Respiration Influences Both DO and pH on a Diel Cycle



➤ Photosynthesis:



➤ Respiration:



➤ $\Delta \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \Delta \text{DIC pH Buffer System} \rightarrow \Delta \text{pH}$

Removal of CO_2 during photosynthesis shifts equilibrium (higher pH) \longrightarrow



\longleftarrow Addition of CO_2 during respiration shifts equilibrium (lower pH)

Photosynthesis and Respiration Influences Both DO and pH on a Diel Cycle



- Photosynthesis: \uparrow DO \downarrow CO₂ and \uparrow pH
- Respiration: \downarrow DO \uparrow CO₂ and \downarrow pH
- If Photosynthesis and Respiration Are Driving Diel DO Swings, There Should Be a Relationship Between the Magnitude of Diel DO and Diel pH Swings

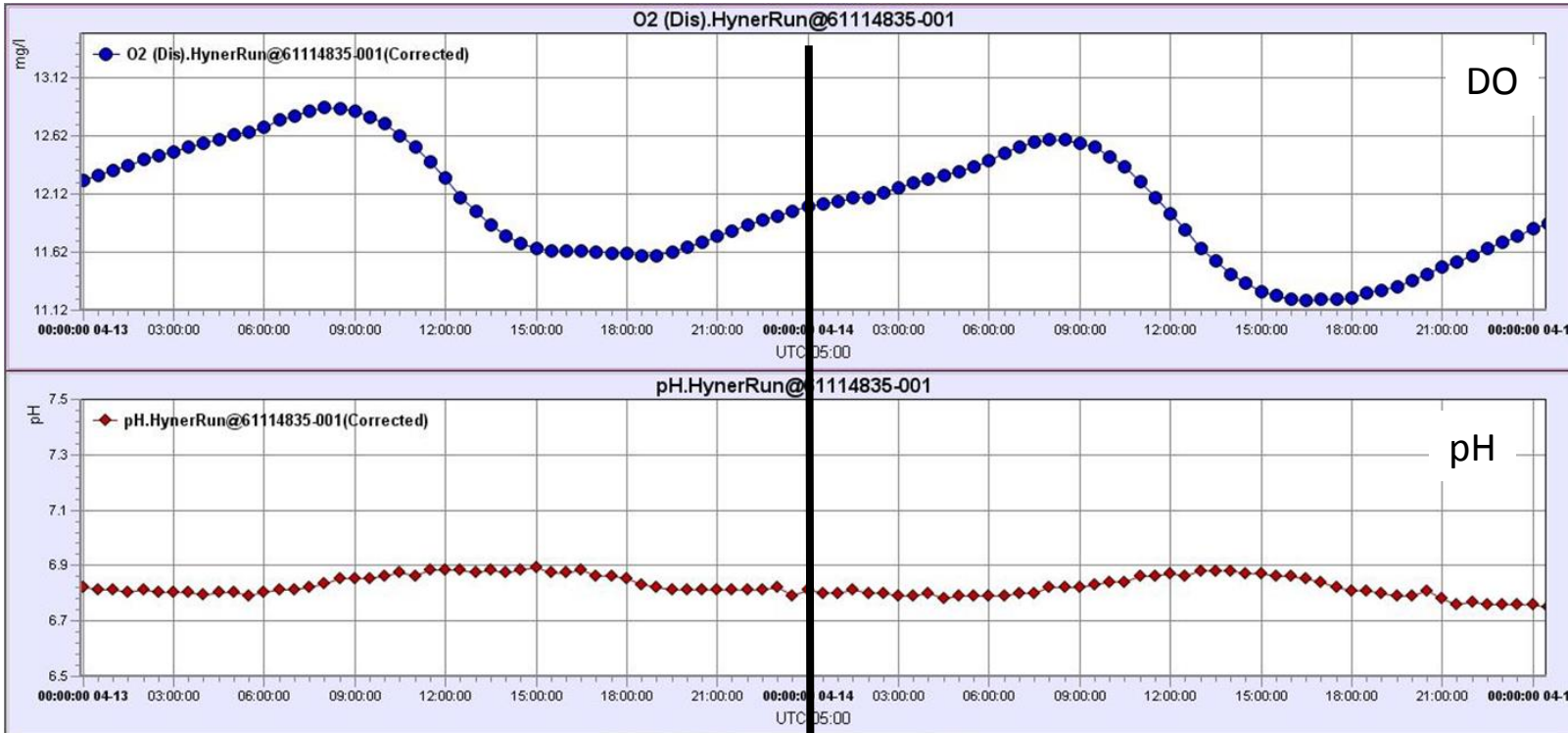
Photosynthesis and Respiration Influences Both DO and pH on a Diel Cycle



- If DO and pH Swings Are Not Correlated:
 - DO Swings Are Not Driven by Photosynthesis
 - **Heterotrophic System**

- If DO and pH Swings Are Correlated:
 - DO Swings Are Driven by Photosynthesis
 - **Autotrophic System**

Heterotrophic System: Diel DO and pH Relationship Hyner Run



Hyner Run 2016 Clinton Co (Eco VIII, 26.6 mi²)

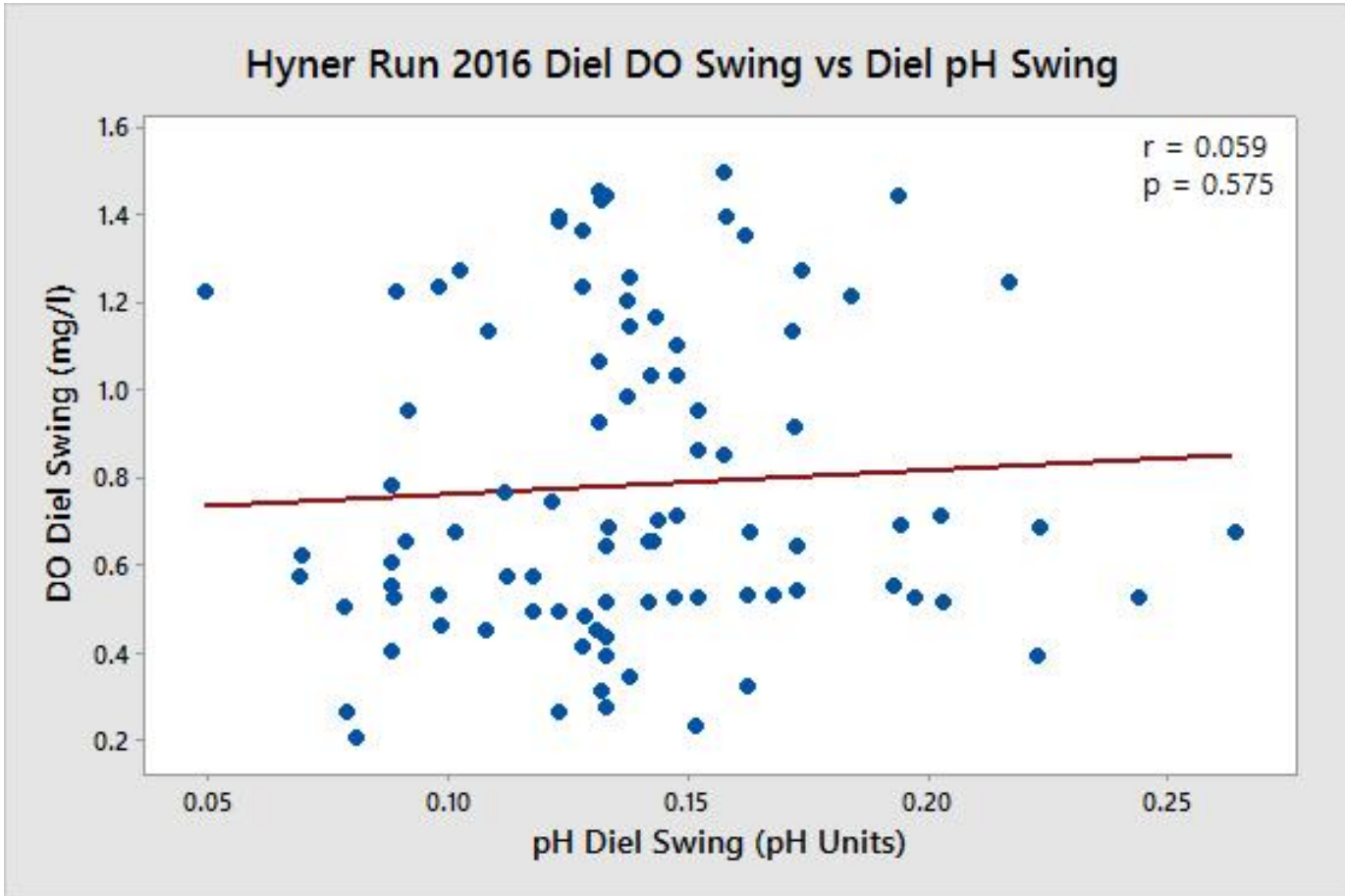
- ALU Attaining
- Macro IBI = 100
 - Mean Chl-a = 24 mg/m²
 - Mean TP = 0.010 mg/L
 - Mean TN = 0.26 mg/L

Heterotrophic System: Diel DO and pH Relationship Hyner Run

Hyner Run 2016 (March – May Data)

Diel DO Swing – Diel pH Swing

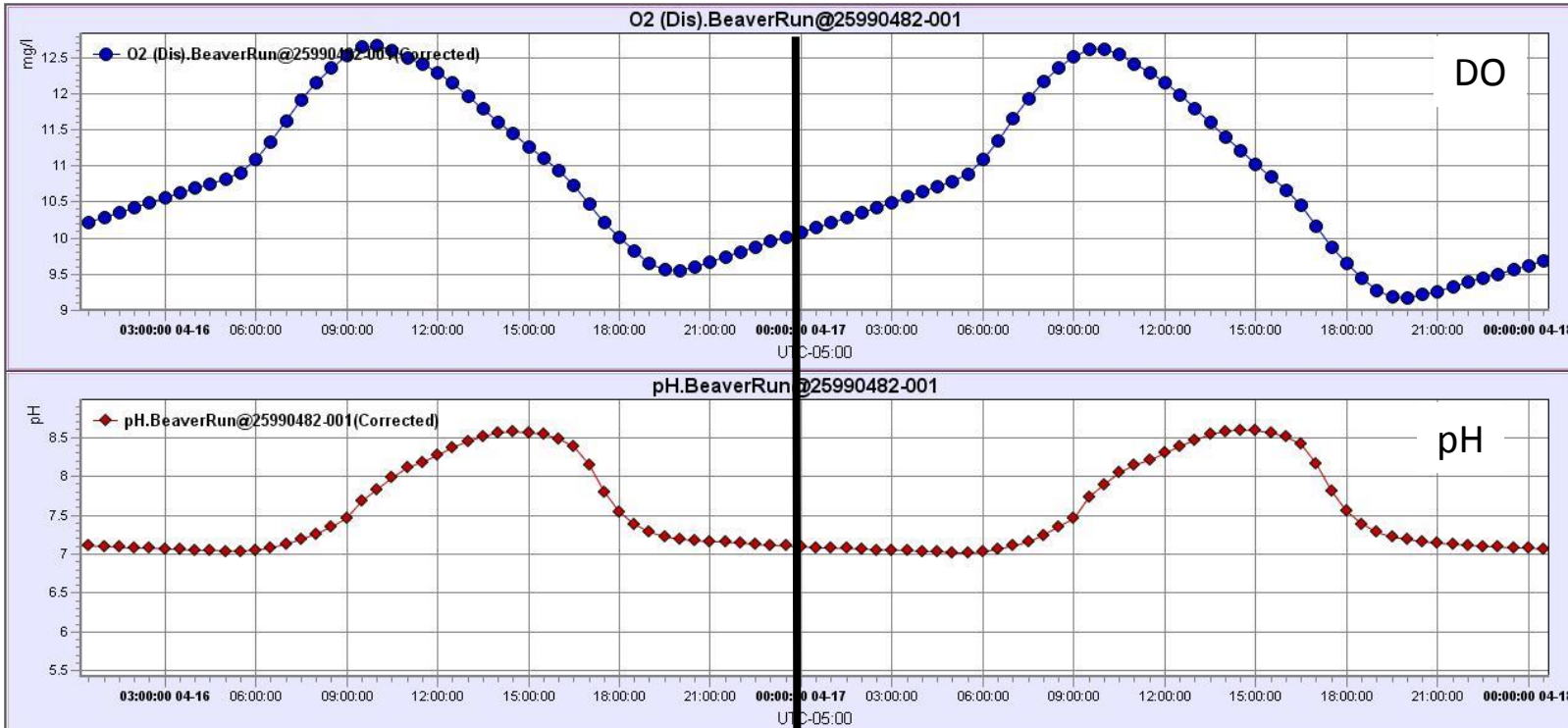
$r = 0.059$, $p = 0.575$



Hyner Run 2016 Clinton Co (Eco VIII, 26.6 mi²)

- No Correlation DO & pH
- Photosynthesis Not Driving DO Swings
- Predominantly Heterotrophic Organic Matter (Energy) from Outside Source Not In-Stream Photosynthesis

Autotrophic System: Diel DO and pH Relationship Beaver Run



Beaver Run 2016 Chester Co (Eco IX, 5.0 mi²)

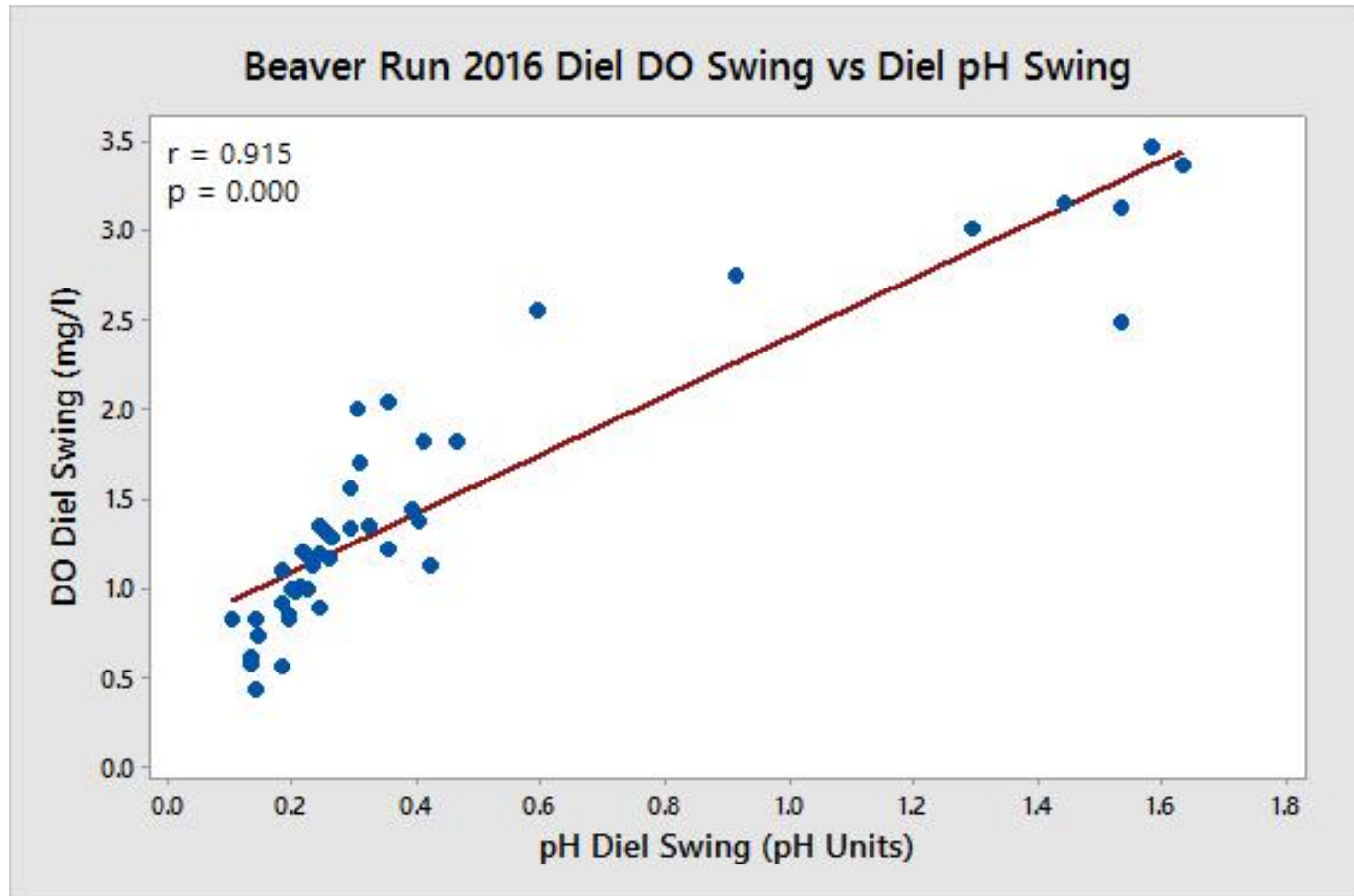
- ALU Attaining
- Macro IBI = 73
 - Mean Chl-a = 190 mg/m²
 - Mean TP = 0.028 mg/L
 - Mean TN = 1.00 mg/L

Autotrophic System: Diel DO and pH Relationship Beaver Run

Beaver Run 2016 (March – May Data)

Diel DO Swing – Diel pH Swing

$r = 0.915$, $p = 0.000$



Beaver Run 2016 Chester Co (Eco IX, 5.0 mi²)

- Strong Correlation DO & pH
- DO Swings Driven by Photosynthesis
- **Predominantly Autotrophic**
Organic Matter (Energy) from In-Stream Photosynthesis

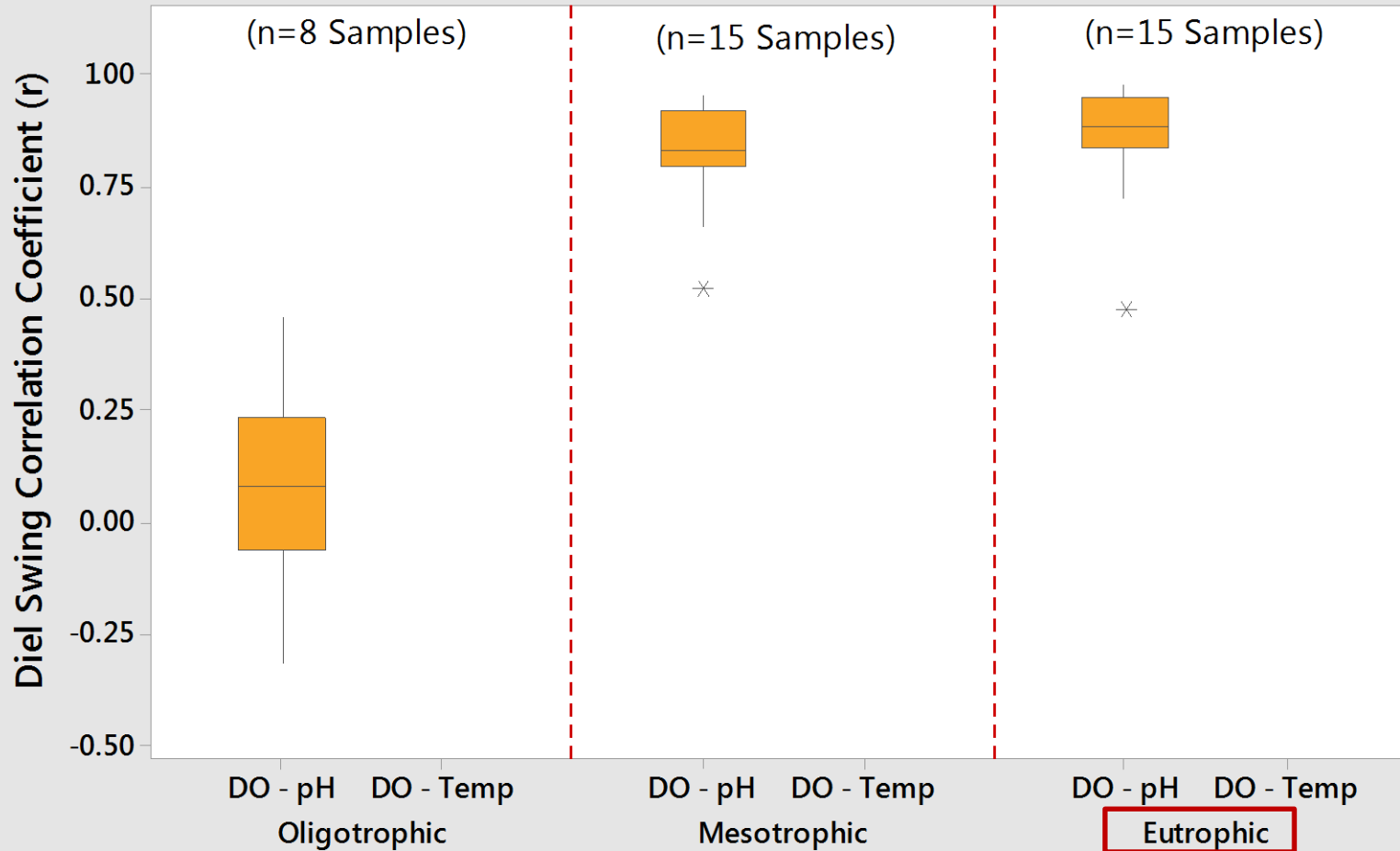
Trophic Status Based on Eutrophication Cause Determ Protocol

DO Swings Driven by Photosynthesis (Based on DO– pH Swing Correlation r-Value)	General Trophic Category	Excessive Diel DO Swings (Relative to Protocol Benchmark Values)	Nutrient-Trophic Status Category
No	Heterotrophic	No	Oligotrophic (9)
Yes	Autotrophic	No	Mesotrophic(30)
		Yes	Eutrophic (20)

Cause of ALU Impairment:
Nutrients – Eutrophication (n=20)

Trophic Status (Small Streams)

Small Streams (<50 mi²)



- Heterotrophic = Oligotrophic
- Autotrophic Split Based on ECD Protocol Results
- Autotrophic with Excessive DO Swings = **Eutrophic**
- Autotrophic w/o Excessive DO Swings = Mesotrophic

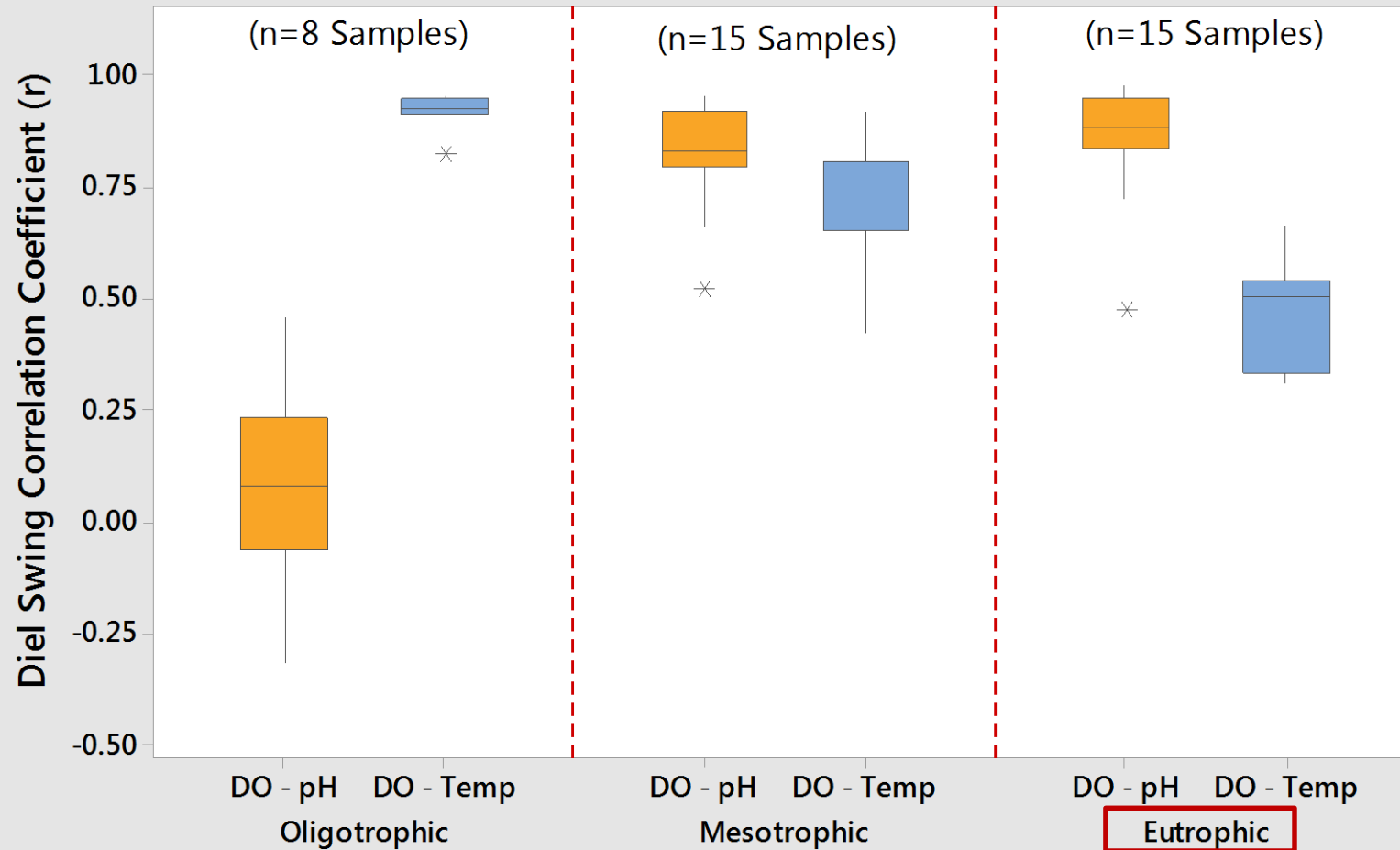
Water Temperature Influences Stream DO Levels on a Diel Cycle



- Diel DO and Temp Relationships Support Assumption that DO Swings Reflect Stream Photosynthesis Rates
- Water Temp \uparrow DO Solubility \downarrow
- Water Temp Fluctuates on a Diel Cycle and Peaks in Afternoon and Cools Throughout the Evening and Early-Morning Hours
- The Strength of the Relationship Between Diel DO Swings and Diel Temp Swings Reflects the Influence of Temp on DO Swings

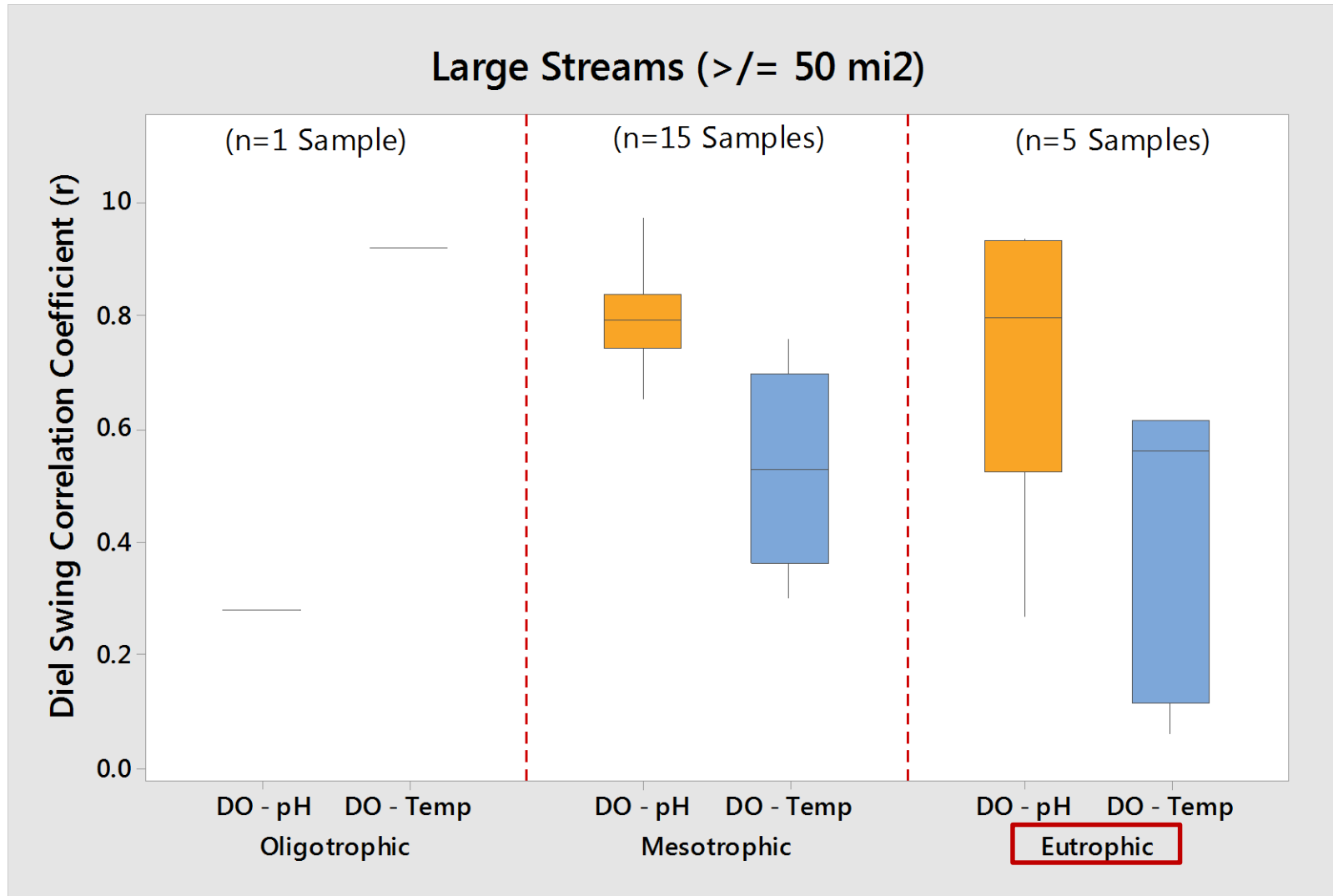
Trophic Status (Small Streams)

Small Streams (<50 mi²)



- Heterotrophic = Oligotrophic
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- Autotrophic with Excessive DO Swings = **Eutrophic**
- Autotrophic w/o Excessive DO Swings = Mesotrophic

Trophic Status (Large Streams)

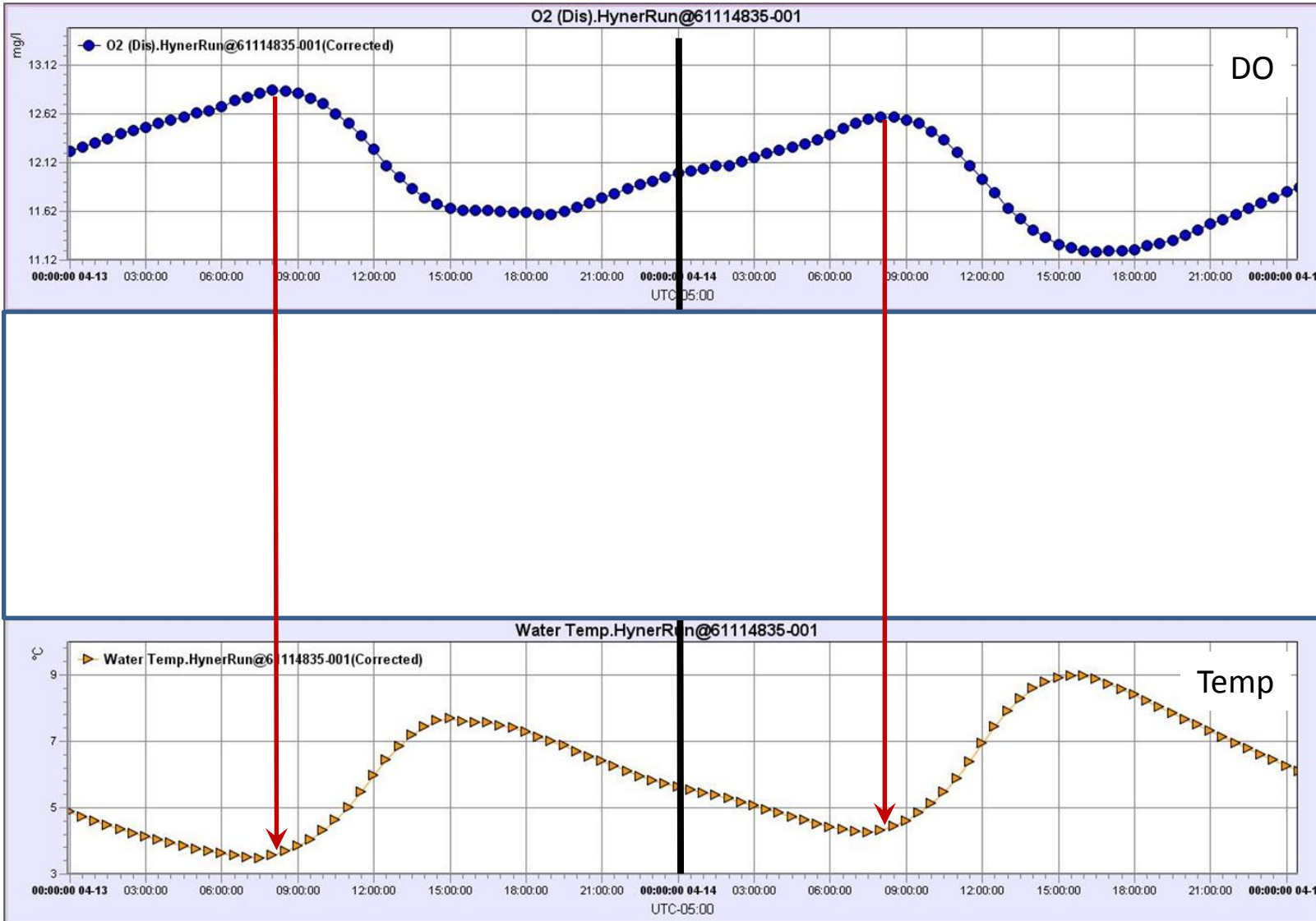


Time of Day Diel Max DO Reflects Trophic Status



- Water Temp ↑ DO Solubility ↓
- If DO Swings are Driven by Temp, Max DO Should Occur Near Time of Min Temp

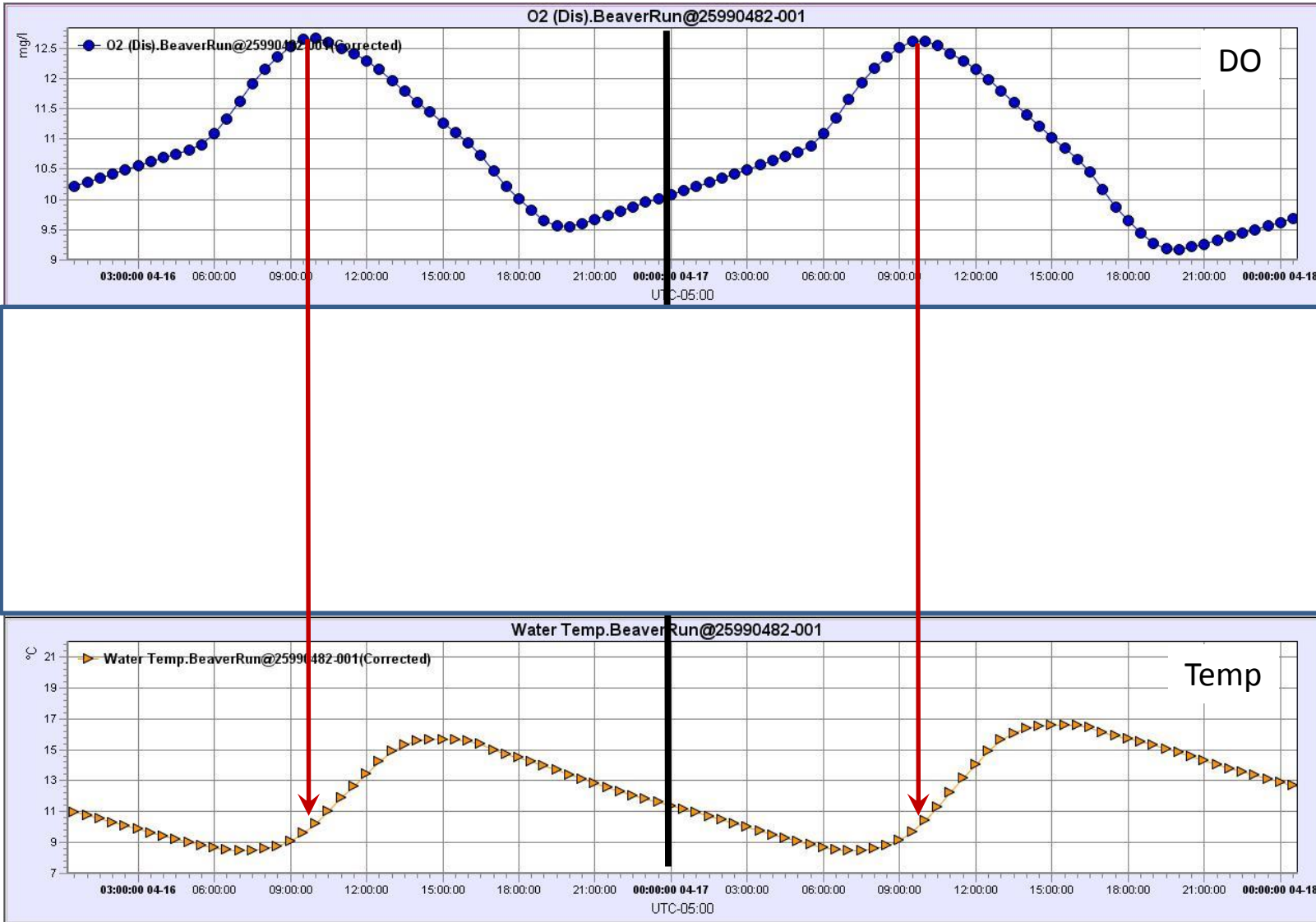
Time of Diel DO Max Hyner Run (Oligotrophic)



Hyner Run 2016 Clinton Co

- Time of Max DO = Min Temp
- DO Swings Driven by Temp Not Photosynthesis
- Predominantly Heterotrophic Organic Matter (Energy) from Outside Source Not Photosyn

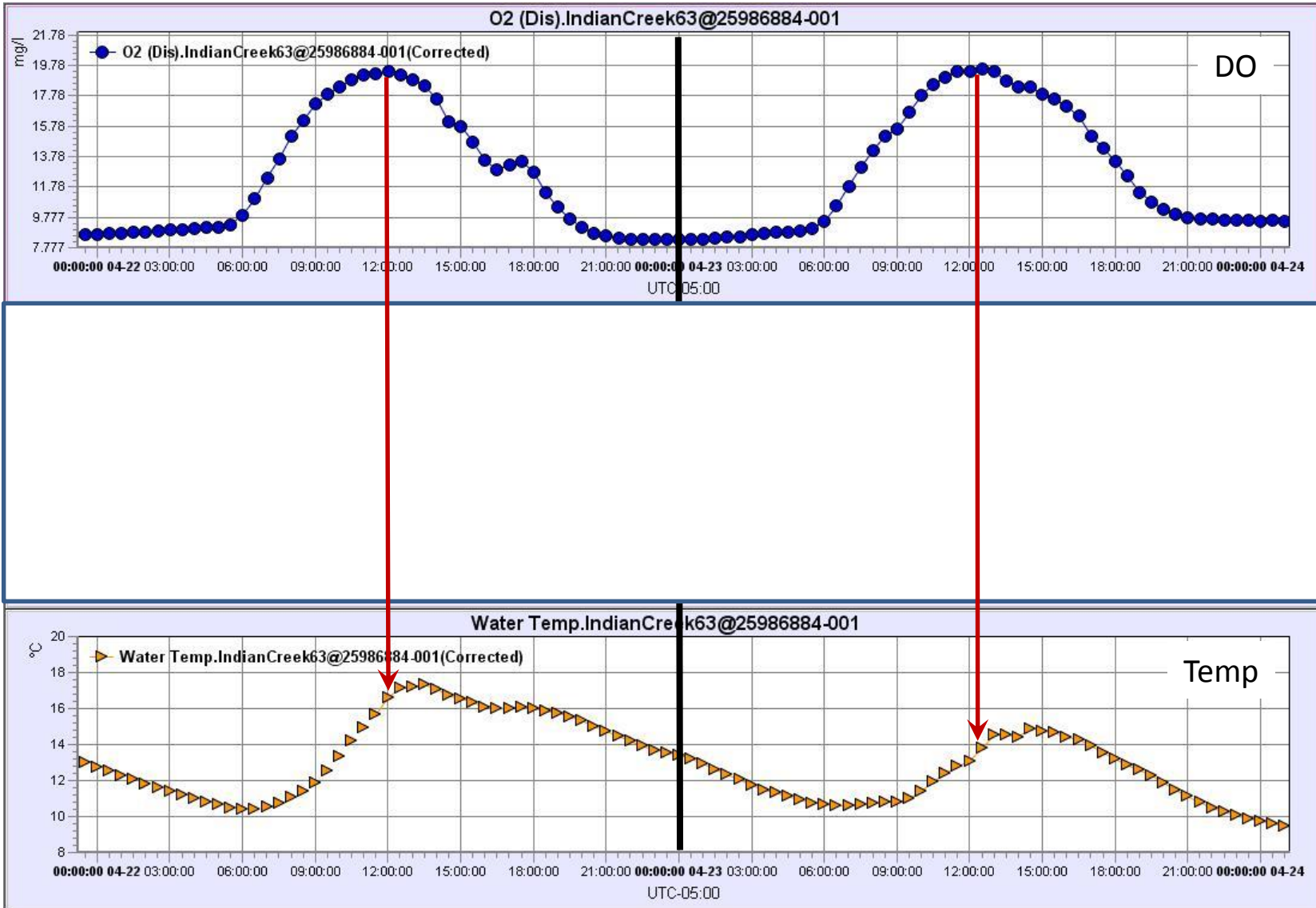
Time of Diel DO Max Beaver Run (Mesotrophic)



Beaver Run 2016 Chester Co

- Time of Max DO 2-3 Hours After Min Temp
- DO Swings Driven by Photosynthesis and Water Temp
- Predominantly Autotrophic Organic Matter (Energy) from Photosynthesis

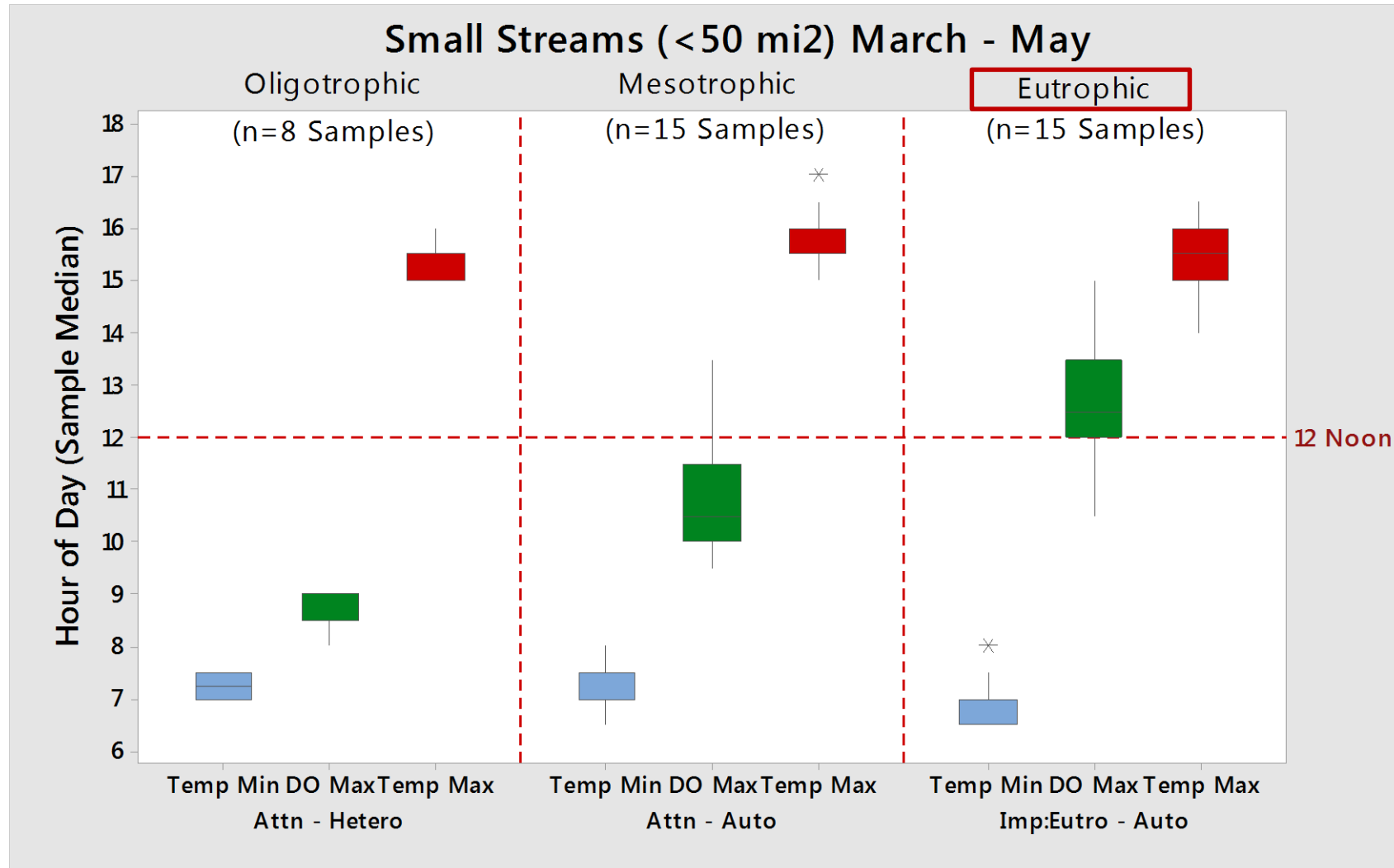
Time of Diel DO Max Indian Cr (Rt 63) (Eutrophic)



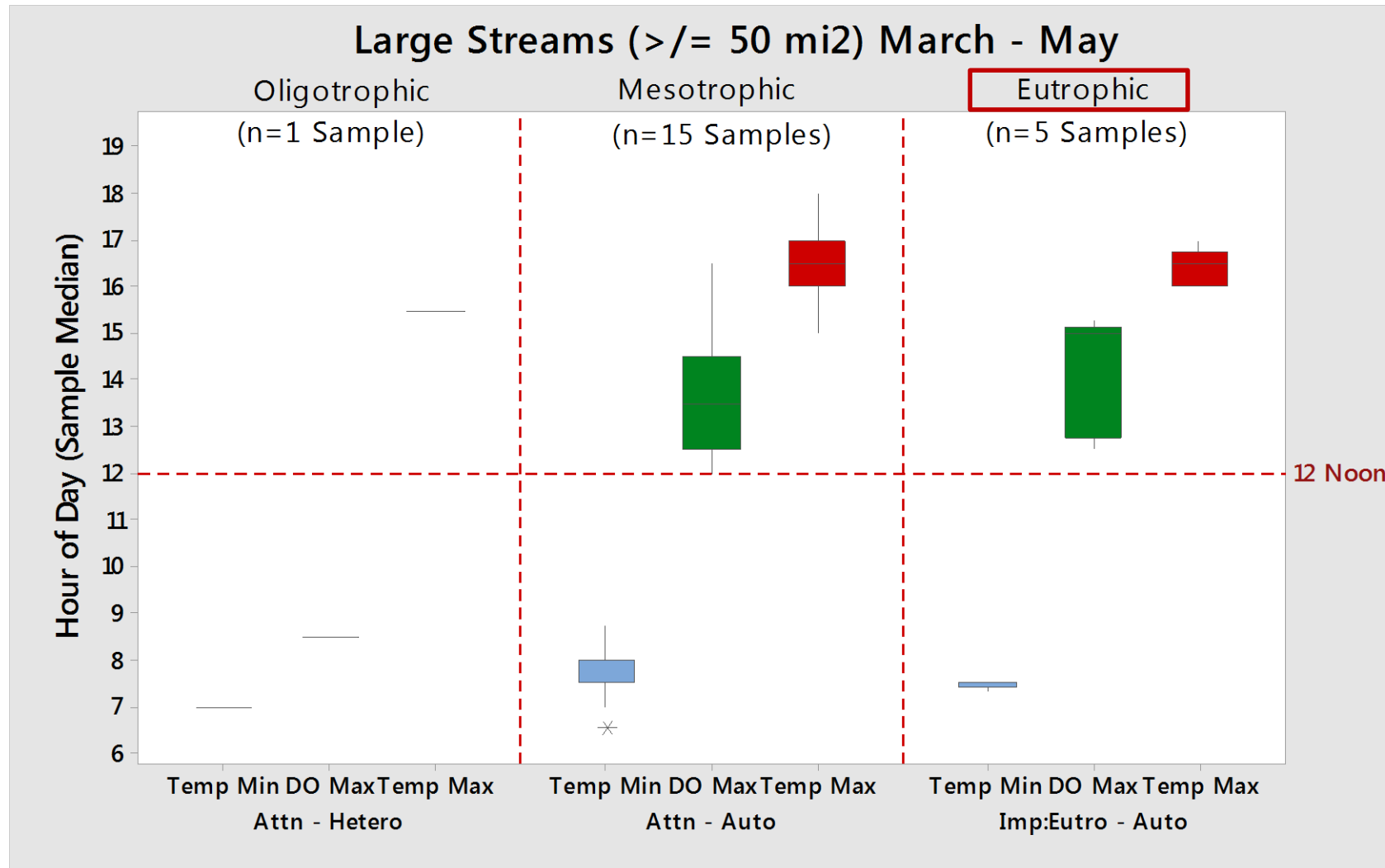
Indian Cr (Rt 63) 2014 Montgomery Co

- Time of Max DO Close to Time of Max Temp (Min Solubility)
- Excessive DO Swings Driven by Photosynthesis
- Autotrophic : Eutrophic

Time-of-Day of Max DO by Trophic Status (Small Streams)



Time-of-Day of Max DO by Trophic Status (Large Streams)

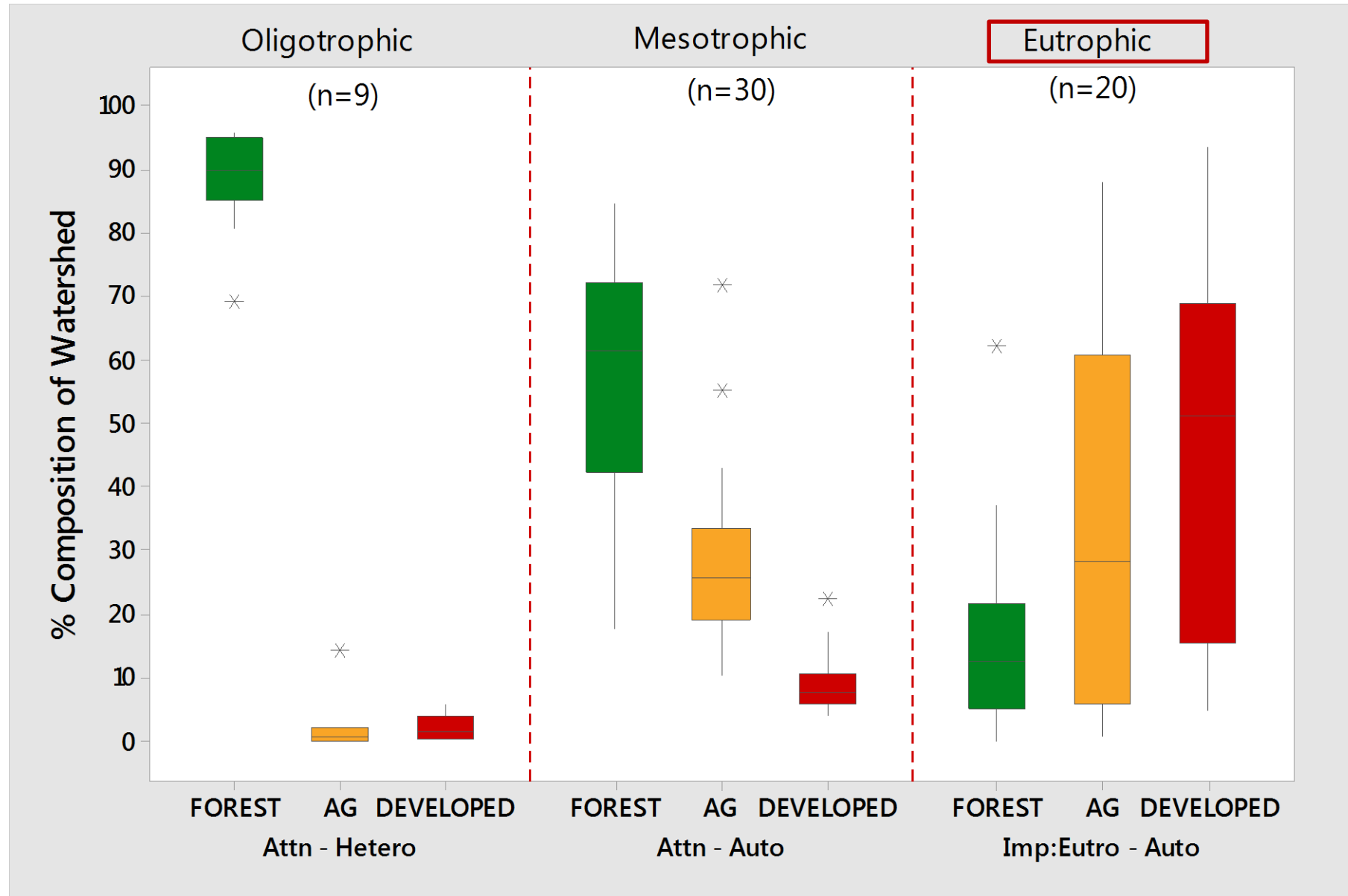


Second Critical Assumption of the Protocol

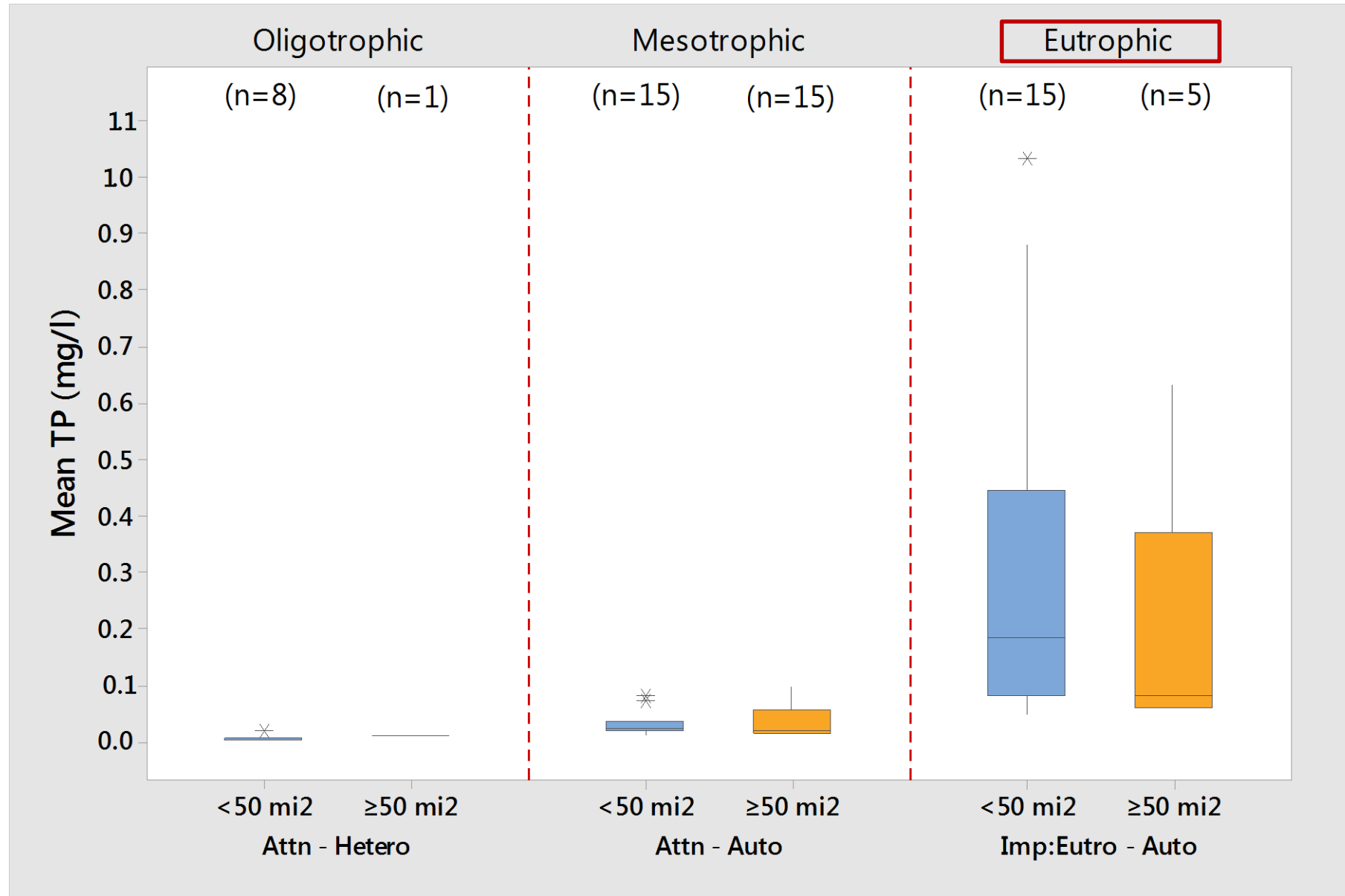


- Excessive Diel DO Swings Indicate that:
 - Degraded Ecosystem Health is Linked to Nutrient Enrichment and the Eutrophication Process
- Land Use, Nutrient, Benthic Chl-a, and Benthic Macroinvertebrate IBI Data Support this Assumption

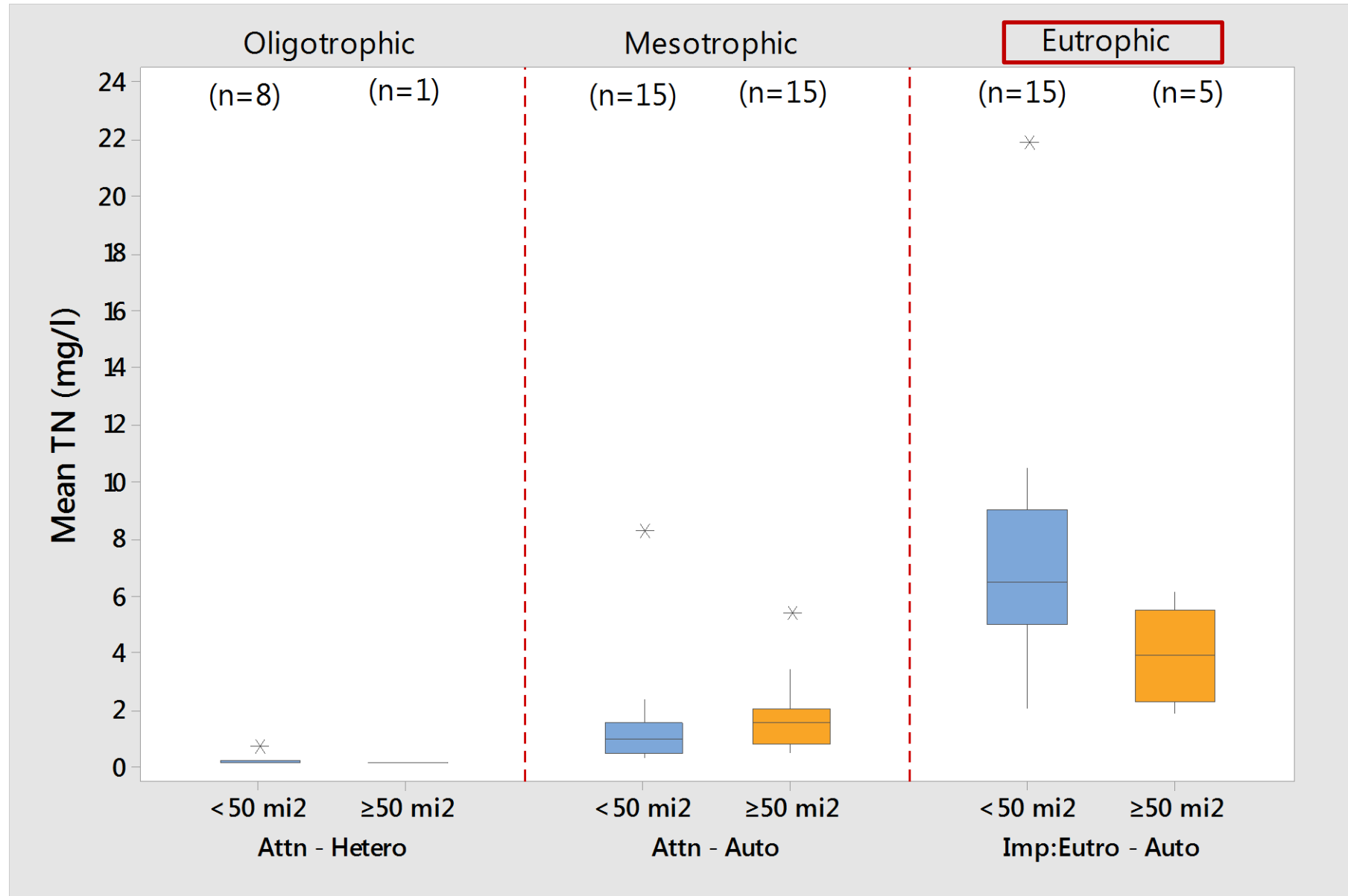
Land Use Composition by Trophic Status (Small & Large Streams)



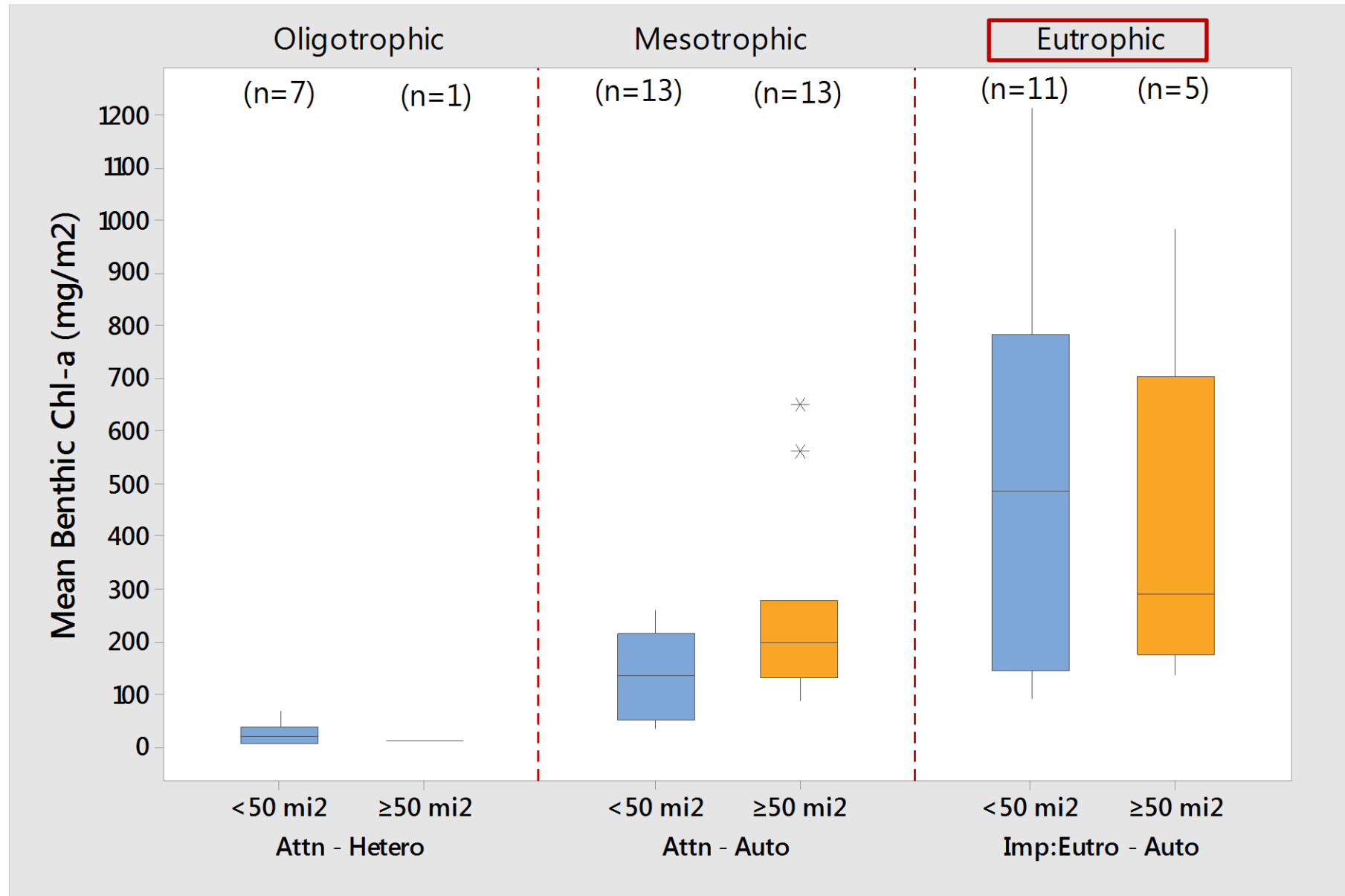
Mean Total Phosphorus by Trophic Status



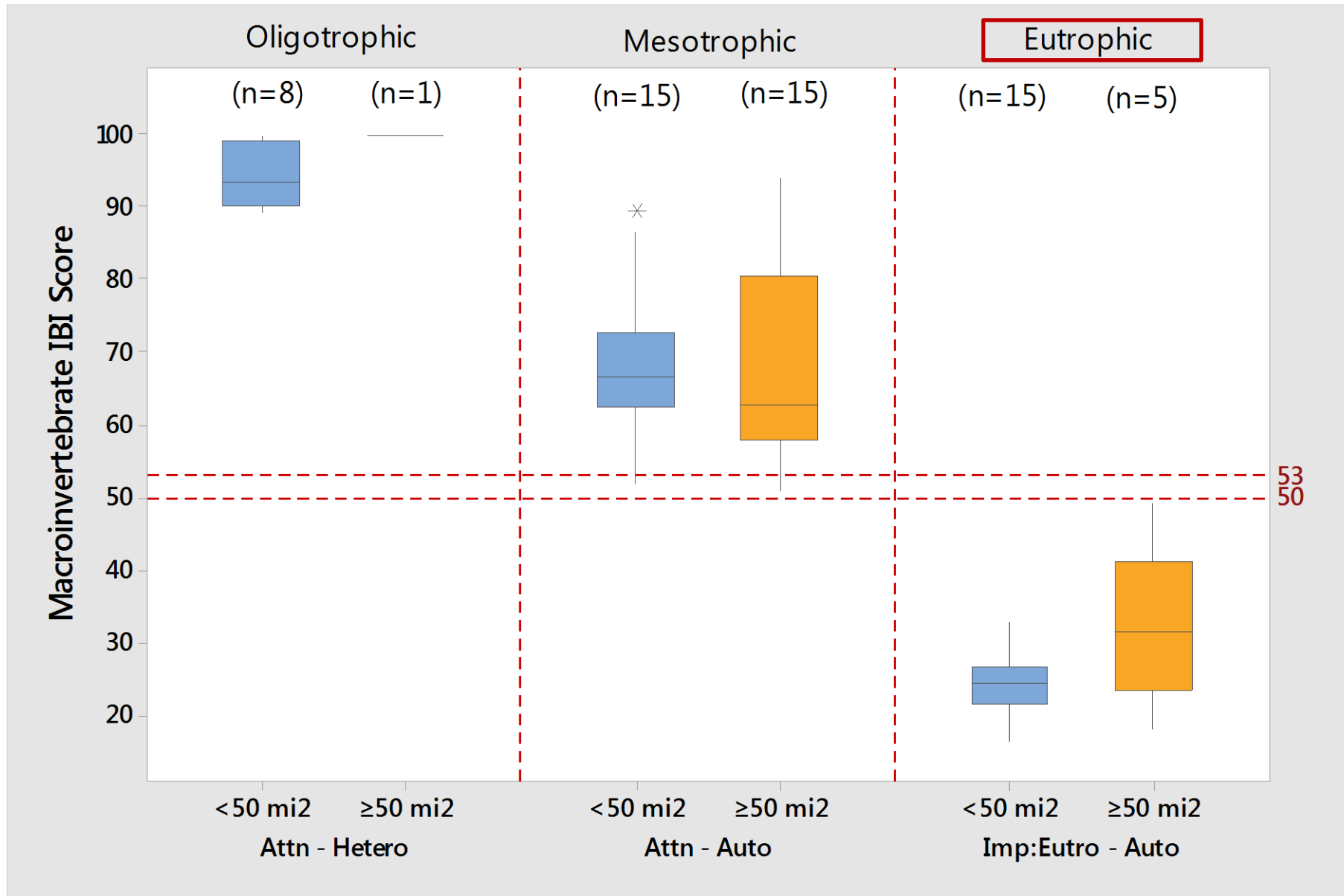
Mean Total Nitrogen by Trophic Status



Mean Benthic Chlorophyll-a by Trophic Status



Macro IBI Score by Trophic Status



Summary



- Protocol Uses Diel DO Swings as an Indicator of Stream Photosynthesis & Ecosystem Respiration Rates
- Excessive Diel DO Swings Indicate the Eutrophication Process has Substantially Altered Stream Metabolic Conditions and Eutrophication Is Identified as A Cause of ALU Impairment
- The Results of the Protocol are Supported by Analysis of :
 - DO-pH and DO-Temp Relationships
 - Time-of-Day of Max DO
 - Mean Benthic Chl-a, TP, TN Values
 - Watershed Land Use Composition

Questions



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