

# Understanding water quality trends in urban watersheds

Claire Welty

UMBC

Center for Urban Environmental Research and Education

and

Dept. of Chemical, Biochemical and Environmental Engineering

March 26, 2014



**CUERE**

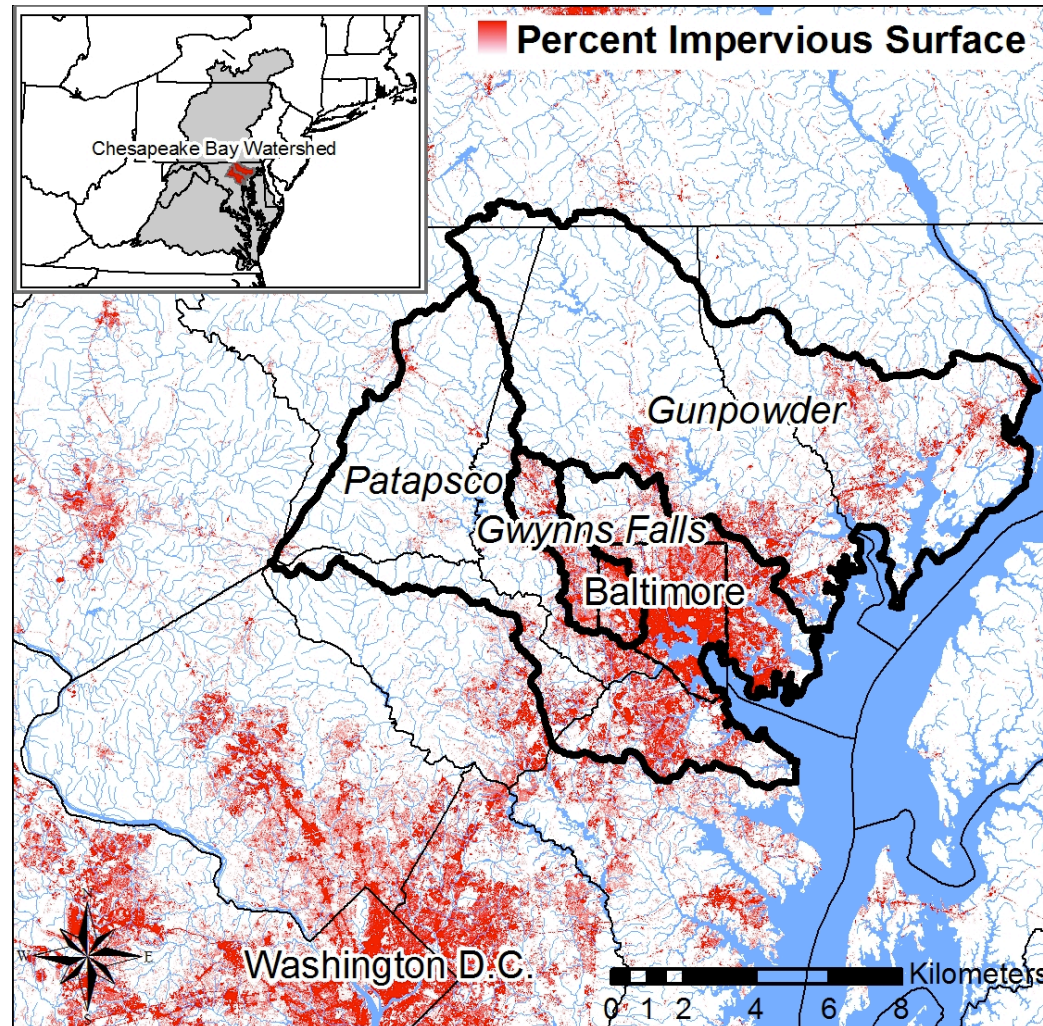
**UMBC**

CENTER FOR URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

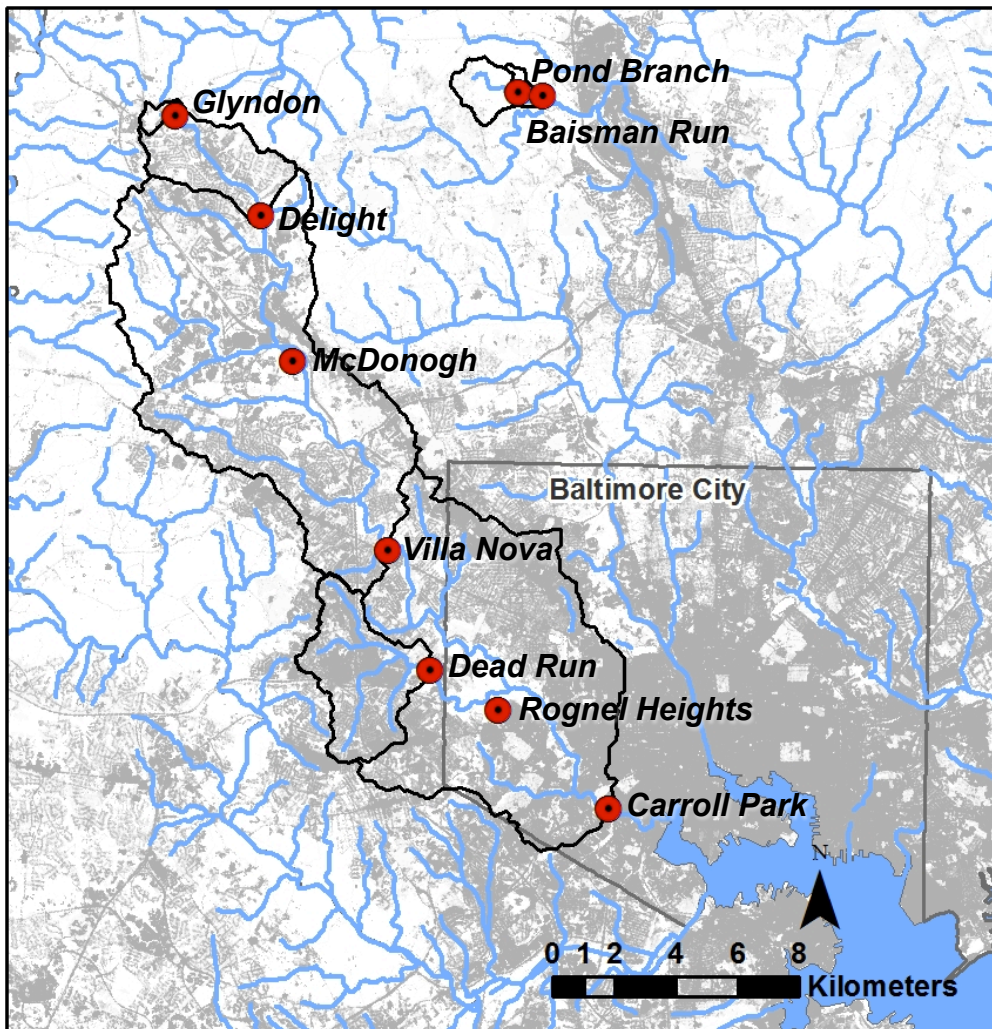


**USGS**  
*science for a changing world*

# Baltimore Ecosystem Study Long-Term Ecological Research Project



# Gwynns Falls Watershed



171 sq km

Urban to rural gradient  
of land cover

Forested & agricultural  
reference sites

9 USGS stream gages

Nested watershed design

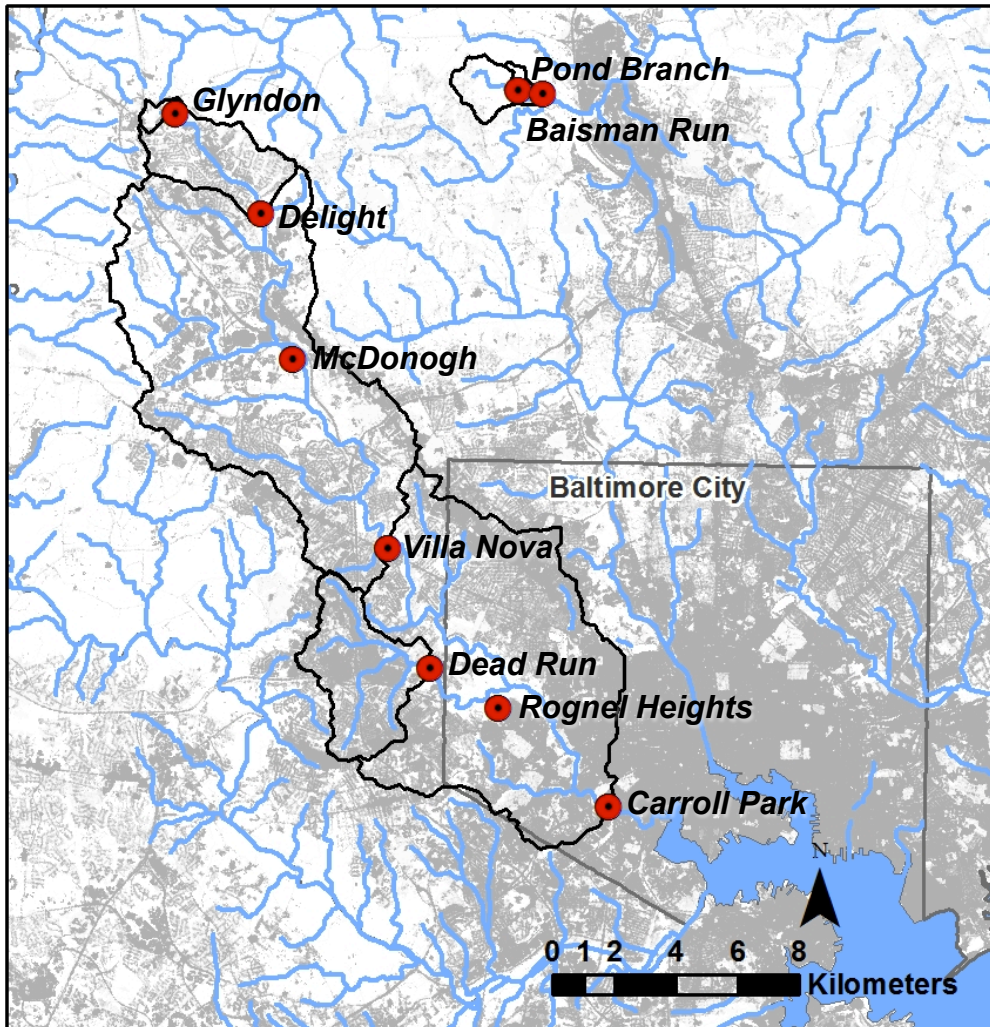
Weekly chemistry

sampling since 1998

$\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$

Total N, Total P

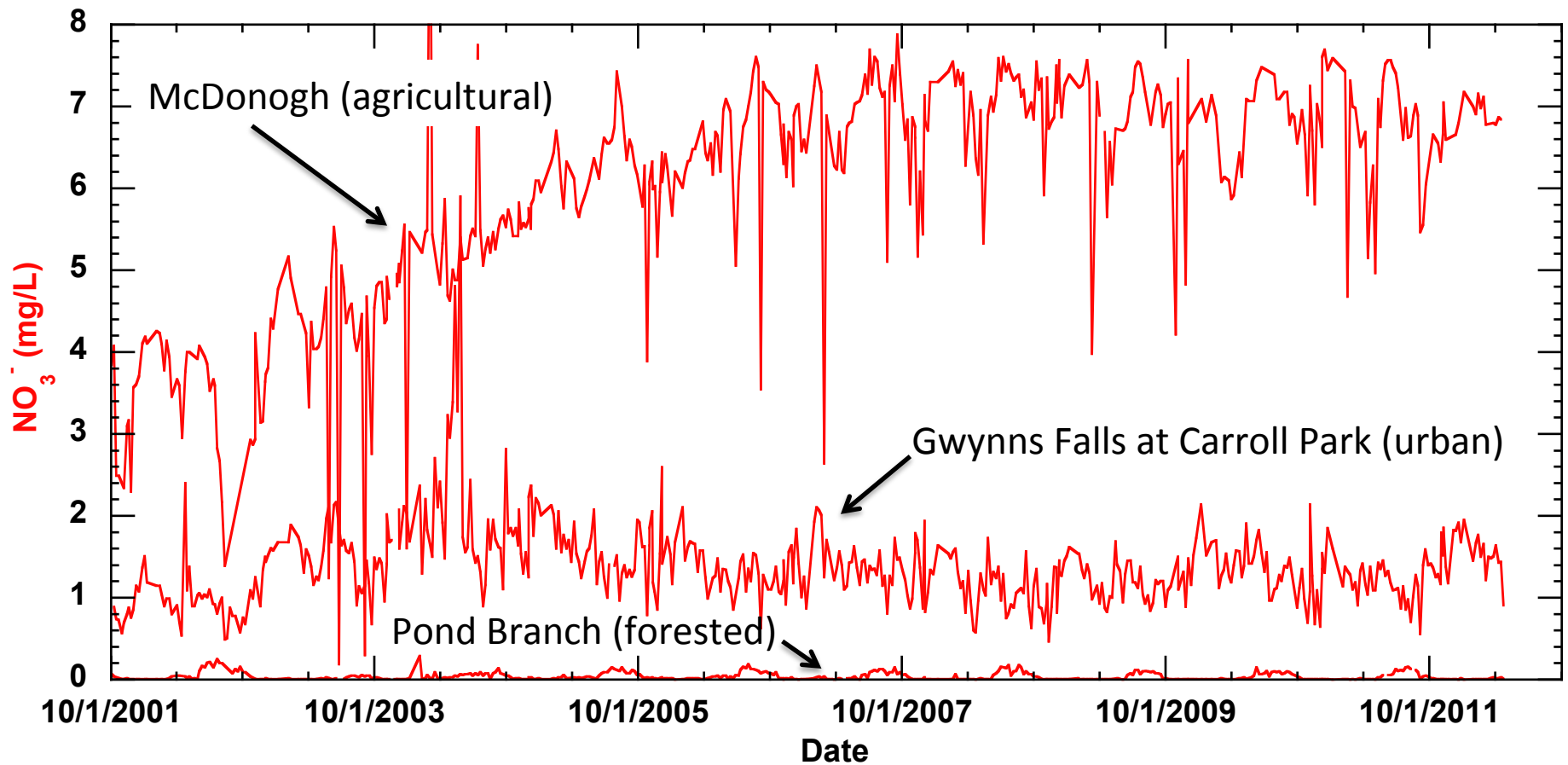
# Gwynns Falls Watershed



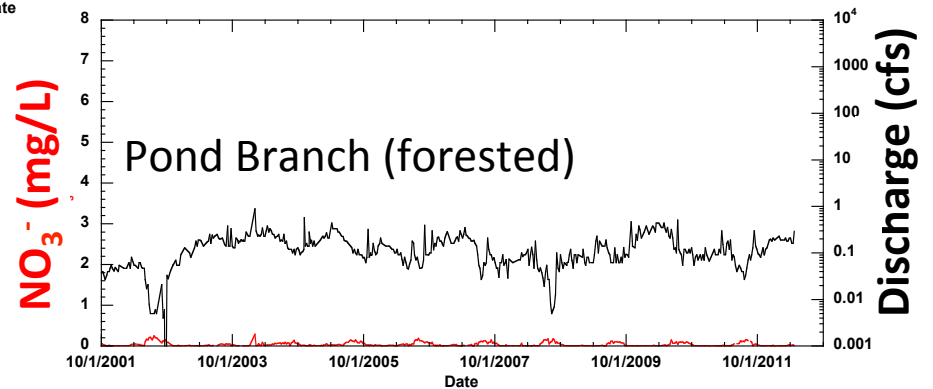
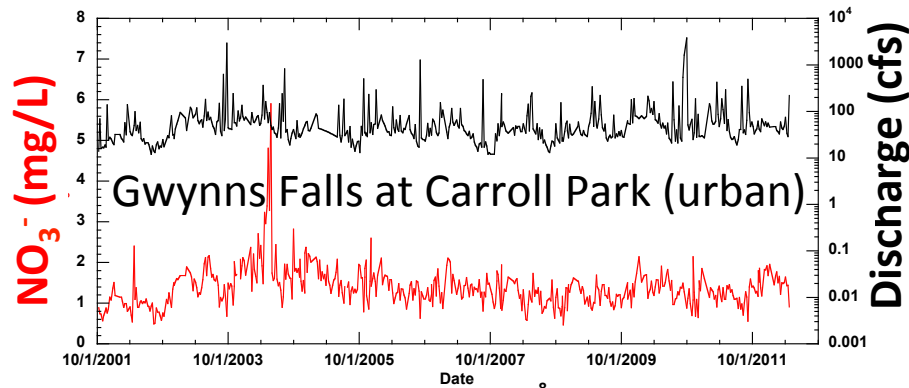
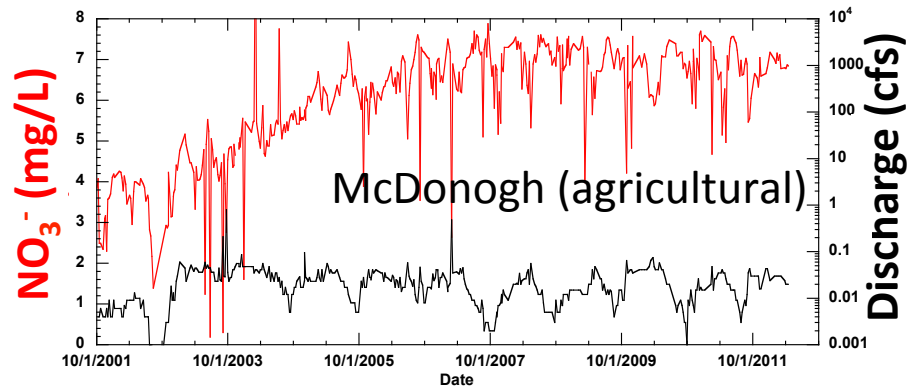
Watershed	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent Impervious
Pond Branch (forest)	0.4	0
Baisman Run (forest/exurban)	3.8	5
Glyndon	0.7	21.1
Delight	10.6	18.6
Villa Nova	84.5	21.1
Carroll Park	171	30.3
Dead Run (urban)	14.1	45
McDonogh (agriculture)	0.06	0

Data available for download from [beslter.org](http://beslter.org)

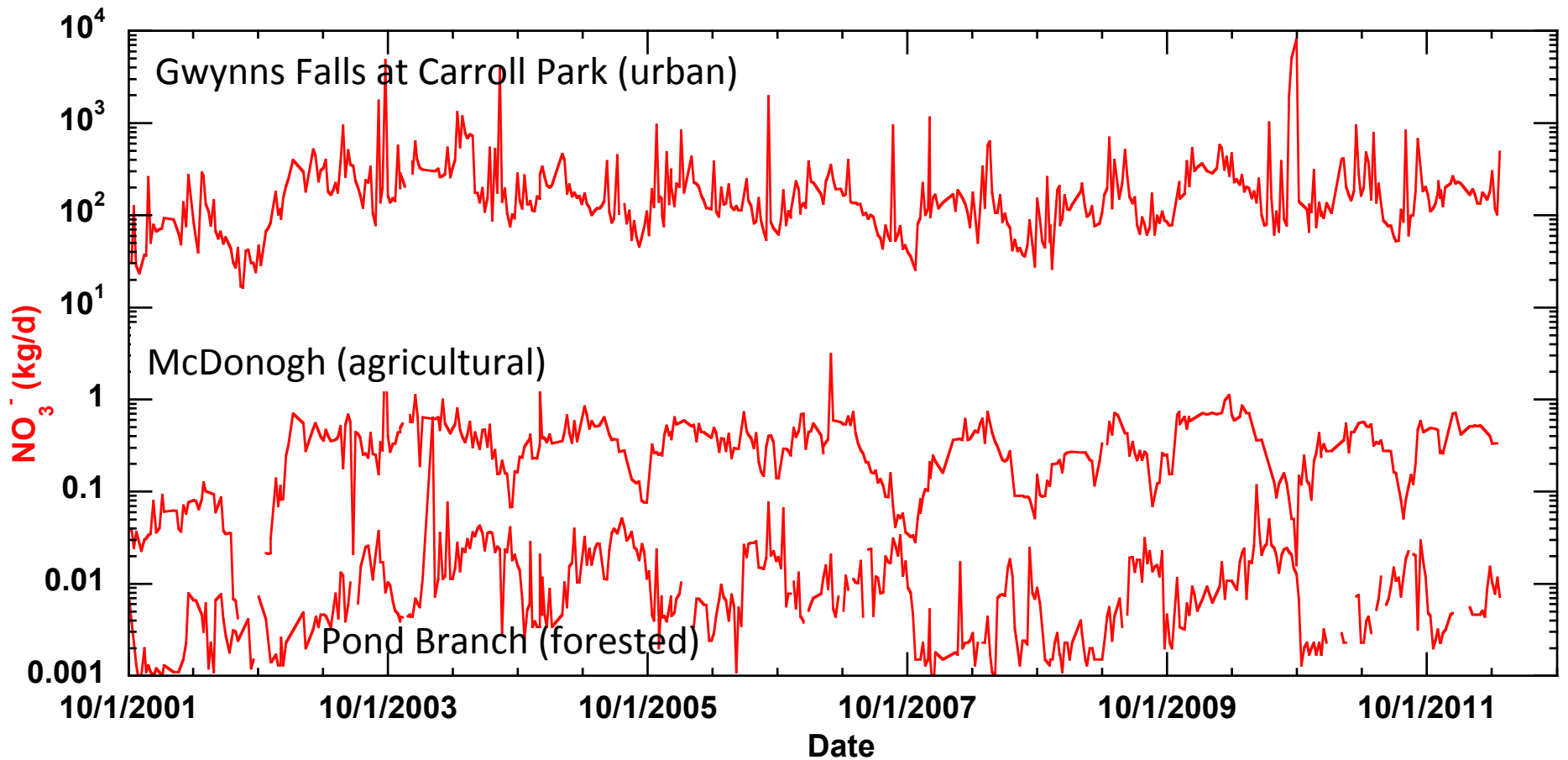
# BES weekly data – example nitrate concentration time series



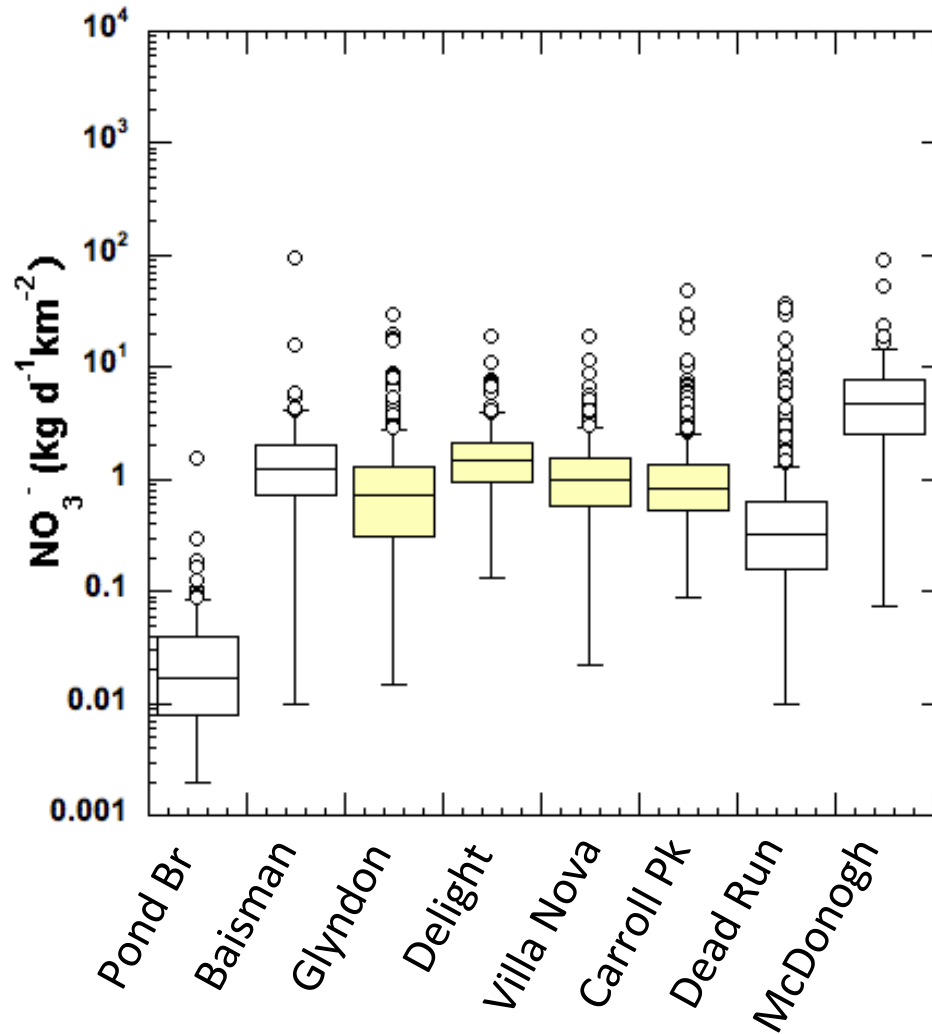
# BES weekly data – nitrate + discharge time series



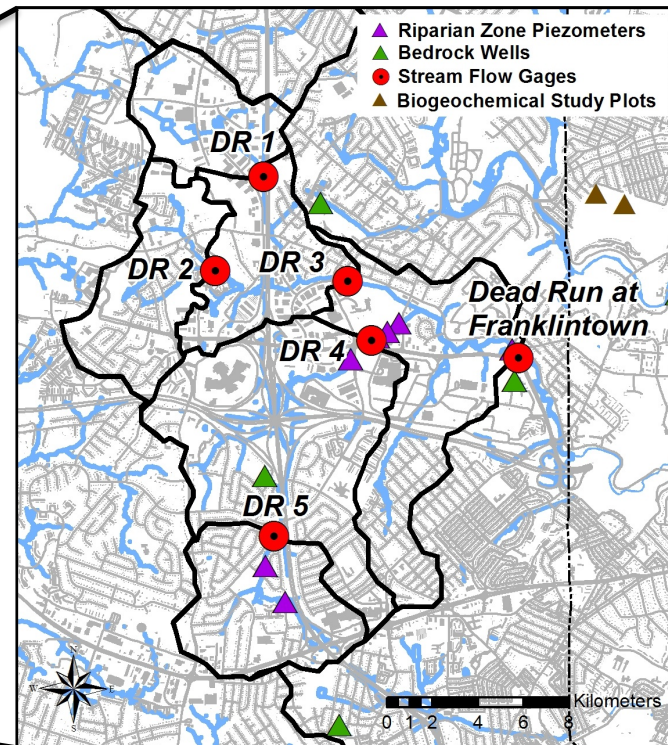
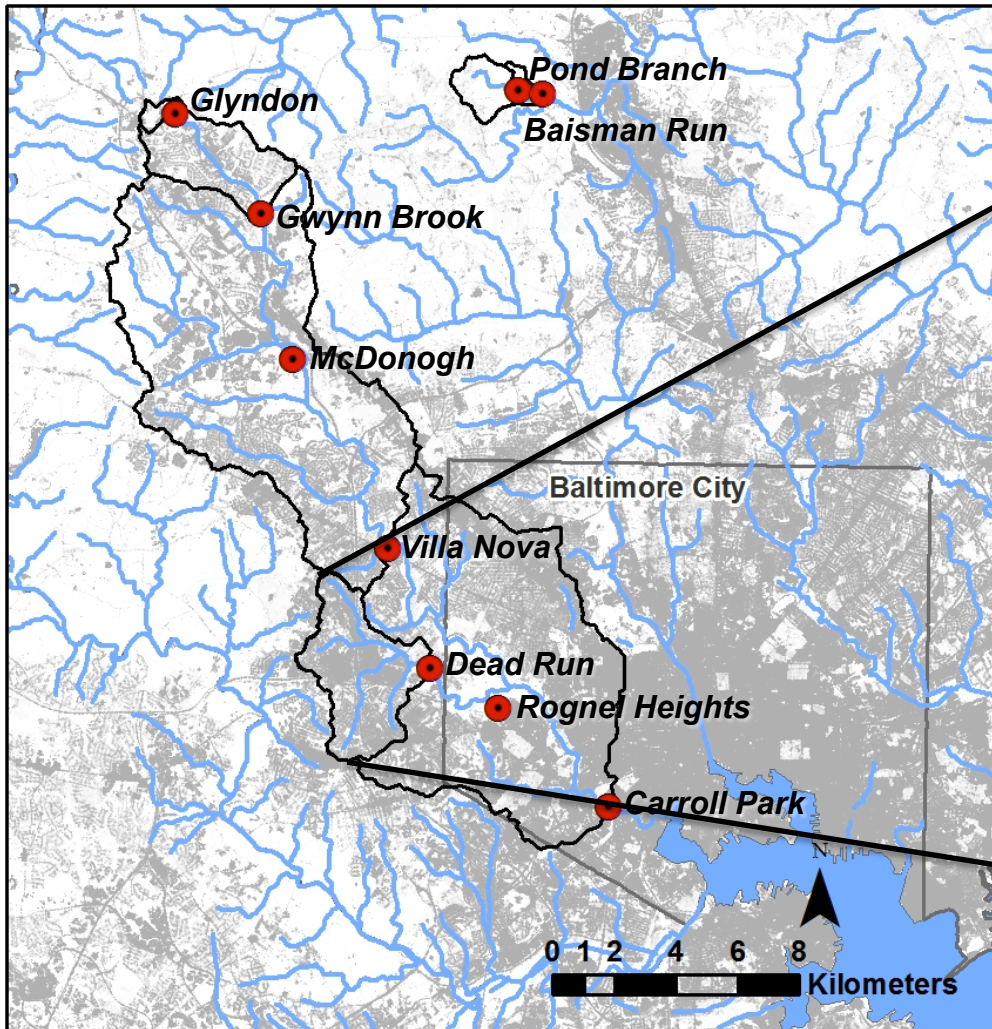
# BES weekly data – nitrate daily loads



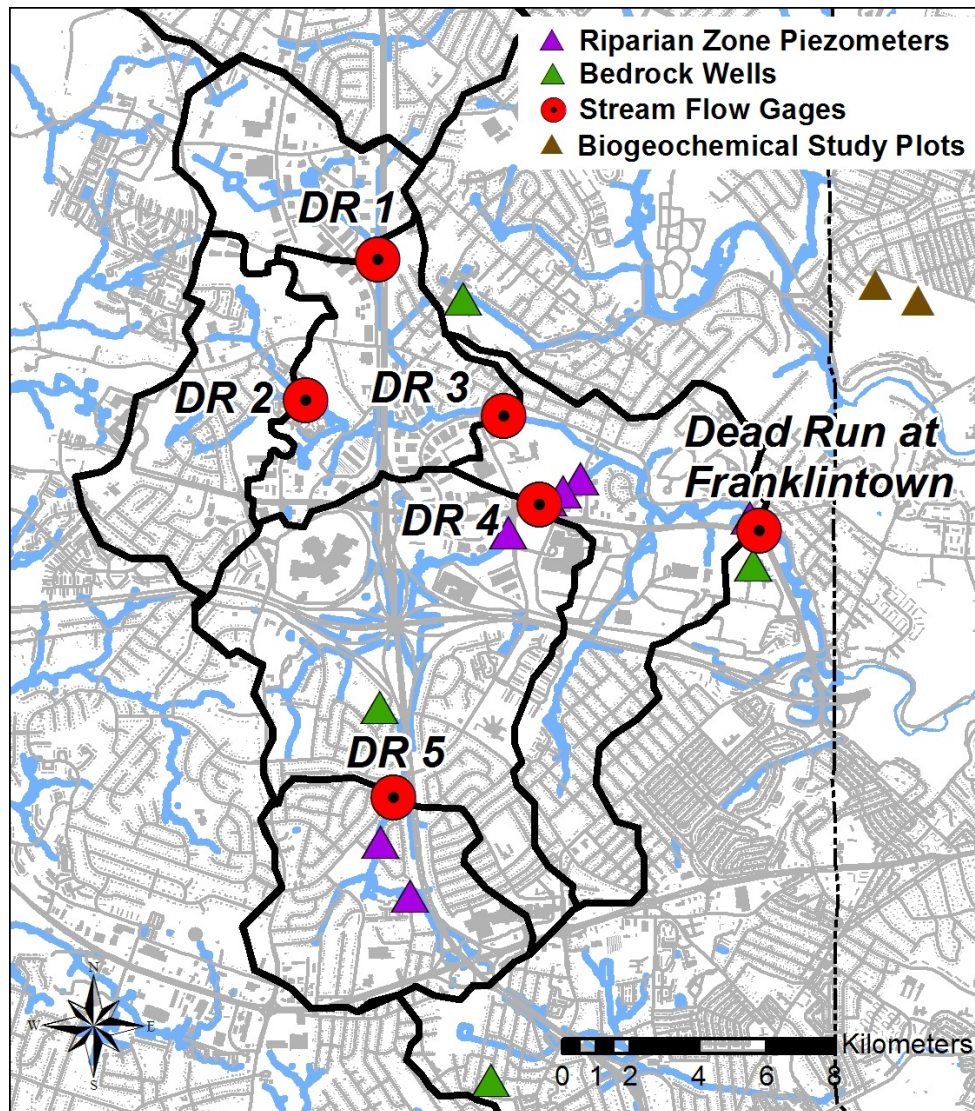
# BES weekly data – nitrate yields



# Dead Run Watershed



# Dead Run Watershed



14.1 sq km

45% impervious cover

6 USGS stream gages

Nested watershed design

High-frequency sensors  
deployed since 2010

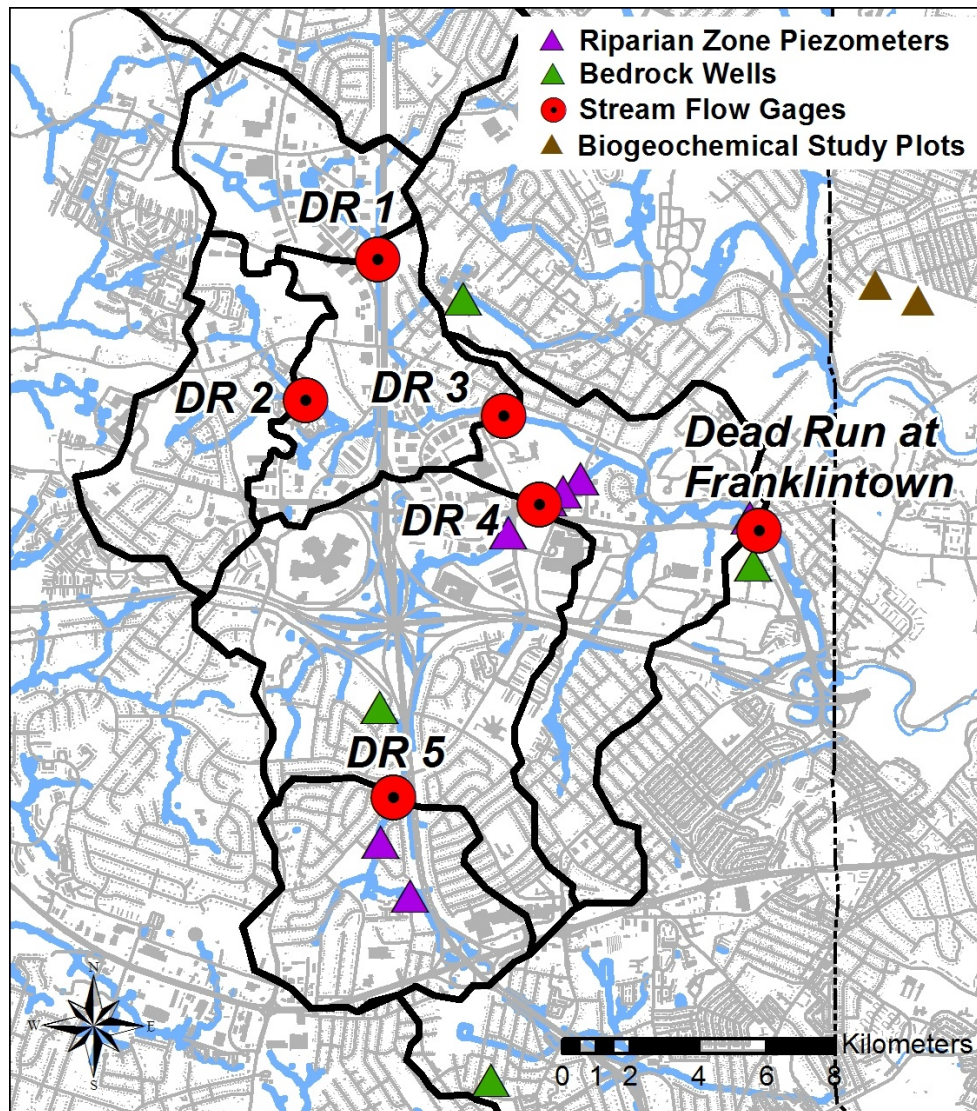
30-minute sampling

$\text{NO}_3^-$  (Satlantic SUNA)

SC, temperature, DO,

turbidity (YSI EXO2)

# Dead Run Watershed



Watershed	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent Impervious
DR1	1.3	51
DR2	1.9	45
DR5	1.5	45
DR3	5.0	48
DR4	6.2	50
DR Franklinton	14.1	45

# Satlantic SUNA



- Submersible Ultraviolet Nitrate Analyzer
- Ultraviolet absorption spectroscopy
- In-situ measurement of nitrate N
- Detection range: 0.007 to 28 mg/L as N
- Precision: 0.028 mg/L as N
- Accuracy: ~ +/- 10% of reading
- Cost per unit: ~\$22K (without peripherals)

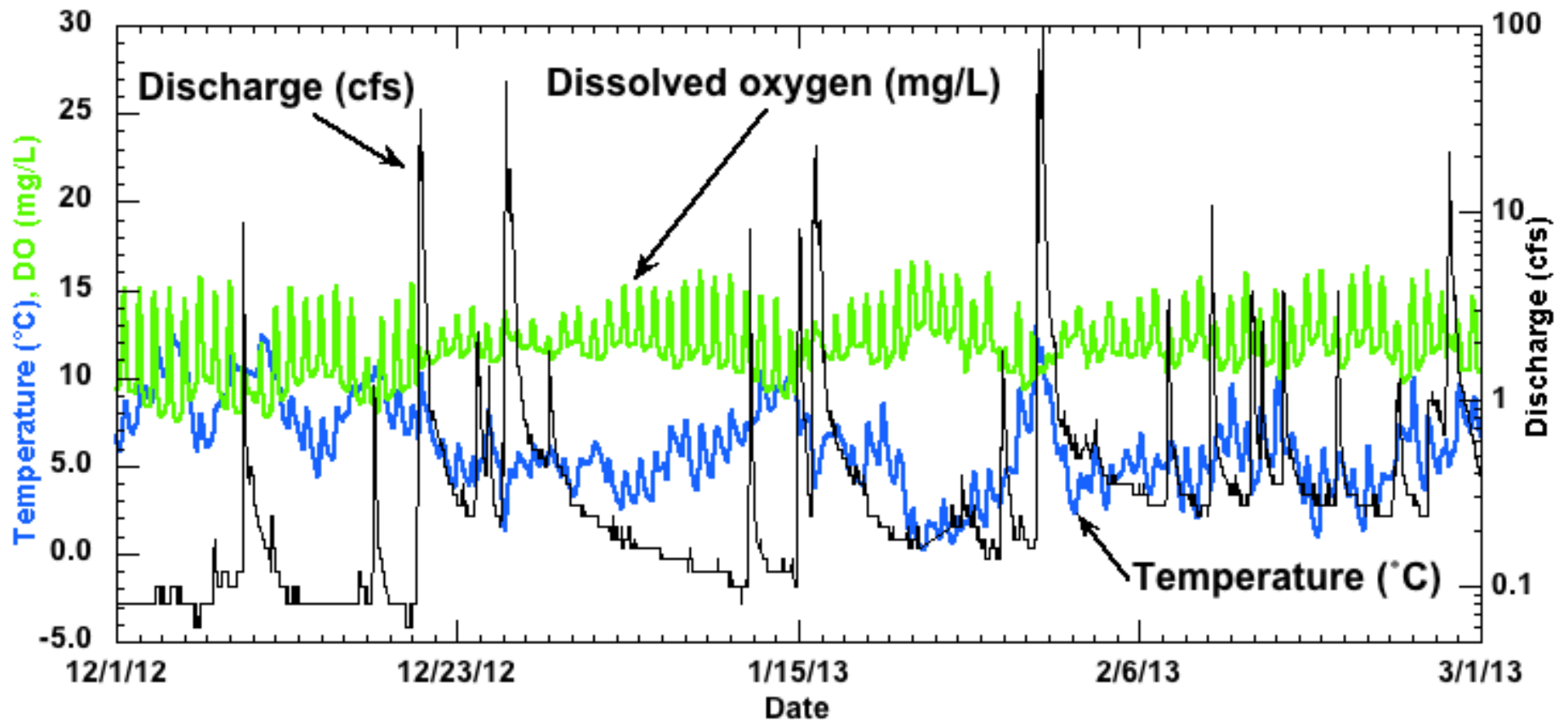
# YSI EXO2



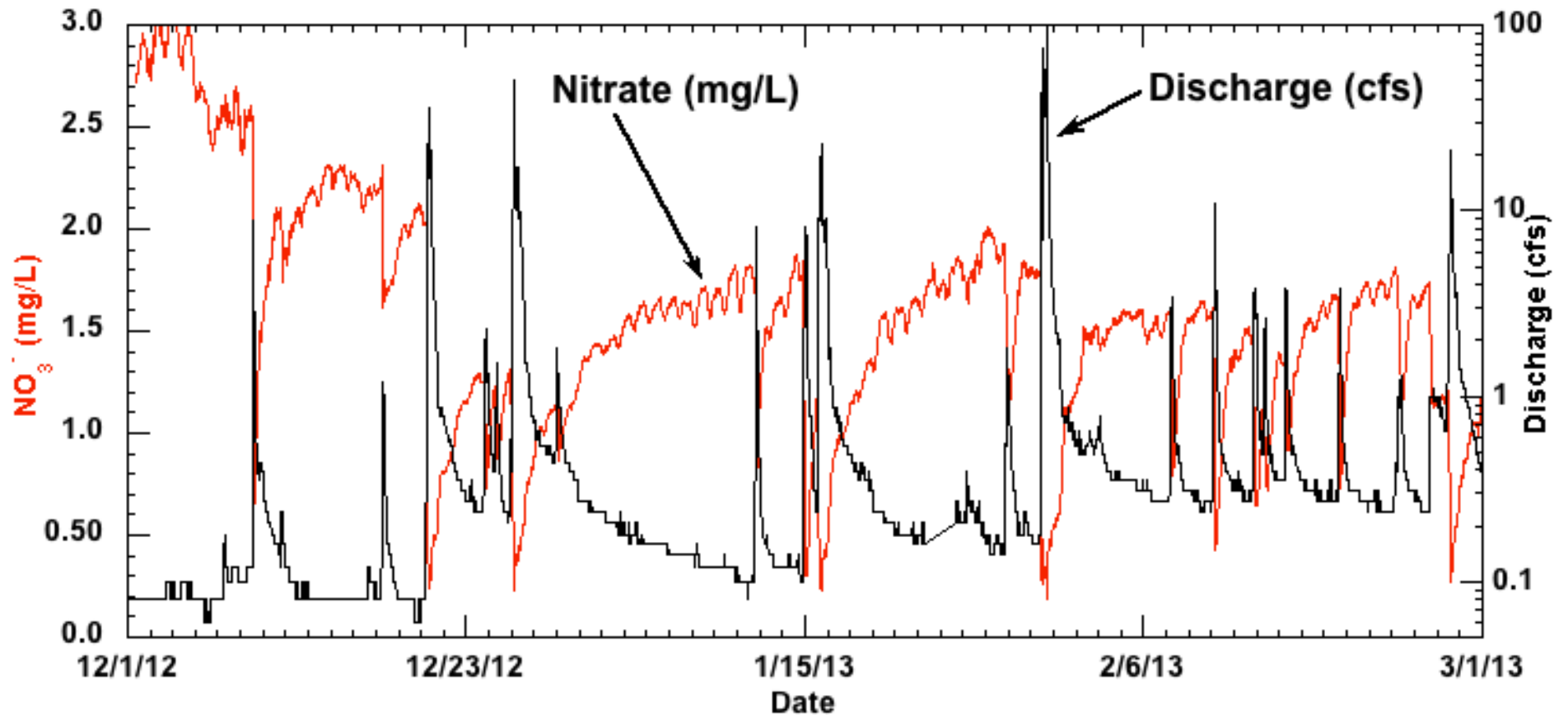
- Sonde with 7 ports for WQ sensors
- In-situ measurement of temperature, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, turbidity
- Optical turbidity sensor: Nephelometric near-IR turbidimeter
- Detection Range: 0 to 4000 FNU (formazin nephelometric units)
- Precision: 0.01 FNU
- Accuracy: 0.3 FNU or  $\pm 2\%$  of reading
- Cost per unit:  $\sim$  \$10K (without peripherals)

Example data from one site (DR1)

# Discharge, DO, and temperature

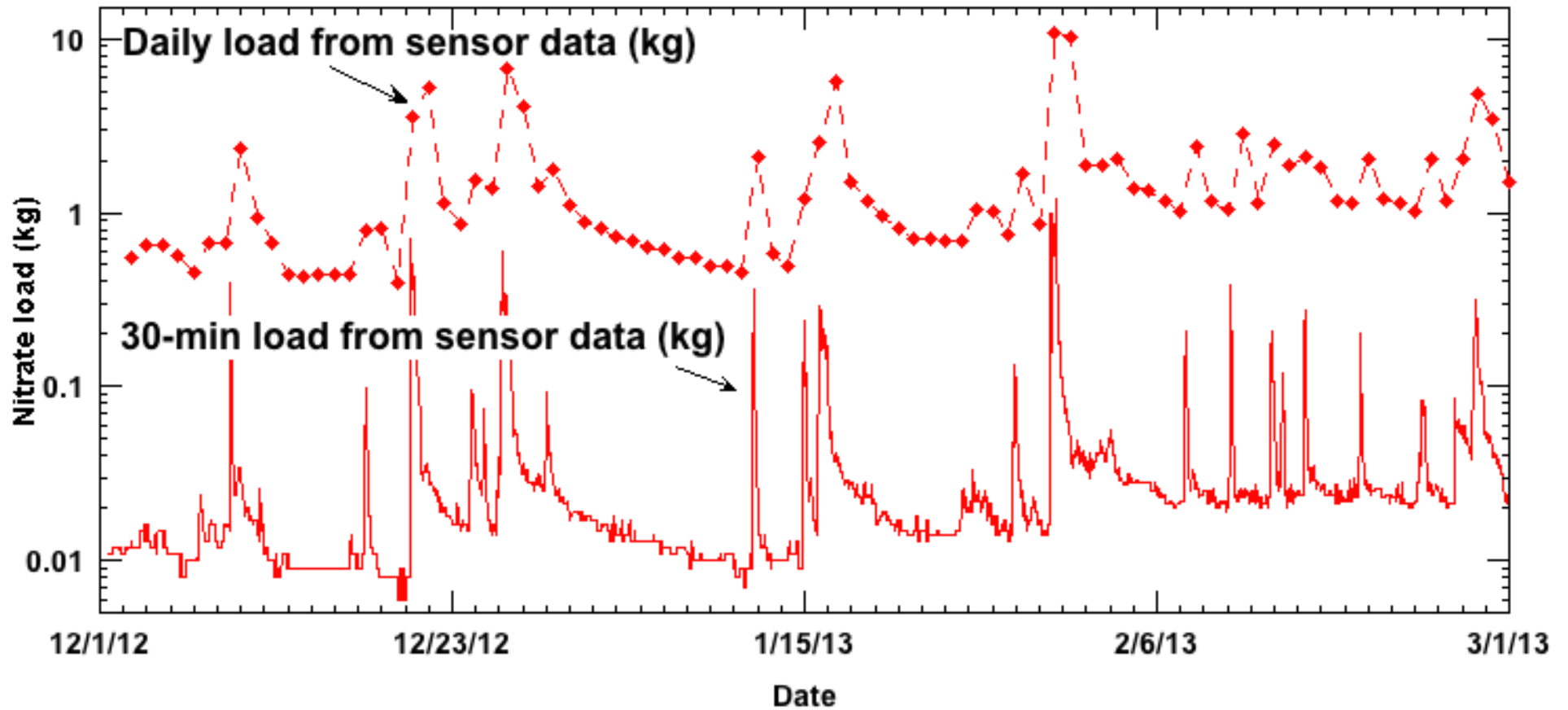


# Nitrate and discharge

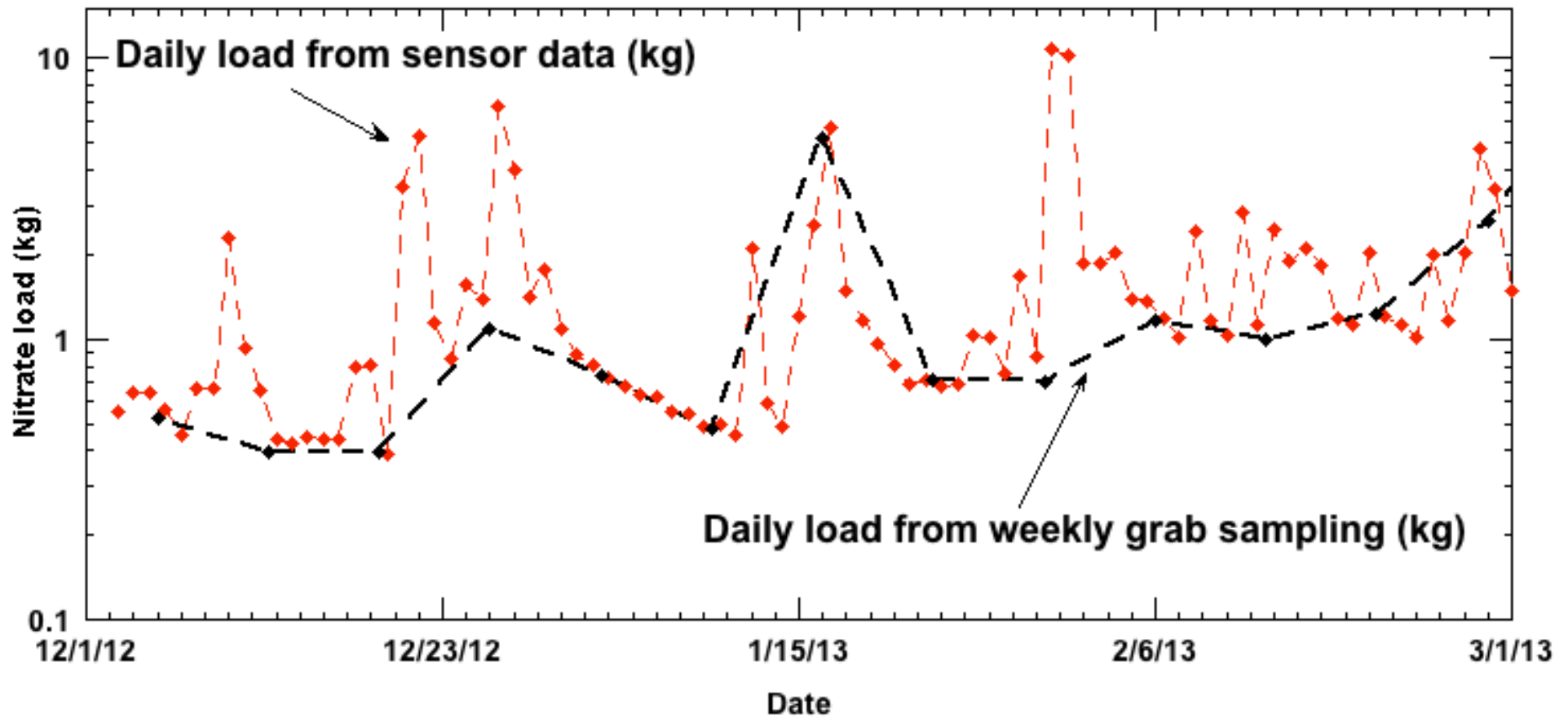


C. Welty, unpublished data

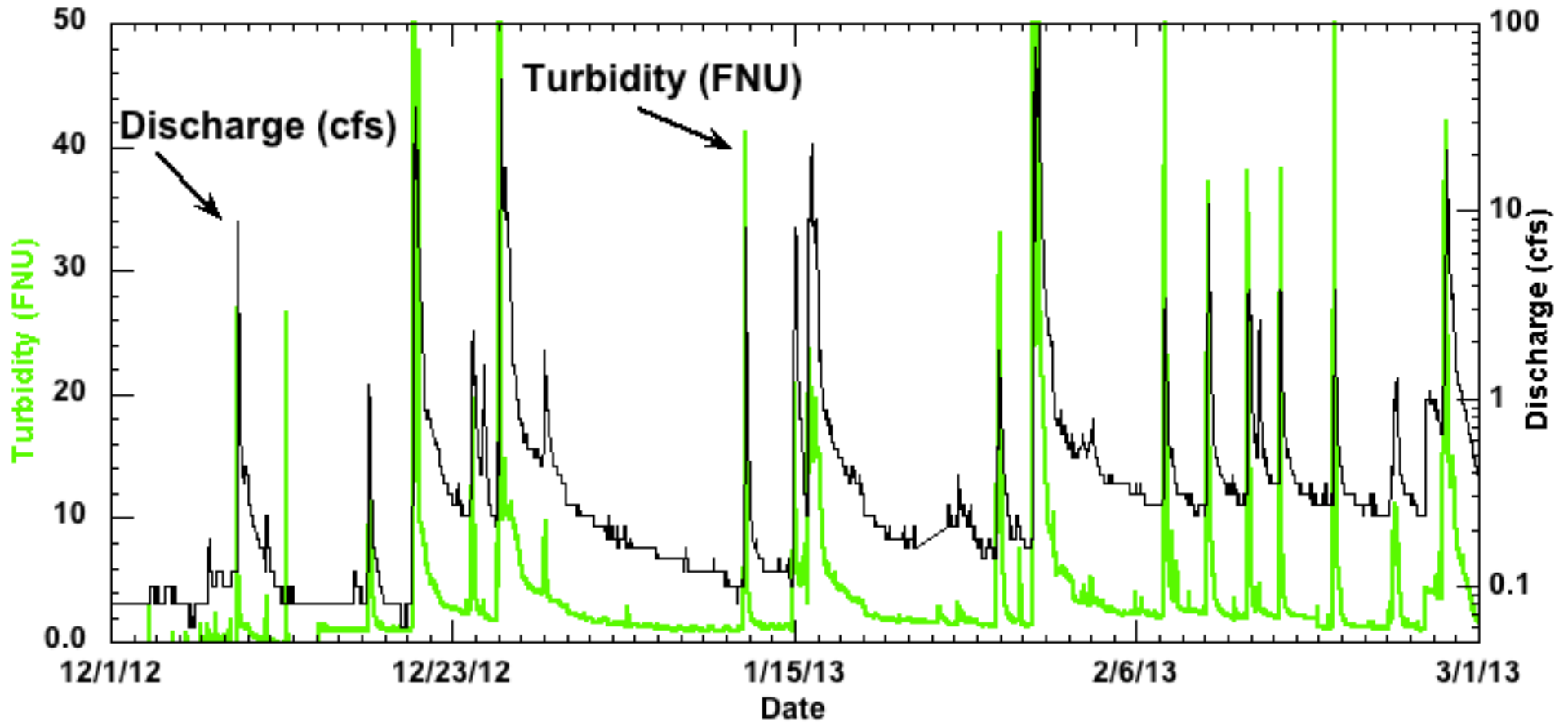
# Nitrate load calculations



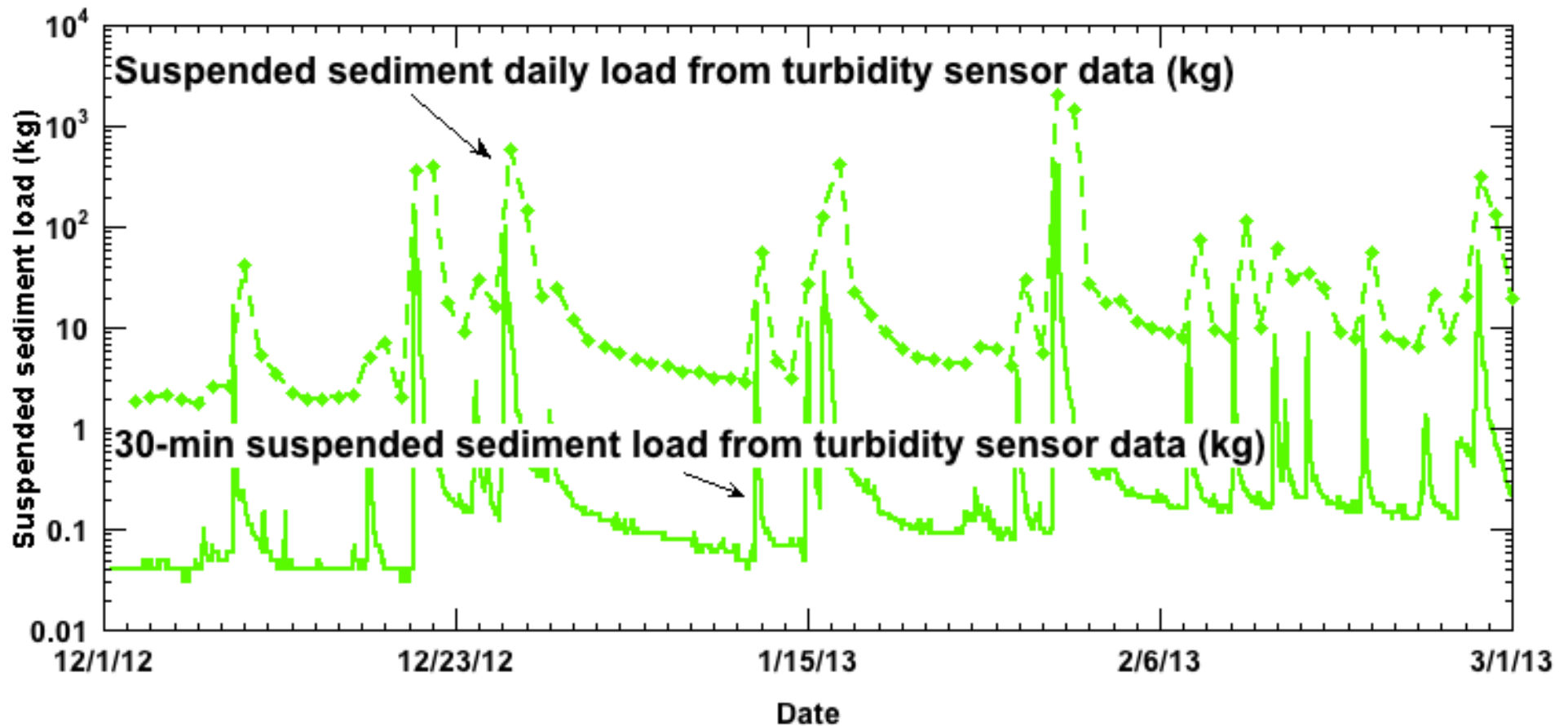
# Nitrate load calculations



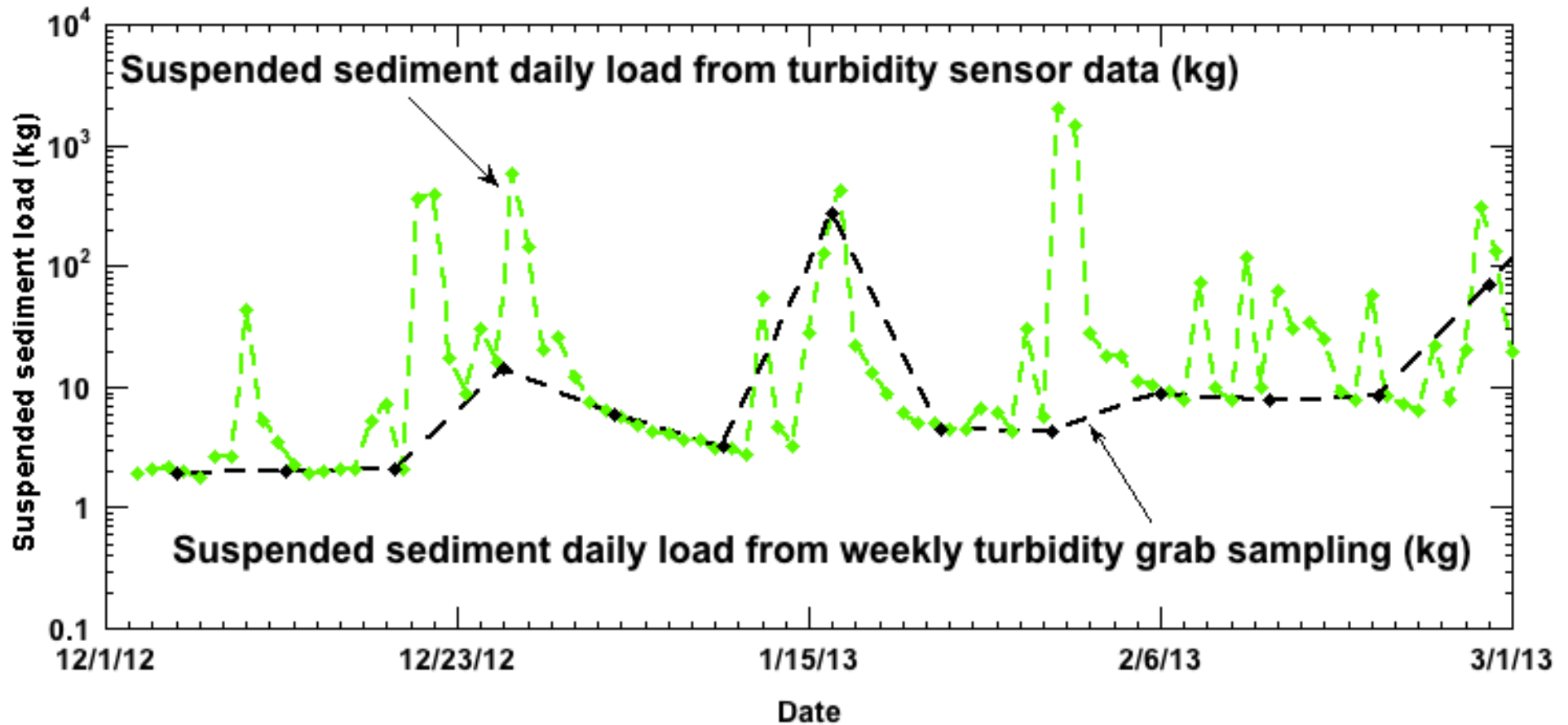
# Turbidity and discharge



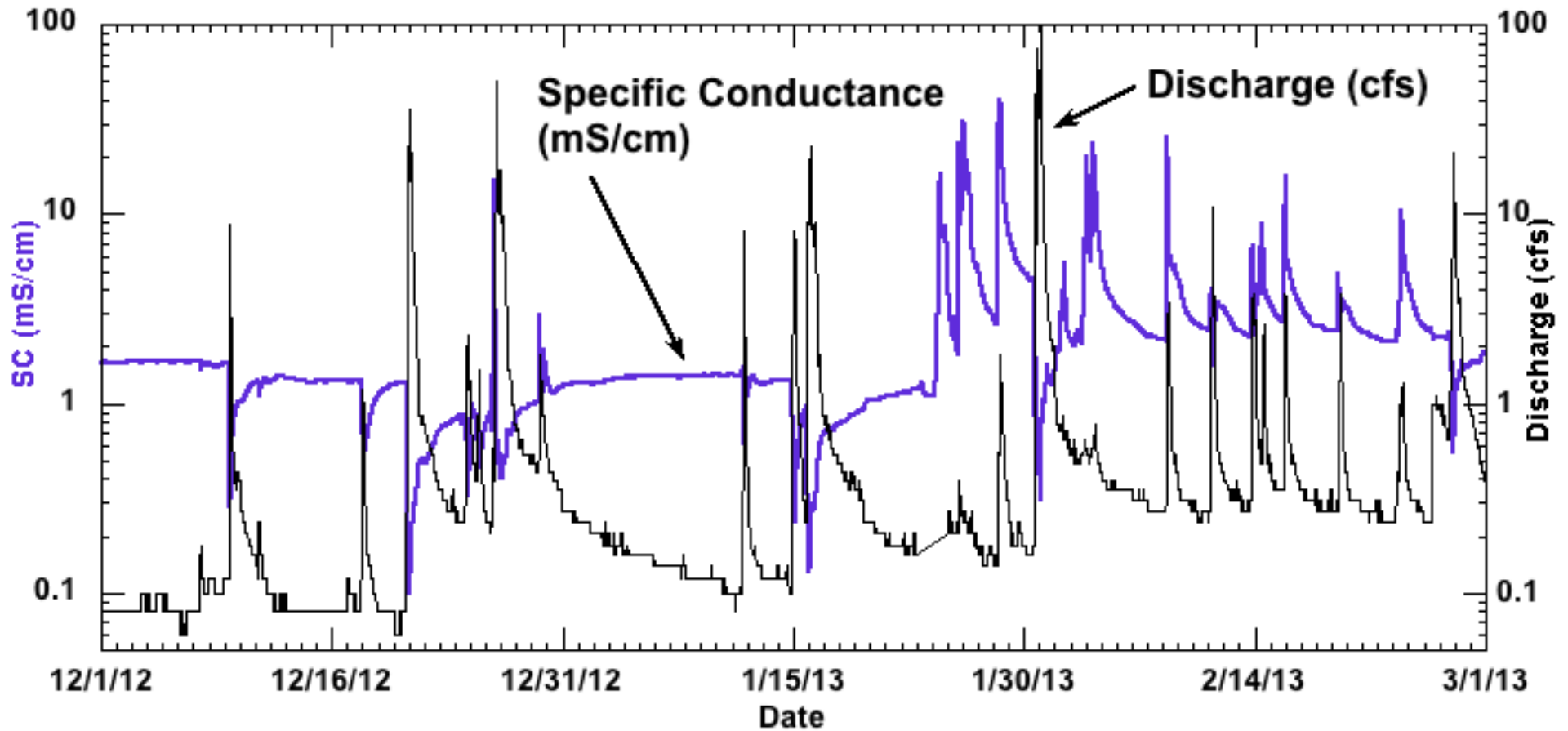
# Suspended sediment load calculations



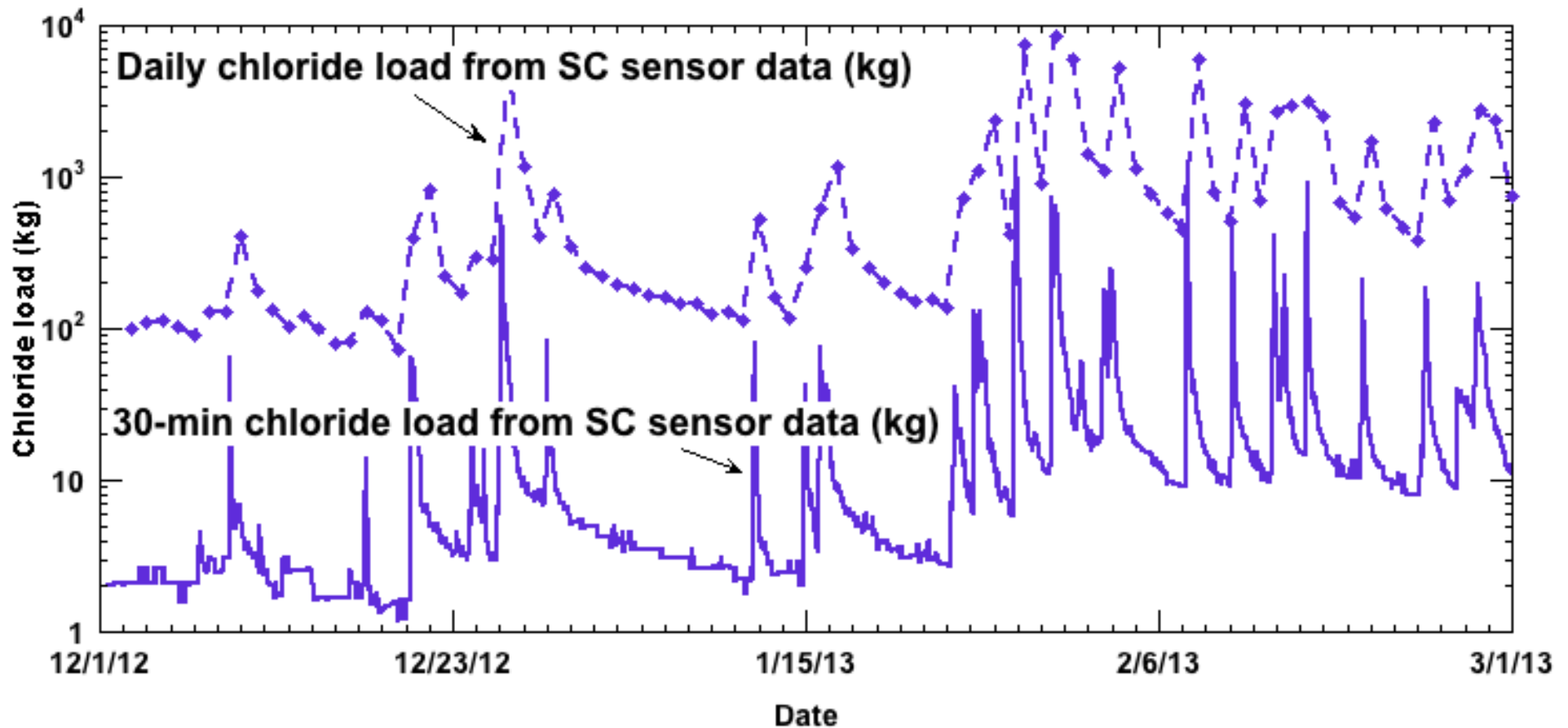
# Suspended sediment load calculations



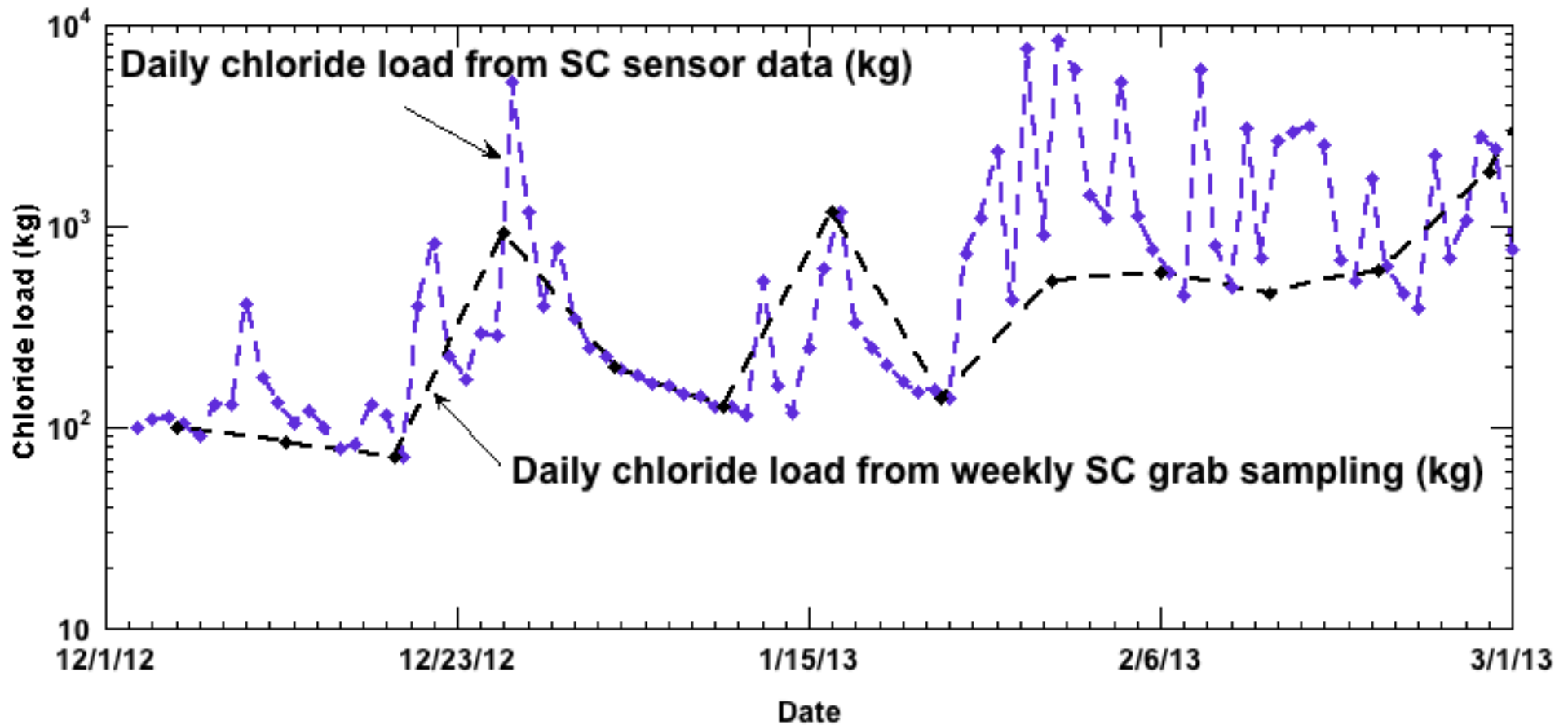
# Specific conductance and discharge



# Chloride load calculations

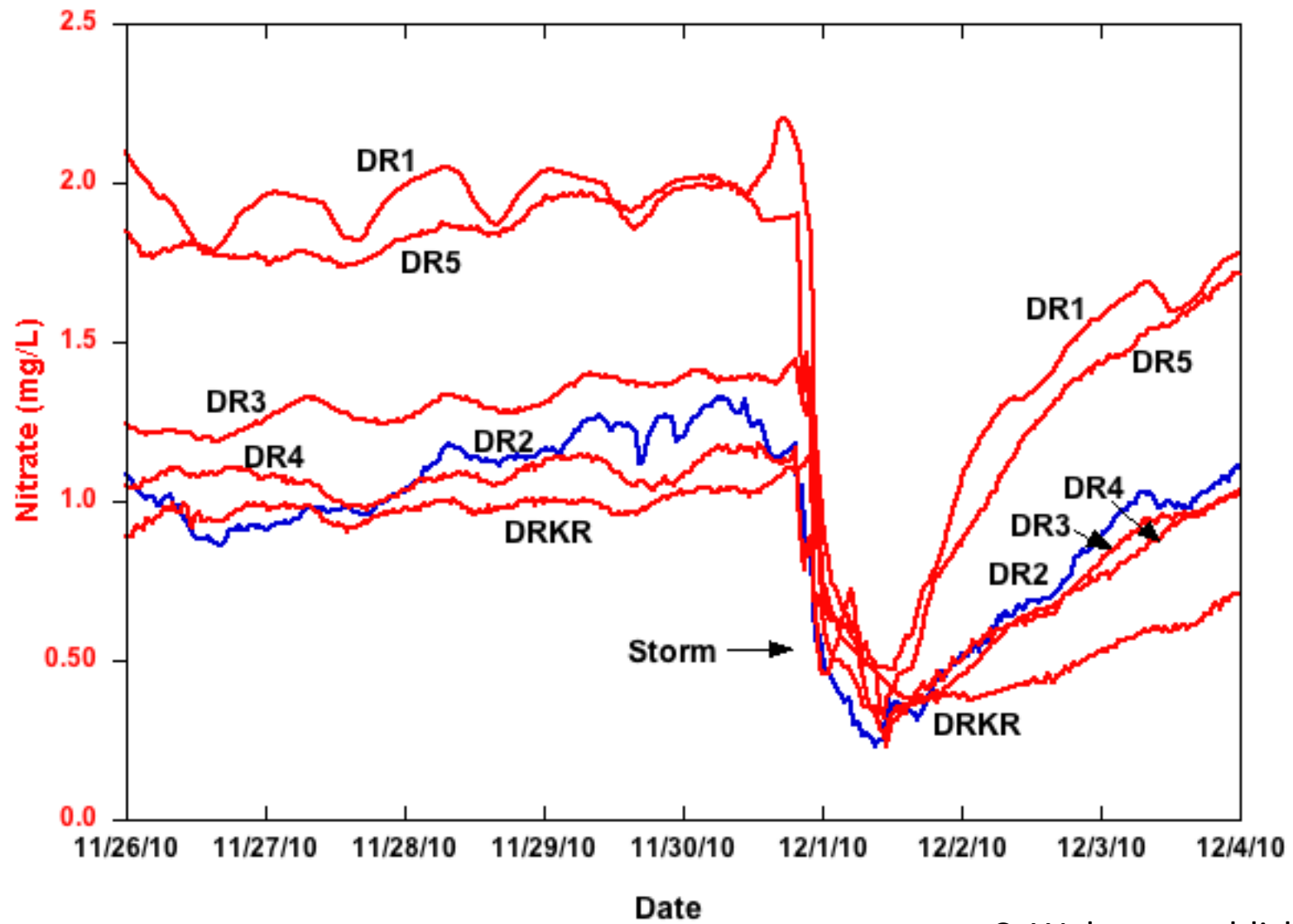


# Chloride load calculations



Example data from across sites

# Nitrate



C. Welty, unpublished data

# Ongoing and future urban work

- Detecting effects of BMPs at the watershed scale
- Improved quantification of groundwater-surface water interactions
- Upscaling processes from point/plot measurements to stream reach and watershed scale
- Other constituents – pharmaceuticals, toxics
- Integration of modeling and observations at fine grid scales

# Acknowledgements

- BES Investigators – Peter Groffman, Sujay Kaushal, Larry Band, Jon Duncan, Andy Miller
- BES field manager – Dan Dillon
- CUERE staff – John Kemper, Sabrina Strohmier, Joshua Cole
- NSF grants CBET 0854307, CBET 1058038, DEB 1027188; NOAA grant NA10OAR431220