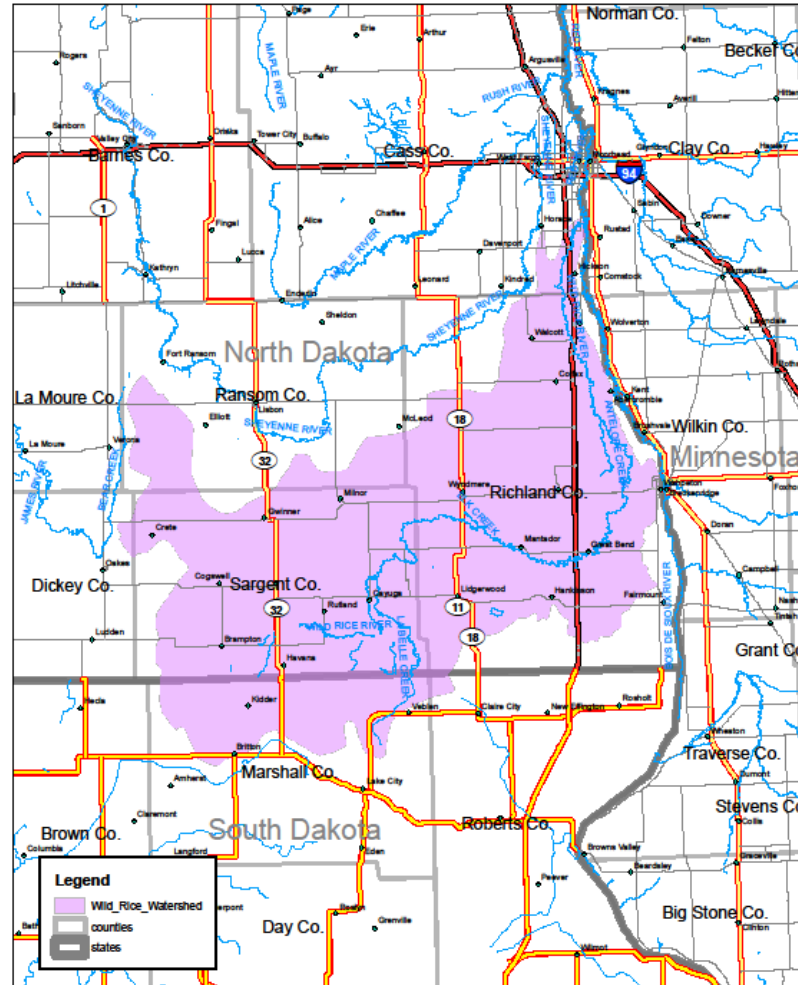


Sargent Central

River Watch

Marcus Mahrer, Josh Christianson, Hailey Hamilton,
Taylor Wyum, Tyler Peterson

Wild Rice River



Wild Rice Watershed



Drawn by: GE
Date: 3/1/2005
Filename: Project\15721\01\15721_Wild_Rice_Watershed.mxd

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engineering, inc.
Shaping the Region for 55 Years.

Moore Engineering
(2013)

The Wild Rice Fascinating Facts

- Tributary of the Red River of The North
- 251 miles long
- Drains an area of 2,233 square miles
- Average rate of flow is 100 cubic feet per second
- Sight seeing, bird watching, and kayaking are some of the many activities that occur on this water system

What is Tewaukon?

- What is the purpose of

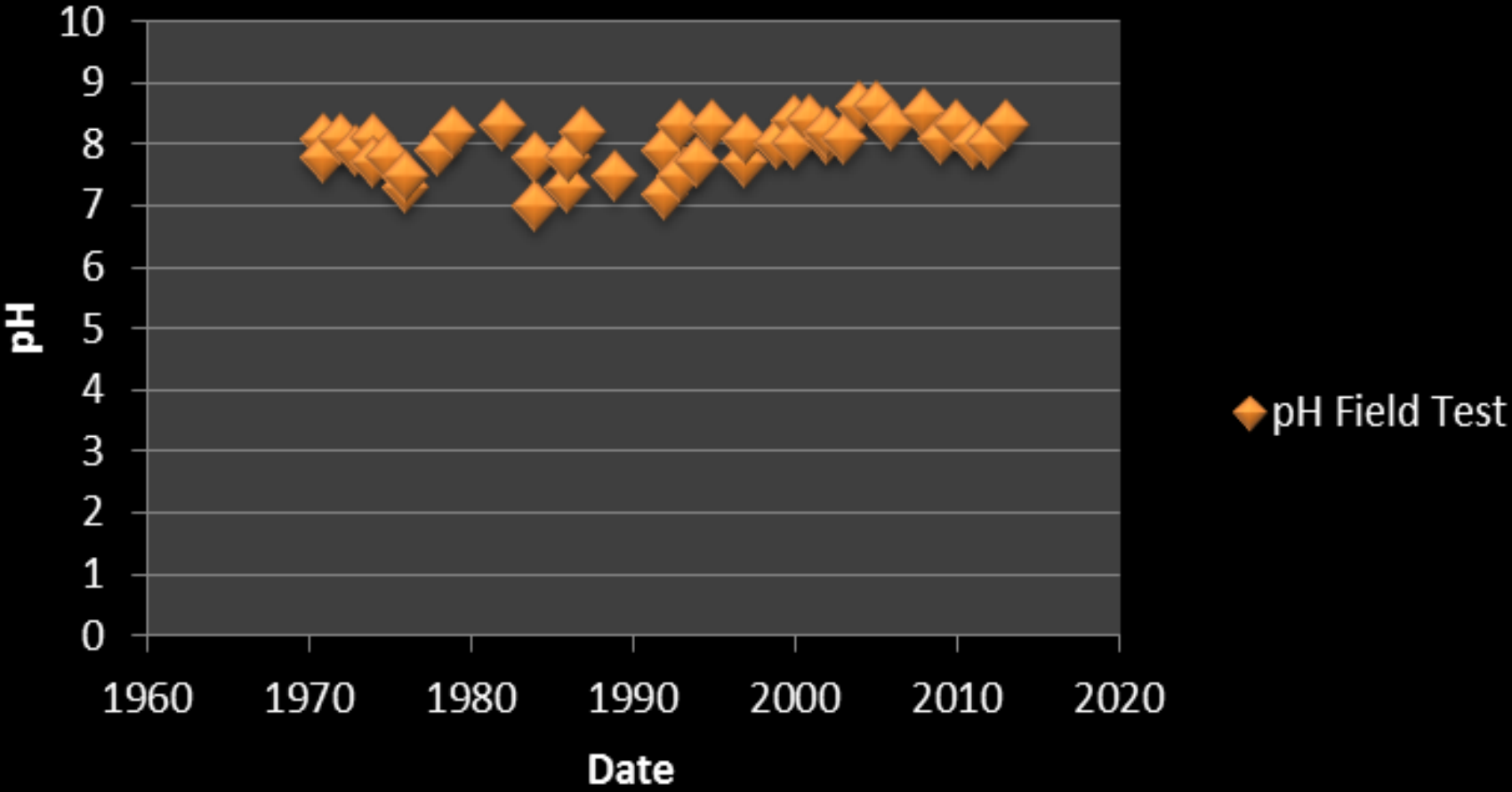
Tewaukon?

- What do we already know?
- What do we want to find out?

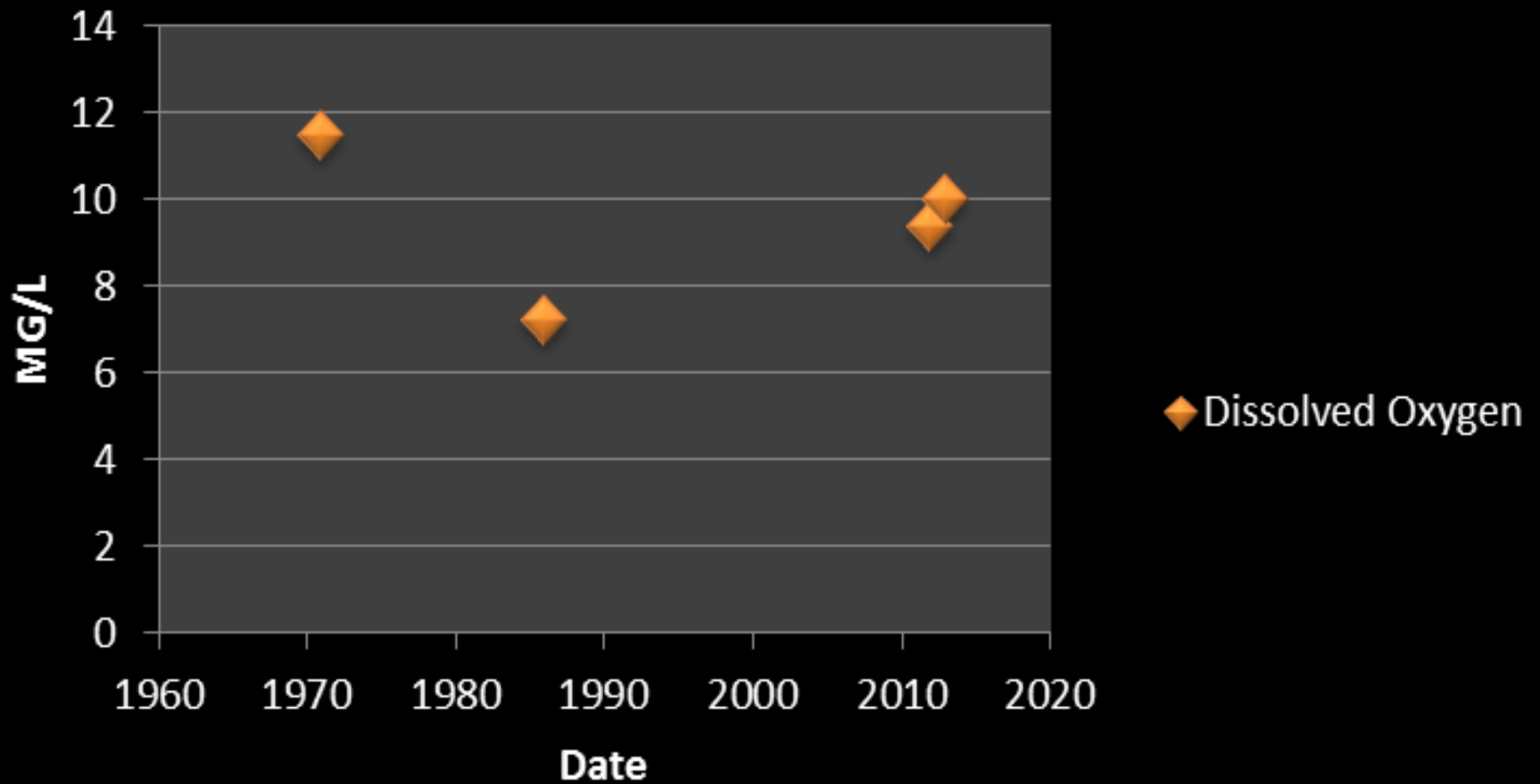
Acceptable Water Quality Values (Watercourse 2002)

Parameter	Acceptable Values
Conductivity	150-500 microsiemens/cm
Dissolved Oxygen	Above 5 mg/l
pH	7-8
Turbidity	Less than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)
Nitrates	Less than 1 mg/l
Phosphates	Less than .1 mg/l

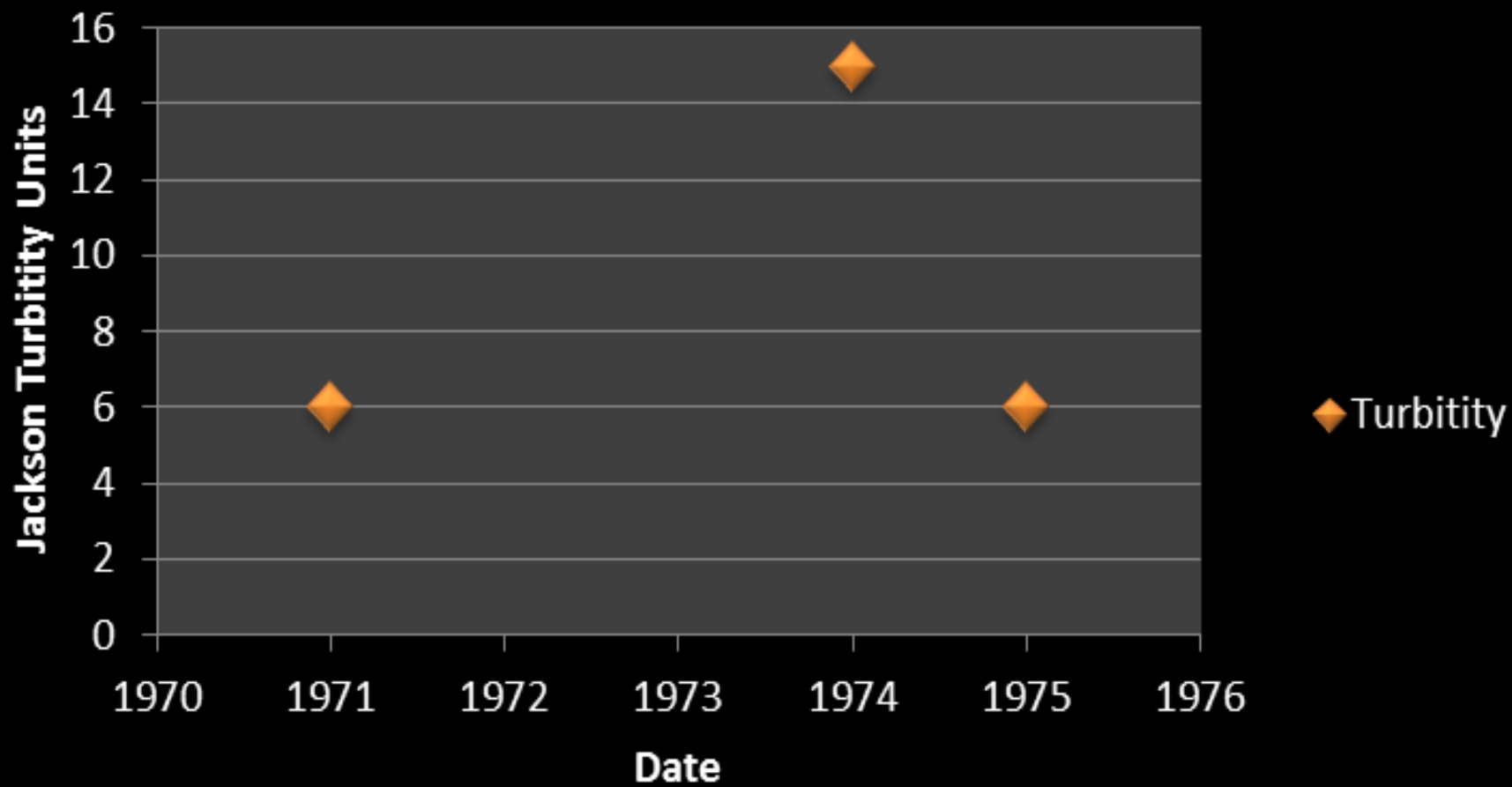
pH Field Test



Dissolved Oxygen

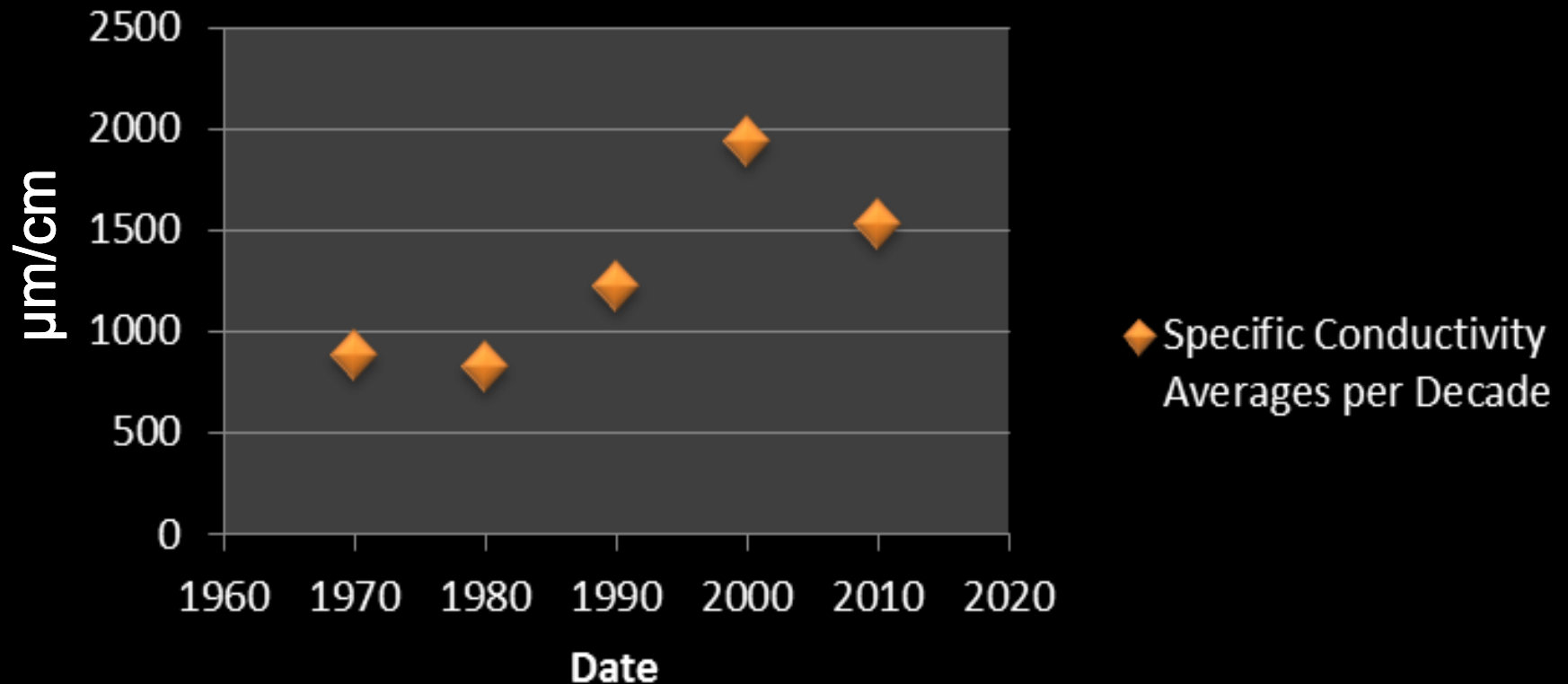


Turbidity

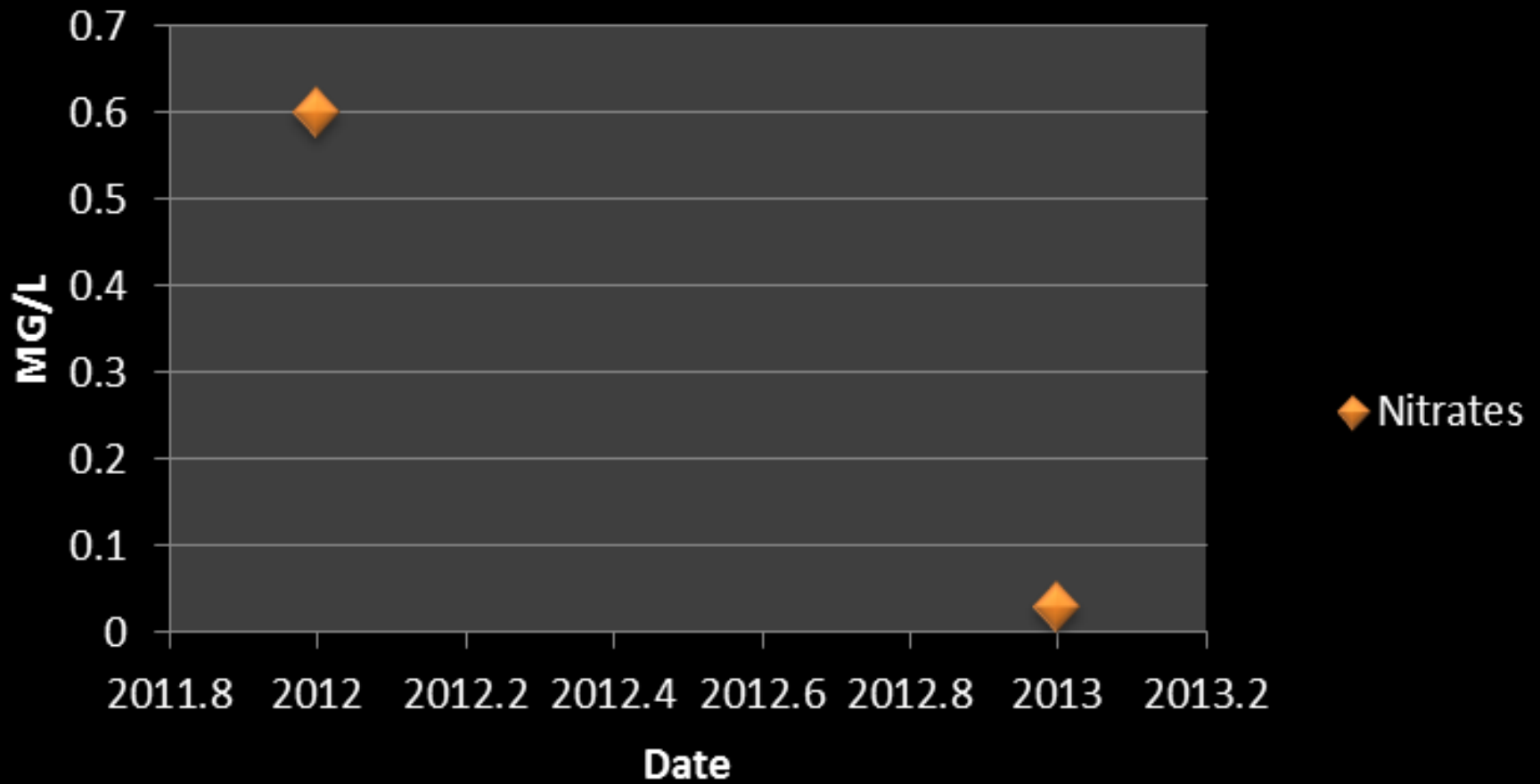


USGS, 2013

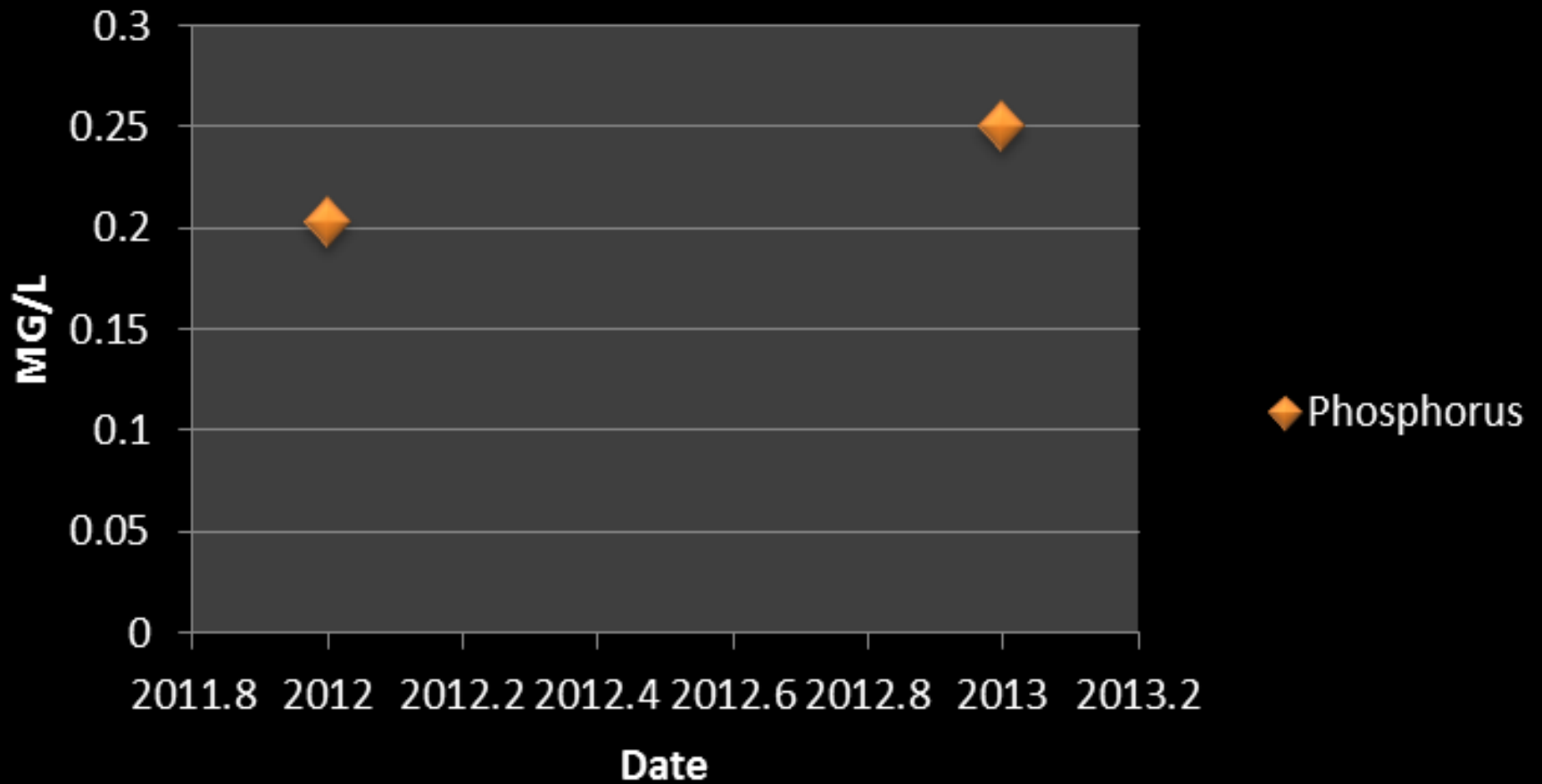
Specific Conductivity Averages per Decade



Nitrates



Phosphorus



USGS, 2013

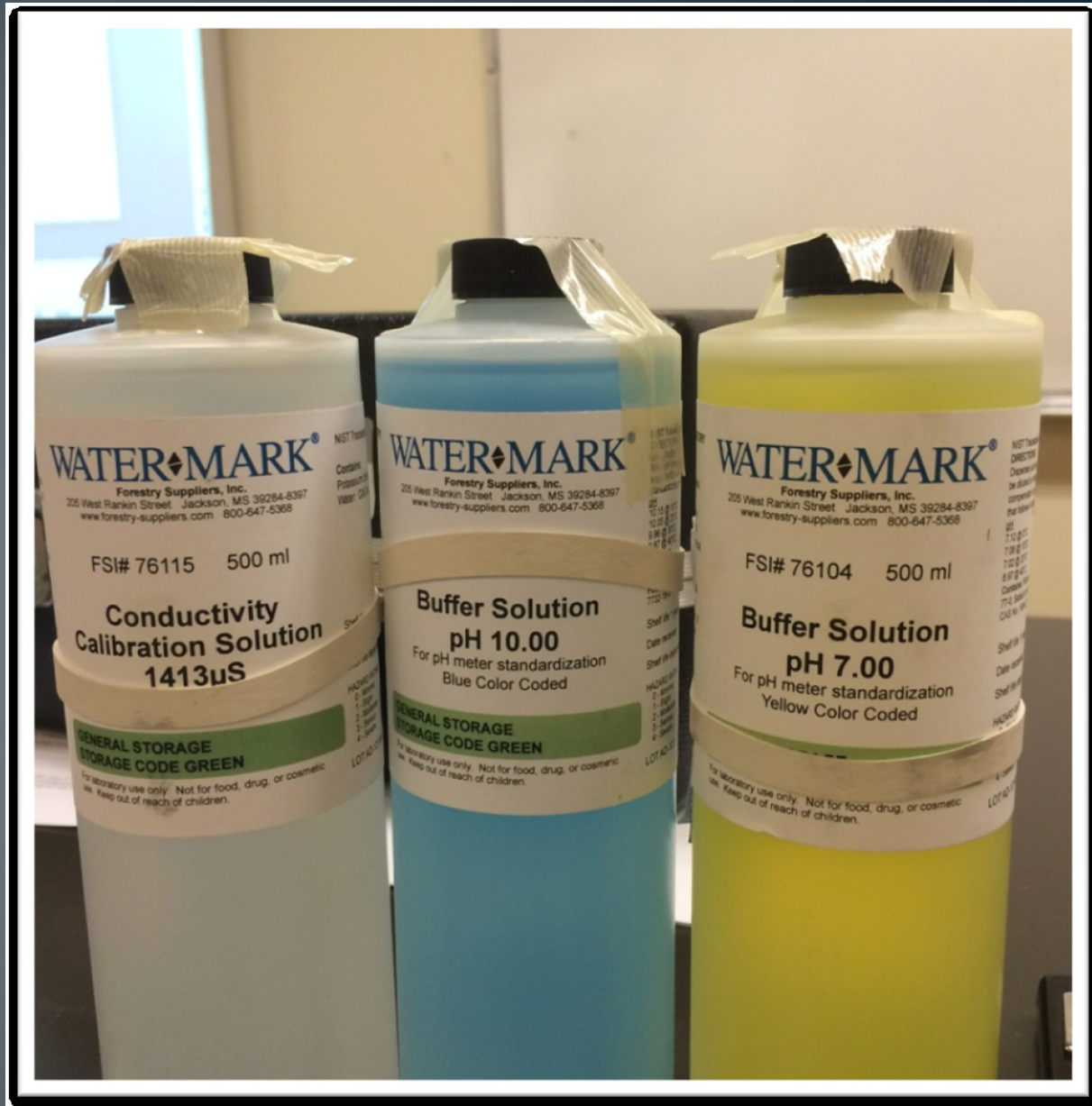
Methods and Materials

- YSI Handheld and Sonde 600 XL
- Hach Turbidimeter
- Water Sampler
- We tested turbidity, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and pH before and after Tewaukon in order to become aware of any changes that may be a result of the Tewaukon buffer zone.



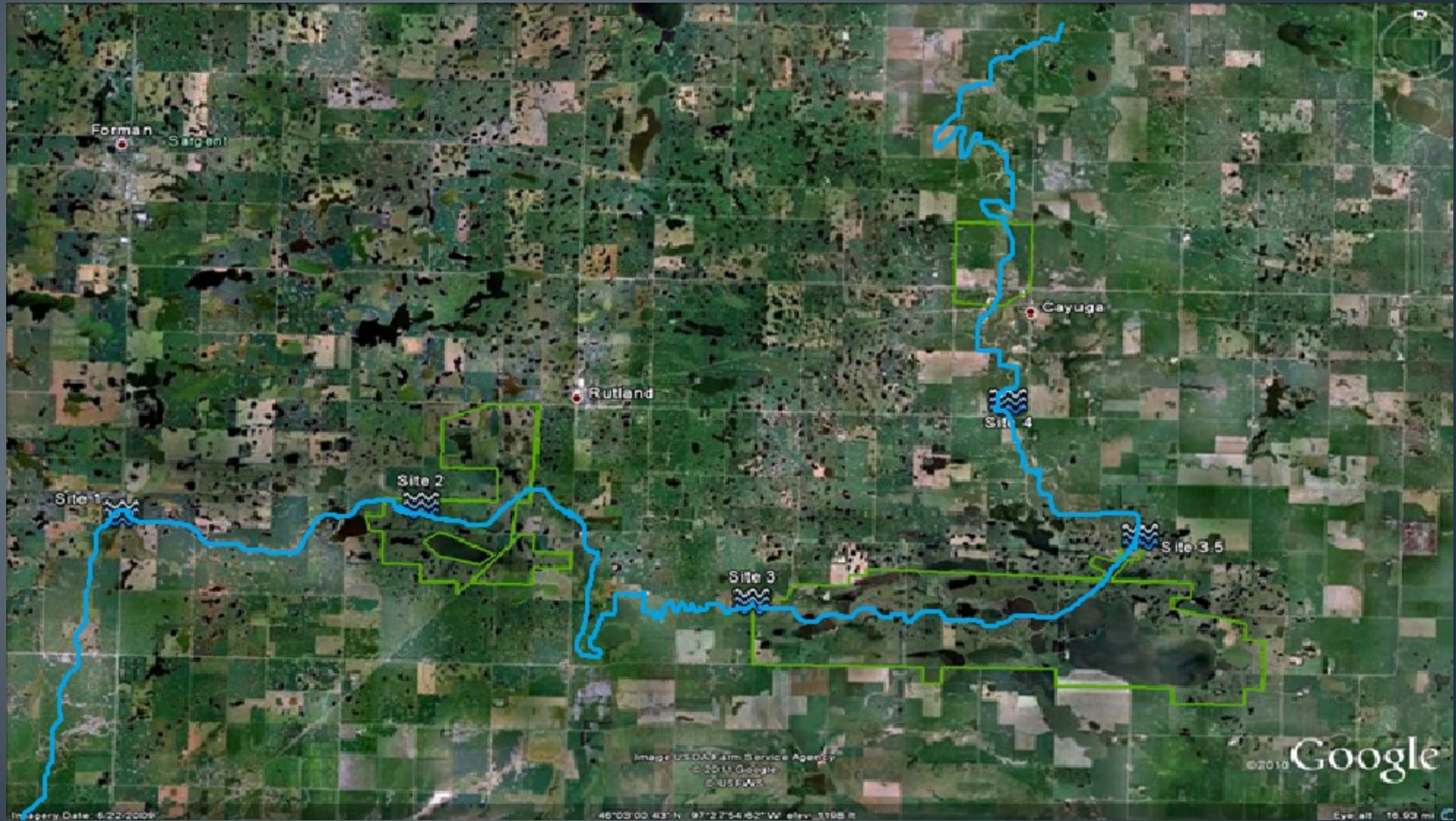


Calibration Fluid





Sites



Site 1



Site 2



Site 3



Site 3.5



Site 4



Tewaukon NWR



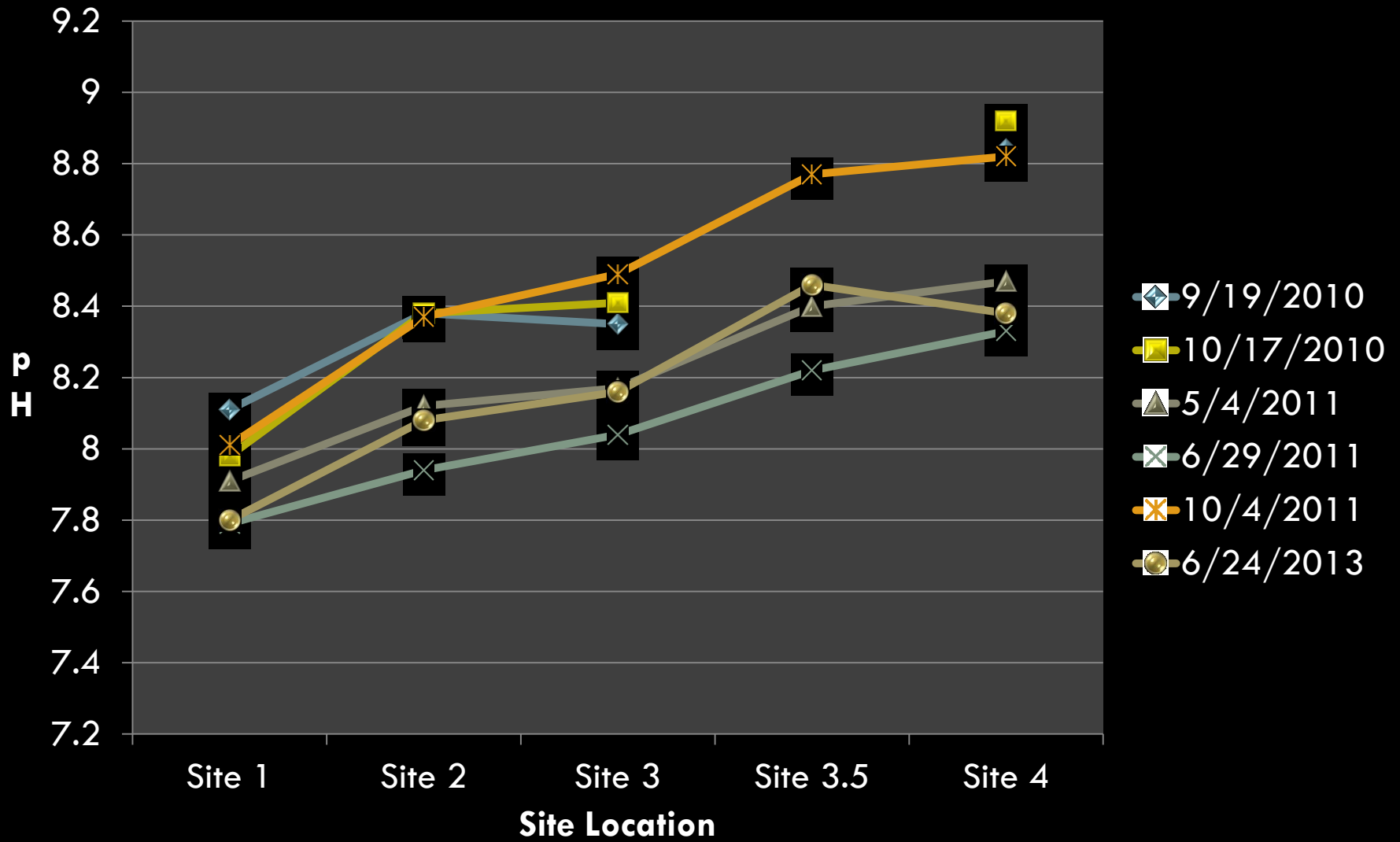
Tewaukon's Wetlands



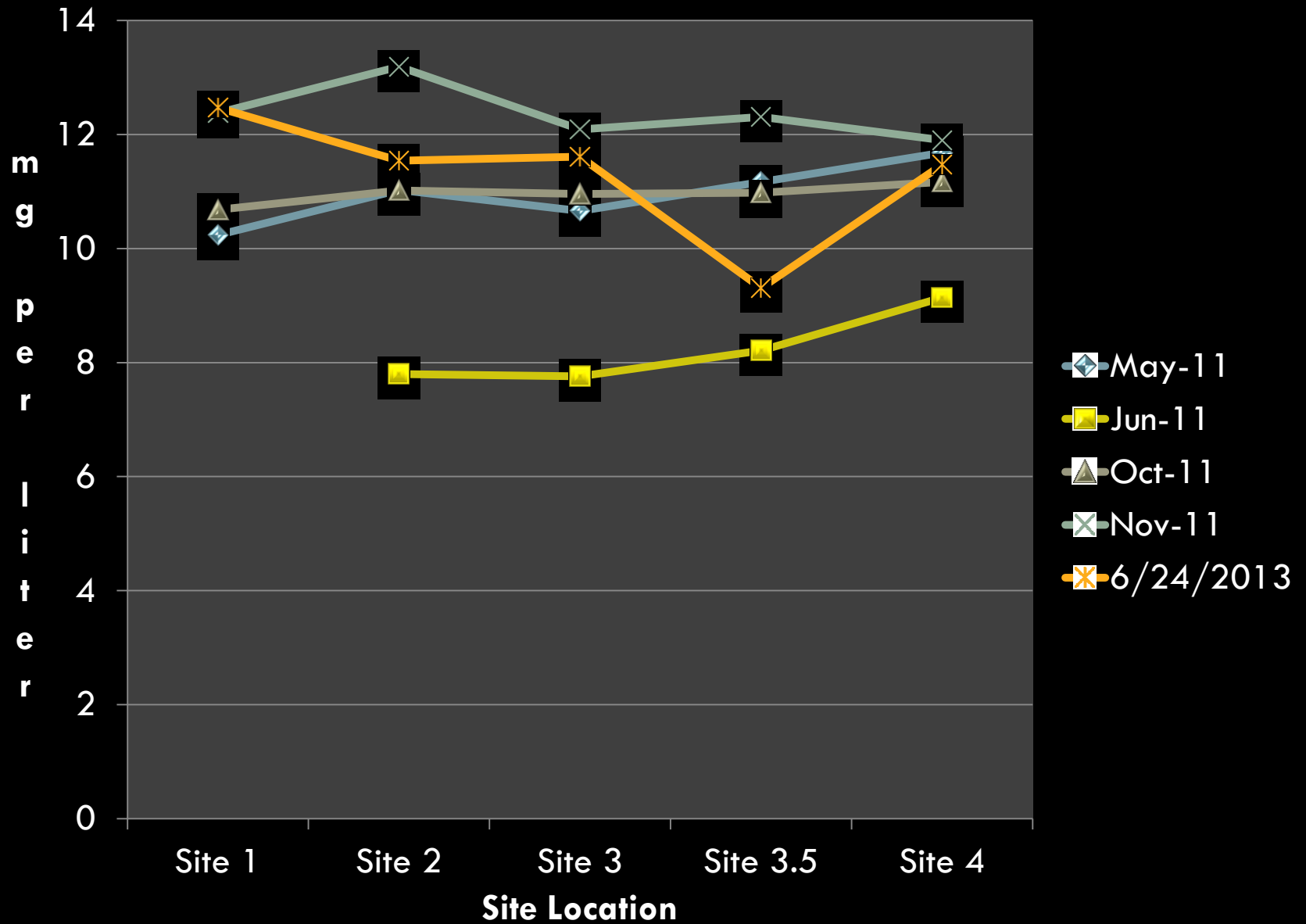
Results:

What We Found

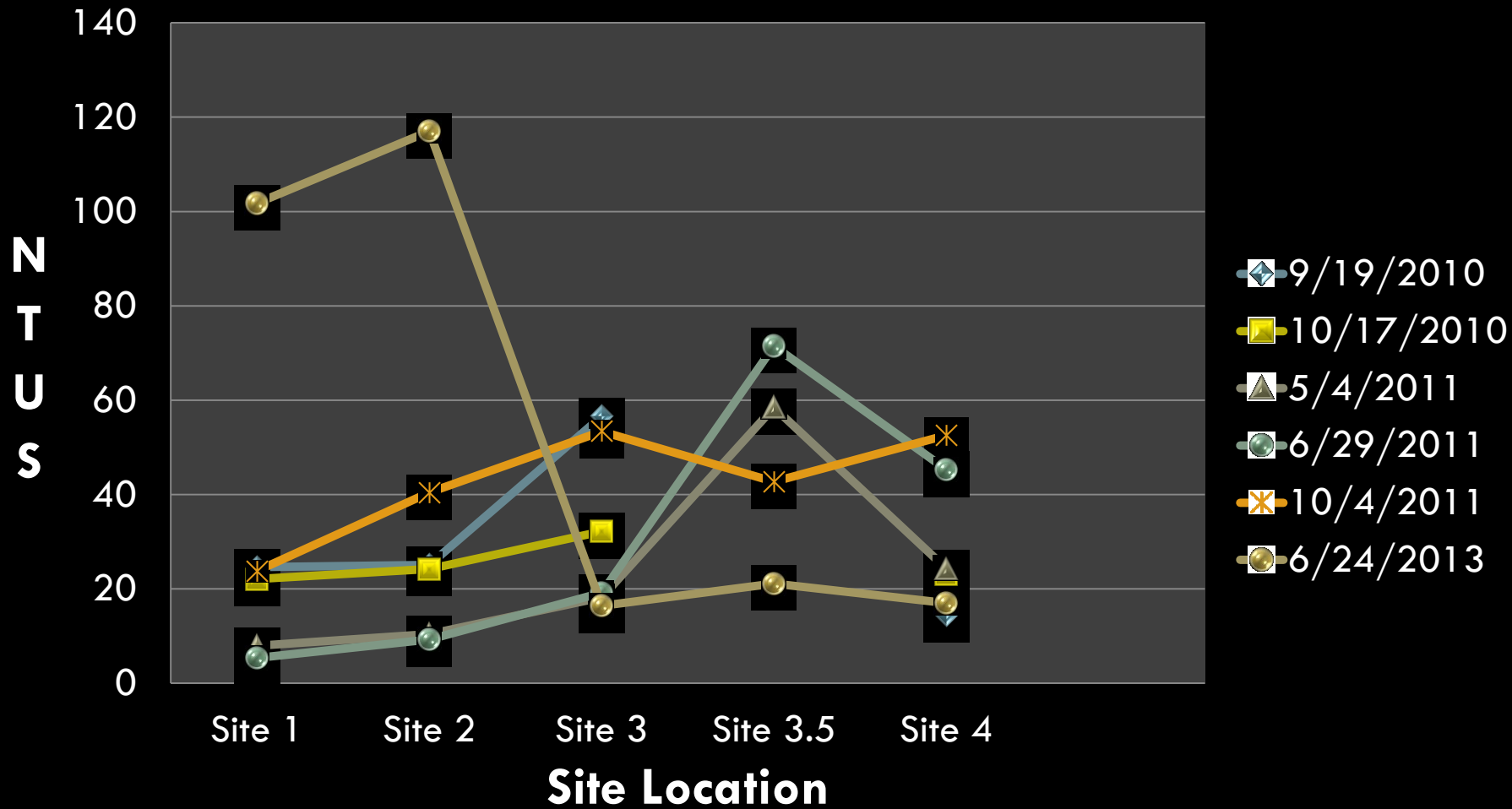
pH 2010-13



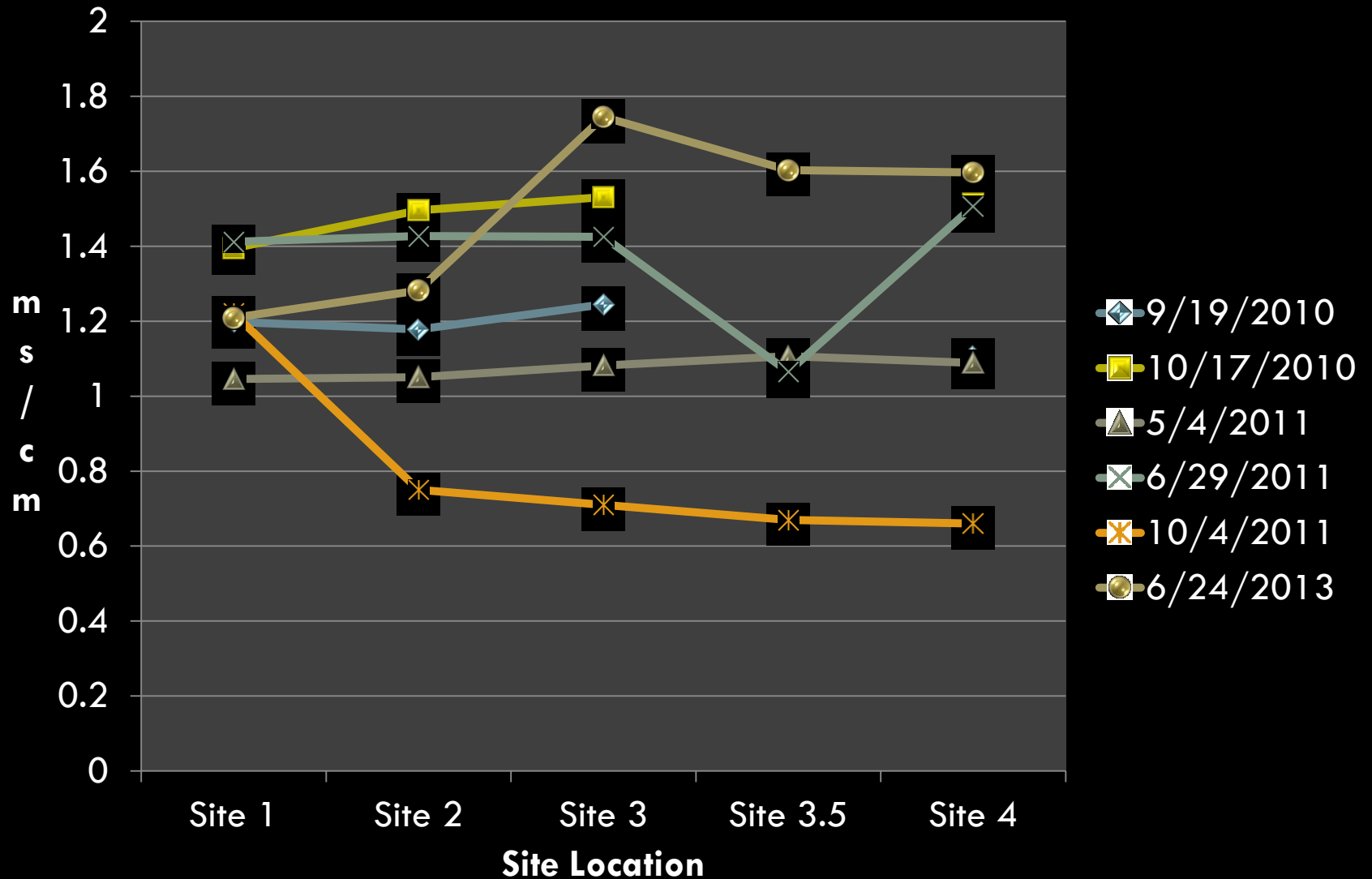
Dissolved Oxygen 2010-13



Turbidity 2010-13



Specific Conductivity 2010-13





Discussion

What Does All of This Mean?

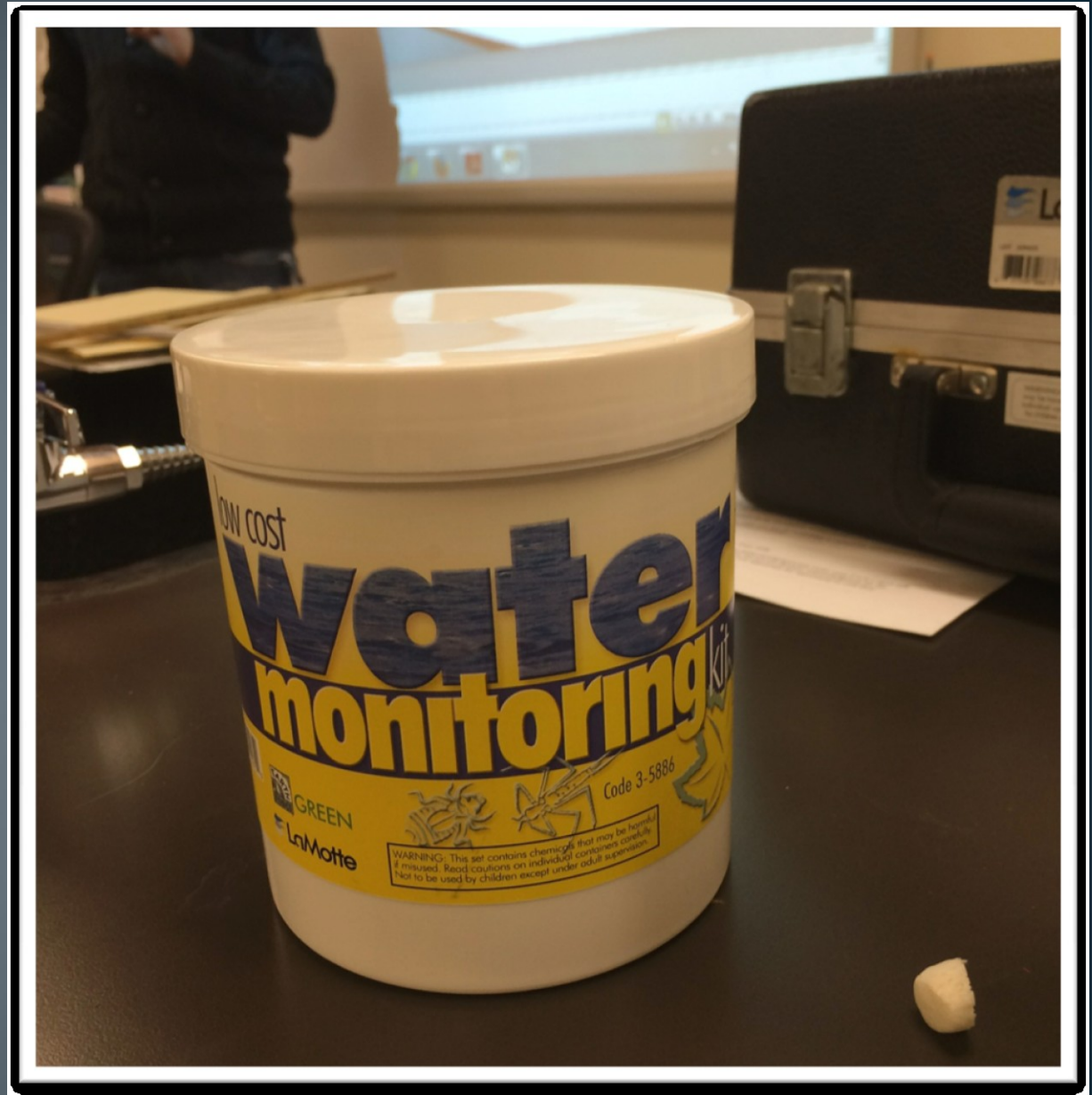
Trends

- pH increases as water flows through buffer zone as expected due to increased plant activity
- Dissolved oxygen is at high levels. This means that nutrient levels coming in from runoff may be at acceptable levels within the Wild Rice River.
- Turbidity is high. Characteristic of muddy North Dakota rivers. Could be caused by the high levels of agriculture around the watershed. Some of our high readings due to seasonal runoff. Ours higher than the USGS test station
- Specific conductivity was high. Clay soil may contribute to this number. Ions for agricultural runoff.

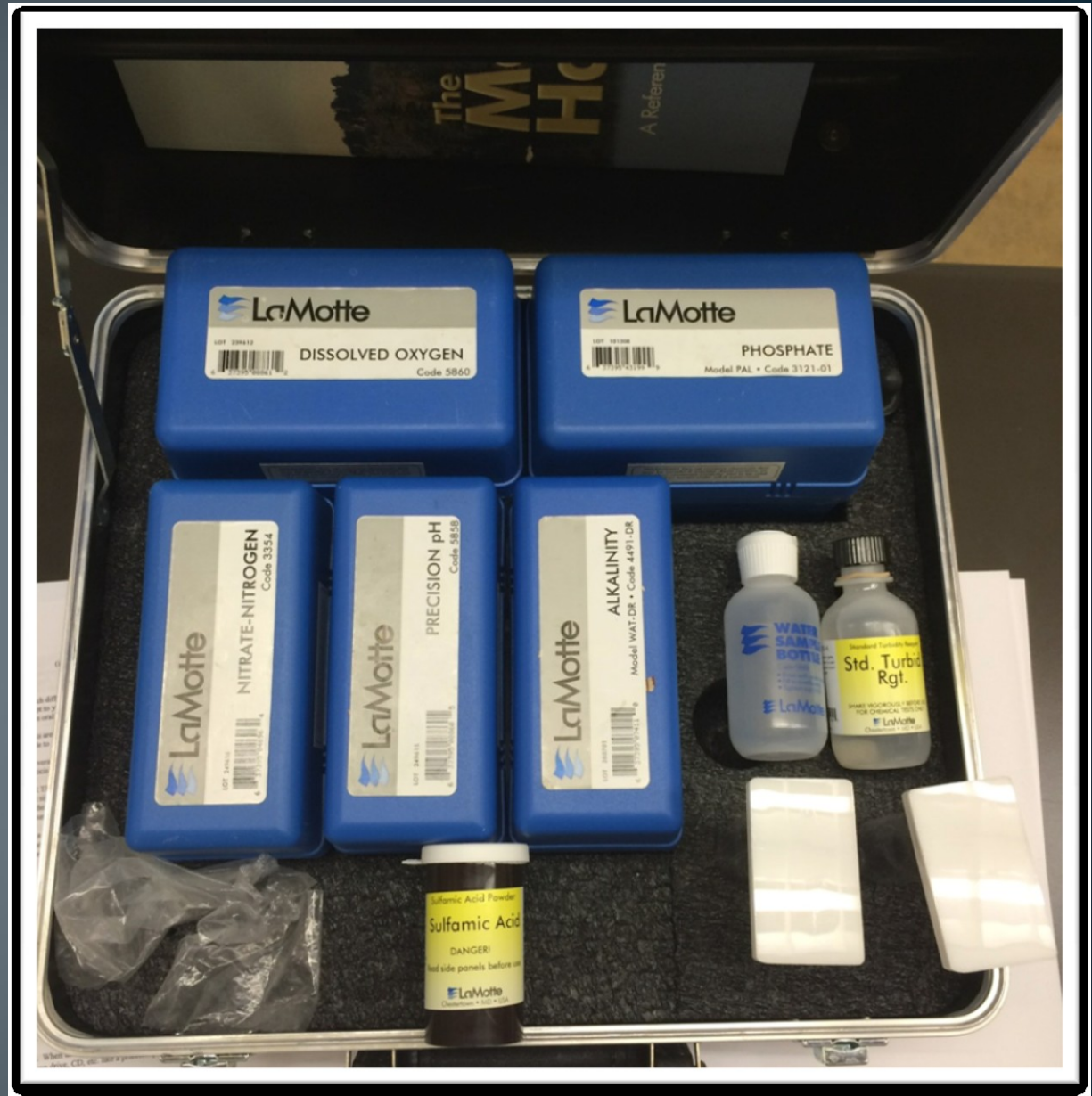
Recommendations

- The trends on the previous slide may be possible explanations for the values we found. Further background research needs to be done to explain these numbers.
- In order to help explain these numbers more fully, we will be testing for nitrates and phosphates using Lamotte kits.

LaMotte
Low Cost
Water
Monitoring
Kit



LaMotte Water Quality Educator and Monitoring Kit



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<http://nd.water.usgs.gov/pubs/ofr/ofr97416/htdocs/f.05051600.html>

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[Manual/dp/1888631139](http://www.amazon.com/Healthy-Water-People-Testing-Manual/dp/1888631139)