



OPEN Water

An international project for students
in the Lake Winnipeg watershed

A Student's Perspective on Water Monitoring

By: Thea Bonebrake and Zachary Krill



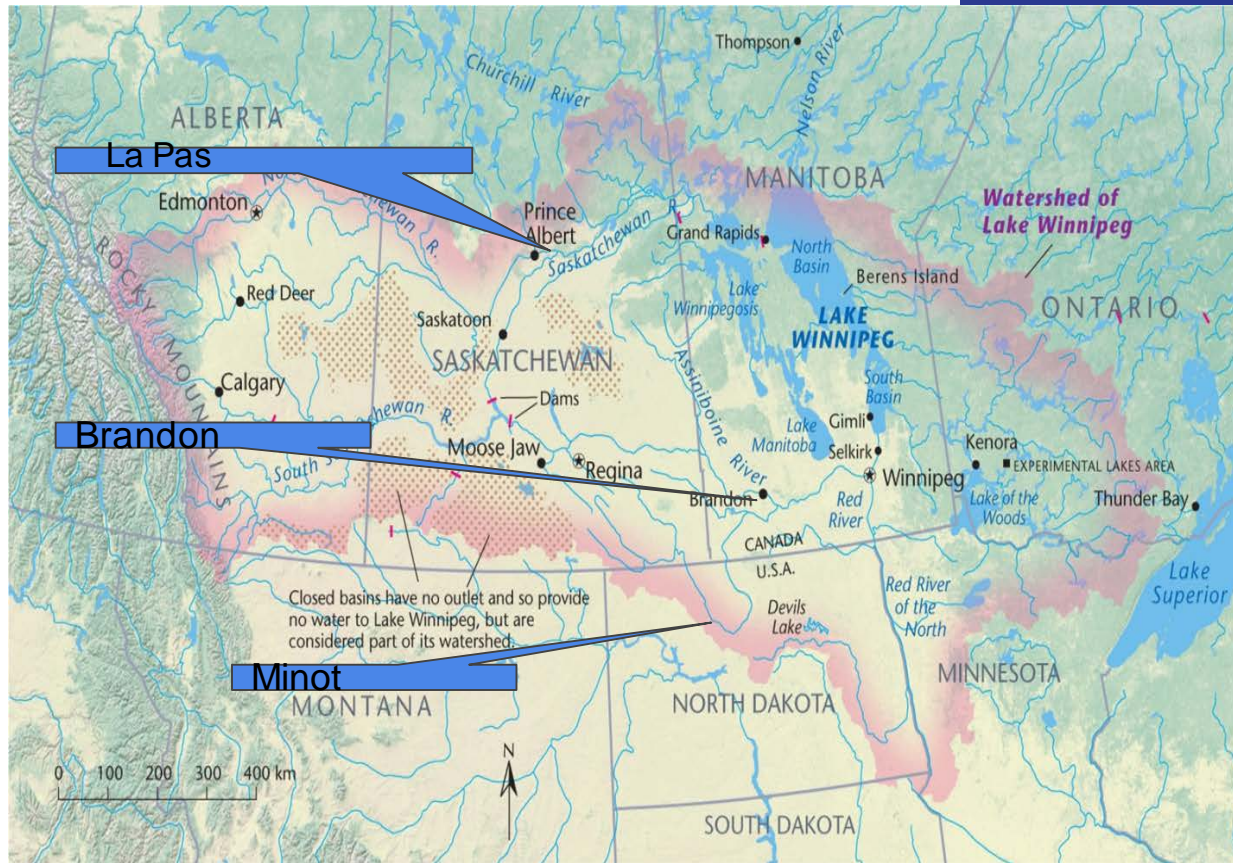
A Little Bit About Us

Juniors at Minot High School

Zach is interested in Chemistry and other STEM related fields.

Thea is interested in Biology and Dermatology.

We have taken Earth Science, Physical Science, Chemistry, Honors Biology, and Physics.



The OPEN Water Project

Observing

Participating

Experiential Learning

Networking

OPEN Water

The OPEN water project is a collaborative venture of the Canadian Geographic Education Alliance, the North Dakota Geographic Alliance, and the Minnesota Alliance for Geographic Education. OPEN Water is an international project that is distinguished by its transborder dimension and by its aim to accommodate scientific approaches and land-based traditional knowledge.



NEARLY
1 000 000 000

SQUARE
KILOMETRES

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
1,159,869

RED DEER
90,564

CANIFF
7,584

CALGARY
1,214,839

MEDICINE HAT
72,807

LETHBRIDGE
105,999

SWIFT CURRENT
14,946

MOOSEJAW
33,274

REGINA
193,100

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON
222,189

MANITOBA

FLIN FLON
5,592

THE PAS
5,518

SWAN RIVER
3,907

DAUPHIN
8,252

BRANDON
46,061

WINNIPEG
663,617

MINOT
43,746

GRAND FORKS
53,456

FARGO
109,779

10TH

LARGEST FRESHWATER
LAKE IN THE WORLD

3RD

LARGEST HYDROELECTRIC
RESERVOIR IN THE WORLD

2ND

LARGEST WATERSHED
IN CANADA

ONTARIO

KENORA
15,348

STEINBACH
13,524

MONTANA

4 + 4

CANADIAN
PROVINCES

AMERICAN
STATES

NORTH DAKOTA

MINNESOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA

*(Map adapted by
Shawn Stanekovich
from Lake Winnipeg
Foundation, and
Province of Manitoba)*

Zebra mussels spell doom for Lake Winnipeg ecosystem

Lake Winnipeg's ecosystem is likely to experience "a complete and eventual collapse" because of invasive zebra mussels, says a University of Winnipeg biologist.

Eva Pip told GlobalNews in October that the zebra mussel problem in the lake was an irreversible problem, adding that the situation is so far gone it could be as little as two years before people start to see the effects of the mussels on the lake's ecosystem.

Posted by Harry Wilson on Tuesday, December 29, 2015

Story Maps

Interactive maps that allow students to share their experiences.

Gives a different perspective on scientific evidence.

An effective way to communicate data with peers.

An easy way to increase participation among students.

Story
Maps



esri

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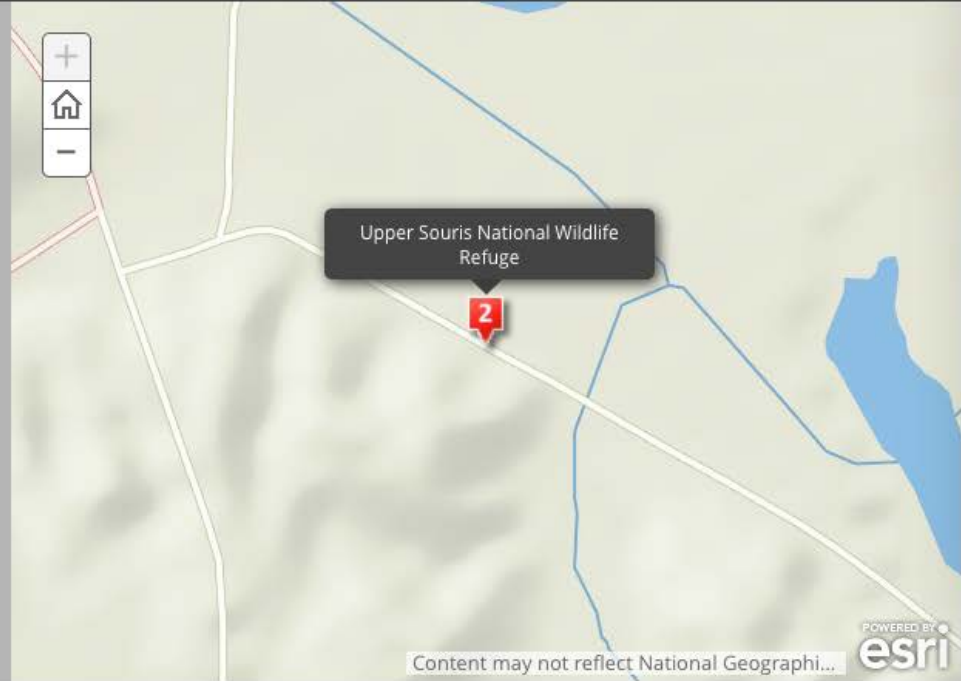
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Upper Souris
National Wildlife
Refuge

We arrived at Lake Darling and watched Sharp-Tailed Grouse dance and do their mating rituals.





Turkeys at Wildlife Refuge

On our way out of the Wildlife Refuge, we spotted about fifteen turkeys on the left side of the road.



Turkeys at Wildlife Refuge

3

A Pond

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Sandhill Cranes at the US and Canadian Border

After we crossed into Canada, we happened upon a flock of Sandhill Cranes, about 1,500 in size.



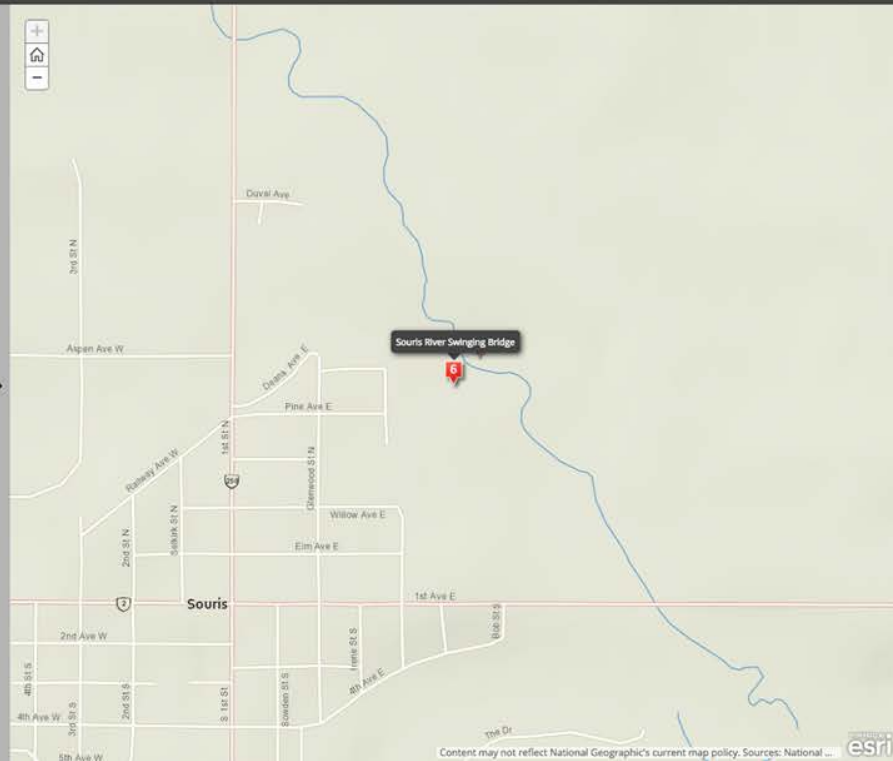
Sandhill Cranes at the US and Canadian Border





Souris River Swinging Bridge

As we passed through Souris, we stopped to take water samples on the Souris River Swinging Bridge.

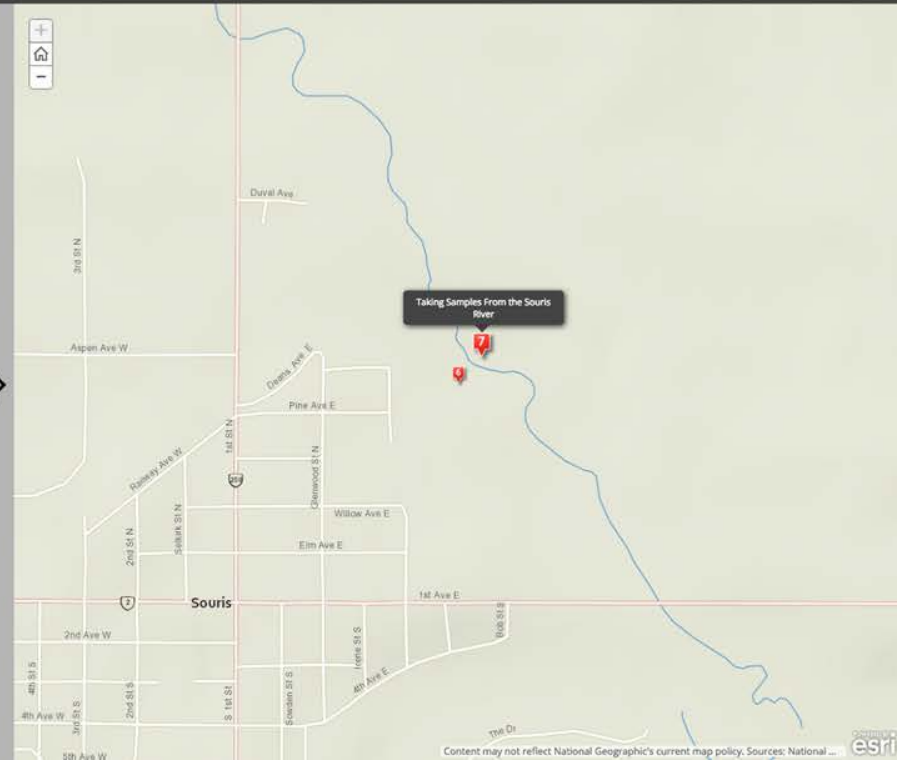


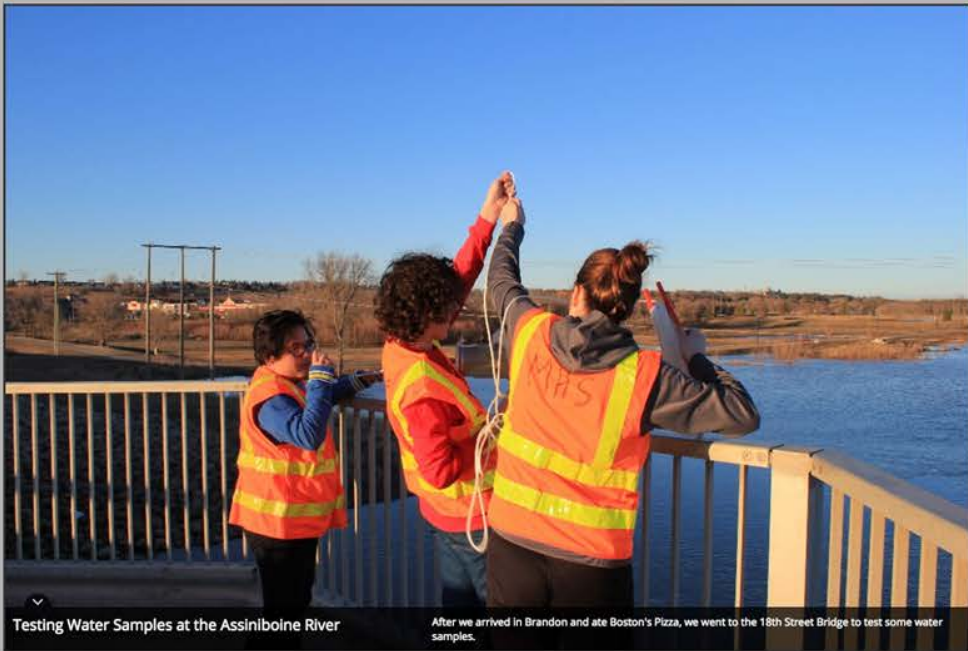
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Taking Samples From the Souris River

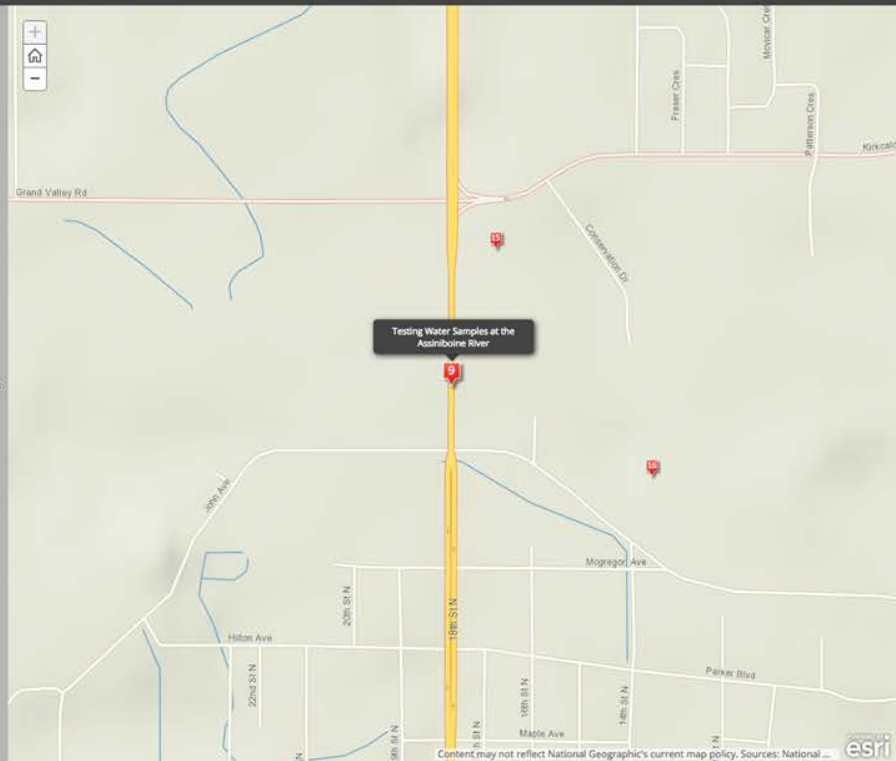
We took water quality samples from the swinging bridge.





Testing Water Samples at the Assiniboine River

After we arrived in Brandon and ate Boston's Pizza, we went to the 18th Street Bridge to test some water samples.



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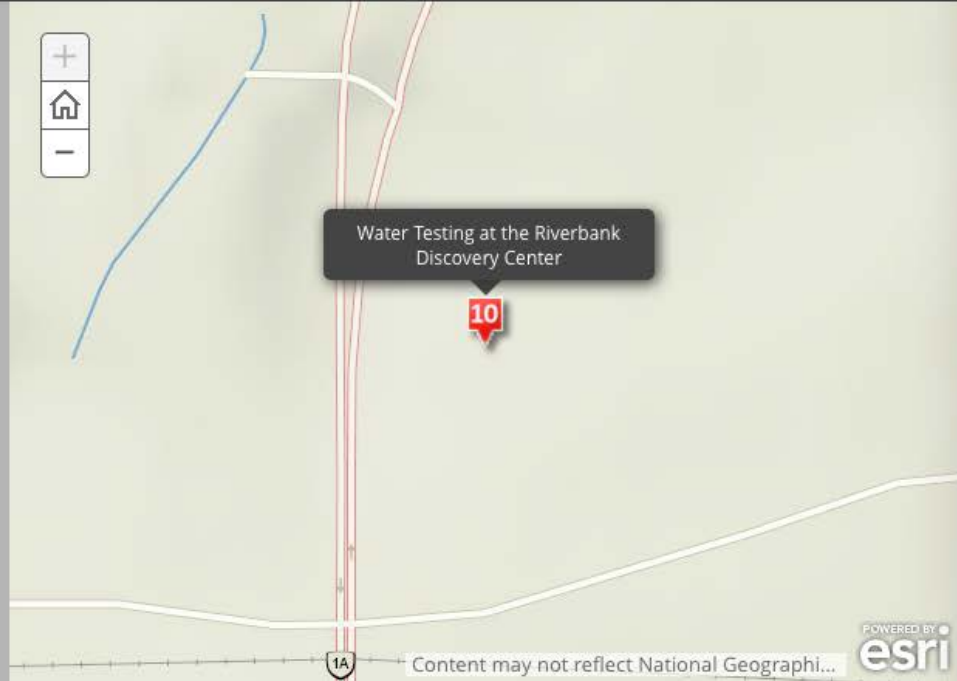
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Water Testing at the Riverbank Discovery Center

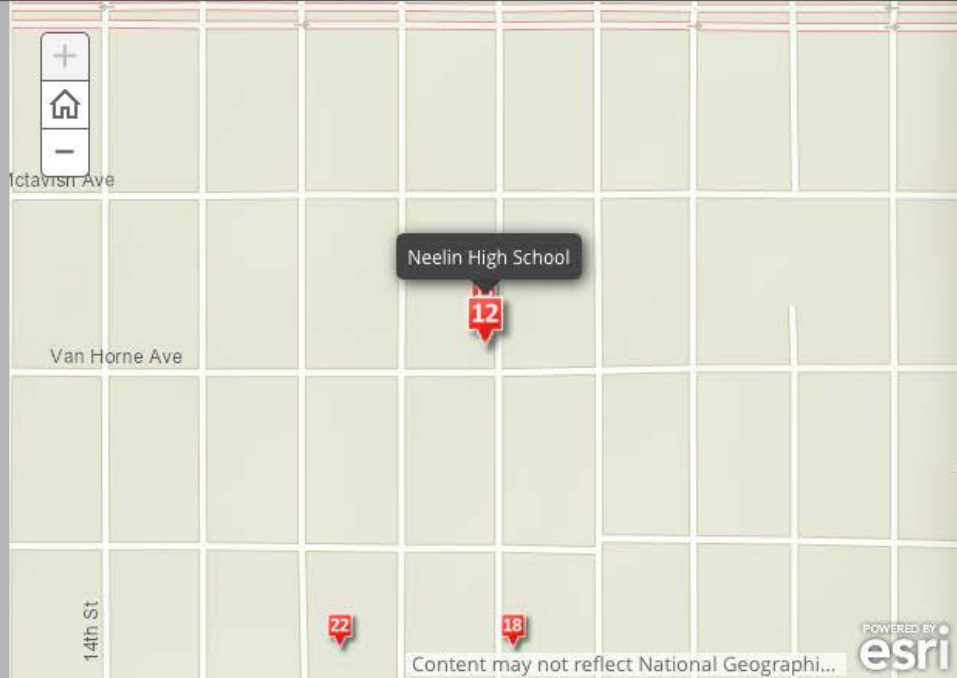
Our test results were as following:
Phosphate: 2.7 ppm Alkalinity: 117 ppm
Chlorine-DPD1: 0.16 ppm Chlorine-DPD3:
LO ppm (below testing limits) Conductivity:
514 uS/cm Salinity: 0.4 ppt pH: 7.4 Dissolved
Oxygen: 10.92 mg/L, 91.6%



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A story map   



OPEN Water Advisors

The advisors allowed us to connect on many levels and shared their insights on our research.



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Little Saskatchewan River

Our first group sampling location was above the confluence of the Little Saskatchewan River and the Assiniboine River. The results were as following: DO: 13.72 mg/L, 106.2 % Conductivity: 380.2 uS/cm Salinity: 0.3 ppt



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Assiniboine River Water Sampling

After we sampled at the Little Saskatchewan River, we drove to the Assiniboine River, 18th Street Bridge. The results were as following: DO: 11.67 mg/L, 96.7 % Conductivity: 528 uS/cm Salinity: 0.4 ppt Phosphate: 0.52 ppm pH: 7.9



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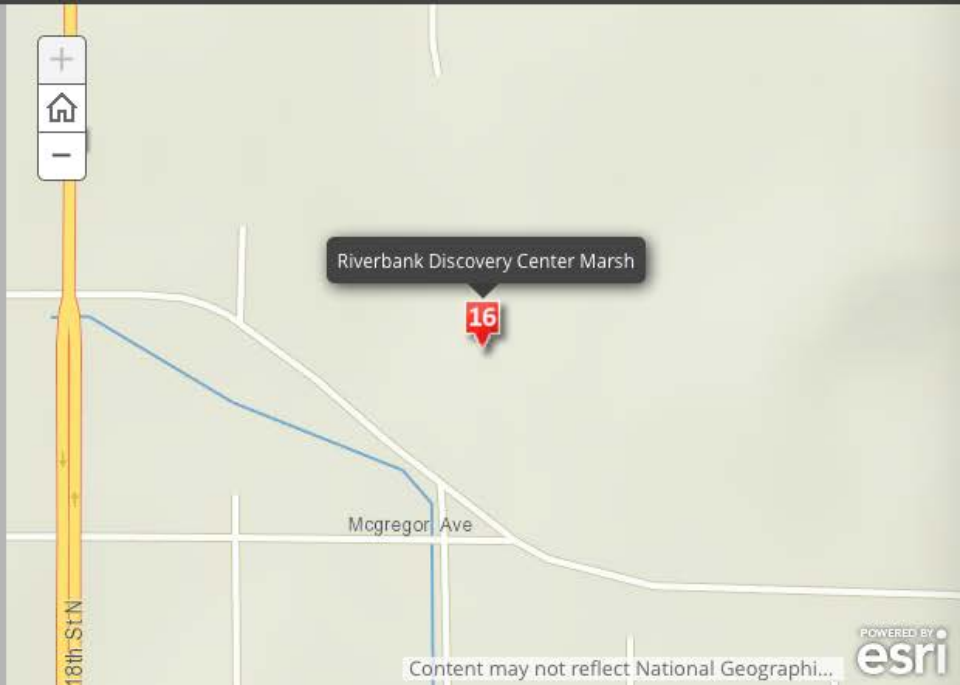
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Riverbank Discovery Center Marsh

Mr. Super and Mr. Langston into the marsh and collected a water sample to be tested. The results were as following: Phosphate: 0.79 ppm Sulfate: 217 ppm Nitrite: 0.05 ppm Nitrate: 1.88 ppm



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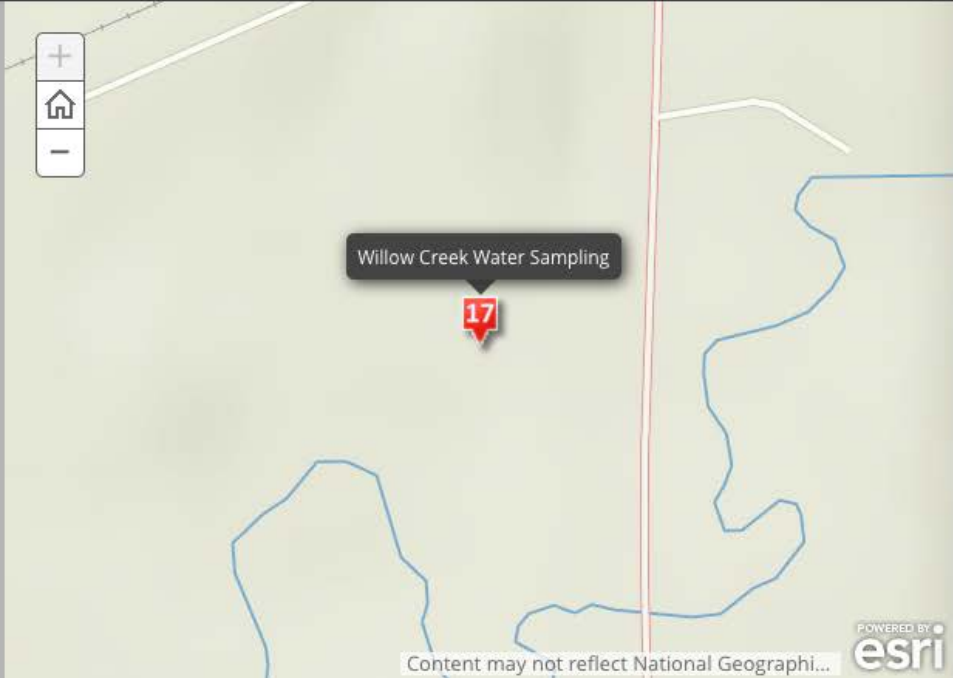
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Willow Creek Water Sampling

Mr. Langston got into the water to collect a water sample. The results were as following:
Phosphate: LO ppm Sulfate: 245 ppm
Nitrite: LO ppm Nitrate: LO ppm



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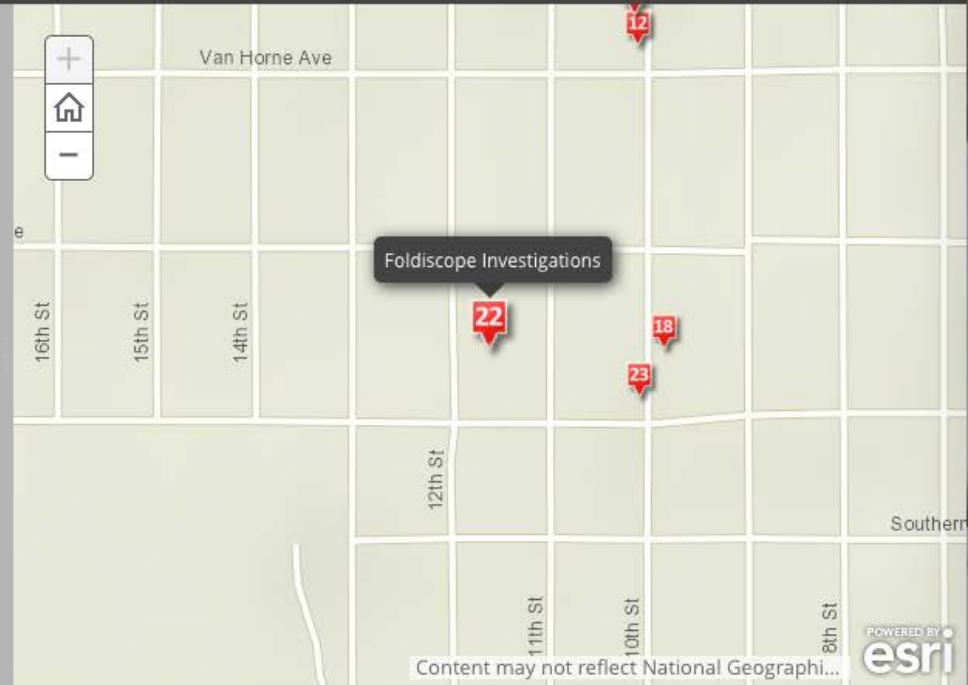
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A story map   



Foldiscope Investigations

We tested out some new technology called the foldiscope. It will help people to examine things in the field, without having to wait for lab results.



LAKE WINNIPEG BASIN



Technology



- iDip - The eXact iDip with Bluetooth technology is the first handheld photometer that pairs directly with a smartphone/tablet. It is recognized for its unique and inventive capabilities. The eXact iDip allows the ability to test over 35 water quality parameters through a simple 4-step process.
- Water Trapper - A cylindrical device used to obtain water samples from bodies of water.



iDip Parameters | Precision and Accuracy

Parameter	Range ppm	% Best Accuracy	# of Tests
Alkalinity, Total	11 - 200	7.5	100
Bromine, Total (DPD-1)	0.07 - 17.0	3	100
Chloride (as NaCl)	3 - 600	5	25
Chloride (as NaCl), High Range **	347 - 9975	8	25
Chlorine Dioxide (DPD-1) ***	0.04 - 15	5	100
Chlorine, Free (DPD-1) ***	0.05 - 12.0	5	100
Chlorine, Combined (DPD-3) **	0.05 - 12.0	5	100
Chlorine, Total (DPD-4) ***	0.05 - 12.0	5	100
Chlorine, Total High	1 - 260	5	50
Chromium (Cr8)	0.01 - 2.00	8	50
Copper (as Cu ²)	0.06 - 11.0	2	50
Cyanuric Acid	3 - 110	9	60
Hardness, Calcium (as CaCO ₃)	20 - 900	5	50
Hardness, Total High (as CaCO ₃)	60 - 600	12	50
Hardness, Total Low (as CaCO ₃)	1 - 80	15	100
Hydrogen Peroxide	1 - 130	5	50
Hydrogen Peroxide High (DPD-4)	16 - 4200	8	100
Hydrogen Peroxide Low	0.02 - 3.50	7	50
Iodine (DPD-1)	0.08 - 21.0	4	100
Iron, Total (TPTZ) **	0.03 - 8.00	8	50
Manganese (as Mn ⁺²)	0.03 - 2.60	6	24
Metals	0.00 - 1.75	6	25
Molybdate **	0.02 - 5.00	10	50
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	0.25 - 32.0	6	50
Nitrite (as NO ₂)	0.02 - 4.00	3	50
Ozone (DPD-4)	0.01 - 2.00	10	100
Peracetic Acid (DPD-4)	0.05 - 11.0	4	100
Permanganate (DPD-1)	0.02 - 6.00	5	100
pH	6.0 - 8.5 pH	0.2 pH	100
pH, Acid	4.5 - 6.2 pH	0.3 pH	50
pH, Alkali	7.5 - 10.0 pH	0.3 pH	50
Phosphate (as PO ₄)	0.02 - 5	8	50
Sodium Bromide, Total (as NaBr)	19 - 400	5	25
Sulfate (as SO ₄)	1 - 270	5	50
Sulfide (as S ₂) **	0.11 - 5.30	12	50
Turbidity **	24 - 780 NTU	n/a	n/a

Our Experience



Traveling to a different country can be eye-opening and show you how different landscapes and cultures can be. Although mostly geographically similar to North Dakota; Brandon, Manitoba was a completely new world.



During our stay we were able to participate in citizen science experiments and create informational maps from our data. We collected water quality parameters from various rivers in the surrounding area and compiled them onto an interactive map to share our findings with anyone curious about them.





As a Student



A student certainly has a different perspective from educators and scientists, but it is nevertheless an important one. As a student, we were able to understand more about STEM fields from our experience and actually participate in scientific experiments. This learning adventure not only benefits the student but allows the teacher to gain insight into how to encourage and invite more students into STEM related fields. We can say for certain that our travels have pushed us further into our scientific ventures.



River Watch

Our school participates in a biannual data collection of samples from the Souris River.

Multiple water quality indicators are recorded.

Students gain valuable scientific skills and learn about different procedures

Probes are used to collect physical properties of the river such as: temperature, percentage of oxygen, etc.

Chemical indicators provide data such as pH, and amounts of different

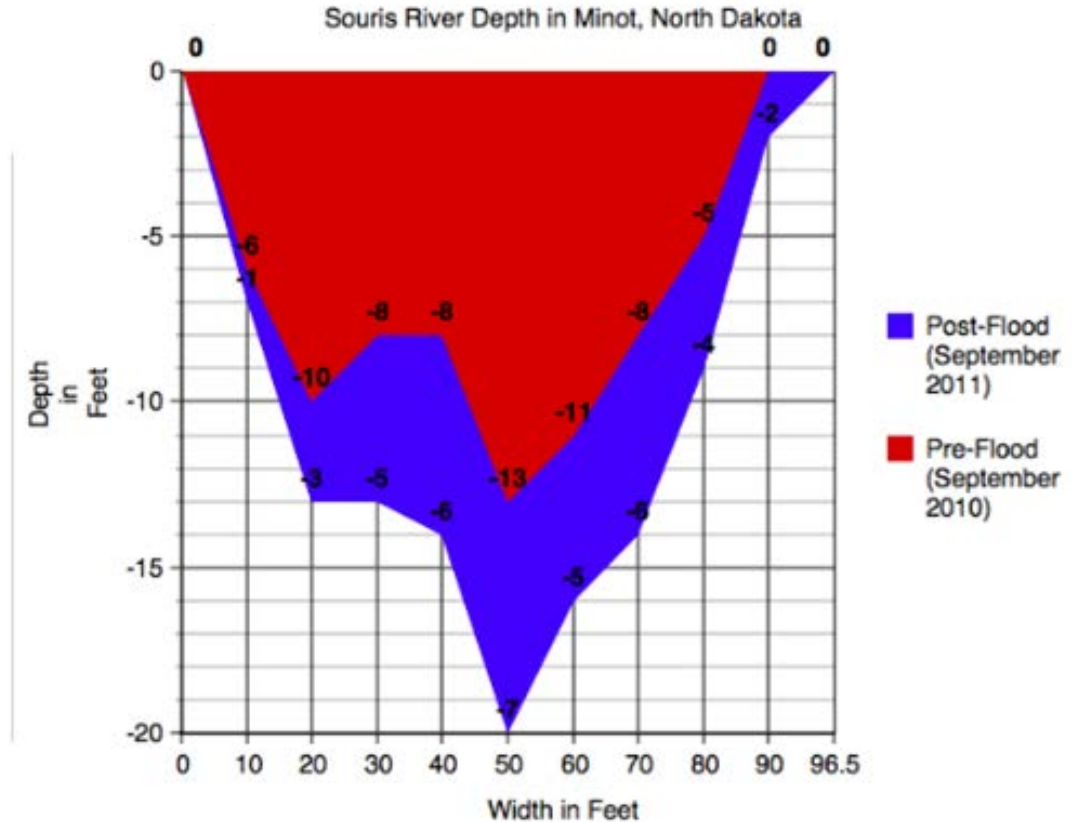


Student Data

[Data for River Watch from 2010-2015](#)

On the right, is a graph showing the change in depth of the Souris River post-flood.

[GeoPortalGenie](#)



Questions?

Thank you for coming to our presentation. We hope this has given you new ideas about students in science, and how you as professionals can help shape the future of America.

Does anyone have questions?