



Ambient Water Quality Criteria Recommendations

Information Supporting the Development
of State and Tribal Nutrient Criteria

Lakes and Reservoirs in Nutrient Ecoregion IX



EPA-822-B-00-011

AMBIENT WATER QUALITY CRITERIA RECOMMENDATIONS

**INFORMATION SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATE AND TRIBAL
NUTRIENT CRITERIA**

FOR

LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN NUTRIENT ECOREGION IX

Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills

including all or parts of the States of:

*Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama,
Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma,
Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Jersey*

and the authorized Tribes within the Ecoregion

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

OFFICE OF WATER
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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FOREWORD

This document presents EPA's nutrient criteria for **Lakes and Reservoirs in Nutrient Ecoregion IX**. These criteria provide EPA's recommendations to States and authorized Tribes for use in establishing their water quality standards consistent with section 303(c) of CWA. Under section 303(c) of the CWA, States and authorized Tribes have the primary responsibility for adopting water quality standards as State or Tribal law or regulation. The standards must contain scientifically defensible water quality criteria that are protective of designated uses. EPA's recommended section 304(a) criteria are not laws or regulations – they are guidance that States and Tribes may use as a starting point for the criteria for their water quality standards.

The term “water quality criteria” is used in two sections of the Clean Water Act, Section 304(a)(1) and Section 303(c)(2). The term has a different impact in each section. In Section 304, the term represents a scientific assessment of ecological and human health effects that EPA recommends to States and authorized Tribes for establishing water quality standards that ultimately provide a basis for controlling discharges or releases of pollutants or related parameters. Ambient water quality criteria associated with specific waterbody uses when adopted as State or Tribal water quality standards under Section 303 define the level of a pollutant (or, in the case of nutrients, a condition) necessary to protect designated uses in ambient waters. Quantified water quality criteria contained within State or Tribal water quality standards are essential to a water quality-based approach to pollution control. Whether expressed as numeric criteria or quantified translations of narrative criteria within State or Tribal water quality standards, quantified criteria serve as a critical basis for assessing attainment of designated uses and measuring progress toward meeting the water quality goals of the Clean Water Act.

EPA is developing section 304(a) water quality criteria for nutrients because States and Tribes consistently identify excessive levels of nutrients as a major reason why as much as half of the surface waters surveyed in this country do not meet water quality objectives, such as full support of aquatic life. EPA expects to develop nutrient criteria that cover four major types of waterbodies – lakes and reservoirs, rivers and streams, estuarine and coastal areas, and wetlands – across fourteen major ecoregions of the United States. EPA's section 304(a) criteria are intended to provide for the protection and propagation of aquatic life and recreation. To support the development of nutrient criteria, EPA is publishing Technical Guidance Manuals that describe a process for assessing nutrient conditions in the four waterbody types.

EPA's section 304(a) water quality criteria for nutrients provide numeric water quality criteria, as well as procedures by which to translate narrative criteria within State or Tribal water quality standards. In the case of nutrients, EPA section 304(a) criteria establish values for causal variables (e.g., total nitrogen and total phosphorus) and response variables (e.g., turbidity and chlorophyll *a*). EPA believes that State and Tribal water quality standards need to include quantified endpoints for causal and response variables to provide sufficient protection of uses and to maintain downstream uses. These quantified endpoints will most often be expressed as numeric water quality criteria or as procedures to translate a State or Tribal narrative criterion into a quantified endpoint. EPA will work with States and authorized Tribes as they adopt water quality criteria for nutrients into their water quality standards. EPA recognizes that States and

authorized Tribes require flexibility in adopting numeric nutrient criteria into State and Tribal water quality standards. States and authorized Tribes have several options available to them. EPA recommends the following approaches, in order of preference:

- (1) Wherever possible, develop nutrient criteria that fully reflect localized conditions and protect specific designated uses using the process described in EPA's Technical Guidance Manuals for nutrient criteria development. Such criteria may be expressed either as numeric criteria or as procedures to translate a State or Tribal narrative criterion into a quantified endpoint in State or Tribal water quality standards.
- (2) Adopt EPA's section 304(a) water quality criteria for nutrients, either as numeric criteria or as procedures to translate a State or Tribal narrative nutrient criterion into a quantified endpoint.
- (3) Develop nutrient criteria protective of designated uses using other scientifically defensible methods and appropriate water quality data.

Geoffrey H. Grubbs, Director
Office of Science and Technology

DISCLAIMER

This document provides technical guidance and recommendations to States, authorized Tribes, and other authorized jurisdictions to develop water quality criteria and water quality standards under the Clean Water Act (CWA) to protect against the adverse effects of nutrient overenrichment. Under the CWA, States and authorized Tribes are to establish water quality criteria to protect designated uses. State and Tribal decision-makers retain the discretion to adopt approaches on a case-by-case basis that differ from this guidance when appropriate and scientifically defensible. While this document contains EPA's scientific recommendations regarding ambient concentrations of nutrients that protect aquatic resource quality, it does not substitute for the CWA or EPA regulations; nor is it a regulation itself. Thus it cannot impose legally binding requirements on EPA, States, authorized Tribes, or the regulated community, and it might not apply to a particular situation or circumstance. EPA may change this guidance in the future.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nutrient Program Goals

EPA developed the National Strategy for the Development of Regional Nutrient Criteria (National Strategy) in June 1998. The strategy presents EPA's intentions to develop technical guidance manuals for four types of waters (lakes and reservoirs, rivers and streams, estuaries and coastal waters, and wetlands) and produce section 304(a) criteria for specific nutrient ecoregions by the end of 2000. In addition, the Agency formed Regional Technical Assistance Groups (RTAGs) which include State and Tribal representatives working to develop more refined and more localized nutrient criteria based on approaches described in the waterbody guidance manuals. This document presents EPA's current recommended criteria for total phosphorus, total nitrogen, chlorophyll *a*, and turbidity for lakes and reservoirs in Nutrient Ecoregion IX (Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills) which were derived using the procedures described in the Lakes and Reservoirs Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual (U.S. EPA, 2000a).

EPA's ecoregional nutrient criteria are intended to address cultural eutrophication-- the adverse effects of excess nutrient inputs. The criteria are empirically derived to represent conditions of surface waters that are minimally impacted by human activities and protective of aquatic life and recreational uses. The information contained in this document represent starting points for States and Tribes to develop (with assistance from EPA) more refined nutrient criteria.

In developing these criteria recommendations, EPA followed a process which included, to the extent they were readily available, the following elements critical to criterion derivation:

- ! **Historical and recent nutrient data in Nutrient Ecoregion IX.**
Data sets from Legacy Storet, NASQAN, NAWQA Auburn University, and EPA Region 4 were used to assess nutrient conditions from 1990 to 1998.

- ! **Reference sites/reference conditions in Nutrient Ecoregion IX.**
Reference conditions presented are based on 25th percentiles of all nutrient data including a comparison of reference condition for the aggregate ecoregion versus the subcoregions. States and Tribes are urged to determine their own reference sites for rivers and streams within the ecoregion at different geographic scales and to compare them to EPA's reference conditions.

- ! **Models employed for prediction or validation.**
EPA did not identify any specific models used in the ecoregion to develop nutrient criteria. States and Tribes are encouraged to identify and apply appropriate models to support nutrient criteria development.

! RTAG expert review and consensus.

EPA recommends that when States and Tribes prepare their nutrient criteria, they obtain the expert review and consent of the RTAG.

! Potential Downstream effects.

EPA encourages the RTAG to assess the potential effects of the proposed criteria on downstream water quality and uses.

In addition, EPA followed specific **QA/QC procedures** during data collection and analysis: All data were reviewed for duplications. All data are from ambient waters that were not located directly outside a permitted discharger. The following States, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, indicated that their data were from samples collected and analyzed using either Standard methods or EPA approved methods.

The following tables contain a summary of Aggregate and level III ecoregion values for TN, TP, water column chl *a*, and Secchi depth:

BASED ON 25th PERCENTILE ONLY

Nutrient Parameters	Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion IX Reference Conditions
Total phosphorus (µg/L)	20
Total nitrogen (mg/L)	0.36
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (µg/L) (Fluorometric method)	4.93
Secchi depth (meters)	1.53

For sub ecoregions 29, 33, 35, 37, 40, 45, 64, 65, 71, 72, and 74, the ranges of nutrient parameter reference conditions are:

BASED ON 25th PERCENTILE ONLY

Nutrient Parameters	Range of Level III Subcoregions Reference Conditions
Total phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	10 - 62.5
Total nitrogen (mg/L)	0.30 - 0.96
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (Fluorometric method)	1.87 - 12.95
Secchi depth (meters)	0.46 - 2.04

NOTICE OF DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY

This document is available electronically to the public through the INTERNET at: (<http://www.epa.gov/OST/standards/nutrient.html>). Requests for hard copies of the document should be made to EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP), 11029 Kenwood Road, Cincinnati, OH 45242 or (513) 489-8190, or toll free (800) 490-9198. Please refer to EPA document number **EPA-822-B-00-011**.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background

Nutrients are essential to the health and diversity of our surface waters. However, in excessive amounts, nutrients cause hypereutrophication, which results in overgrowth of plant life and decline of the biological community. Excessive nutrients can also result in potential human health risks, such as the growth of harmful algal blooms - most recently manifested in the *Pfiesteria* outbreaks of the Gulf and East Coasts. Chronic nutrient overenrichment of a waterbody can lead to the following consequences: low dissolved oxygen, fish kills, algal blooms, overabundance of macrophytes, likely increased sediment accumulation rates, and species shifts of both flora and fauna.

Historically, National Water Quality Inventories have repeatedly shown that nutrients are a major cause of ambient water quality use impairments. EPA's 1996 National Water Quality Inventory report identifies excessive nutrients as the leading cause of impairment in lakes and the second leading cause of impairment in rivers (behind siltation). In addition, nutrients were the second leading cause of impairments reported by the States in their 1998 lists of impaired waters. Where use impairment is documented, nutrients contribute roughly 25-50% of the impairment nationally. The Clean Water Act establishes a national goal to achieve, wherever attainable, water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water. In adopting water quality standards, States and Tribes designate uses for their waters in consideration of the Clean Water Act goals, and establish water quality criteria that contain sufficient parameters to protect those uses. To date, EPA has not published information and recommendations under section 304(a) for nutrients to assist States and Tribes in establishing numeric nutrient criteria to protect uses when adopting water quality standards.

In 1995, EPA gathered a set of national experts and asked the experts how to best deal with the national nutrient problem. The experts recommended that the Agency not develop single criteria values for phosphorus or nitrogen applicable to all water bodies and regions of the country. Rather, the experts recommended that EPA put a premium on regionalization, develop guidance (assessment tools and control measures) for specific waterbodies and ecological regions across the country, and use reference conditions (conditions that reflect pristine or minimally impacted waters) as a basis for developing nutrient criteria.

With these suggestions as starting points, EPA developed the National Strategy for the Development of Regional Nutrient Criteria (National Strategy), published in June 1998. This strategy presented EPA's intentions to develop technical guidance manuals for four types of waters (lakes and reservoirs, rivers and streams, estuaries and coastal waters, and wetlands) and, thereafter, to publish section 304(a) criteria recommendations for specific nutrient ecoregions. Technical guidance manuals for lakes/reservoirs and rivers/streams were published in April 2000 and July 2000, respectively. The technical guidance manual for estuaries/coastal waters will be published in spring 2000 and the draft wetlands technical guidance manual will be published by December 2001. Each manual presents EPA's recommended approach for developing nutrient criteria values for a specific waterbody type. In addition, EPA is committed to working with

States and Tribes to develop more refined and more localized nutrient criteria based on approaches described in the waterbody guidance manuals and this document.

Overview of the Nutrient Criteria Development Process

For each Nutrient Ecoregion, EPA developed a set of recommendations for two causal variables (total nitrogen and total phosphorus) and two early indicator response variables (chlorophyll *a* and some measure of turbidity). Other indicators such as dissolved oxygen and macrophyte growth or speciation, and other fauna and flora changes are also deemed useful. However, the first four are considered to be the best suited for protecting designated uses.

The technical guidance manuals describe a process for developing nutrient criteria that involves consideration of five factors. The first of these is the Regional Technical Assistance Group (RTAG), which is a body of qualified regional specialists able to objectively evaluate all of the available evidence and select the value(s) appropriate to nutrient control in the water bodies of concern. These specialists may come from such disciplines as limnology, biology, natural resources management-- especially water resource management, chemistry, and ecology. The RTAG evaluates and recommends appropriate classification techniques for criteria determination, usually physical within an ecoregional construct.

The second factor is the historical information available to establish a perspective of the resource base. This is usually data and anecdotal information available within the past ten-twenty five years. This information gives evidence about the background and enrichment trend of the resource.

The third factor is the present reference condition. A selection of reference sites chosen to represent the least culturally impacted waters of the class existing at the present time. The data from these sites is combined and a value from the distribution of these observations is selected to represent the reference condition, or best attainable, most natural condition of the resource base at this time.

A fourth factor often employed is theoretical or empirical models of the historical and reference condition data to better understand the condition of the resource.

The RTAG comprehensively evaluates the other three elements to propose a candidate criterion (initially one each for TP, TN, chl *a*, and some measure of turbidity).

The last and final element of the criteria development process is the assessment by the RTAG of the likely downstream effects of the criterion. Will there be a negative, positive, or neutral effect on the downstream waterbody? If the RTAG judges that a negative effect is likely, then the proposed State/Tribal water quality criteria should be revised to ameliorate the potential for any adverse downstream effects.

While States and authorized Tribes would not necessarily need to incorporate all five elements into their water quality criteria setting process (e.g., modeling may be significant in only some instances), the best assurance of a representative and effective criterion for nutrient management decision making is the balanced incorporation of all five elements, or at least all elements except modeling.

Because some parts of the country have naturally higher soil and parent material enrichment, and different precipitation regimes, the application of the criterion development process has to be adjusted by region. Therefore, an ecoregional approach was chosen to develop nutrient criteria appropriate to each of the different geographical and climatological areas of the country. Initially, the continental U.S. was divided into 14 separate ecoregions of similar geographical characteristics. Ecoregions are defined as regions of relative homogeneity in ecological systems; they depict areas within which the mosaic of ecosystem components (biotic and abiotic as well as terrestrial and aquatic) is different than adjacent areas in a holistic sense. Geographic phenomena such as soils, vegetation, climate, geology, land cover, and physiology that are associated with spatial differences in the quantity and quality of ecosystem components are relatively similar within each ecoregion.

The Nutrient ecoregions are aggregates of U.S. EPA's hierarchical level III ecoregions. As such, they are more generalized and less defined than level III ecoregions. EPA determined that setting ecoregional criteria for the large scale aggregates is not without its drawbacks - variability is high due to the lumping of many waterbody classes, seasons, and years worth of multipurpose data over a large geographic area. For these reasons, the Agency recommends that States and Tribes develop nutrient criteria at the level III ecoregional scale and at the waterbody class scale where those data are readily available. Data analyses and recommendations on both the large aggregate ecoregion scale as well as more refined scales (level III ecoregions and waterbody classes), where data were available to make such assessments, are presented for comparison purposes and completeness of analysis.

Relationship of Nutrient Criteria to Biological Criteria

Biological criteria are quantitative expressions of the desired condition of the aquatic community. Such criteria can be based on an aggregation of data from sites that represent the least-impacted and attainable condition for a particular waterbody type in an ecoregion, subecoregion, or watershed. EPA's nutrient criteria recommendations and biological criteria recommendations have many similarities in the basic approach to their development and data requirements. Both are empirically derived from statistical analysis of field collected data and expert evaluation of current reference conditions and historical information. Both utilize direct measurements from the environment to integrate the effects of complex processes that vary according to type and location of waterbody. The resulting criteria recommendations, in both cases, are efficient and holistic indicators of water quality necessary to protect uses.

States and authorized Tribes can develop and apply nutrient criteria and biological criteria in tandem, with each providing important and useful information to interpret both the nutrient enrichment levels and the biological condition of sampled waterbodies. For example, using the

same reference sites for both types of criteria can lead to efficiencies in both sample design and data analysis. In one effort, environmental managers can obtain information to support assessment of biological and nutrient condition, either through evaluating existing data sets or through designing and conducting a common sampling program. The traditional biological criteria variables of benthic invertebrate and fish sampling can be readily incorporated to supplement a nutrient assessment. To demonstrate the effectiveness of this tandem approach, EPA has initiated pilot projects in both freshwater and marine environments to investigate the relationship between nutrient overenrichment and apparent declines in diversity indices of benthic invertebrates and fish.

2.0 BEST USE OF THIS INFORMATION

EPA recommendations published under section 304(a) of the CWA serve several purposes, including providing guidance to States and Tribes in adopting water quality standards for nutrients that ultimately provide a basis for controlling discharges or releases of pollutants. The recommendations also provide guidance to EPA when promulgating Federal water quality standards under section 303(c) when such action is necessary. Other uses include identification of overenrichment problems, management planning, project evaluation, and determination of status and trends of water resources.

State water quality inventories and listings of impaired waters consistently rank nutrient overenrichment as a top contributor to use impairments. EPA's water quality standards regulations at 40 CFR §131.11(a) require States and Tribes to adopt criteria that contain sufficient parameters and constituents to protect the designated uses of their waters. In addition, States and Tribes need quantifiable targets for nutrients in their standards to assess attainment of uses, develop water quality-based permit limits and source control plans, and establish targets for total maximum daily loads (TMDLs).

EPA expects States and Tribes to address nutrient overenrichment in their water quality standards, and to build on existing State and Tribal initiated efforts where possible. States and Tribes can address nutrient overenrichment through establishment of numerical criteria or through use of new or existing narrative criteria statements (e.g., free from excess nutrients that cause or contribute to undesirable or nuisance aquatic life or produce adverse physiological response in humans, animals, or plants). In the case of narrative criteria, EPA expects that States and Tribes establish procedures to quantitatively translate these statements for both assessment and source control purposes.

The intent of developing ecoregional nutrient criteria is to represent conditions of surface waters that are minimally impacted by human activities and thus protect against the adverse effects of nutrient overenrichment from cultural eutrophication. EPA's recommended process for developing such criteria includes physical classification of waterbodies, determination of current reference conditions, evaluation of historical data and other information (such as published literature), use of models to simulate physical and ecological processes or determine empirical relationships among causal and response variables (if necessary), expert judgement, and evaluation of downstream effects. To the extent allowed by the information available, EPA has

used elements of this process to produce the information contained in this document. The values for both causal (total nitrogen, total phosphorus) and biological and physical response (chlorophyll *a*, turbidity) variables represent a set of starting points for States and Tribes to use in establishing their own criteria in standards to protect uses.

In its water quality standards regulations, EPA recommends that States and Tribes establish numerical criteria based on section 304(a) guidance, section 304(a) guidance modified to reflect site-specific conditions, or other scientifically defensible methods. For many pollutants, such as toxic chemicals, EPA expects that section 304(a) guidance will provide an appropriate level of protection without further modification in most cases. EPA has also published methods for modifying 304(a) criteria on a site-specific basis, such as the water effect ratio, where site-specific conditions warrant modification to achieve the intended level of protection. For nutrients, however, EPA expects that, in most cases, it will be necessary for States and authorized Tribes to identify with greater precision the nutrient levels that protect aquatic life and recreational uses. This can be achieved through development of criteria modified to reflect conditions at a smaller geographic scale than an ecoregion such as a subcoregion, the State or Tribe level, or specific class of waterbodies. Criteria refinement can occur by grouping data or performing data analyses at these smaller geographic scales. Refinement can also occur through further consideration of other elements of criteria development, such as published literature or models.

The values presented in this document generally represent nutrient levels that protect against the adverse effects of nutrient overenrichment and are based on information available to the Agency at the time of this publication. However, States and Tribes should critically evaluate this information in light of the specific designated uses that need to be protected. For example, more sensitive uses may require more stringent values as criteria to ensure adequate protection. On the other hand, overly stringent levels of protection against the adverse effects of cultural eutrophication may actually fall below levels that represent the natural load of nutrients for certain waterbodies. In cases such as these, the level of nutrients specified may not be sufficient to support a productive fishery. In the criteria derivation process, it is important to distinguish between the natural load associated with a specific waterbody and current reference conditions, using historical data and expert judgement. These elements of the nutrient criteria derivation process are best addressed by States and Tribes with access to information and local expertise. Therefore, EPA strongly encourages States and Tribes to use the information contained in this document and to develop more refined criteria according to the methods described in EPA's technical guidance manuals for specific waterbody types.

To assist in the process of further refinement of nutrient criteria, EPA has established ten Regional Technical Advisory Groups (experts from EPA Regional Offices and States/Tribes). In the process of refining criteria, States and authorized Tribes need to provide documentation of data and analyses, along with a defensible rationale, for any new or revised nutrient criteria they submit to EPA for review and approval. As part of EPA's review of State and Tribal standards, EPA intends to seek assurance from the RTAG that proposed criteria are sufficient to protect uses.

In the process of using the information and recommendations contained in this document, as well as additional information, to develop numerical criteria or procedures to translate narrative criteria, EPA encourages States and Tribes to:

- Address both chemical causal variables and early indicator response variables. Causal variables are necessary to provide sufficient protection of uses before impairment occurs and to maintain downstream uses. Early response variables are necessary to provide warning signs of possible impairment and to integrate the effects of variable and potentially unmeasured nutrient loads.
- Include variables that can be measured to determine if standards are met, and variables that can be related to the ultimate sources of excess nutrients.
- Identify appropriate periods of duration (i.e., how long) and frequency (i.e., how often) of occurrence in addition to magnitude (i.e., how much). EPA does not recommend identifying nutrient concentrations that must be met at all times, rather a seasonal or annual averaging period (e.g., based on weekly measurements) is considered appropriate. However, these seasonal or annual central tendency measures should apply each season or each year, except under the most extraordinary of conditions (e.g., a 100 year flood).

3.0 AREA COVERED BY THIS DOCUMENT

The following sections provide a general description of the aggregate ecoregion and its geographical boundaries. Descriptions of the level III ecoregions contained within the aggregate ecoregion are also provided.

3.1 Description of Aggregate Ecoregion IX - Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills

Region IX is composed of irregular plains and hills. Originally, the Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills (IX) was mostly forested in contrast to the South Central Cultivated Great Plains (V); areas of savannah and grassland also occurred. Today, Region IX is a mosaic of forest, cropland, and pasture. The Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills (IX) is not as arable as the South Central Cultivated Great Plains (V) or the Corn Belt and Northern Great Plains (VI). However, there is much more cropland than in the more rugged Central and Eastern Forested Uplands (XI). Lateritic soils are common and are a contrast to the soils of the surrounding regions. Areas of depleted soils are found in Region IX. Major poultry and aquaculture operations occur locally in the Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills (IX).

Stream quality in the Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills (IX) has been significantly affected by urban, suburban, and industrial development as well as by poultry, livestock, silviculture, and aquaculture operations. Downstream of sewage treatment plants, poultry farms, and hog operations, nutrient levels and fecal coliform bacteria concentrations can be very high. There are a large number of intensive chicken, turkey, and hog operations in Region IX; effluent from intensive livestock production poses a substantial eutrophication threat to surface waters. In contrast, streams draining relatively undisturbed and forested watersheds have low median concentrations of fecal coliform bacteria, sulfate, dissolved solids, and phosphorus.

Silviculture, agriculture, and urban development have impacted suspended sediment levels in streams especially where soils are highly erodible. Coal mining has degraded water quality and affected aquatic biota in several areas including southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and eastern Pennsylvania. Excessive PCB and DDT concentrations have been detected in the Schuylkill River of Pennsylvania and have led to advisories against local fish consumption.

3.2 Geographical Boundaries of Aggregate Ecoregion IX

Ecoregion IX is an expansive region encompassing parts of twenty States (Figure 1). The region's northeastern border is the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania. The region runs southward through the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Only the northwestern corner of Florida is included in the region. West of Georgia, the region includes parts of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The region runs north up through the middle of the country to include parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. The northwestern boundary of the region is approximately described by the southeastern corner of Iowa, the southern half of Illinois and the southwestern third of Indiana.

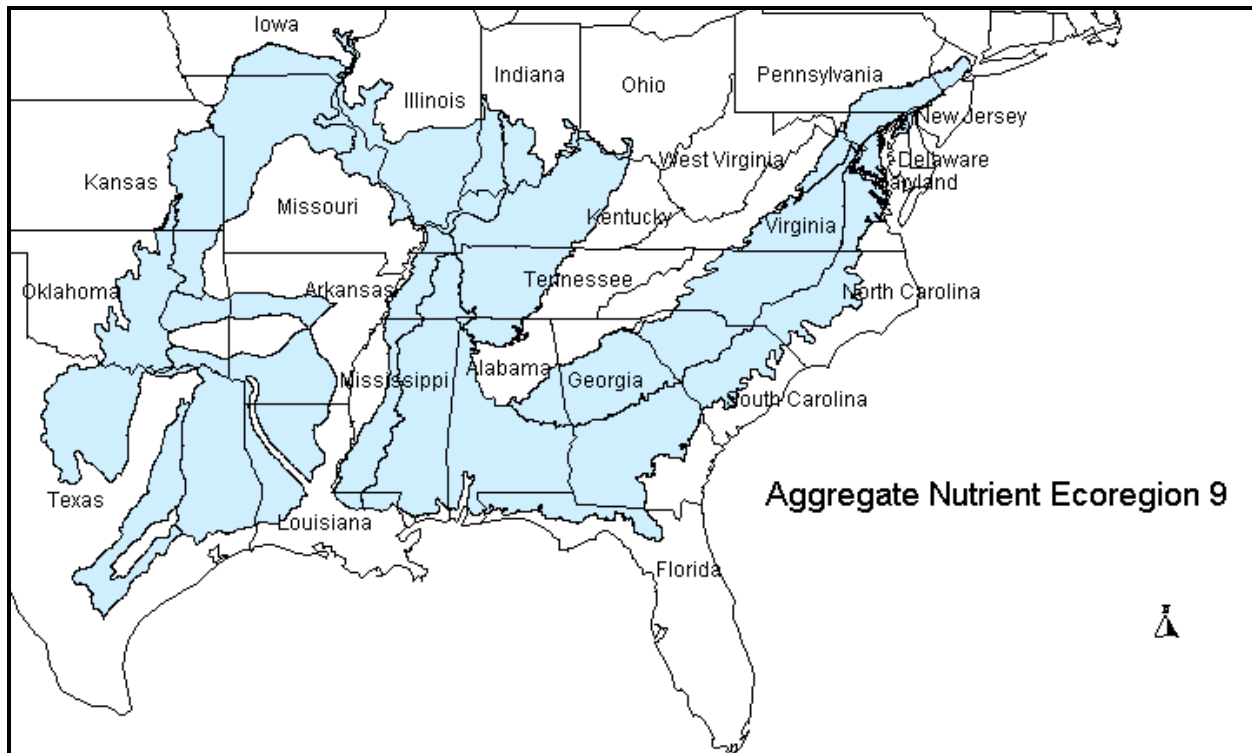


Figure 1. Aggregate Ecoregion IX.

3.3 Level III Ecoregions Within Aggregate Ecoregion IX

There are eleven Level III ecoregions contained within Aggregate Ecoregion IX (Figure 2). The following provides brief descriptions of the climate, vegetative cover, topography, and other ecological information pertaining to these subcoregions.

29. Central Oklahoma/Texas Plains

The Central Oklahoma/Texas Plains ecoregion is a transition area between the once prairie, now winter wheat growing regions to the west, and the forested low mountains of eastern Oklahoma. The region does not possess the arability and suitability for crops such as corn and soybeans that are common in the Central Irregular Plains to the northeast. Transitional “cross-timbers” (little bluestem grassland with scattered blackjack oak and post oak trees) is the native vegetation, and presently rangeland and pastureland comprise the predominant land cover. Oil extraction has been a major activity in this region for over eighty years.

33. East Central Texas Plains

Also called the Claypan Area, this region of irregular plains was originally covered by a post oak savanna vegetation, in contrast to the more open prairie-type regions to the north, south and west and the piney woods to the east. The bulk of this region is now used for pasture and range.

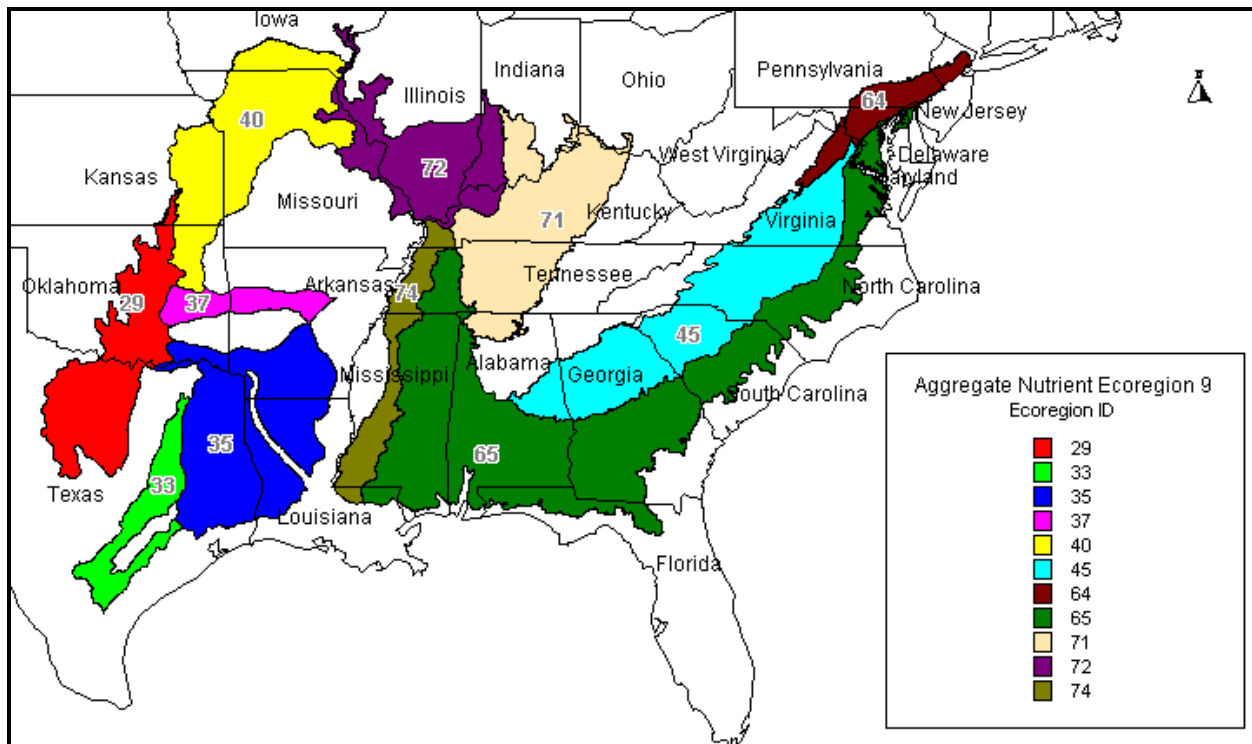


Figure 2. Aggregate Ecoregion IX with level III ecoregions shown

35. South Central Plains

Locally termed the “piney woods”, this region of mostly irregular plains was once blanketed by oak-hickory-pine forests, but is now predominantly in loblolly and shortleaf pine. Only about one sixth of the region is in cropland, whereas about two thirds is in forests and woodland. Lumber and pulpwood production are major economic activities

37. Arkansas Valley

A region of mostly forested valleys and ridges, the physiography of the Arkansas Valley is much less irregular than that of the Boston Mountains to the north and the Ouachita Mountains to the south, but is more irregular than the ecological regions to the west and east. About one fourth of the region is grazed and roughly one tenth is cropland. In the Arkansas Valley, even streams that have been relatively unimpacted by human activities have considerably lower dissolved oxygen levels, and hence support different biological communities, than those of most of the adjacent regions.

40. Central Irregular Plains

The Central Irregular Plains has a mix of land use types and tends to be topographically more irregular than the Western Corn Belt Plains to the north, where most of the land is in crops; however, the region is less irregular and less forest covered than the ecoregions to the south and east. The potential natural vegetation of this ecological region is a grassland/forest mosaic with wider forested strips along the streams compared to the region to the north. The mix of land use activities in the Central Irregular Plains also includes mining operations of high-sulfur bituminous coal. The disturbance of these coal strata in southern Iowa and northern Missouri has degraded water quality and affected aquatic biota.

45. Piedmont

Considered the nonmountainous portion of the old Appalachians Highland by physiographers, the northeast-southwest trending Piedmont ecoregion comprises a transitional area between the mostly mountainous ecoregions of the Appalachians to the northwest and the flat coastal plain to the southeast. Once largely cultivated, much of this region has reverted to pine and hardwood woodlands.

64. Northern Piedmont

The Northern Piedmont is transitional region of low rounded hills, irregular plains, and open valleys in contrast to the low mountains of ecoregions to the north and west and the flat coastal plains of the ecoregion to the east. Potential natural vegetation here was predominantly Appalachian oak forest as compared to the mostly oak-hickory-pine forests of the Piedmont ecoregion to the southwest.

65. Southeastern Plains

These irregular plains have a mosaic of cropland, pasture, woodland, and forest. Natural vegetation is mostly oak-hickory-pine and Southern mixed forest. The Cretaceous or Tertiary-age sands, silts, and clays of the region contrast geologically to the older igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont, and the older limestone, chert, and shale found in the Interior Plateau. Streams in this area are relatively low-gradient and sandy-bottomed.

71. Interior Plateau

The Interior Plateau is a diverse ecoregion extending from southern Indiana and Ohio to northern Alabama. Rock types are distinctly different from the coastal plain sands and alluvial deposits to the west, and elevations are lower than the Appalachian ecoregions to the east. Mississippian to Ordovician-age limestone, chert, sandstone, siltstone and shale compose the landforms of open hills, irregular plains, and tablelands. The natural vegetation is primarily oak-hickory forest, with some areas of bluestem prairie and cedar glades. The region has a diverse fish fauna.

72. Interior River Lowland

The Interior River Lowland is made up of many wide, flat-bottomed terraced valleys, forested valley walls, and dissected glacial till plains. In contrast to the generally rolling to slightly irregular plains in adjacent ecological regions to the north, east and west, where most of the land is cultivated for corn and soybeans, a little less than half of this area is in cropland, about 30 percent is in pasture, and the remainder is in pasture.

74. Mississippi Valley Loess Plains

This ecoregion stretches from near the Ohio River in western Kentucky to Louisiana. It consists primarily of irregular plains, with oak-hickory and oak-hickory-pine natural vegetation. Thick loess tends to be the distinguishing characteristic. With flatter topography than the Southeastern Plains ecoregion to the east, streams tend to have less gradient and more silty substrates. Agriculture is the dominant land use in the Kentucky and Tennessee portion of the region, while in Mississippi there is a mosaic of forest and cropland.

Suggested ecoregional subdivisions or adjustments.

EPA recommends that the RTAG evaluate the adequacy of EPA nutrient ecoregional and subecoregional boundaries and refine them as needed to reflect local conditions.

4.0 DATA REVIEW FOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN AGGREGATE ECOREGION IX

The following section describes the nutrient data EPA has collected and analyzed for this Ecoregion. This includes an assessment of data quantity and quality. The data tables present the data for each causal parameter, total phosphorus, total nitrogen (both reported and calculated from TKN and nitrite/nitrate), and the primary response variables (some measure of turbidity - either secchi depth for lakes or turbidity units for streams - and chlorophyll *a*. These are the parameters which EPA considers essential to nutrient assessment because the first two are the main causative agents of enrichment, and the two response variables are the early indicators of system enrichment for most of the surface waters. (See Chapter 5 of the Lakes and Reservoirs Nutrient Criteria Guidance Manual [U.S. EPA, 2000a] for a complete discussion on choosing causal and response variables.)

4.1 Data Sources

Data sets from Legacy STORET, NASQAN, NAWQA, Auburn University, and EPA Region 4 were used to assess nutrient conditions from 1990 to 1999. EPA recommends that the RTAGs identify additional data sources that can be used to supplement the data sets listed above. In addition, the RTAGs may utilize published literature values to support quantitative and qualitative analyses.

4.2 Historical Data from Aggregate Ecoregion IX (TP, TN, Chl *a* and Secchi Depth)

EPA recommends that States/Tribes assess long-term trends observed over the past 50 years. This information may be obtained from scientific literature or documentation of historical trends. To gain additional perspective on more recent trends, it is recommended that States and Tribes assess nutrient trends over the last 10 years (e.g., what do seasonal trends indicate?)

4.3 QA/QC of data sources

An initial quality screen of data was conducted using the rules presented in Appendix C. Data remaining New Jersey, after screening for duplications and other QA measures (e.g., poor or unreported analytical records, sampling errors or omissions, stations associated with outfalls, storm water sewers, hazardous waste sites) is the data used in statistical analyses

The following States indicated that their data were sampled and analyzed using either Standard methods or EPA approved methods: Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. In all cases, States indicated a Standard method or an approved EPA method was used. Other States in Ecoregion IX did not provide information prior to the publication of this document.

4.4 Data for All Lakes and Reservoirs Within Aggregate Ecoregion IX

Figure 3 shows the location of the sampling stations within each sub ecoregion. Table 1 presents all data records for all parameters for Aggregate Ecoregion IX and subcoregions within the Aggregate Ecoregion.

4.5 Statistical Analysis of Data

EPA's Technical Guidance Manual for Developing Nutrient Criteria for Lakes Reservoirs describes two ways of establishing a reference condition. One method is to choose the upper 25th percentile (75th percentile) of a reference population of streams. This is the preferred method to establish a reference condition. The 75th percentile was chosen by EPA since it is likely associated with minimally impacted conditions, will be protective of designated uses, and provides management flexibility. When reference streams are not identified, the second method is to determine the lower 25th percentile of the population of all streams within a region. The 25th

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 9 Lake and Reservoir Stations

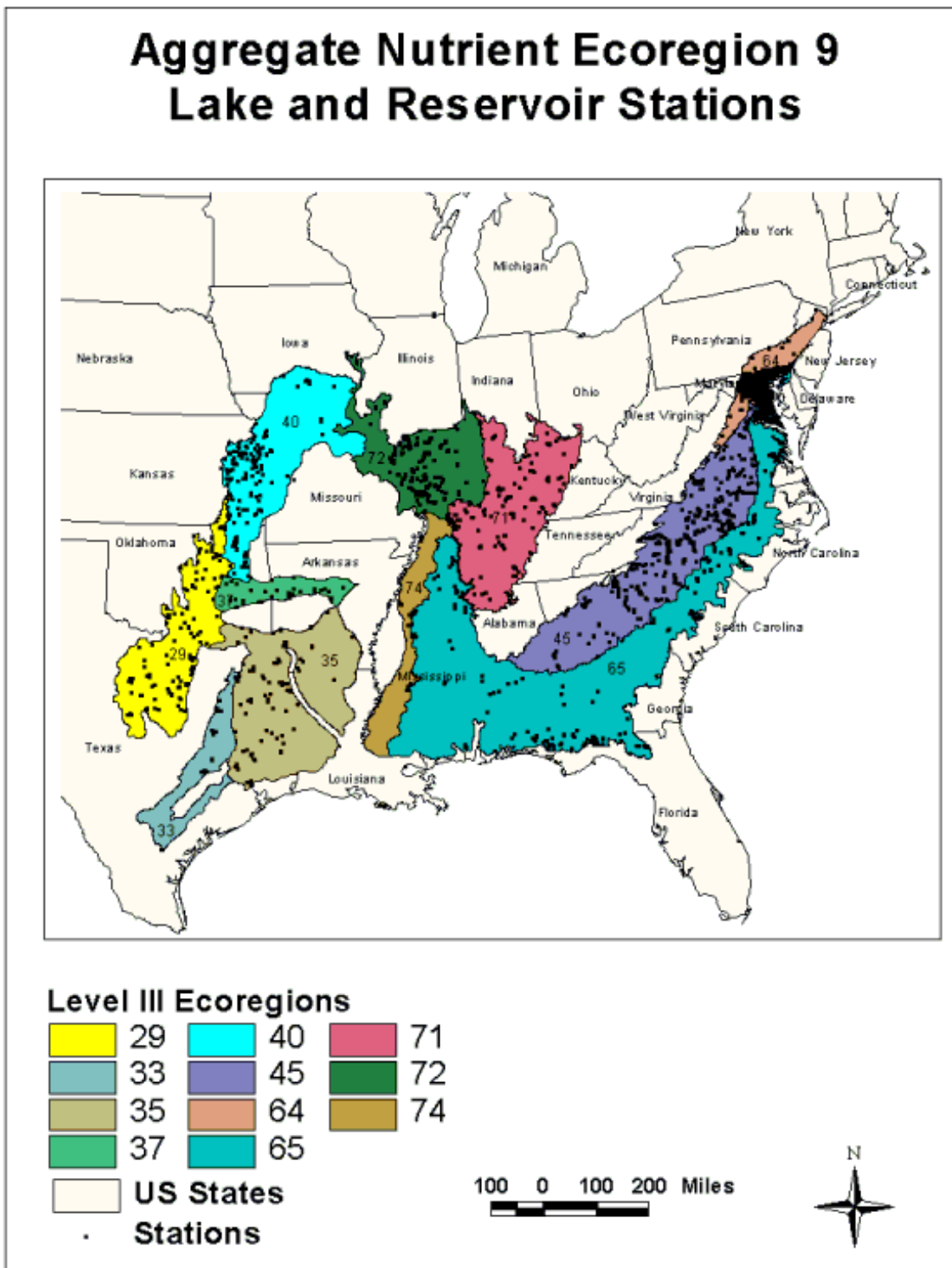


Figure 3. Sampling locations within level III ecoregions

Table 1. Lake records for Aggregate Ecoregion IX - Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills

	Aggregate Ecoregion IX	Sub ecoR 29	Sub ecoR 33	Sub ecoR 35	Sub ecoR 37	Sub ecoR 40	Sub ecoR 45	Sub ecoR 64
# of Lakes / Reservoirs	987	94	17	68	26	116	268	13
# of Lake Stations	2,965	154	32	122	36	200	741	406
Key Nutrient Parameters (listed below)								
- # of records for Secchi depth	24,869	786	186	1,144	150	1,041	4,380	21
- # of records for Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (all methods)	3,558	360	118	451	25	1,114	3,409	21
- # of records for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	18,132	1,111	140	934	59	1,780	7,252	160
- # of records for Nitrate + Nitrite (NO ₂ + NO ₃)	18,019	992	95	624	129	1,067	6,154	51
- # of records for Total Nitrogen (TN)	1,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
- # of records for Total Phosphorus (TP)	23,261	1,242	211	1,188	149	2,071	7,472	158
Total # of records for key nutrient parameters	89,331	4,491	750	4,341	512	7,073	28,667	430

Table 1 (continued). Lake records for Aggregate Ecoregion IX - Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills

	Sub ecoR 65	Sub ecoR 71	Sub ecoR 72	Sub ecoR 74
# of Lakes / Reservoirs	175	91	126	12
# of Lake Stations	584	168	501	21
Key Nutrient Parameters (listed below)				
- # of records for Secchi depth	3,568	1,586	11,933	73
- # of records for Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (all methods)	3,510	1,571	3,171	35
- # of records for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	6,230	1,282	2,654	62
- # of records for Nitrate + Nitrite (NO ₂ + NO ₃)	2,775	2,552	3,472	105
- # of records for Total Nitrogen (TN)	1,473	0	0	0
- # of records for Total Phosphorus (TP)	4,608	2,520	4,485	105
Total # of records for key nutrient parameters	22,164	9,511	25,715	380

Definitions used in filling Table 1

1. # of records refers to the total count of observations for that parameter over the entire decade (1990-1999) for that particular aggregate or subcoregion. These are counts for all seasons over that decade.

2. # lake stations refers to the total number of lake and reservoir stations within the aggregate or subcoregion from which nutrient data was collected. Since lakes and reservoirs can cross ecoregional boundaries, it is important to note that **only** those portions of a lake or reservoir (and data associated with those stations) that exist within the ecoregion are included within this table.

percentile of the entire population was chosen by EPA to represent a surrogate for an actual reference population. Data analyses to date indicate that the lower 25th percentile from an entire population roughly approximates the 75th percentile for a reference population (see case studies for Minnesota lakes in the Lakes and Reservoirs Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Document [U.S. EPA, 2000a], the case study for Tennessee streams in the Rivers and Streams Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Document [U.S. EPA, 2000a], and the letter from Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation to Geoffrey Grubbs [TNDEC, 2000]). New York State has also presented evidence that the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile compare well based on user perceptions of water resources (NYSDEC, 2000).

Tables 2 and 3a-k present potential reference conditions for both the aggregate ecoregion and the subcoregions using both methods. However, the reference lake column is left blank because EPA does not have reference data and anticipates that States/Tribes will provide information on reference lakes. Appendix A provides a complete presentation of all descriptive statistics for both the aggregate ecoregion and the level III subcoregion.

4.6. Classification of Lake/Reservoir Type

It is anticipated that assessing the data by lake type will further reduce the variability in the data analysis. There were no readily available classification data in the National datasets used to develop these criteria. States and Tribes are strongly encouraged to classify their lakes before developing a final criterion.

4.7. Summary of Data Reduction Methods

All descriptive statistics were calculated using the medians for each lake within ecoregion IX, for which data existed. For example, if one lake had 300 observations for phosphorus over the decade or one year's time, one median resulted. Each median from each lake was then used in calculating the percentiles for phosphorus for the aggregate nutrient ecoregion/subcoregion (level III ecoregion) by season and year (Figure 4a & b).

Table 2. Reference conditions for aggregate ecoregion IX lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons ⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	605	0.023	4.85	0.38	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	591	0	5.799	0.017	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.023	10.649	0.397	
TN (mg/L) - reported	26	0.238	2.025	0.358	
TP (ug/L)	727	0	1,145	20	
Secchi (meters)	651	0.101	230	1.53	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	253	0.575	75.9	4.925	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	331	0	108.805	5.18	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T	149	0.66	108.15	6.52	

P25:	25 th percentile of all data
P75:	75 th percentile of all data
*	75 th percentile for Secchi
**	as determined by the Regional Technical Assistance Groups (RTAGs)
+	Median for all seasons' 25 th percentiles. E.g. this value was calculated from four seasons' 25 th percentiles. If the seasonal 25 th percentile (P25) TP values are - spring 10μg/L, summer 15μg/L, fall 12μg/L, and winter 5μg/L, the median value of all seasons P25 will be 11μg/L.
++	N = largest value reported for a decadal season. TN calculated is based on the sum of TKN + NO ₂ +NO ₃ . TN reported is actual TN value reported in the database for one sample.
F	Chlorophyll <i>a</i> measured by Fluorometric method with acid correction.
S	Chlorophyll <i>a</i> measured by Spectrophotometric method with acid correction.
T	Chlorophyll <i>a b c</i> measured by Trichromatic method
NA	Not Applicable

Tables 3a-k present potential reference conditions for lakes and reservoirs in the Level III subecoregions within the Aggregate Ecoregion. Note that the footnotes for Table 2 apply to Tables 3a-k.

Table 3a. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 29 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	59	0.05	2.665	0.41	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	51	0.007	2.85	0.01	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.057	5.515	0.42	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	--	--	--	
TP (ug/L)	61	2.5	260	19.063	
Secchi (meters)	38	0.203	1.708	1.26	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	0	--	--	--	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	53	0.775	34.063	2.875	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		--	--	--	

Table 3b. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 33 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	8	0.538	1.14	0.778	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	4	0.01	0.42	0.029	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.548	1.56	0.807	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	--	--	--	
TP (ug/L)	10	10	795	55	
Secchi (meters)	10	0.46	1.614	1	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	0	--	--	--	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	9	2.665	21.3	5.05	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		--	--	--	

Table 3c. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 35 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	29	0.26	1.223	0.459	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	24 W	0.008	0.41	0.033	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.268	1.633	0.492	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	–	–	--	
TP (ug/L)	37	8	237.5	32.5	
Secchi (meters)	29	0.335	3.325	1.1	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	0	--	--	--	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	24	0.488	19.95	2.834	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	–	

Table 3d. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 37 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	11 W	0.275	0.85	0.385	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	11	0.01	0.225	0.01	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.285	1.075	0.395	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	–	–	--	
TP (ug/L)	14	3.75	206.25	20	
Secchi (meters)	4	0.126	0.49	0.46	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	0	–	–	--	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	9 F	4.425	14.55	4.95	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	–	

Table 3e. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 40 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons ⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	73	0.148	2.91	0.568	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	80	0.007	1.865	0.093	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.155	4.775	0.661	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	–	–	–	
TP (ug/L)	95	8.125	477.5	40	
Secchi (meters)	86	0.126	2.05	0.988	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	0	–	–	–	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	82	2.3	68.675	5.588	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	--	

Table 3f. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 45 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons ⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	200	0.025	1.908	0.245	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	153	0.002	3.799	0.059	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.027	5.707	0.304	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	–	–	--	
TP (ug/L)	198	5	265	22.5	
Secchi (meters)	175	0.263	6.225	1.655	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	132	0.963	31.938	4.513	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	40	2.2	45.8	5.95	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	--	

Table 3g. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 64 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	8	0.313	0.945	0.35	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	2 F	0.605	1.13	0.605	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.918	2.075	0.955	
TN (mg/L) - reported	4	0.615	1.943	0.818	
TP (ug/L)	10	33.75	187.5	45	
Secchi (meters)	7	0.5	4.013	1.544	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	0	–	–	–	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	1	7.68	7.68	7.68	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	–	

Table 3h. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 65 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	92	0.075	4.85	0.32	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	95	0	1.324	0.009	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.075	6.174	0.329	
TN (mg/L) - reported	20	0.238	1.585	0.348	
TP (ug/L)	128	0	527.5	10	
Secchi (meters)	116	0.21	230	2.041	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	55	0.875	53.25	5.125	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	40	0	67.25	1.873	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	–	

Table 3i. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 71 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	47	0.213	1.644	0.365	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	67	0.001	1.663	0.101	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.214	3.307	0.466	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	–	–	--	
TP (ug/L)	67	2	380	16.563	
Secchi (meters)	64	0.235	3.855	1.841	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	52	1.8	49.063	6.2	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	8	5.125	14	6.25	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	–	

Table 3j. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 72 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	81	0.272	2.08	0.609	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	97	0.001	3.475	0.005	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.273	5.555	0.614	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	–	–	--	
TP (ug/L)	97	9.5	845	30	
Secchi (meters)	115	0.132	3.15	1.093	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	10	2.1	60.2	9.1	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	74	4.253	108.805	12.945	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	–	

Table 3k. Reference conditions for level III ecoregion 74 lakes and reservoirs.

Parameter	No. of Lakes	Reported values		25 th Percentiles based on all seasons data for the Decade	Reference Lakes **
	N ⁺⁺	Min	Max	P25* all seasons⁺	P75 all seasons
TKN (mg/L)	6	0.273	0.527	0.305	
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (mg/L)	10	0.033	0.37	0.048	
TN (mg/L) - calculated	NA	0.306	0.897	0.353	
TN (mg/L) - reported	0	–	–	–	
TP (ug/L)	10	23.125	233.75	62.5	
Secchi (meters)	7	0.277	0.975	0.71	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - F	5 F	5.625	61.675	9.8	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - S	0	–	–	–	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (ug/L) - T		–	–	--	

Definitions used in filling Tables 2 and 3 - Reference Condition tables

- 1. Number of Lakes in Table 2** refers to the largest number of lakes and reservoirs for which data existed for a given season within an aggregate nutrient ecoregion.
- 2. Number of Lakes in Table 3** refers to the number of lakes and reservoirs for which data existed for the summer months since summer is generally when the greatest amount of nutrient sampling is conducted. If another season greatly predominates, notification is made (s=spring, f=fall, w=winter).
- 3. Medians.** All values (min, max, and 25th percentiles) included in the table are based on waterbody medians. All data for a particular parameter within a lake for the decade were reduced to one median for that lake. This prevents over-representation of individual waterbodies with a great deal of data versus those with fewer data points within the statistical analysis.
- 4. 25th percentile for all seasons** is calculated by taking the median of the 4 seasonal 25th percentiles. If a season is missing, the median was calculated with 3 seasons of data. If less than 3 seasons were used to derive the median, the entry is flagged (**z**).
- 5. A 25th percentile for a season** is best derived with data from a minimum of a 4 lakes/season. However, this table provides 25th percentiles that were derived with less than 4 lakes/season in order to retain all information for all seasons. In calculating the 25th percentile for a season with less than 4 lake median, the statistical program automatically used the minimum value within the less-than-4 population. If less than 4 lakes were used in developing a seasonal quartile and or all-seasons median, the entry is flagged. by **zz**.

Preferred Data Choices and Recommendations When Data Are Missing

- 1. Where data are missing** or very low in total records for a given parameter, use 25th percentiles for parameters within an adjacent, similar subecoregion within the same aggregate nutrient ecoregion or when a similar subecoregion can not be determined, use the the 25th percentile for the Aggregate ecoregion or consider the lowest 25th percentile from a subecoregion (level III) within the aggregate nutrient ecoregion. The rationale being that without data, one may assume that the subecoregion in question may be as sensitive as the most sensitive subecoregion within the aggregate.
- 2. TN calculated:** When reported Total Nitrogen (TN) median values are lacking or very low in comparison to TKN and Nitrate/Nitrite-N values, the medians for TKN and nitrite/nitrate-N were added, resulting in a calculated TN value. The “N” value for calculated TN is not filled in since there are two N populations from TKN and nitrite/nitrate-N. N/A is placed in this box.
- 3. TN reported:** This is the median based on reported values for TN from the database.

Observations for All Lakes/Reservoirs

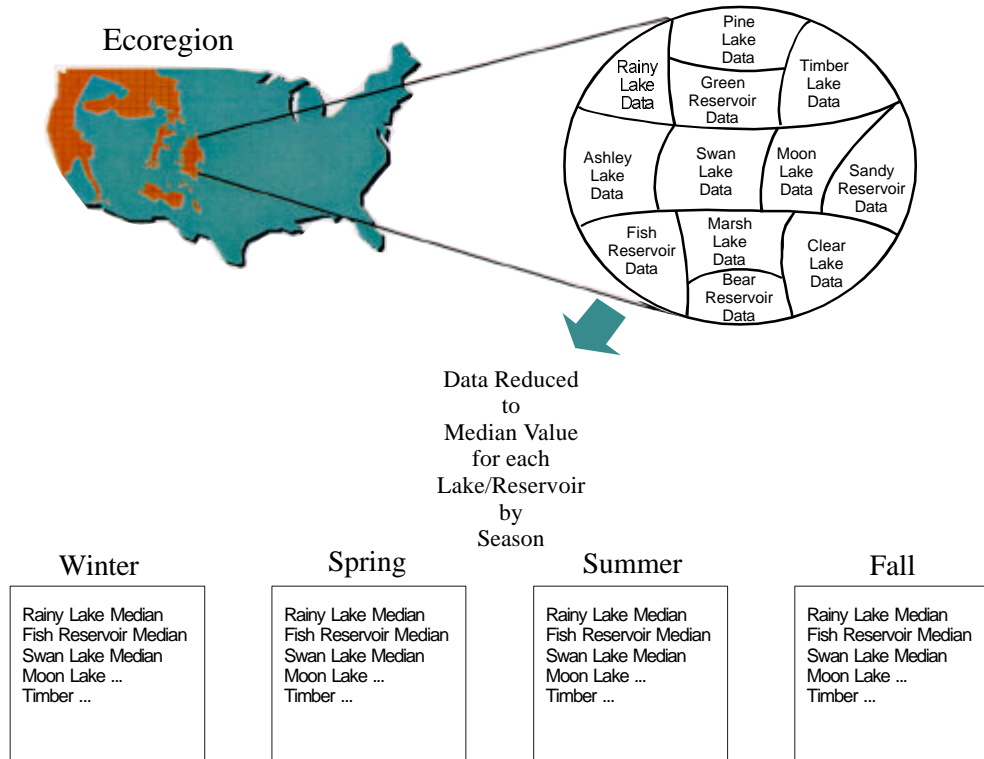


Figure 4a. Illustration of data reduction process for lake data.

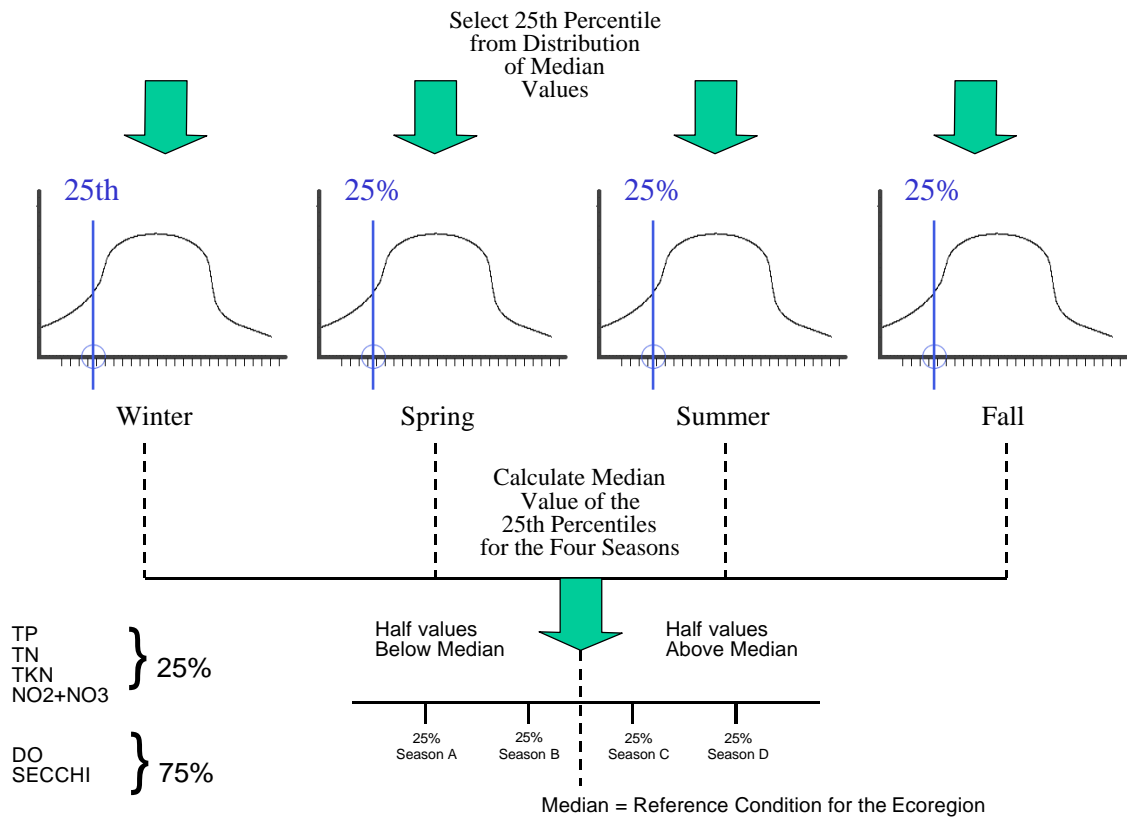


Figure 4b. Illustration of reference condition calculation.

4. Chlorophyll *a*: medians based on all methods are reported, however, the acid corrected medians are preferred to the uncorrected medians. In developing a reference condition from a particular method, it is recommended that the method with the most observations be used. Fluorometric and Spectrophotometric are preferred over all other methods. However, when no data exists for Fluorometric and Spectrophotometric methods, Trichromatic values may be used. Data from the variance techniques are not interchangeable.

5. Periphyton: Where periphyton data exists, record separately.

6. Secchi depth: The 75th percentile is reported for secchi depth since this is the only variable for which the value of the parameter increases with greater clarity.

7. Turbidity units: all turbidity units from all methods are reported. FTUs and NTUs are preferred over JCU. If FTUs and NTUs do not exist, use JCU. These units are not interchangeable. (For streams only)

8. Lack of data: A dash (-) represents missing, inadequate or inconclusive data. A zero (0) is reported if the reported median for a parameter is 0 or if the component value is below detection.

5.0 REFERENCE SITES AND CONDITIONS IN AGGREGATE ECOREGION IX

Reference conditions represent the natural, least impacted conditions or what is considered to be the most attainable conditions. This section compares the different reference conditions determined from the two methods and establishes which reference condition is most appropriate.

Apriori determination of reference sites The preferred method for establishing reference condition is to choose the upper percentile of an *a priori* population of reference lakes. States and Tribes are encouraged to identify reference conditions based on this method.

Statistical determination of reference conditions (25 percentile of entire database.) See Tables 2 and 3a-k in section 4.0.

RTAG discussion and rationale for selection of reference sites and conditions in Ecoregion IX

The RTAG should compare the results derived from the two methods described above and present a rationale for the final selection of reference sites.

6.0 MODELS USED TO PREDICT OR VERIFY RESPONSE PARAMETERS

The RTAG is encouraged to identify and apply relevant models to support nutrient criteria development. The following are three scenarios under which models may be used to derive criteria or support criteria development

- Models for predicting correlations between causal and response variables

- Models used to verify reference conditions based on percentiles
- Regression models used to predict reference conditions in impacted areas

7.0 FRAMEWORK FOR REFINING RECOMMENDED NUTRIENT CRITERIA FOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN AGGREGATE ECOREGION IX

Information on each of the following six weight of evidence factors is important to refine the criteria presented in this document. All elements should be addressed in developing criteria, as is expressed in our nutrient criteria technical guidance manuals. It is our expectation that EPA Regions, States, and Tribes (as RTAGs) will consider these elements as States/Tribes develop their criteria. This section should be viewed as a work sheet (sections are left blank for this purpose) to assist in the refinement of nutrient criteria. If many of these elements are ultimately unaddressed, EPA may rely on the proposed reference conditions presented in Tables 3a-k and other literature and information readily available to the HQ nutrient team to develop nutrient water quality recommendations for this ecoregion..

7.1 Example Worksheet for Developing Aggregate Ecoregion and Subcoregion Nutrient Criteria

- *Literature sources*

- *Historical data and trends*

- *Reference conditions*

- *Models*

- *RTAG expert review and consensus*

- *Downstream effects*

7.2 Tables of Refined Nutrient Water Quality Criteria for Aggregate Ecoregion IX and Level III Subcoregions for TP, TN, Chl *a*, Secchi Depth (where sufficient data exist)

Aggregate Ecoregion IX- Southeastern Temperate Forested Plains and Hills	Proposed Criterion
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (µg/L or mg/m ²)	
Secchi Depth (meters)	
Other (Index; other parameter such as DO)	

- *Literature sources*

- *Historical data and trends*

- *Reference conditions*
- *Models*
- *RTAG expert review and consensus*
- *Downstream effects*

Ecoregion #29 Central Oklahoma/Texas Plains	Proposed Criterion
Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> ($\mu\text{g/L}$ or mg/m^2)	
Secchi Depth (meters)	
Other (Index; other parameter such as DO)	

7.3 Setting Seasonal Criteria

The recommendations presented in this document are based, in part, on medians of all the 25th percentile seasonal data (decadal), and as such are reflective of all seasons and not one particular season or year. It is recommended that States and Tribes monitor in all seasons to best assess compliance with the resulting criterion. States/Tribes may choose to develop criteria which reflect **each** particular season or a **given year or season** when there is significant variability between seasons/years or designated uses that are specifically tied to one or more seasons of the year (e.g., recreation, fishing). Using the tables in Appendix A and B, one can set reference conditions based on a particular season or year and then develop a criterion based on each individual season. Obviously, this option is season-specific and would also require increased monitoring within each season to assess compliance.

7.4 When Data/Reference Conditions are Lacking

When data are unavailable to develop a reference condition for a particular parameter(s) within a subcoregion, EPA recommends one of three options: (1) Use data from a similar neighboring subcoregion. E.g., If data are few or nonexistent for the northern cascades, consider using the data and reference condition developed for the cascades; or (2) Use the 25th percentiles for the Aggregate ecoregion or (3) Consider using the lowest of the yearly medians for that parameter calculated for all the subcoregions within the Aggregate Ecoregion.

7.5 Site-specific Criteria Development

Criteria may be refined in a number of ways. The best way to refine criteria is to follow the critical elements of criteria development as well as to refer to the Lakes and Reservoirs Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual (U.S. EPA, 2000a). The Technical Guidance Manual presents sections on each of the following factors to consider in setting criteria:

- refinements to ecoregions and classification of waterbodies (Chapter 3)
- setting seasonal criteria to reflect major seasonal climate differences and accounting for significant or cyclical rainfall events - high flow/low flow conditions (Chapter 4).

NOTE: In setting criteria for reservoirs only (The technical guidance manual recommends that data be separated for lakes and reservoirs and treated independently if possible because of differing physical conditions that occur in lakes and reservoirs. In this document all data from both reservoirs and lakes were considered together since STORET does not allow for the differentiation of data except by waterbody name.)

8.0 LITERATURE CITED

NYSDEC (New York State Department of Environment and Conservation). 2000. Memorandum from Scott Kishbaugh to Jay Bloomfield, September 26, 2000, regarding reference lakes for nutrient criteria.

TNDEC (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation). 2000. Letter to Geoff Grubbs, October 5, 2000, containing comments on draft nutrient criteria recommendations.

U.S. EPA. 2000a. Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual: Lakes and Reservoirs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. EPA-822-B00-001.

U.S. EPA. 2000b. Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual: Rivers and Streams, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. EPA-822-B00-002.

9.0 APPENDICES

- A. Descriptive Statistics Data Tables for Aggregate Ecoregion
- B. Descriptive Statistics Data Tables for Level III Subcoregions within Aggregate Ecoregion
- C. Quality Control/Quality Assurance Rules

APPENDIX A

Descriptive Statistics Data Tables for Aggregate Ecoregion

1

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter Chl a_Fluo ug_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	139	16.9	1.00	91.00	15.4	1.31	91	2.20	6.20	12.0	24.0	52.1
SPRING	135	10.3	.750	55.70	8.30	0.71	81	1.50	4.35	7.80	14.3	26.5
SUMMER	253	14.3	.250	112.10	15.0	0.94	105	1.90	5.50	9.45	17.7	41.7
WINTER	58	6.94	.400	60.80	9.86	1.29	142	0.75	1.80	4.00	7.15	29.1

2

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter Chl a_Pheo ug_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	1	4.27	4.27	4.27	.	.	.	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27
SPRING	1	2.80	2.80	2.80	.	.	.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
SUMMER	1	7.21	7.21	7.21	.	.	.	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21
WINTER	1	1.34	1.34	1.34	.	.	.	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34

3

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter Chl a_Phyto_Spec_A ug_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	183	17.6	.000	138.84	21.8	1.61	124	0.98	4.41	9.82	20.2	62.6
SPRING	157	15.0	.000	78.77	15.0	1.20	100	2.14	5.95	9.44	17.5	52.5
SUMMER	331	22.6	.000	155.00	26.4	1.45	117	2.14	7.11	12.2	28.2	86.2
WINTER	56	6.85	.250	68.73	12.2	1.62	178	0.25	1.70	3.20	6.54	37.0

4

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter Chl a_Phyto_Spec_U ug_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	1	6.70	6.70	6.70	.	.	.	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
SPRING	1	4.56	4.56	4.56	.	.	.	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56
SUMMER	1	10.7	10.7	10.65	.	.	.	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
WINTER	1	2.55	2.55	2.55	.	.	.	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55

5

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter Chl a_Tric_U_ug_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	94	26.9	.000	134.98	24.8	2.56	92	2.53	9.03	19.3	38.3	68.8
SPRING	94	17.3	.000	81.31	18.0	1.86	104	1.25	4.00	12.0	24.3	59.3
SUMMER	149	34.5	1.25	151.00	31.7	2.59	92	3.00	10.0	23.5	51.3	97.0
WINTER	25	11.4	1.25	65.37	13.9	2.78	122	1.48	4.00	5.50	12.8	31.0

6

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter DIP_ug_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.	.	.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SPRING	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.	.	.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SUMMER	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.	.	.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
WINTER	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.	.	.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

7

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter DO_mg_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	207	7.52	1.20	12.80	1.62	0.11	22	4.25	6.75	7.60	8.50	9.70
SPRING	217	8.82	4.40	13.70	1.37	0.09	16	6.10	8.30	9.00	9.60	10.8
SUMMER	430	7.28	1.05	13.10	1.81	0.09	25	3.70	6.40	7.60	8.25	10.0
WINTER	130	10.0	5.90	13.70	1.30	0.11	13	7.60	9.30	10.1	10.7	12.2

8

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter NO2_NO3_mg_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	355	0.14	.000	6.60	0.46	0.02	325	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.54
SPRING	386	0.28	.000	5.00	0.52	0.03	189	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.31	1.00
SUMMER	591	0.12	.000	6.83	0.44	0.02	379	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.51
WINTER	196	0.27	.000	2.23	0.32	0.02	119	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.36	0.87

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Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter SECCHI_m_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	352	1.90	.100	243.00	12.9	0.69	680	0.25	0.61	0.94	1.54	3.10
SPRING	369	1.79	.102	217.00	11.3	0.59	631	0.23	0.55	0.94	1.60	3.00
SUMMER	651	1.48	.100	187.00	7.33	0.29	496	0.27	0.61	0.99	1.50	2.88
WINTER	139	3.45	.150	307.00	26.0	2.20	751	0.30	0.58	0.94	1.51	3.96

0

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter TKN_mg_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	309	0.69	.020	4.90	0.55	0.03	81	0.20	0.40	0.55	0.82	1.50
SPRING	369	0.62	.025	4.80	0.44	0.02	72	0.20	0.36	0.51	0.72	1.38
SUMMER	605	0.67	.020	4.60	0.49	0.02	73	0.20	0.40	0.56	0.80	1.55
WINTER	196	0.59	.025	5.20	0.53	0.04	91	0.16	0.31	0.45	0.71	1.18

1

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter TN_mg_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	26	0.75	.235	2.55	0.51	0.10	68	0.34	0.40	0.59	0.94	1.67
SPRING	21	0.50	.290	1.14	0.22	0.05	44	0.30	0.34	0.43	0.59	0.93
SUMMER	24	0.64	.240	1.50	0.37	0.08	58	0.28	0.37	0.54	0.74	1.34
WINTER	22	0.73	.195	4.32	0.86	0.18	118	0.23	0.35	0.46	0.68	1.33

2

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX

Lakes and Reservoirs

Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter TP_ug_L_Median

SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
FALL	420	79.1	.000	1050.00	120	5.85	152	5.00	20.0	40.0	80.0	270
SPRING	444	66.6	.000	1240.00	100	4.75	150	6.25	20.0	40.0	75.0	185
SUMMER	727	75.4	.000	1695.00	117	4.33	155	5.00	20.0	41.3	80.0	260
WINTER	227	62.5	2.50	715.00	87.8	5.82	140	2.50	20.0	40.0	70.0	195

1

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APPENDIX B

Descriptive Statistics Data Tables for Level III Subcoregions within Aggregate Ecoregion

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter Chla_Fluo_ug_L_Median

Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	FALL	56	11.7	1.30	32.28	8.65	1.16	74	2.00	4.83	9.18	17.1	29.0
45	SPRING	62	9.79	1.40	27.05	6.57	0.83	67	2.25	4.20	8.24	14.3	21.0
45	SUMMER	132	12.0	.625	85.25	10.5	0.91	88	2.00	5.50	9.13	16.3	30.3
45	WINTER	43	6.41	.400	31.60	6.93	1.06	108	0.90	1.80	4.60	8.70	20.9
64	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	FALL	19	16.4	1.00	45.70	11.3	2.60	69	1.00	8.35	14.6	20.5	45.7
65	SPRING	17	11.1	1.10	33.83	9.05	2.20	82	1.10	6.25	7.45	15.4	33.8
65	SUMMER	55	11.0	.250	81.15	12.8	1.73	117	0.25	4.00	7.00	15.3	34.6

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter Chla_Tric_U_ug_L_Median

Eco_Level_III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	1	16.0	16.0	16.00	.	.	.	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
29	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	SUMMER	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	.	.	.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
29	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	FALL	1	1.70	1.70	1.70	.	.	.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
35	SPRING	1	2.20	2.20	2.20	.	.	.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
35	SUMMER	1	1.60	1.60	1.60	.	.	.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
35	WINTER	1	1.48	1.48	1.48	.	.	.	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
37	FALL	2	14.5	9.70	19.20	6.72	4.75	46	9.70	9.70	14.5	19.2	19.2
37	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	SUMMER	2	17.9	14.4	21.45	4.99	3.53	28	14.4	14.4	17.9	21.5	21.5
37	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	FALL	7	8.55	1.25	16.00	5.30	2.00	62	1.25	3.13	9.65	12.0	16.0
40	SPRING	6	6.08	1.25	17.45	6.38	2.60	105	1.25	1.25	3.41	9.68	17.5
40	SUMMER	9	6.15	1.25	10.10	3.05	1.02	50	1.25	3.48	6.00	8.05	10.1
40	WINTER	1	1.25	1.25	1.25	.	.	.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
45	FALL	3	4.65	2.53	6.68	2.08	1.20	45	2.53	2.53	4.74	6.68	6.68
45	SPRING	3	3.90	2.40	6.60	2.34	1.35	60	2.40	2.40	2.70	6.60	6.60
45	SUMMER	32	45.0	2.33	131.20	36.9	6.53	82	2.50	12.9	43.9	66.7	112
45	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	SUMMER	1	5.58	5.58	5.58	.	.	.	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58
64	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	FALL	23	16.0	.000	50.00	13.3	2.77	83	1.25	6.50	15.0	23.0	42.8
65	SPRING	23	9.05	.000	32.75	9.79	2.04	108	0.00	2.75	5.50	11.0	30.0
65	SUMMER	24	24.9	2.00	134.00	33.4	6.82	134	2.50	6.00	12.5	27.8	107

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter Chla_Tric_U_ug_L_Median

Eco_Level_III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
65	WINTER	21	10.1	2.50	31.00	8.46	1.85	84	2.75	4.00	6.00	12.8	25.0
71	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	SPRING	4	4.38	2.00	7.50	2.29	1.14	52	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.75	7.50
71	SUMMER	4	10.4	2.00	18.00	6.92	3.46	67	2.00	5.00	10.8	15.8	18.0
71	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	FALL	57	35.8	5.18	134.98	27.1	3.59	76	7.59	14.7	28.6	49.8	93.2

72	SPRING	57	23.7	1.94	81.31	19.7	2.61	83	2.54	11.3	15.8	30.2	64.4
72	SUMMER	75	39.4	3.50	151.00	28.4	3.28	72	7.53	18.8	30.7	54.6	90.4
72	WINTER	2	34.8	4.25	65.37	43.2	30.6	124	4.25	4.25	34.8	65.4	65.4
74	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter DIP_ug_L_Median

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	0
29	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	FALL	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.	.	.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
65	SPRING	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.	.	.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
65	SUMMER	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.	.	.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter DIP_ug_L_Median

12

Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
65	WINTER	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.	.	.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
71	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	SPRING	0
72	SUMMER	0
72	WINTER	0
74	FALL	0
74	SPRING	0
74	SUMMER	0
74	WINTER	0

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	6	6.88	3.95	8.98	1.71	0.70	25	3.95	6.48	7.00	7.85	8.98
29	SPRING	16	8.19	6.10	9.70	1.02	0.25	12	6.10	7.44	8.34	9.09	9.70
29	SUMMER	38	7.11	4.06	9.40	1.27	0.21	18	4.95	6.20	6.93	7.95	9.35
29	WINTER	13	10.5	8.55	12.70	1.24	0.34	12	8.55	9.80	10.5	11.1	12.7
33	FALL	3	6.88	6.00	7.70	0.85	0.49	12	6.00	6.00	6.95	7.70	7.70
33	SPRING	8	7.98	6.20	9.50	1.18	0.42	15	6.20	7.09	8.05	8.95	9.50
33	SUMMER	10	6.07	1.80	8.90	2.22	0.70	37	1.80	5.90	6.21	7.43	8.90
33	WINTER	5	9.38	8.40	9.93	0.60	0.27	6	8.40	9.30	9.45	9.80	9.93
35	FALL	13	7.18	4.98	9.40	1.07	0.30	15	4.98	6.70	7.20	8.00	9.40
35	SPRING	17	7.24	4.40	9.50	1.45	0.35	20	4.40	6.50	7.40	8.65	9.50
35	SUMMER	38	6.39	2.60	9.30	1.58	0.26	25	2.70	6.10	6.63	7.40	8.60
35	WINTER	25	9.15	5.90	11.05	1.32	0.26	14	6.40	8.80	9.50	10.0	10.6
37	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	SPRING	2	8.30	7.00	9.60	1.84	1.30	22	7.00	7.00	8.30	9.60	9.60
37	SUMMER	11	5.10	2.95	7.00	1.66	0.50	33	2.95	3.70	4.55	7.00	7.00
37	WINTER	1	11.2	11.2	11.23	.	.	.	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
40	FALL	12	7.41	2.10	12.10	2.77	0.80	37	2.10	5.58	7.53	9.43	12.1
40	SPRING	7	7.87	4.80	10.50	2.04	0.77	26	4.80	5.50	8.60	9.00	10.5
40	SUMMER	25	6.87	3.10	13.10	2.29	0.46	33	3.75	5.25	7.15	7.80	10.8
40	WINTER	3	8.56	6.08	12.20	3.22	1.86	38	6.08	6.08	7.40	12.2	12.2
45	FALL	68	8.00	4.25	10.20	1.04	0.13	13	6.40	7.45	8.06	8.66	9.45
45	SPRING	73	9.20	6.60	11.30	0.87	0.10	9	7.55	8.70	9.20	9.75	10.3
45	SUMMER	155	8.02	3.40	12.50	1.32	0.11	16	5.75	7.55	8.00	8.60	10.2

45	WINTER	52	10.5	8.80	13.70	0.89	0.12	9	9.55	9.95	10.2	11.0	12.2
64	FALL	1	9.70	9.70	9.70	.	.	.	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70
64	SPRING	1	11.0	11.0	10.95	.	.	.	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
64	SUMMER	3	9.77	8.70	10.50	0.95	0.55	10	8.70	8.70	10.1	10.5	10.5
64	WINTER	1	12.7	12.7	12.70	.	.	.	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
65	FALL	34	6.99	3.20	9.15	1.55	0.27	22	3.93	6.80	7.23	7.80	8.90
65	SPRING	31	8.43	6.60	10.80	1.08	0.19	13	6.68	7.35	8.53	9.23	10.3
65	SUMMER	76	6.50	1.05	11.43	1.87	0.21	29	2.80	5.35	6.90	7.73	8.80

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
65	WINTER	23	9.53	6.93	11.70	1.08	0.23	11	8.00	8.95	9.28	10.2	10.9
71	FALL	53	7.33	1.20	12.80	1.93	0.26	26	4.10	6.35	7.45	8.28	10.6
71	SPRING	51	9.55	5.90	13.70	1.33	0.19	14	6.65	9.00	9.35	10.3	11.2
71	SUMMER	57	7.76	1.20	11.15	2.00	0.27	26	4.15	7.05	8.08	8.90	11.0
71	WINTER	6	10.4	7.60	11.60	1.45	0.59	14	7.60	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.6
72	FALL	12	7.85	6.00	9.40	1.09	0.31	14	6.00	6.85	8.00	8.60	9.40
72	SPRING	8	9.21	8.60	9.60	0.33	0.12	4	8.60	9.00	9.35	9.40	9.60
72	SUMMER	12	7.60	6.20	9.90	1.21	0.35	16	6.20	6.55	7.53	8.35	9.90
72	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	FALL	5	7.55	3.60	11.35	2.74	1.23	36	3.60	7.40	7.60	7.80	11.4
74	SPRING	3	6.73	4.80	10.05	2.89	1.67	43	4.80	4.80	5.35	10.1	10.1
74	SUMMER	5	6.07	3.90	8.80	1.92	0.86	32	3.90	4.95	5.60	7.10	8.80
74	WINTER	1	10.8	10.8	10.75	.	.	.	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	23	0.06	.010	0.30	0.07	0.02	118	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.18
29	SPRING	51	0.16	.010	5.00	0.70	0.10	423	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.29
29	SUMMER	51	0.12	.003	5.40	0.75	0.11	617	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11
29	WINTER	47	0.13	.003	0.70	0.14	0.02	109	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.16	0.53
33	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SPRING	2	0.33	.238	0.42	0.13	0.09	39	0.24	0.24	0.33	0.42	0.42
33	SUMMER	4	0.02	.010	0.03	0.01	0.00	46	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
33	WINTER	4	0.15	.010	0.43	0.19	0.10	126	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.28	0.43
35	FALL	13	0.14	.010	0.51	0.13	0.04	98	0.01	0.04	0.14	0.17	0.51
35	SPRING	14	0.10	.010	0.31	0.11	0.03	109	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.31
35	SUMMER	22	0.02	.003	0.14	0.03	0.01	150	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
35	WINTER	24	0.17	.005	0.98	0.23	0.05	136	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.19	0.65
37	FALL	10	0.04	.010	0.20	0.06	0.02	139	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.20
37	SPRING	11	0.06	.010	0.25	0.07	0.02	124	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.25
37	SUMMER	11	0.02	.005	0.04	0.01	0.00	71	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04

37	WINTER	11	0.12	.025	0.30	0.11	0.03	90	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.20	0.30
40	FALL	38	0.27	.003	1.40	0.33	0.05	123	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.34	1.29
40	SPRING	29	0.61	.010	3.99	0.80	0.15	132	0.01	0.15	0.40	0.84	1.85
40	SUMMER	80	0.18	.003	1.50	0.28	0.03	154	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.25	0.70
40	WINTER	10	0.48	.025	2.23	0.64	0.20	135	0.03	0.13	0.30	0.45	2.23
45	FALL	72	0.21	.003	6.60	0.78	0.09	371	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.57
45	SPRING	81	0.22	.000	1.00	0.19	0.02	85	0.01	0.11	0.20	0.29	0.64
45	SUMMER	153	0.11	.000	6.83	0.56	0.05	494	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.32
45	WINTER	57	0.29	.030	0.95	0.21	0.03	71	0.03	0.13	0.26	0.39	0.63
64	FALL	2	1.50	.635	2.37	1.23	0.87	82	0.64	0.64	1.50	2.37	2.37
64	SPRING	2	0.99	.575	1.40	0.58	0.41	59	0.58	0.58	0.99	1.40	1.40
64	SUMMER	1	0.51	.510	0.51	.	.	.	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51
64	WINTER	1	0.86	.860	0.86	.	.	.	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
65	FALL	48	0.12	.000	1.23	0.26	0.04	225	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.79
65	SPRING	44	0.20	.000	1.09	0.25	0.04	126	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.31	0.82
65	SUMMER	95	0.09	.000	1.42	0.20	0.02	218	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.37

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
65	WINTER	26	0.44	.000	1.80	0.53	0.10	122	0.00	0.04	0.19	0.67	1.77
71	FALL	62	0.07	.000	1.04	0.14	0.02	204	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.20
71	SPRING	60	0.41	.001	2.33	0.40	0.05	97	0.03	0.19	0.31	0.53	1.02
71	SUMMER	67	0.14	.001	2.29	0.36	0.04	256	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.80
71	WINTER	5	0.55	.410	0.62	0.08	0.04	15	0.41	0.54	0.56	0.60	0.62
72	FALL	82	0.10	.001	3.80	0.43	0.05	452	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.27
72	SPRING	84	0.25	.001	4.80	0.67	0.07	268	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.22	1.14
72	SUMMER	97	0.11	.001	3.15	0.44	0.05	399	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.40
72	WINTER	10	0.38	.070	1.13	0.34	0.11	88	0.07	0.11	0.29	0.53	1.13
74	FALL	5	0.09	.035	0.19	0.07	0.03	76	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.19
74	SPRING	8	0.35	.030	1.52	0.50	0.18	142	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.43	1.52
74	SUMMER	10	0.07	.020	0.29	0.09	0.03	136	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.29
74	WINTER	1	0.45	.450	0.45	.	.	.	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	6	0.93	.280	1.78	0.64	0.26	69	0.28	0.38	0.79	1.58	1.78
29	SPRING	14	0.71	.102	1.57	0.40	0.11	55	0.10	0.49	0.63	0.91	1.57
29	SUMMER	38	0.93	.126	2.40	0.58	0.09	62	0.15	0.48	0.82	1.22	2.03
29	WINTER	11	0.87	.380	1.64	0.40	0.12	47	0.38	0.55	0.80	1.30	1.64
33	FALL	4	0.89	.555	1.37	0.35	0.17	39	0.56	0.66	0.81	1.12	1.37
33	SPRING	8	0.77	.350	1.73	0.46	0.16	59	0.35	0.48	0.58	1.00	1.73
33	SUMMER	10	0.81	.390	1.50	0.32	0.10	40	0.39	0.55	0.76	1.00	1.50

33	WINTER	5	0.93	.530	1.83	0.54	0.24	58	0.53	0.60	0.68	1.00	1.83
35	FALL	11	1.02	.380	3.80	0.96	0.29	93	0.38	0.50	0.85	0.94	3.80
35	SPRING	15	0.93	.320	2.85	0.64	0.17	69	0.32	0.52	0.68	1.20	2.85
35	SUMMER	29	1.27	.350	4.00	0.88	0.16	69	0.38	0.70	1.17	1.48	3.80
35	WINTER	14	0.86	.310	1.73	0.41	0.11	48	0.31	0.52	0.81	1.00	1.73
37	FALL	2	0.20	.100	0.30	0.14	0.10	71	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.30
37	SPRING	2	0.41	.127	0.69	0.39	0.28	97	0.13	0.13	0.41	0.69	0.69
37	SUMMER	4	0.34	.125	0.60	0.24	0.12	72	0.13	0.13	0.31	0.54	0.60
37	WINTER	1	0.38	.380	0.38	.	.	.	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
40	FALL	45	0.64	.100	1.80	0.40	0.06	63	0.13	0.34	0.56	0.88	1.30
40	SPRING	29	0.70	.152	1.90	0.53	0.10	76	0.20	0.30	0.55	0.83	1.85
40	SUMMER	86	0.77	.100	2.20	0.46	0.05	59	0.18	0.38	0.76	1.10	1.50
40	WINTER	8	1.25	.300	4.69	1.45	0.51	116	0.30	0.48	0.64	1.39	4.69
45	FALL	52	1.63	.400	6.20	1.11	0.15	68	0.50	0.96	1.35	1.70	4.25
45	SPRING	61	1.47	.300	4.10	0.90	0.12	61	0.50	0.75	1.20	2.00	3.20
45	SUMMER	175	1.41	.225	6.25	0.91	0.07	64	0.50	0.80	1.20	1.61	3.25
45	WINTER	42	1.42	.150	7.20	1.56	0.24	110	0.25	0.58	0.92	1.40	4.19
64	FALL	4	0.97	.600	1.88	0.61	0.30	63	0.60	0.65	0.70	1.29	1.88
64	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	SUMMER	7	1.87	.400	6.15	1.95	0.74	105	0.40	0.60	1.30	1.80	6.15
64	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	FALL	62	5.79	.200	243.00	30.6	3.89	529	0.61	1.00	1.61	2.30	4.60
65	SPRING	75	4.48	.220	217.00	24.9	2.87	556	0.36	0.80	1.33	2.10	4.27
65	SUMMER	116	3.02	.200	187.00	17.3	1.60	571	0.40	0.75	1.18	1.66	4.40

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Eco_	Level_	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
65	WINTER	46	8.13	.250	307.00	45.1	6.64	554	0.46	0.91	1.26	1.98	3.96	
71	FALL	58	1.36	.200	3.66	0.77	0.10	56	0.50	0.76	1.10	1.83	2.83	
71	SPRING	57	1.58	.102	5.20	1.00	0.13	63	0.27	0.91	1.30	2.10	3.58	
71	SUMMER	64	1.45	.270	4.05	0.80	0.10	55	0.54	0.89	1.35	1.85	3.09	
71	WINTER	6	0.89	.300	1.12	0.33	0.13	37	0.30	0.70	1.05	1.10	1.12	
72	FALL	103	0.88	.100	3.10	0.61	0.06	70	0.25	0.46	0.70	1.12	2.13	
72	SPRING	101	0.88	.114	3.20	0.67	0.07	76	0.18	0.43	0.74	1.07	2.29	
72	SUMMER	115	0.92	.150	4.12	0.67	0.06	72	0.27	0.51	0.71	1.12	2.35	
72	WINTER	5	0.86	.457	2.21	0.76	0.34	89	0.46	0.48	0.52	0.61	2.21	
74	FALL	5	0.61	.165	1.15	0.42	0.19	68	0.17	0.25	0.61	0.89	1.15	
74	SPRING	7	0.43	.300	0.85	0.19	0.07	45	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.41	0.85	
74	SUMMER	7	0.50	.254	1.10	0.29	0.11	58	0.25	0.31	0.41	0.62	1.10	
74	WINTER	1	0.80	.800	0.80	.	.	.	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	23	0.55	.050	2.03	0.37	0.08	67	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.55	0.96
29	SPRING	59	0.61	.050	3.30	0.42	0.05	69	0.30	0.42	0.50	0.66	1.10
29	SUMMER	59	0.66	.380	3.40	0.45	0.06	68	0.40	0.50	0.58	0.70	1.11
29	WINTER	47	0.53	.050	1.80	0.25	0.04	48	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.80
33	FALL	1	0.96	.960	0.96	.	.	.	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
33	SPRING	4	0.77	.400	1.10	0.29	0.15	38	0.40	0.56	0.79	0.98	1.10
33	SUMMER	8	1.15	.675	2.15	0.50	0.18	43	0.68	0.84	0.98	1.37	2.15
33	WINTER	5	0.83	.400	1.18	0.29	0.13	35	0.40	0.72	0.87	0.98	1.18
35	FALL	15	0.65	.300	1.03	0.24	0.06	38	0.30	0.40	0.62	0.91	1.03
35	SPRING	15	0.64	.200	1.27	0.26	0.07	41	0.20	0.50	0.59	0.80	1.27
35	SUMMER	29	0.69	.270	1.49	0.27	0.05	40	0.30	0.47	0.69	0.80	1.22
35	WINTER	26	0.63	.250	1.18	0.23	0.05	37	0.30	0.45	0.65	0.78	0.89
37	FALL	10	0.48	.200	0.70	0.16	0.05	34	0.20	0.40	0.48	0.60	0.70
37	SPRING	10	0.78	.350	1.90	0.46	0.15	59	0.35	0.40	0.65	0.95	1.90
37	SUMMER	2	0.45	.370	0.53	0.11	0.08	24	0.37	0.37	0.45	0.53	0.53
37	WINTER	11	0.49	.050	1.00	0.30	0.09	60	0.05	0.30	0.40	0.77	1.00
40	FALL	27	0.96	.355	4.00	0.68	0.13	71	0.40	0.60	0.82	1.10	1.62
40	SPRING	30	0.85	.270	1.60	0.34	0.06	40	0.30	0.63	0.75	1.00	1.51
40	SUMMER	73	0.84	.025	3.52	0.55	0.06	66	0.03	0.54	0.75	1.05	1.86
40	WINTER	7	1.06	.025	2.30	0.88	0.33	83	0.03	0.05	1.06	2.06	2.30
45	FALL	79	0.41	.025	1.20	0.23	0.03	56	0.10	0.24	0.39	0.55	0.86
45	SPRING	86	0.39	.025	2.57	0.33	0.04	85	0.03	0.24	0.32	0.47	0.73
45	SUMMER	200	0.53	.108	4.60	0.43	0.03	81	0.20	0.30	0.43	0.60	1.10
45	WINTER	58	0.40	.025	1.25	0.25	0.03	61	0.10	0.25	0.34	0.46	0.97
64	FALL	7	0.62	.400	1.44	0.37	0.14	59	0.40	0.40	0.53	0.60	1.44
64	SPRING	2	0.37	.290	0.45	0.11	0.08	31	0.29	0.29	0.37	0.45	0.45
64	SUMMER	8	0.83	.325	1.86	0.48	0.17	58	0.33	0.55	0.72	0.98	1.86
64	WINTER	1	0.30	.300	0.30	.	.	.	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
65	FALL	37	0.65	.020	4.90	0.81	0.13	125	0.15	0.32	0.41	0.64	2.14
65	SPRING	42	0.60	.130	4.80	0.72	0.11	119	0.17	0.32	0.40	0.70	1.10
65	SUMMER	92	0.57	.020	3.95	0.60	0.06	105	0.10	0.30	0.47	0.62	1.25

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter TKN_mg_L_Median

Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
65	WINTER	28	0.80	.190	5.20	1.11	0.21	139	0.22	0.33	0.44	0.70	3.95
71	FALL	44	0.68	.210	2.05	0.40	0.06	59	0.26	0.45	0.59	0.73	1.63
71	SPRING	47	0.50	.215	1.54	0.23	0.03	46	0.26	0.36	0.45	0.60	0.93
71	SUMMER	47	0.58	.200	1.75	0.32	0.05	55	0.24	0.37	0.49	0.75	1.12

71	WINTER	1	0.33	.325	0.33	.	.	.	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
72	FALL	65	1.03	.260	3.35	0.63	0.08	61	0.32	0.61	0.95	1.20	2.20
72	SPRING	68	0.87	.210	2.11	0.39	0.05	44	0.32	0.61	0.80	1.13	1.52
72	SUMMER	81	0.97	.283	2.05	0.42	0.05	44	0.35	0.71	0.88	1.25	1.80
72	WINTER	11	0.92	.300	1.55	0.40	0.12	44	0.30	0.60	0.84	1.40	1.55
74	FALL	1	0.27	.265	0.27	.	.	.	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
74	SPRING	6	0.45	.280	0.66	0.16	0.07	35	0.28	0.29	0.45	0.61	0.66
74	SUMMER	6	0.42	.190	0.63	0.16	0.07	38	0.19	0.33	0.42	0.57	0.63
74	WINTER	1	0.42	.423	0.42	.	.	.	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter TN_mg_L_Median

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	0
29	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	FALL	4	1.34	.850	2.55	0.81	0.41	61	0.85	0.90	0.98	1.78	2.55
64	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	SUMMER	4	1.02	.380	1.34	0.44	0.22	43	0.38	0.74	1.18	1.30	1.34
64	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	FALL	22	0.65	.235	1.67	0.38	0.08	59	0.34	0.38	0.52	0.71	1.34
65	SPRING	21	0.50	.290	1.14	0.22	0.05	44	0.30	0.34	0.43	0.59	0.93
65	SUMMER	20	0.56	.240	1.50	0.31	0.07	56	0.26	0.35	0.49	0.63	1.35

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter TN_mg_L_Median

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
65	WINTER	22	0.73	.195	4.32	0.86	0.18	118	0.23	0.35	0.46	0.68	1.33
71	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	FALL	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	SPRING	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	SUMMER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
74	WINTER	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter TP_ug_L_Median

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Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
29	FALL	24	36.1	10.0	105.00	26.6	5.44	74	10.0	18.1	27.5	50.0	90.0
29	SPRING	59	40.6	2.50	350.00	53.0	6.91	131	2.50	20.0	30.0	50.0	140
29	SUMMER	61	49.9	2.50	545.00	75.5	9.67	151	2.50	20.0	30.0	50.0	140
29	WINTER	47	36.2	2.50	170.00	35.9	5.24	99	2.50	10.0	25.0	50.0	110
33	FALL	4	400	10.0	820.00	334	167	84	10.0	170	385	630	820
33	SPRING	8	313	10.0	1240.00	445	157	142	10.0	60.0	108	460	1240
33	SUMMER	10	266	40.0	770.00	311	98.2	117	40.0	50.0	82.5	625	770
33	WINTER	6	259	10.0	715.00	341	139	132	10.0	21.3	62.5	680	715
35	FALL	15	92.5	7.50	295.00	98.1	25.3	106	7.50	30.0	40.0	160	295
35	SPRING	18	76.0	8.00	245.00	68.4	16.1	90	8.00	35.0	45.0	90.0	245
35	SUMMER	37	79.6	8.00	230.00	60.6	9.96	76	11.3	40.0	60.0	110	230
35	WINTER	27	60.1	8.75	180.00	47.1	9.07	78	12.5	30.0	42.5	77.5	163
37	FALL	12	66.0	2.50	295.00	80.4	23.2	122	2.50	20.0	40.0	77.5	295
37	SPRING	11	39.1	10.0	80.00	23.1	6.97	59	10.0	20.0	35.0	60.0	80.0
37	SUMMER	14	87.1	5.00	460.00	114	30.4	131	5.00	35.0	67.5	80.0	460
37	WINTER	11	38.4	2.50	117.50	35.8	10.8	93	2.50	10.0	30.0	60.0	118
40	FALL	50	117	2.50	875.00	139	19.7	120	10.0	45.0	80.0	160	255
40	SPRING	35	84.9	10.0	310.00	62.2	10.5	73	10.0	40.0	70.0	113	190
40	SUMMER	95	106	6.25	645.00	102	10.4	96	10.0	35.0	80.0	145	265
40	WINTER	8	58.8	20.0	120.00	30.9	10.9	53	20.0	40.0	50.0	75.0	120
45	FALL	86	50.1	5.00	270.00	49.3	5.31	98	5.00	20.0	36.3	60.0	170
45	SPRING	85	50.2	5.00	145.00	33.2	3.60	66	10.0	30.0	40.0	60.0	125

45	SUMMER	198	47.6	.000	300.00	48.5	3.45	102	5.00	20.0	35.0	60.0	120
45	WINTER	58	56.0	5.00	260.00	51.6	6.78	92	5.00	25.0	40.0	60.0	165
64	FALL	9	74.2	.000	235.00	69.8	23.3	94	0.00	40.0	50.0	95.0	235
64	SPRING	2	97.5	55.0	140.00	60.1	42.5	62	55.0	55.0	97.5	140	140
64	SUMMER	10	77.8	17.5	305.00	86.5	27.4	111	17.5	25.0	45.0	100	305
64	WINTER	1	50.0	50.0	50.00	.	.	.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
65	FALL	73	57.3	.000	565.00	104	12.2	182	0.00	10.0	30.0	60.0	250
65	SPRING	74	52.9	.000	930.00	110	12.8	208	3.75	10.0	30.0	57.5	140
65	SUMMER	128	49.0	.000	490.00	58.7	5.19	120	1.50	13.1	33.8	65.0	143

Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion: IX
Lakes and Reservoirs
Descriptive Statistics by Decade and Season
Parameter TP_ug_L_Median

Eco_ Level_ III	SEASON	N	MEAN	MIN	MAX	STDDEV	STDERR	CV	P5	P25	MEDIAN	P75	P95
65	WINTER	52	64.2	5.00	455.00	96.6	13.4	150	5.00	10.0	30.0	55.0	305
71	FALL	61	54.6	2.50	702.50	91.1	11.7	167	2.50	20.0	40.0	62.5	130
71	SPRING	60	42.6	1.50	300.00	49.8	6.43	117	4.25	13.1	30.0	50.0	141
71	SUMMER	67	47.8	1.50	460.00	82.5	10.1	173	1.50	10.0	25.0	50.0	160
71	WINTER	5	51.5	2.50	105.00	36.8	16.5	71	2.50	45.0	45.0	60.0	105
72	FALL	81	119	9.00	1050.00	161	17.9	136	10.0	30.0	65.0	138	430
72	SPRING	84	95.2	10.0	640.00	98.1	10.7	103	15.0	30.0	65.0	125	260
72	SUMMER	97	149	8.00	1695.00	220	22.4	148	9.50	30.0	85.0	195	460
72	WINTER	11	120	25.0	290.00	77.0	23.2	64	25.0	60.0	115	150	290
74	FALL	5	131	30.0	405.00	156	69.6	119	30.0	55.0	60.0	105	405
74	SPRING	8	118	16.3	260.00	73.4	26.0	62	16.3	70.0	113	153	260
74	SUMMER	10	73.8	11.3	160.00	46.2	14.6	63	11.3	36.3	72.5	100	160
74	WINTER	1	208	208	207.50	.	.	.	208	208	208	208	208

APPENDIX C

Quality Control/Quality Assurance Rules

Support for the Compilation and Analysis of National Nutrient Data

15 Nutrient Ecoregion/Waterbody Type Summary Chapters

Prepared for:

**Robert Cantilli
Environmental Protection Agency
OW/OST/HECD**

Prepared by:

**INDUS Corporation
1953 Gallows Road
Vienna, Virginia 22182**

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APPENDIX A	Process Used to QA/QA the Legacy STORET Nutrient Data Set
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1.0 BACKGROUND

The Nutrient Criteria Program has initiated development of a national Nutrient Criteria Database application that will be used to store and analyze nutrient data. The ultimate use of these data will be to derive ecoregion- and waterbody-specific nutrient criteria ranges. EPA converted STOrage and RETrieval (STORET) legacy data, National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) data, National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) data, and other relevant nutrient data from universities and States/Tribes into the database. The data imported into the Nutrient Criteria Database will be used to develop national nutrient criteria ranges.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this deliverable is to provide EPA with information regarding the data used to create the statistical reports which will be used to derive ecoregion- and waterbody-specific nutrient criteria ranges for Level III ecoregions. There are fourteen aggregate nutrient ecoregions. Each aggregate nutrient ecoregion is divided into smaller ecoregions referred to as Level III ecoregions. EPA will determine criteria ranges for the waterbody types and Level III ecoregions within the following aggregate nutrient ecoregions:

- Lakes and Reservoirs
 - Aggregate Nutrient ecoregions: 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13
- Rivers and Streams
 - Aggregate Nutrient ecoregions: 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14

1.2 References

This section lists documents that contain baselines, standards, guidelines, policies, and references that apply to the data analysis. Listed editions were valid at the time of publication. All documents are subject to revision, but these specific editions govern the concepts described in this document.

Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual: Lakes and Reservoirs (Draft). EPA, Office of Water, EPA 822-D-99-001, April 1999.

Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual: Rivers and Streams (Draft). EPA, Office of Water, EPA 822-D-99-003, September 1999.

Guidance for Data Quality Assessment: Practical Methods for Data Analysis. EPA, Office of Research and Development, EPA QA/G-9, January 1998.

2.0 QA/QC PROCEDURES

In order to develop nutrient criteria, EPA needed to obtain nutrient data from the states. EPA requested nutrient data from the states and forwarded the data sets to INDUS via e-mail and/or US mail. In addition, EPA tasked INDUS to convert data from three national data sets. EPA provided INDUS with a Legacy STORET extraction to convert into the database. The United States Geologic Survey (USGS) sent INDUS a CD-ROM with NASQAN data to convert. INDUS downloaded NAWQA files from the USGS Web site to convert the data. In total, INDUS converted and imported the following national and state data sets into the Nutrient Criteria Database:

- Legacy STORET
- NAWQA
- NASQAN
- Region 1
- Region 2 - Lake Champlain Monitoring Project
- Region 2 - NYSDEC Finger Lakes Monitoring Program
- Region 2 - NY Citizens Lake Assessment Program
- Region 2 - Lake Classification and Inventory Survey
- Region 2 - NYCDEP (1990-1998)
- Region 2 - NYCDEP (Storm Event data)
- Region 2 - New Jersey Nutrient Data (Tidal Waters)
- Region 5
- Region 3
- Region 3 - Nitrite Data
- Region 3 - Choptank River files
- Region 4 - Tennessee Valley Authority
- Region 7 - Central Plains Center for BioAssessment (CPCB)
- Region 7 - REMAP
- Region 2 - Delaware River Basin Commission (1990-1998)
- Region 3 - PA Lake Data
- Region 3 - University of Delaware
- Region 10
- University of Auburn

As part of the conversion process, INDUS performed a number of Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) steps to ensure that the data was properly converted into the Nutrient Criteria Database. Section 2 explains the steps performed by INDUS to convert the data.

2.1 National Data Sets

INDUS converted three national data sets into the Nutrient Criteria Database: Legacy STORET data, NASQAN data, and NAWQA data. A previous EPA contractor performed the extraction of Legacy STORET data and documented the QA/QC procedures used on the data. This documentation is included in Appendix A. INDUS performed minimal QA/QC on the Legacy STORET data set because the previous contractor completed the steps outlined in Appendix A. INDUS and EPA also agreed to convert the NAWQA and NASQAN data sets with minimal QA/QC on the assumption that the source agency, the USGS, QA/QC'd the data.

For each of the three national data sets, INDUS ran queries to determine if 1) samples existed without results and 2) if stations existed without samples. Per Task Order Project Officer (TOPO) direction, these records were deleted from the system. For analysis purposes, EPA determined that there was no need to keep station records with no samples and sample records with no results. INDUS also confirmed that each data set contained no duplicate records.

In addition, INDUS deleted all composite results from the Legacy STORET data. Per TOPO direction, it was decided that composite sample results would not be used in the statistical analysis.

2.2 State Data

Each state data set was delivered in a unique format. Many of the data sets were delivered to INDUS without corresponding documentation. INDUS analyzed each state data set in order to determine which parameters should be converted for analysis. INDUS obtained a master parameter table from EPA and converted the parameters in the state data sets according to those that were present in the EPA parameter table. INDUS converted all of the data elements in the state data sets that mapped directly to the Nutrient Criteria Database; data elements that did not map to the Nutrient Criteria Database were not converted. In some cases, state data elements that did not directly map into the Oracle database were inserted into a comment field within the database. Also, INDUS maintained an internal record of which state data elements were inserted into the comment field.

As part of the data clean-up efforts, INDUS determined whether or not there were any duplicate records in the state data sets and deleted the duplicate records. INDUS checked the waterbody, station, and sample entities for duplicate records. In addition, INDUS deleted station records with no samples and sample records with no results. INDUS also deleted waterbody records that were not associated with a station. In each case, INDUS maintained an internal record of how many records were deleted.

If INDUS encountered referential integrity errors, such as samples that referred to stations that did not exist, or if INDUS was unsure of whether a record was a duplicate, INDUS contacted the agency directly via e-mail or phone to resolve any issues that arose. INDUS saved an electronic

copy of each e-mail correspondence with the states to ensure that a record of the decision was maintained. INDUS also contacted each agency to determine which laboratory methods were used for each parameter.

Finally, INDUS examined the remark codes of each result record in the state data sets. INDUS mapped the remark codes to the STORET remark codes listed in Table 2 of Appendix A. If any of the state result records were associated with remark codes marked as "Delete" in Table 2 of Appendix A, the result records were not converted into the database.

2.3 Laboratory Methods

Many of the state data sets did not contain laboratory method information. In addition, laboratory method information was not available for the three national data sets. In order to determine missing laboratory method information, EPA tasked another contractor to contact the data owners to obtain the laboratory method. In some cases, the data owners responded and the laboratory methods were added to the database.

2.4 Waterbody Name and Class Information

A large percentage of the data did not have waterbody-specific information. The only waterbody information contained in the three national data sets was the waterbody name, which was embedded in the station 'location description' field. Most of the state data sets contained waterbody name information; however, much of the data was duplicated throughout the data sets. Therefore, the waterbody information was cleaned manually. For the three national data sets, the 'location description' field was extracted from the station table and moved to a temporary table. The 'location description' field was sorted alphabetically. Unique waterbodies were grouped together based on name similarity and whether or not the waterbodies fell within the same county, state, and waterbody type. Finally, the 'location description' field was edited to include only waterbody name information, not descriptive information. For example, 110 MILE CREEK AT POMONA DAM OUTFLOW, KS PO-2 was edited to 110 MILE CREEK. Also, if 100 MILE CREEK was listed ten times in New York, but in four different counties, four 100 MILE CREEK waterbody records were created.

Similar steps were taken to eliminate duplicate waterbody records in the state data sets. If a number of records had similar waterbody names and fell within the same state, county, and waterbody type, the records were grouped to create a unique waterbody record.

Most of the waterbody data did not contain depth, surface area, and volume measurements. EPA needed this information to classify waterbody types. EPA attempted to obtain waterbody class

information from the states. EPA sent waterbody files to the regional coordinators and requested that certain class information be completed by each state. The state response was poor; therefore, EPA was not able to perform statistical analysis for the waterbody types by class.

2.5 Ecoregion Data

Aggregate nutrient ecoregions and Level III ecoregions were added to the database using the station latitude and longitude coordinates. If a station was lacking latitude and longitude coordinates or county information, the data were not included in the statistical analysis. Appendix B lists the steps taken to add the two ecoregion types (aggregate and Level III) to the Nutrient Criteria Database. The ecoregion names were pulled from aggregate nutrient ecoregion and Level III ecoregion Geographical Information System (GIS) coverages. In summary, the station latitude and longitude coordinates were used to determine the ecoregion under the following circumstances:

- The latitude and longitude coordinates fell within the county/state listed in the station table.
- The county data was missing.

The county centroid was used to determine the ecoregions under the following circumstances:

- The latitude and longitude coordinates were missing, but the state/county information was available.
- The latitude and longitude coordinates fell outside the county/state listed in the station table. The county information was assumed to be correct; therefore, the county centroid was used.

If the latitude and longitude coordinates fell outside the continental US county coverage file (i.e., the point fell in the ocean or Mexico/Canada), the nearest ecoregion was assigned to the station.

3.0 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS REPORTS

Aggregate nutrient ecoregion tables were created by extracting all observations for a specific aggregate nutrient ecoregion from the nutrient criteria database. Then, the data were reduced to create tables containing only the yearly median values. To create these tables, the median value for each waterbody was calculated using all observations for each waterbody by Level III ecoregion, year, and season. Tables of decade median values were created from the yearly median tables by calculating the median for each waterbody by Level III ecoregion by decade and season.

The Data Source and the Remark Code reports were created using all observations (all reported values). All the other reports were created from either the yearly median tables or the decade median tables. In other words, the descriptive statistics and regressions were run using the median values for each waterbody and not the individual reported values.

Statistical analyses were performed under the assumption that this data set is a random sample. If this assumption cannot be verified, the observations may or may not be valid. Values below the 1st and 99th percentile were removed from the Legacy STORET database prior to the creation of the national database. Also, data were treated according the Legacy STORET remark codes in Appendix A.

The following contains a list of each report and the purpose for creating each report:

- Data Source Created to provide a count of the amount of data and to identify the source(s).
- Remark Codes Created to provide a description of the data.
- Median of Each Waterbody by Year This was an intermediate step performed to obtain a median value for each lake to be used in the yearly descriptive statistics reports and the regression models.
- Median of Each Waterbody by Decade This was an intermediate step performed to obtain a median value for each lake to be used in the decade descriptive statistics.
- Descriptive Statistics Created to provide EPA with the desired statistics for setting criteria levels.
- Regression Models Created to examine the relationships between biological and nutrient variables.

Note: Separate reports were created for each season.

3.1 Data Source Reports

Data source reports were presented in the following formats:

- The number and percentage of data from each data source were summarized in tables for each aggregate nutrient ecoregion by season and waterbody type.
- The number and percentage of data from each data source were summarized in tables for each Level III ecoregion by season and waterbody type.

The 'Frequency' represents the number of data values from a specific data source for each parameter by data source. The 'Row Pct' represents the percentage of data from a specific data source for each parameter.

3.2 Remark Code Reports

Remark code reports were presented in the following formats:

- The number and percentage of data associated with a particular remark code for each parameter were summarized in tables by Level III ecoregion by decade and season.
- The number and percentage of data associated with a particular remark code for each parameter were summarized in tables by Level III ecoregion by year and season.

The 'Frequency' represents the number of data values corresponding to the remark code in the column. The 'Row Pct' represents the percentage of data that was associated with the remark code in that row.

In the database, remark codes that were entered by the states were mapped to Legacy STORET remark codes. Prior to the analysis, the data were treated according to these remark codes. For example, if the remark code was 'K,' then the reported value was divided by two. Appendix A contains a complete list of Legacy STORET remark codes.

Note: For the reports, a remark code of 'Z' indicates that no remark codes were recorded. It does not correspond to Legacy STORET code 'Z.'

3.3 Median of Each Waterbody

To reduce the data and to ensure heavily sampled waterbodies or years were not over represented in the analysis, median value tables (described above) were created. The yearly median tables and decade median tables were delivered to the EPA in electronic format as csv (comma separated value or comma delimited) files.

3.4 Descriptive Statistic Reports

The number of waterbodies, median, mean, minimum, maximum, 5th, 25th, 75th, 95th percentiles, standard deviation, standard error, and coefficient of variation were calculated. The tables (described above) containing the decade median values for each waterbody for each parameter were used to create descriptive statistics reports for:

- Level III ecoregions by decade and season
- Aggregate nutrient ecoregions by decade and season

In addition, the tables containing the yearly median values for each waterbody for each parameter were used to create descriptive statistics reports for:

- Level III ecoregions by year and season

3.5 Regression Models

Simple linear regressions using the least squares method were performed to examine the relationships between biological and nutrient variables in lakes and reservoirs, and rivers and streams. Regressions were performed using the yearly median tables. Chlorophyll(s) in micrograms per liter (ug/L), secchi in meters (m), dissolved oxygen in milligrams per liter (mg/L), turbidity, and pH were the biological variables in these models. When there was little or no data for chlorophyll, then pH or dissolved oxygen was substituted for chlorophyll. Secchi data were used in the lake and reservoir models, and turbidity data were used in the river and stream models. The nutrient variables in these models include: total phosphorus in ug/L, total nitrogen in mg/L, total kjeldahl nitrogen in mg/L, and nitrate and nitrite in mg/L. Regressions were also run for total nitrogen and total phosphorus for ecoregions where both these variables were measured.

Note: At the time of creation of this document only regressions for aggregate nutrient ecoregion 7 for lakes and reservoirs were delivered to the EPA. Regressions for the remaining aggregate nutrient ecoregions will be delivered in August 2000.

4.0 TIME PERIOD

Data collected from January 1990 to December 1999 were used in the statistical analysis reports. To capture seasonal differences, the data were classified as follows:

- Aggregate nutrient ecoregions: 6, 7, and 8
 - Spring: April to May
 - Summer: June to August
 - Fall: September to October
 - Winter: November to March

- Aggregate nutrient ecoregions: 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13
 - Spring: March to May
 - Summer: June to August
 - Fall: September to November
 - Winter: December to February

5.0 DATA SOURCES AND PARAMETERS FOR THE AGGREGATE NUTRIENT ECOREGIONS

This section provides information for the nutrient aggregate ecoregions that were analyzed by waterbody type. Each section lists the data sources for the aggregate nutrient ecoregion including: 1) the data sources, 2) the parameters included in the analysis, and 3) the Level III ecoregions within the aggregate nutrient ecoregions.

Note: For analysis purposes, the following parameters were combined to form Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP):

Phosphorus, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)
 Phosphorus, Dissolved (DP)
 Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive (DRP)
 Orthophosphate, dissolved, mg/L as P
 Orthophosphate (OPO4_PO4)

5.1 Lakes and Reservoirs

5.1.1 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 2

Data Sources:

Legacy STORET
 EPA Region 10

Parameter:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Total Reactive	(ug/L)
SECCHI	(m)
pH	

Level III ecoregions:

1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 41, 77, 78

5.1.2 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 6Data Sources:

Legacy STORET

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
SECCHI	(m)

Level III ecoregions:

46, 47, 48, 54, 55, 57

5.1.3 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 7Data Sources:

LCMPD
 Legacy STORET
 NYCDEP
 EPA Region 1

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)

Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, Total as P	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
SECCHI	(m)

Level III ecoregions:

51, 52, 53, 56, 60, 61, 83

5.1.4 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 8Data Sources:

LCMPD
 Legacy STORET
 NYCDEP
 NYCDEC
 EPA Region 1
 EPA Region 3

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll B	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll C	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
SECCHI	(m)

Level III ecoregions:

49, 50, 58, 62, 82

5.1.5 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 9

Data Sources:

Auburn University
Legacy STORET
EPA Region 4

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Pheophytin	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
SECCHI	(m)

Level III ecoregions:

29, 33, 35, 37, 40, 45, 64, 65, 71, 72, 74

5.1.6 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 11

Data Sources:

Auburn University
Legacy STORET
NYSDEC
EPA Region 3
EPA Region 4

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Pheophytin	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)

Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
SECCHI	(m)

Level III ecoregions:

36, 38, 39, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70

5.1.7 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 12Data Sources:

Legacy STORET

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
SECCHI	(m)

Level III ecoregions:

75

5.1.8 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 13Data Sources:

Legacy STORET

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
SECCHI	(m)

Level III ecoregions:

76

5.2 Rivers and Streams**5.2.1 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 2**Data Sources:

Legacy STORET
 NASQAN
 NAWQA
 EPA Region 10

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll B, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, Total as P	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP) Reactive	(ug/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
Turbidity	(FTU)

Turbidity (JCU)
 Turbidity (NTU)

Level III ecoregions:

1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 41, 77, 78

5.2.2 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 3

Data Sources:

Legacy STORET
 NASQAN
 NAWQA
 EPA Region 10

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected (ug/L)
 Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid (ug/L)
 Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric (ug/L)
 Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected (ug/L)
 Chlorophyll B, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric (ug/L)
 Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP) (ug/L)
 Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/L)
 Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO₂+NO₃) (mg/L)
 Nitrogen, Total (TN) (mg/L)
 Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN) (mg/L)
 Phosphorus, Total (TP) (ug/L)
 Turbidity (FTU)
 Turbidity (JCU)
 Turbidity (NTU)

Level III ecoregions:

6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 79, 80, 81

5.2.3 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 6

Data Sources:

Legacy STORET
 NASQAN
 NAWQA
 EPA Region 5
 EPA Region 7

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll B, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Organic, Phosphorus	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, Total as P	(ug/L)
Turbidity	(FTU)
Turbidity	(JCU)
Turbidity	(NTU)

Level III ecoregions:

46, 47, 48, 54, 55, 57

5.2.4 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 7

Data Sources:

LCMPD
 Legacy STORET
 NASQAN
 NAWQA
 NYCDEP

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll B, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Organic, Phosphorus	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, Total as P	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
Turbidity	(FTU)
Turbidity	(JCU)
Turbidity	(NTU)

Level III ecoregions:

51, 52, 53, 56, 60, 61, 83

5.2.5 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 9Data Sources:

Auburn University
 Legacy STORET
 NASQAN
 NAWQA
 EPA Region 3
 EPA Region 5
 EPA Region 7

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)

Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll B, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll B, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Organic, Phosphorus	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, Total as P	(ug/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
Turbidity	(FTU)
Turbidity	(JCU)
Turbidity	(NTU)

Level III ecoregions:

29, 33, 35, 37, 40, 45, 64, 65, 71, 72, 74

5.2.6 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 11Data Sources:

Auburn University
 Legacy STORET
 NASQAN
 NAWQA
 EPA Region 3
 EPA Region 5
 EPA Region 7

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll B, Phytoplankton, chromatographic- fluorometric	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Organic, Phosphorus	(ug/L)

Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, Total as P	(ug/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
Turbidity	(FTU)
Turbidity	(JCU)
Turbidity	(NTU)

Level III ecoregions:

36, 38, 39, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70

5.2.7 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 12Data Sources:

Legacy STORET
 NASQAN
 NAWQA

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll B, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, Total as P	(ug/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
Turbidity	(FTU)
Turbidity	(NTU)

Level III ecoregions:

75

5.2.8 Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregion 14

Data Sources:

Legacy STORET
 NASQAN
 NAWQA
 NYCDEP
 EPA Region 1
 EPA Region 3

Parameters:

Chlorophyll A, Fluorometric, Corrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric Acid	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Phytoplankton, Spectrophotometric, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Chlorophyll A, Trichromatic, Uncorrected	(ug/L)
Phosphorous, Dissolved Inorganic (DIP)	(ug/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	(mg/L)
Nitrite and Nitrate, (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, Total as P	(ug/L)
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	(mg/L)
Nitrogen, Total (TN)	(mg/L)
Phosphorus, Total (TP)	(ug/L)
Turbidity	(FTU)
Turbidity	(JCU)
Turbidity	(NTU)

Level III ecoregions:

59, 63, 84

APPENDIX A

Process Used to QA/QA the Legacy STORET Nutrient Data Set

1. STORET water quality parameters and Station and Sample data items were retrieved from USEPA's mainframe computer. Table 1 lists all retrieved parameters and data items.

TABLE 1: PARAMETERS AND DATA ITEMS RETRIEVED FROM STORET		
Parameters Retrieved (STORET Parameter Code)	Station Data Items Included (STORET Item Name)	Sample Data Items Included (STORET Item Name)
TN - mg/l (600) TKN - mg/l (625) Total Ammonia (NH ₃ +NH ₄) - mg/l (610) Total NO ₂ +NO ₃ - mg/l (630) Total Nitrite - mg/l (615) Total Nitrate - mg/l (620) Organic N - mg/L (605) TP - mg/l (665) Chlor <i>a</i> - ug/L (spectrophotometric method, 32211) Chlor <i>a</i> - ug/L (fluorometric method corrected, 32209) Chlor <i>a</i> - ug/L (trichromatic method corrected, 32210) Secchi Transp. - inches (77) Secchi Transp. - meters (78) +Turbidity JCU's (70) +Turbidity FTU's (76) +Turbidity NTU's field (82078) +Turbidity NTU's lab (82079) +DO - mg/L (300) +Water Temperature (degrees C, 10/degrees F, 11)	Station Type (TYPE) Agency Code (AGENCY) Station No. (STATION) Latitude - std. decimal degrees (LATSTD) Longitude - std. decimal degrees (LONGSTD) Station Location (LOCNAME) County Name (CONAME) State Name (STNAME) Ecoregion Name - Level III (ECONAME) Ecoregion Code -Level III (ECOREG) Station Elevation (ELEV) Hydrologic Unit Code (CATUNIT) RF1 Segment and Mile (RCHMIL) RF1ON/OFF tag (ONOFF)	Sample Date (DATE) Sample Time (TIME) Sample Depth (DEPTH) Composite Sample Code (SAMPMETH)
+ If data record available at a station included data only for this or other such marked parameters, data record was deleted from data set.		

The following set of retrieval rules were applied to the retrieval process:

- Data were retrieved for waterbodies specified only as 'lake', 'stream', 'reservoir', or 'estuary' under "Station Type" parameter. Any stations specified as 'well,' 'spring,' or 'outfall' were eliminated from the retrieved data set.
- Data were retrieved for station types described as 'ambient' (e.g., no pipe or facility discharge data) under the "Station Type" parameter.
- Data were retrieved that were designated as 'water' samples only. This includes 'bottom' and 'vertically integrated' water samples.

- Data were retrieved that were designated as either 'grab' samples and 'composite' samples (mean result only).
 - No limits were specified for sample depths.
 - Data were retrieved for all fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.
 - The time period specified for data retrieval was January 1990 to September 1998.
 - No data marked as "Retired Data" (i.e., data from a generally unknown source) were retrieved.
 - Data marked as "National Urban Runoff data" (i.e., data associated with sampling conducted after storm events to assess nonpoint source pollutants) were included in the retrieval. Such data are part of STORET's 'Archived' data.
 - Intensive survey data (i.e., data collected as part of specific studies) were retrieved.
2. Any values falling below the 1st percentile and any values falling above the 99th percentile were transformed into 'missing' values (i.e., values were effectively removed from the data set, but were not permanently eliminated).
 3. Based on the STORET 'Remark Code' associated with each retrieved data point, the following rules were applied (Table 2):

TABLE 2: STORET REMARK CODE RULES	
STORET Remark Code	Keep or Delete Data Point
blank - Data not remarked.	Keep
A - Value reported is the mean of two or more determinations.	Keep
B - Results based upon colony counts outside the acceptable ranges.	Delete
C - Calculated. Value stored was not measured directly, but was calculated from other data available.	Keep
D - Field measurement.	Keep

E - Extra sample taken in compositing process.	Delete
F - In the case of species, F indicates female sex.	Delete
G - Value reported is the maximum of two or more determinations.	Delete
H - Value based on field kit determination; results may not be accurate.	Delete
I - The value reported is less than the practical quantification limit and greater than or equal to the method detection limit.	Keep, but used one-half the reported value as the new value.
J - Estimated. Value shown is not a result of analytical measurement.	Delete
K - Off-scale low. Actual value not known, but known to be less than value shown.	Keep, but used one-half the reported value as the new value.
L - Off-scale high. Actual value not known, but known to be greater than value shown.	Keep
M - Presence of material verified, but not quantified. Indicates a positive detection, at a level too low to permit accurate quantification.	Keep, but used one half the reported value as the new value.
N - Presumptive evidence of presence of material.	Delete
O - Sample for, but analysis lost. Accompanying value is not meaningful for analysis.	Delete
P - Too numerous to count.	Delete
Q - Sample held beyond normal holding time.	Delete
R - Significant rain in the past 48 hours.	Delete
S - Laboratory test.	Keep
T - Value reported is less than the criteria of detection.	Keep, but replaced reported value with 0.

U - Material was analyzed for, but not detected. Value stored is the limit of detection for the process in use.	Keep, but replaced reported value with 0.
V - Indicates the analyte was detected in both the sample and associated method blank.	Delete
W - Value observed is less than the lowest value reportable under remark "T."	Keep, but replaced reported value with 0.
X - Value is quasi vertically-integrated sample.	No data point with this remark code in data set.
Y - Laboratory analysis from unpreserved sample. Data may not be accurate.	Delete
Z - Too many colonies were present to count.	Delete
<p>If a parameter (excluding water temperature) value was less than or equal to zero and no remark code was present, the value was transformed into a missing value. Rationale - Parameter concentrations should never be zero without a proper explanation. A method detection limit should at least be listed.</p>	

4. Station records were eliminated from the data set if any of the following descriptors were present within the "Station Type" parameter:

- ▶ **MONITR** - Source monitoring site, which monitors a known problem or to detect a specific problem.
- ▶ **HAZARD** - Site of hazardous or toxic wastes or substances.
- ▶ **ANPOOL** - Anchialine pool, underground pools with subsurface connections to watertable and ocean.
- ▶ **DOWN** - Downstream (i.e., within a potentially polluted area) from a facility which has a potential to pollute.
- ▶ **IMPDMT** - Impoundment. Includes waste pits, treatment lagoons, and settling and evaporation ponds.
- ▶ **STMSWR** - Storm water sewer.
- ▶ **LNDFL** - Landfill.
- ▶ **CMBMI** - Combined municipal and industrial facilities.
- ▶ **CMBSRC** - Combined source (intake and outfall).

Rationale - these descriptors potentially indicate a station location that at which an ambient water sample would not be obtained (i.e., such sampling locations are potentially

biased) or the sample location is not located within one of the designated water body types (i.e., ANPOOL).

5. Station records were eliminated from data set if the station location did not fall within any established cataloging unit boundaries based on their latitude and longitude.
6. Using nutrient ecoregion GIS coverage provided by USEPA, all station locations with latitude and longitude coordinates were tagged with a nutrient ecoregion identifier (nutrient region identifiers are values 1 - 14) and the associated nutrient ecoregion name. Because no nutrient ecoregions exist for Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, stations located in these states were tagged with "dummy" nutrient ecoregion numbers (20 = Alaska, 21 = Hawaii, 22 = Puerto Rico).
7. Using information provided by TVA, 59 station locations that were marked as 'stream' locations under the "Station Type" parameter were changed to 'reservoir' locations.
8. The nutrient data retrieved from STORET were assessed for the presence of duplicate data records. The duplicate data identification process consisted of three steps: 1) identification of records that matched exactly in terms of each variable retrieved; 2) identification of records that matched exactly in terms of each variable retrieved except for their station identification numbers; and 3) identification of records that matched exactly in terms of each variable retrieved except for their collecting agency codes. The data duplication assessment procedures were conducted using SAS programs. Prior to initiating the data duplication assessment process, the STORET nutrient data set contained:

41,210 station records
924,420 sample records

- Identification of exactly matching records
All data records were sorted to identify those records that matched exactly. For two records to match exactly, all variables retrieved had to be the same. For example, they had to have the same water quality parameters, parameter results and associated remark codes, and have the same station data item and sample data item information. Exactly matching records were considered to be exact duplicates, and one duplicate record of each identified matching set were eliminated from the nutrient data set. A total of 924 sample records identified as duplicates by this process were eliminated from the data set.
- Identification of matching records with the exception of station identification number
All data records were sorted to identify those records that matched exactly except for their station identification number (i.e., they had the same water quality

parameters, parameter results and associated remark codes, and the same station and sample data item information with the exception of station identification number). Although the station identification numbers were different, the latitude and longitude for the stations were the same indicating a duplication of station data due to the existence of two station identification numbers for the same station. For each set of matching records, one of the station identification numbers was randomly selected and its associated data were eliminated from the data set. A total of 686 sample records were eliminated from the data set through this process.

- Identification of matching records with the exception of collecting agency codes
All data records were sorted to identify those records that matched exactly except for their collecting agency codes (i.e., they had the same water quality parameters, parameter results and associated remark codes, and the same station and sample data item information with the exception of agency code). The presence of two matching data records each with a different agency code attached to it suggested that one agency had utilized data collected by the other agency and had entered the data into STORET without realizing that it already had been placed in STORET by the other agency. No matching records with greater than two different agency codes were identified. For determining which record to delete from the data set, the following rules were developed:
 - ▶ If one of the matching records had a USGS agency code, the USGS record was retained and the other record was deleted.
 - ▶ Higher level agency monitoring program data were retained. For example, federal program data (indicated by a "1" at the beginning of the STORET agency code) were retained against state (indicated by a "2") and local (indicated by values higher than 2) program data.
 - ▶ If two matching records had the same level agency code, the record from the agency with the greater number of overall observations (potentially indicating the data set as the source data set) was retained.

A total of 2,915 sample records were eliminated through this process.

As a result of the duplicate data identification process, a total of 4,525 sample records and 36 individual station records were removed from the STORET nutrient data set. The resulting nutrient data set contains the following:

41,174 station records
919,895 sample records

APPENDIX B

Process for Adding Aggregate Nutrient Ecoregions and Level III Ecoregions

Steps for assigning Level III ecoregions and aggregate nutrient ecoregion codes and names to the Nutrient Criteria Database (performed using ESRI's ARCView v 3.2 and its GeoProcessing Wizard). This process is performed twice; once for the Level III ecoregions and once for the aggregate nutrient ecoregions:

- Add the station .dbf data table, with latitude and longitude data, to project by 'Add Event Theme'
- Convert to the shapefile format
- Create 'stcojoin' field, populate the 'stcojoin' field with the following formula: 'County.LCase+State.LCase'
- Add field 'stco_flag' to the station shapefile
- Spatially join the station data with the county shapefile (cntys_jned.shp)
- Select 'stcojoin' (station shapefile) field = 'stco_join2' (county shapefile) field
- Calculate stco_flag = 0 for selected features
- Step through all blank stco_flag records, assign the appropriate stco_flags, see list on the following page
- Select all stco_flags = 4 or 7, switch selection
- Calculate ctyfips (station) to cntyfips (county)
- Stop editing and save edits, remove all joins
- Add in 2 new fields 'x-coord1' and 'y-coord1' into station table
- Select all stco_flags = 1, 2, and 6
- Link county coverage with station coverage
- Populate 'x-coord1' and 'y-coord1' with 'x-coord' and 'y-coord' from county coverage
- Select all stco_flags = 1, 2, and 6, export to new .dbf file
- Add new .dbf file as event theme
- Convert to shapefile format
- Add the following fields to both tables (original station and station126 shapefiles): 'eco_omer', 'name_omer', 'dis_aggr', 'code_aggr', 'name_aggr'
- Spatially join station126 and eco-omer coverage
- Populate the 'eco_omer' field with the 'eco' value
- Repeat the previous step using the nearest method (line coverage) to determine ecoregion assignment for the line coverage, if some records are blank
- Spatially join the ecoregion line coverage to station coverage, link the LPoly# (from the spatially joined table) to Poly# (of the ecoregion polygon coverage)
- Populate the Eco fields with the appropriate information.
- Follow the same steps to the Rpoly#
- Remove all table joins
- Link the usco-om table with station126 table and populate 'name-omer' field
- Spatially join station aggr coverage and populate the rest of the fields. Follow the same procedures as outlined above
- Remove all joins
- Make sure the new Eco field added into the station126 shapefile are different than

- the ones in the original station shapefile
- Join station126 and station coverage by station-id
- Populate all the Eco fields in the original station coverage
- Remove all joins
- Save table
- Make sure that all ctyfips records are populated; the county shapefile may have to be joined to populate the records, if the stco_flag = 4
- Create 2 new fields, 'NewCounty' and 'NewState'
- Populate these new fields with a spatial join to the county coverage
- Select by feature (ecoregion shapefile) all of the records in the station shapefile
- Switch selection (to get records outside of the ecoregion shapefile)
- If any of the selected records have stco_flag = 0 (they are outside the ecoregion shapefile boundary), calculate them to stco_flag = 3

stco_flags (state/county flags in order of importance)

- 0 The state and county values from the data set matched the state and county values from the spatial join.
(Ecoregions were assigned based on the latitude/longitude coordinates.)
- 1 The state and county values from the data set did not match the state and county values from the spatial join, but the point was inside the county coverage boundary.
(Ecoregions were assigned based on the county centroid.)
- 2 The state and county values from the data set did not match the state and county values from the spatial join because the point was outside the county coverage boundary; therefore, there was nothing to compare to the point (i.e., the point falls in the ocean/Canada/Mexico). This occurred for some coastal samples.
(Ecoregions were assigned based on the county centroid.)
- 3 The state and county values from the data set matched the state and county from the spatial join, but the point was outside the ecoregion boundary.
(Ecoregions were assigned to the closest ecoregion to the point.)
(No ecoregions were assigned to AK, HI, PR, BC, and GU.)
- 4 Latitude/longitude coordinates were provided, but there was no county information.
(Ecoregions were assigned based on the latitude/longitude coordinates.)
- 5 The state and county values from the data set did not match the state and county values from the spatial join due to spelling or naming convention errors. The matches were performed manually.
(Ecoregions were assigned based on the latitude/longitude coordinates.)
- 6 No latitude/longitude coordinates were provided, only state and county information was available.
(Ecoregions were assigned based on the county centroid.)
- 7 No latitude/longitude coordinates were provided, only state information was available; therefore, no matches were possible.
(Ecoregions were not assigned. Data is not included in the analysis.)

APPENDIX C

Glossary

Coefficient of Variation- Equal to the standard deviation divided by the mean multiplied by 100.

Maximum- The highest value.

Mean- The arithmetic average.

Median- The 50th percentile or middle value. Half of the values are above the median, and half of the values are below the median.

Minimum- The lowest value.

Standard Deviation- Equal to the square root of the variance with the variance defined as the sum of the squared deviations divided by the sample size minus one.

Standard Error- Standard error of the mean is equal to the standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size.