

## Clean Water!

Oh! Please help keep our waters clean,  
Everything uses it, it's not a dream.

It's important to animals and plants,  
Even the smallest insects like ants.

We use too much water everyday,  
Let's THINK about water this month of May.

Garbage, pollution, oil spills to name a few,  
Will make all the water life oh so blue.

Ponds, rivers, oceans and streams,  
Please help to keep them clean, clean, clean.

Let's look at the big scene,  
And don't make me scream.

By Kendall Leet  
Preston Area School

## Keep the River Clean

I play in the river all day long  
I don't see a piece of trash.

I feel so happy that it's clean  
I know it should stay the same.

I won't litter the Delaware  
So you shouldn't either.

It's such a peaceful place  
As people swim and birds chirp.

So be a good steward  
KEEP THE RIVER CLEAN!

By Jodi Calvert-Bennett  
Damascus Elementary School

# Overview

**Who:** Fifth Grade classes from Wayne-Highlands School District's Damascus Elementary School, and Preston Area School in Pennsylvania and Hancock Central School in New York.

**What:** Water Snapshot is a popular, basin-wide water quality sampling event that takes a "snapshot" of the health of the entire Delaware River Basin, starting from the confluence of its headwaters and ending in the Delaware River Estuary that empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

It is an opportunity for people of all ages and experience levels to go to a portion of the Delaware River watershed, whether it is a tributary or the Delaware River itself, and collect water quality information.

**Why:** In order to create an awareness of local watersheds and the valuable role they play in all of our lives. Students will gain an appreciation of the health and high quality of water in their own backyards, or next to their own schools.

**When:** April 15 through April 24, 2005

**Where:** Students in the Upper Delaware River Valley were able to collect water samples from three different aquatic settings. This year two different tributaries of the Upper Delaware were sampled along with the main stem Delaware River and the East Branch Delaware River. Because each of these areas are unique from each other, a comparison of results between each aquatic setting is encouraged.

Be sure to check out the DRBC Water Snapshot  
WebPage at:

**<http://www.state.nj.us/drbc/snapshot.htm>**

Each year Water Snapshot is supported by the Delaware River Basin Commission, Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Delaware Estuary Program, Delaware Riverkeeper Network, National Park Service, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, New York Department of Environmental Conservation, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Pennsylvania Environmental Council, Pocono Environmental Education Center, Upper Delaware Council, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Geological Survey.



## **EXPLANATION OF WATER QUALITY TERMINOLOGY USED DURING WATER SNAPSHOT**

**Nitrate and Phosphate** - Nitrate and phosphate are necessary for aquatic plant growth, which supports the rest of the aquatic food chain. Both of these nutrients are derived from a variety of natural and artificial sources, including decomposition of plant and animal materials, man-made fertilizers, and sewage. Rainfall also can be a significant source of nitrates. While excessive nutrients might cause undesirable plant growth with their deleterious impacts on water quality, an appropriate level of nutrients is one of the driving forces of the aquatic ecosystem.

Determining the optimum levels of nitrates and phosphates in water is extremely complex. Their levels often fluctuate considerably because they are constantly being taken up and released by aquatic life, being exchanged with stream bed sediments, and undergoing various other transformations.

Natural nitrate concentrations rarely exceed 10 milligrams per liter (mg/l). Most are less than 1 mg/l, especially during periods of high plant production. Concentrations greater than 20 mg/l may pose a health hazard to small mammals, causing a problem where the blood's hemoglobin cannot transport oxygen.

In natural unpolluted water, phosphate levels are generally very low. Phosphorus, which combines with oxygen to form phosphate, is most often the limiting factor for plant production in streams.

**Oxygen - Dissolved** - Dissolved oxygen (DO, pronounced dee-oh) is oxygen that is dissolved in water. It gets there by diffusion from the surrounding air; aeration of water that has tumbled over falls and rapids; and as a product of photosynthesis. The amount of dissolved oxygen present is affected by temperature. Cold water generally contains more DO than warm water. If water is too warm, there may not be enough oxygen in it. When there are too many bacteria or aquatic animals in the area, they may overpopulate, using DO in great amounts.

Oxygen levels also can be reduced through over fertilization of water plants by run-off from farm fields containing phosphates and nitrates (the ingredients in fertilizers). Under these conditions, the numbers and size of water plants increase a great deal. Then, if the weather becomes cloudy for several days, respiring plants will use much of the available DO. When these plants die, they become food for bacteria, which in turn multiply and use large amounts of oxygen.

How much DO an aquatic organism needs depends upon its species, its physical state, water temperature, pollutants present, and other factors. For example, at 5 °C (41 °F), trout use about 50-60 milligrams (mg) of oxygen per hour; at 25 °C (77 °F), they

may need five or six times that amount. Fish are cold-blooded animals, so they use more oxygen at higher temperatures when their metabolic rate increases.

Numerous scientific studies suggest that 4-5 parts per million (ppm) of DO is the minimum amount that will support a large, diverse fish population. The DO level in good fishing waters generally averages about 9.0 parts per million (ppm).

pH - pH is a measure of the acid/alkaline relationship in a water body. pH values range on a scale of zero to 14, with 7 being neutral. Since pH is logarithmic, a one-notch change in pH (e.g., from 6 to 7) represents a 10-fold increase.

A pH of about 6 to 9 is generally favored by aquatic life, especially fish. Algae and rooted plants in a stream modify pH levels through the photosynthesis and respiration processes. If plants are active, wide swings in pH levels can be observed over a 24-hour period, with low values experienced at night and high values experienced at midday. In-stream pH levels can also be impacted by acid and alkaline chemicals from industry, mining, acid rain, and other man-made sources, as well as by natural sources such as limestone deposits (bedrock) and tannic acid (produced by certain vegetation).

Turbidity - The American Public Health Association (APHA) defines turbidity as "the optical property of a water sample that causes light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines through the sample. In simple terms, turbidity answers the question, "How cloudy is the water?"

Light's ability to pass through water depends on how much suspended material is present. Turbidity may be caused when light is blocked by large amounts of silt, microorganisms, plant fibers, sawdust, wood ashes, chemicals, and coal dust. Any substance that makes water cloudy will cause turbidity. The most frequent causes of turbidity in lakes and rivers are plankton and soil erosion from storm water runoff.

The most accurate way to determine water's turbidity is with an electronic turbidimeter. The turbidimeter has a light source and a photoelectric cell that accurately measures the light scattered by suspended particles in a water sample. The results are reported in units called Nephelometric Turbidity Units or NTU's.

Water Temperature - Water temperature is an important environmental factor for fish and other aquatic life, with many species needing specific temperature ranges to thrive. Temperature affects the concentrations of dissolved oxygen in water, with higher concentrations occurring with colder temperatures.

**Do Not Pollute the Delaware River!  
Endangered species live there!  
Deer drink water from the Delaware!  
Keep it Clean!**

By Mary Akselrad  
Hancock Central School

## Damascus Elementary School – Damascus, PA

Results of sample testing performed by students of Mr. Smith's and Mrs. Phillip's classes.

### WEATHER CONDITIONS

*Air Temp:* 18°C

*Description:* SUNNY

*Was there precipitation within the past 48 hours?* YES

**SAMPLING LOCATION** – Delaware River & Beaverdam Creek

**SAMPLING DATE** – April 21, 2005

| <b>Delaware River</b>                     | Water Temp. (°C) | pH         | Dissolved Oxygen (ppm) | Water Depth (meters) | Nitrate (ppm) | Phosphate (ppm) |
|---|------------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Keri, Lexes, Bonnie, Dustin, Kawliga      | 18               | 8          | 4                      | 0.33                 | 5             | 1               |
| Chelsey, Skye, MaryKate, Nathan, Clifford | 14               | 8          | 6                      | 0.08                 | <5            | <1              |
| Juliana, Ada, Austin, Kyle, Shelby        | 16               | 8          | 6                      | 0.33                 | <5            | <1              |
| Robert, Forrest, Shamus, Brianna, Jodi    | 18               | 7          | 8                      |                      | <5            | 1               |
| Ariel, Shawna, Ricky, ToJo, Chrishian     | 14               | 7          | 4                      | 0.11                 | 3             | 1               |
| Jordan, Courtney, David, Natalie, Chelsea | 18               | 8          | 8                      |                      | 5             | 0               |
| <b>Class Averages</b>                     | <b>16.3</b>      | <b>7.6</b> | <b>6</b>               | <b>0.21</b>          | <b>&lt;5</b>  | <b>&lt;1</b>    |
| <b>Beaver Dam Creek</b>                   |                  |            |                        |                      |               |                 |
| Marisa, Betsy, Jack, John, Brandon        | 14               | 8          | 4                      | 0.14                 | <5            | 1               |
| Patrick, Chelsea, Amber, Billy, Stephanie | 20               | 8          | 4                      |                      | 5             | 1               |
| Katie, Sarah, Rebecca, Ryan, Megan, Luke  | 14               | 8          | 4                      |                      | <5            | <1              |
| Lindsey, Austin, Kevin, Carley, Charlie   | 26               | 8          | 0                      | 0.07                 | 5             | 2               |
| <b>Class Averages</b>                     | <b>18.5</b>      | <b>8</b>   | <b>3</b>               | <b>0.11</b>          | <b>&lt;5</b>  | <b>1</b>        |



“Take care of the Delaware River so you can be a good steward  
and also keep our fish alive!”

*Brianna Canfield ~ Damascus Elementary*

## Hancock Central School – Hancock, NY

Results of sample testing performed by students of Miss Charles' and Mrs. White's classes.

### WEATHER CONDITIONS

*Air Temp:* 10°C

*Description:* SUNNY

*Was there precipitation within the past 48 hours?* YES

**SAMPLING LOCATION** – East Branch Delaware River

**SAMPLING DATE** – May 17, 2005

|  | Water Temp<br>(°C) | pH         | Dissolved Oxygen<br>(ppm) | Nitrate<br>(ppm) | Phosphate<br>(ppm) |
|--|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Nicole, Nicolette, Helan, Ashley         | 16                 | 6          | 4                         | 5                | 2                  |
| Theodor, Courtnie, Paige, Todd, Mike     | 14                 | 6          | 8                         | N/A              | 1                  |
| Adam, Philip, Dallas, Devon, Tabitha     | 14                 | 6          | 4                         | <5               | 1                  |
| Warren, Guiseppa, Dominique, Buzzy, Mary | 14                 | 6          | 8                         | N/A              | 1                  |
| Joey, Bryan, Frank, Sayla, Francisca     | 16                 | 7          | 8                         | N/A              | 1                  |
| Jenna, Jess, Tyler, Andrew, Chris        | 14                 | 6          | 4                         | <5               | 0                  |
| <b>Class Averages</b>                    | <b>14.6</b>        | <b>6.2</b> | <b>6</b>                  | <b>&lt;5</b>     | <b>1.2</b>         |



# Preston Area School – Lakewood, PA

Results of sample testing performed by students of Mr. Myers' and Miss. Kilker's classes.

## WEATHER CONDITIONS

*Air Temp:* 13°C

*Description:* PARTLY CLOUDY

*Was there precipitation within the past 48 hours?* YES

**SAMPLING LOCATION** – Shehawken Creek

**SAMPLING DATE** – May 3, 2005

|                                       | Water Temp. (°C) | pH       | Dissolved Oxygen (ppm) | Nitrate (ppm) | Phosphate (ppm) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Chris, Josh, Kendall, Nate            | 14               | 8        | 8                      | <5            | <1              |
| Matt, Jacob, Austin, Tommy, John      | 14               | 8        | 8                      | <5            | <1              |
| Gabby, Jennifer, Brooke, Tina         | 14               | 8        | 8                      | <5            | <1              |
| Maggie, Cheyenne, Tabi, Bri, Katelynn | 14               | 8        | 8                      | <5            | 2               |
| Luke, John, Jeremy, Gus               | 14               | 8        | 8                      | <5            | 1               |
| Ben, Kyle, Matt, Dillian              | 16               | 8        | 8                      | <5            | 2               |
| <b>Class Averages</b>                 | <b>14.3</b>      | <b>8</b> | <b>8</b>               | <b>&lt;5</b>  | <b>1.3</b>      |



## **The Delaware River**

The Delaware River,  
The best resource we've got.  
Please don't pollute the water.  
If you see anyone polluting the water please tell them  
to stop!  
The Delaware is nice to be around.  
Pick a spot and enjoy!  
Remember to keep the Delaware clean!  
Then you can enjoy it even more!

By Lindsay McGraw  
Preston Area School