Kickapoo Water Quality



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Outline



- Introduction
- Water Quality Data
- Interval
- Streambank Stabilization
- Other Activities/Projects
- Future Projects



Delaware Watershed







Land cover Statistics

Land Cover	Acres	Percentage
Water	18593.8	2.5%
Urban/Developed	37979.6	5.1%
Barren/Transitional	124.1	0.0%
Forest/Woodland	95610.8	12.8%
Shrubland	1649.3	0.2%
Grassland/Herbaceous	63765.6	8.5%
Pasture/Hay	338531.9	45.4%
Cropland	182135.5	24.4%
Wetlands	7413.5	1.0%
Total:	745804.2	100%

Source: USGS 2001 National Land Cover Data





Project Description

- 2007, 2009, and 2010
- Conducted by USGS (contracted) between April and October
- Run-off samples are collected within 48 hours after a precipitation event
- Base-flow samples are collected during normal stream flow
- Problem areas are going to be discussed







Turbidity (NTU)

Water Samples:



Turbidity

- Turbidity indicates the amount of solids suspended in the water, whether mineral (e.g., soil particles) or organic (e.g., algae)
- High concentrations of particulate matter can cause increased sedimentation and siltation in a stream, which in turn can ruin important habitat areas for fish and other aquatic life
- Sedimentation of streams causes an increase in turbidity and a decrease in dissolved oxygen
- Sedimentation can also fill up interstitial spaces which small fish and invertebrates use for their survival



Turbidity



Base-Flow Samples







- Nutrients are required in a stream for growth and productivity, but are not always necessarily beneficial
- The additional algae and other plant growth allowed by the nutrients may be beneficial up to a point, but may easily become a nuisance



Base-Flow Samples





Algal Blooms

- Certain species of Algae out-compete other organisms and reproduce rapidly, often forming visible discolored patches on the surface of the water that can produce toxins detrimental to other organisms
- The blooms can block sunlight and deplete oxygen in the water which causes distress to other organisms

Total Phosphorus

- Phosphorus is a plant nutrient needed for growth and a fundamental element in the metabolic reactions of plants and animals (hence its use in fertilizers)
- Sources of phosphorus include human and animal wastes (i.e., sewage), soil erosion, and fertilizers
- Excess phosphorus causes extensive algal growth called "blooms," which are a classic symptom of cultural eutrophication and lead to decreased oxygen levels in creek water



Base-Flow Samples



Recommended maximum for rivers and streams is 0.1 mg/L





















E. coli is a type of fecal coliform bacteria that comes from human and animal waste.



E-Coli





11:16 AM



E-Coli



Base-Flow Samples



The EPA water quality standard for E. coli bacteria is 394 colony forming units per 100 mL **Run-Off Samples**



Triazine Screen

- Triazine screen is the value indicating the presence of pesticides in the water sample
- Strong evidence that Atrazine is an endocrine disrupting chemical (EDC), interfering with critical reproductive hormones even at extremely low levels.
- For example, studies in the laboratories have indicated that even low levels of Atrazine may turn male frogs into female



Base-Flow Samples











- Nothing is Perfect
- We strive to get better every moment

Healthy Stream

- The stream is safe for people to swim, fish, and wade
- Usually the waters of a healthy stream are clear, cool, and odorless
- There is enough oxygen for the fish and other aquatic life in the stream
- There are no toxic chemicals from farms, homes, roads, lagoons, and lawns washing into the stream
- Shade from the trees (deep roots) and shrubs keep the temperature of the water stable, making it a good home for fish and stabilizes the banks

Healthy vs Unhealthy Stream



High water events eroded the banks









May 2011 Streambank Stabilization

Rock Weir Construction
Dozers and Backhoes working to slope the banks

May 2011

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Rock Weir Construction
Dozers and Backhoes working to slope the banks

31

/illow Stakes •Were planted closest to the stream. Their long roots helps holding the soil together



Sycamore trees were planted above the willows and then American plum and Fragrant Sumac were planted higher up the bank



Native grasses are planted above all the tree plantings.

Signs are posted for public awareness





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DELAWARE RIVER STREAMBANK RESTORATION PROJECT

EROSION



stabilization project in 2011, unchecked erosion had created a steep, unstable streambank and was cutting into the Kickapoo Pow-Wow grounds at a rate of 0.3 feet/year.

BEFORE STABILIZATION

Unwanted Impacts of Erosion:

· Decreased water quality . Loss of habitat for fish and wildlife · Property loss resulting from bank collapse Increased transport of pollutants · Sedimentation in downstream reservoirs

The Delaware River carries large quantities of sediment from ending streambanks to Perry Lake each year, impacting water quality and momational opportunities, and shortening the life-span of the reservoir

Modifications to streams and rivers, such as straightening the channel or removing trees growing on streambanks, accelerates erosion.



In the spring of 2011, the steep, eroded

streambank was reshaped to a more gentle slope, designed to minimize erosion, prevent bank collapse and allow riparian vegetation to regrow.



Rock was placed at the toe of the slope, and in the river in rock vanes, designed to deflect flow from the sediment.



adding rock-800 live-cut willow stakes were planted to help stabilize the stream-bank. Willows grow rapidly, sending down roots to hold the soil in place,

After reshaping the streambank and





Native grasses and fast-growing trees the reshaped slope and at the top of

As they grow, their anchor the soil and prevent erosion.

Benefits of a Healthy Riparian Area: · Reduced streambank erosion

· Improved water quality

AFTER STABILIZATION

- · Increased habitat for fish and wildlife
- · Enhanced recreational opportunities

Corroy

Riparian vegetation prevents erosion, filters pollutants, and decreases sedimentation.

Project Sponsors:





Funded in part through a U.S. EPA Clean Water Act Section 318 grant prov Kansas Dept. of Health & Environment













Outreach

- Kickapoo National School & Boys and Girls Club
 - Conduct Water Quiz competitions
 - Field Trips
- Kickapoo Tribal Council
 - Water Luncheon
- Kickapoo Farm and Roads Dept.
 - Vegetation strips
- Household Hazardous waste collection & Pharmaceutical collection
- Booths at Earth Day and Health Fairs

Water Quality Emergency Preparedness Plan

- Emergency Preparedness Plan
 - Floods
 - Tornados
 - Spills (Chemical or Oil)
 - Wastewater Lagoon Failure
 - Water Quality Sampling Kits
 - Spill Kits

Future Projects

- Obtain CWA 319 Grant
- Continue Monitoring
 - Streams, Ponds, and Groundwater
- Rainwater Harvesting
- Bio-Assessment
 - Macro-invertebrates
- Habitat Assessment (Wadeable Stream, QHEI)

Thank You

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Kickapoo Tribal Council

USEPA (Nancy Arazan)

Amber Marriott, Tetra Tech

USGS

Kansas Health & Environmental Lab

Kickapoo Farm & Roads Department

Delaware WRAPS