

Evaluation of Volunteer Data – The Lakes of Missouri Volunteer Program Review



www.lmvp.org

**Daniel V. Obrecht
Anthony P. Thorpe
John R. Jones**
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife
Sciences
University of Missouri

LMVP Background

- **Program was created in 1992**
- **Coordinated by the University of Missouri Limnology Lab**
- **Funding:**



US EPA Region VII through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources has provided partial funding for this project under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act

LMVP Goals

- 1. Determine current water quality in Missouri lakes**
- 2. Monitor for changes in water quality over time**
- 3. Educate the public about lake ecology and water quality issues**

Parameters Monitored

- **Total Phosphorus (5 – 85 $\mu\text{g/L}$)**
- **Total Nitrogen (200 – 1400 $\mu\text{g/L}$)**
- **Algal Chlorophyll (3 – 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$)**
- **Suspended Solids (0 – 20 mg/L)**
- **Secchi Transparency (20 – 230 inches)**

Volunteer Sampling Protocol

- **Composite surface samples**
- **April – September sampling season**
- **8 samples, once every three weeks**
- **Volunteers process samples at home and store everything in freezer (samples are analyzed at the University)**

University Monitoring

- **Statewide Lake Assessment Project**
 - 3 or 4 composite surface samples mid-May to mid-August
- **Table Rock Lake Long-Term Monitoring**
 - 5 or 6 epilimnetic composite samples May through September
- **Lake of the Ozarks Long-Term Monitoring**
 - 4 composite surface samples in July and August

Is Volunteer Data Quality Data?

- 1. Comparison of annual geometric mean values**
- 2. Comparison of long-term geometric mean values**
- 3. Split Samples**
- 4. Evaluation of chlorophyll filter replication**

Comparison of annual geometric mean values



29 lakes

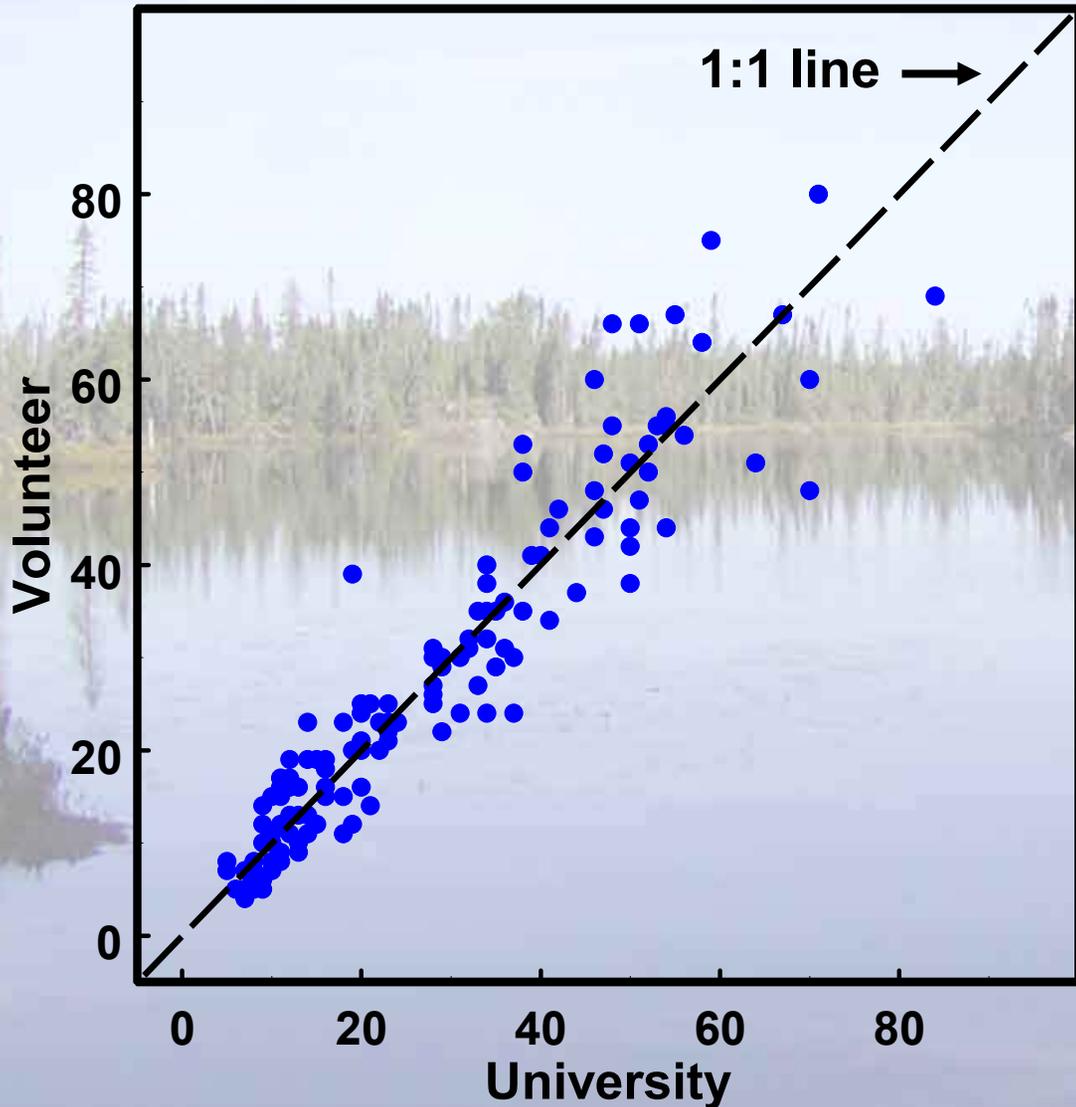
41 lake-sites

178 lake-site/years

**At least 3 samples from
both Volunteer and
University**

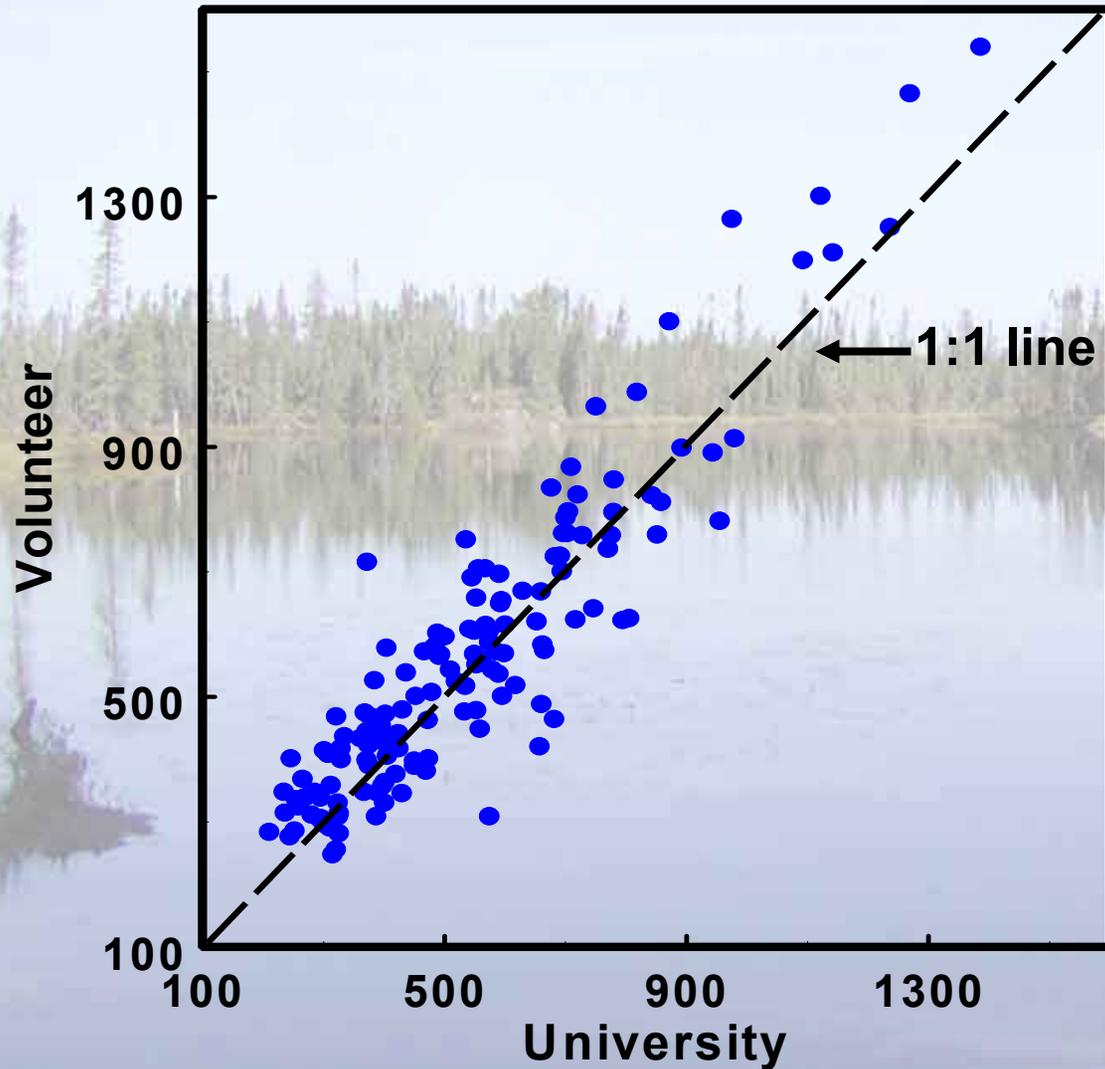
Analyzed using Mann-Whitney Test with significance level set at 0.05

Total Phosphorus



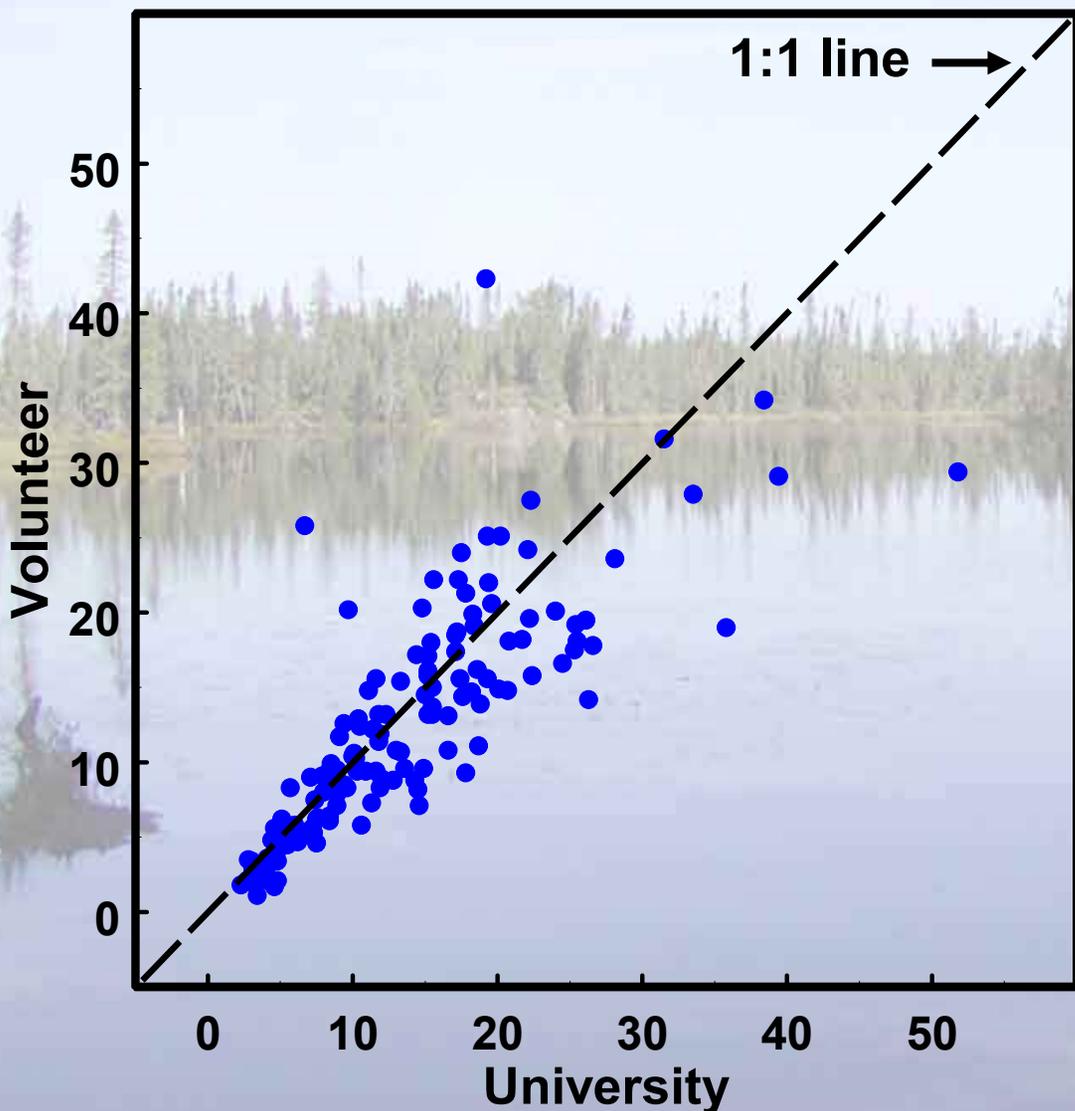
**164 comparisons
(92%) were not
significantly
different**

Total Nitrogen



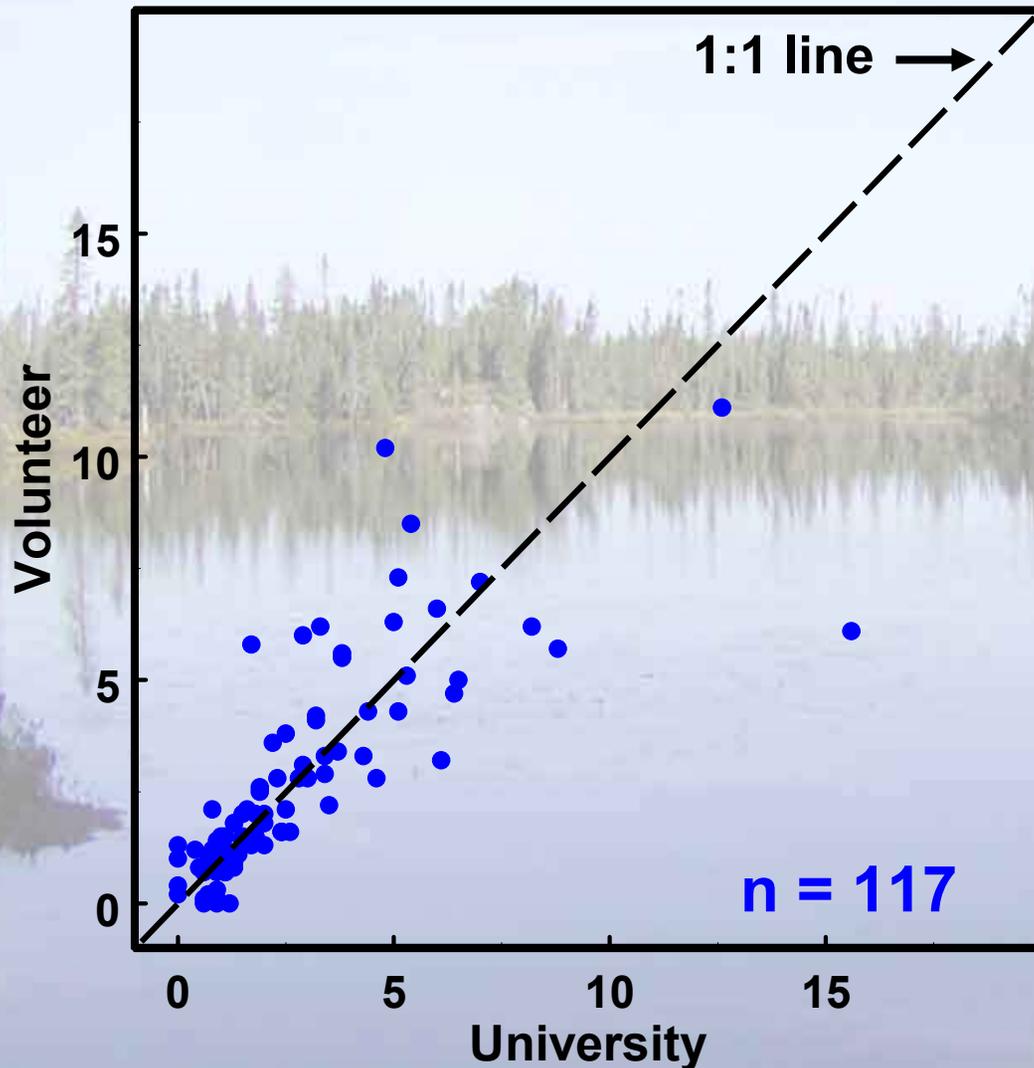
**167 comparisons
(94%) were not
significantly
different**

Chlorophyll



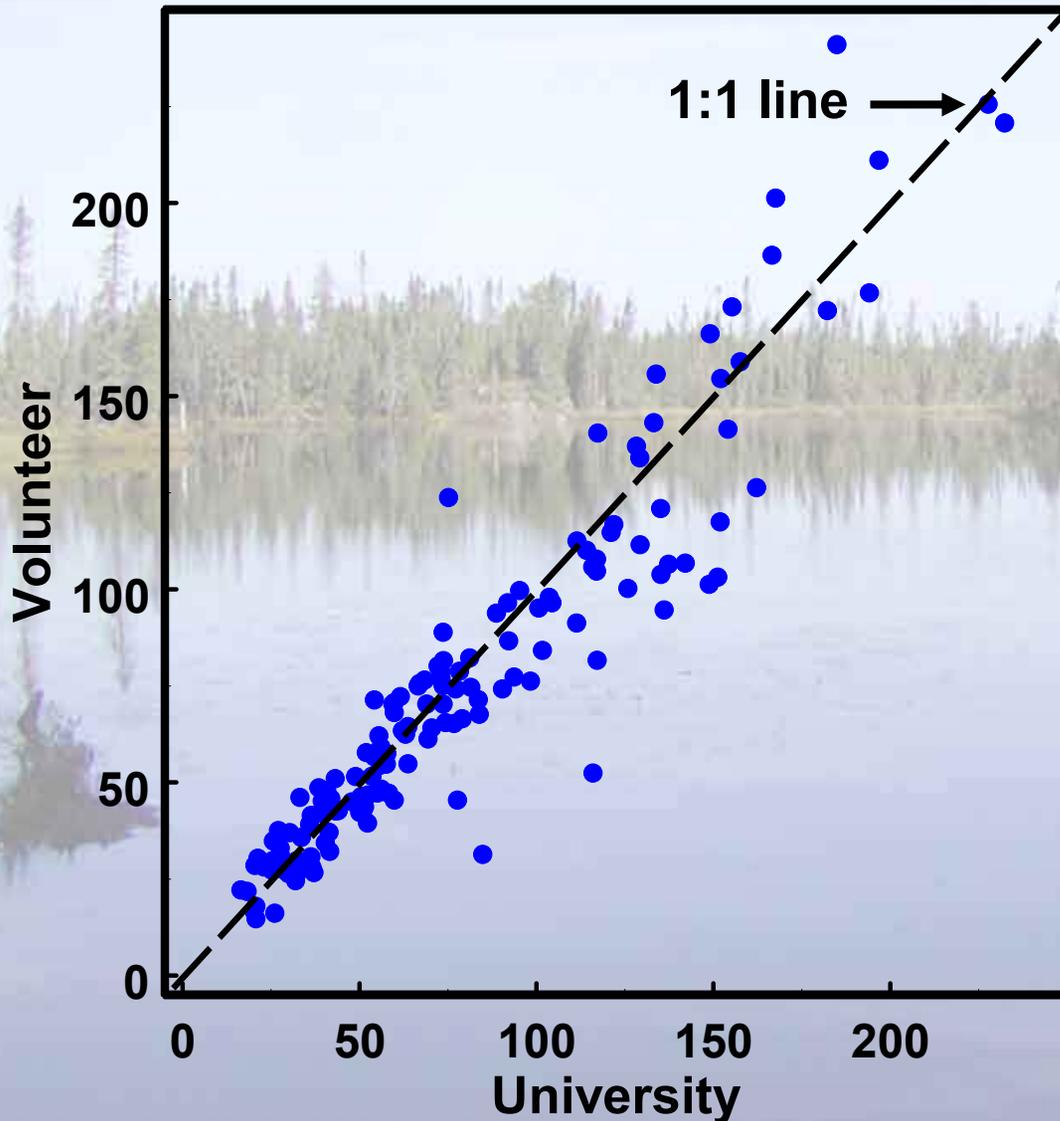
**171 comparisons
(96%) were not
significantly
different**

Inorganic Suspended Solids



**116 comparisons
(99%) were not
significantly
different**

Secchi



**166 comparisons
(93%) were not
significantly
different**

**Should we be concerned that
5% of the comparisons were
significantly different?**

A serene landscape featuring a calm body of water reflecting a dense forest of evergreen trees under a clear sky. The water is still, creating a clear mirror image of the forest and the sky above. The trees are tall and thin, typical of a boreal forest. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

Comparison of long-term geometric mean values



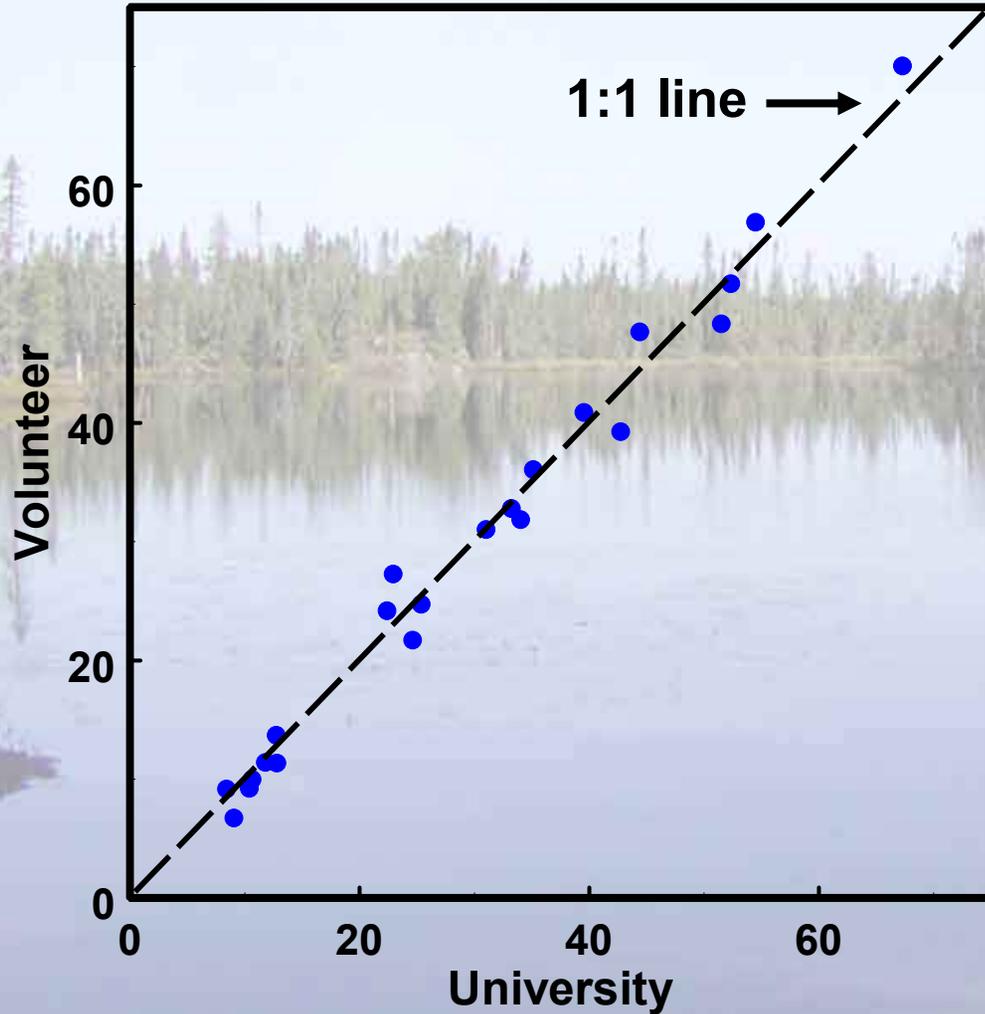
11 lakes

23 lake-sites

**4 to 10 years of data
per lake-site**

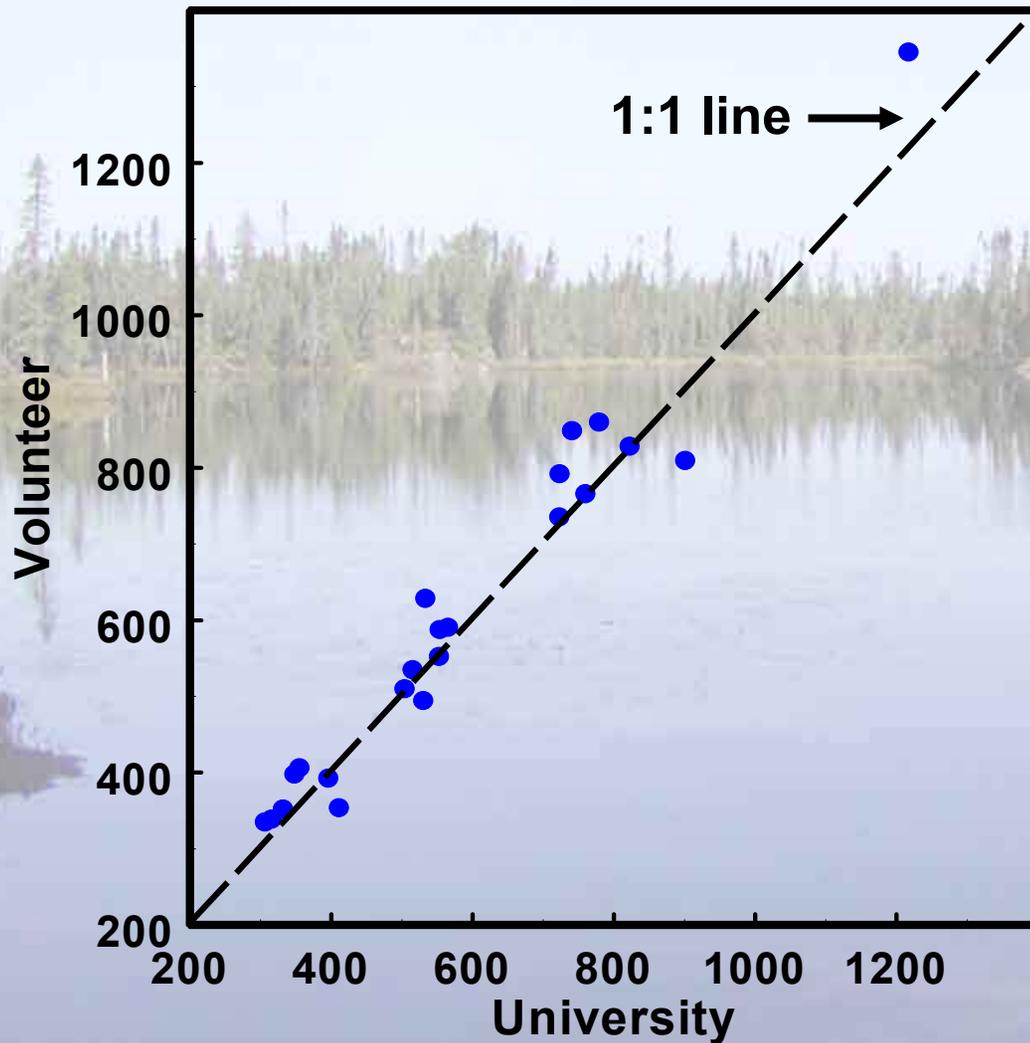
Analyzed using Mann-Whitney Test with significance level set at 0.05

Total Phosphorus



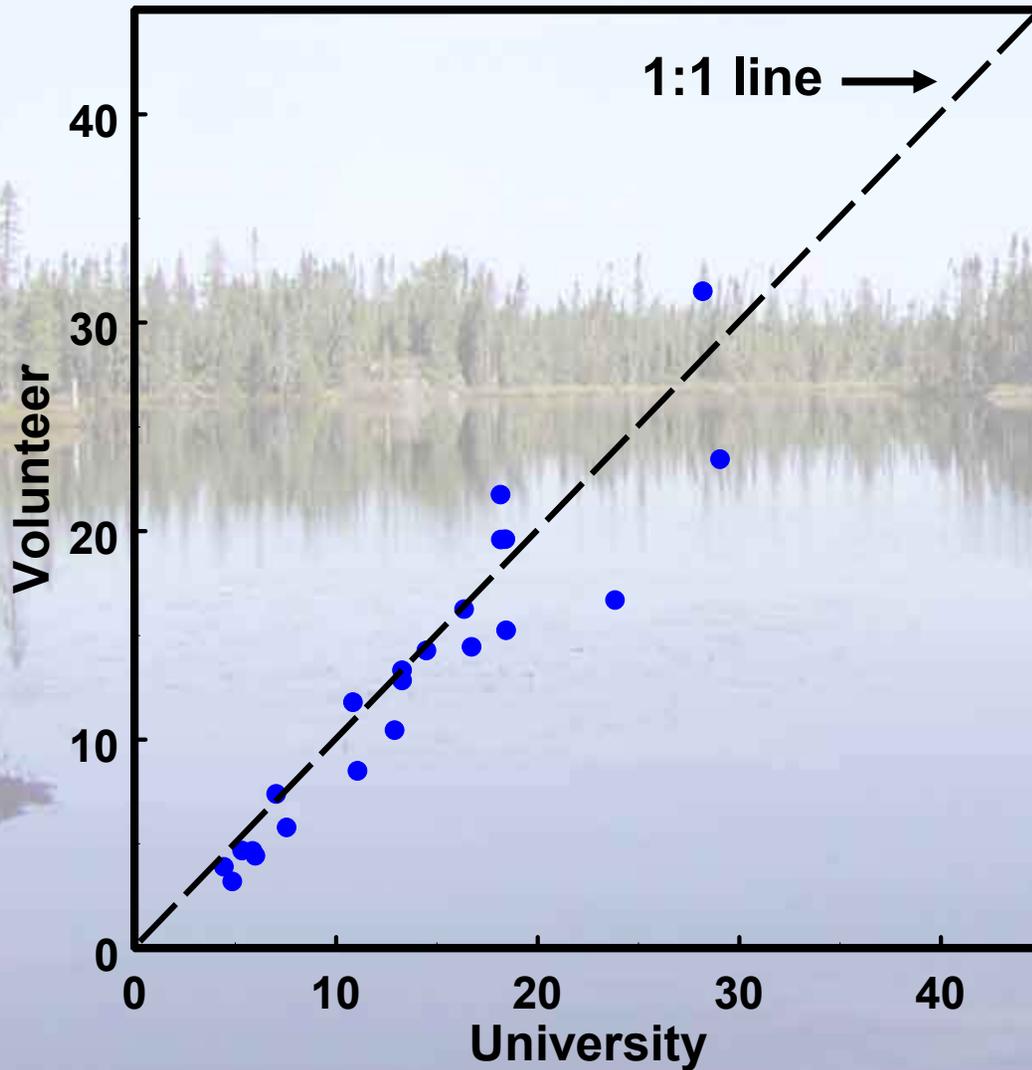
no significant differences

Total Nitrogen



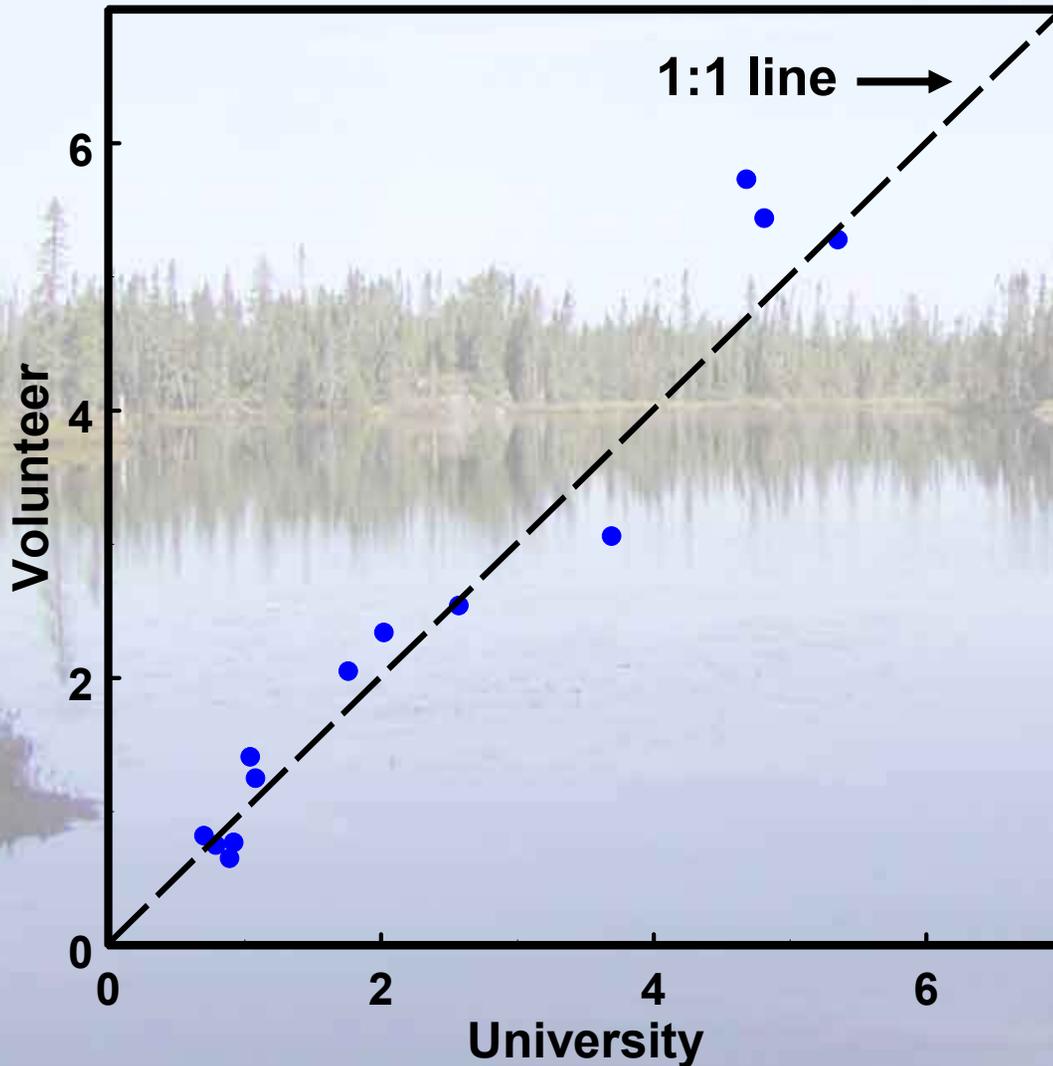
no significant differences

Chlorophyll



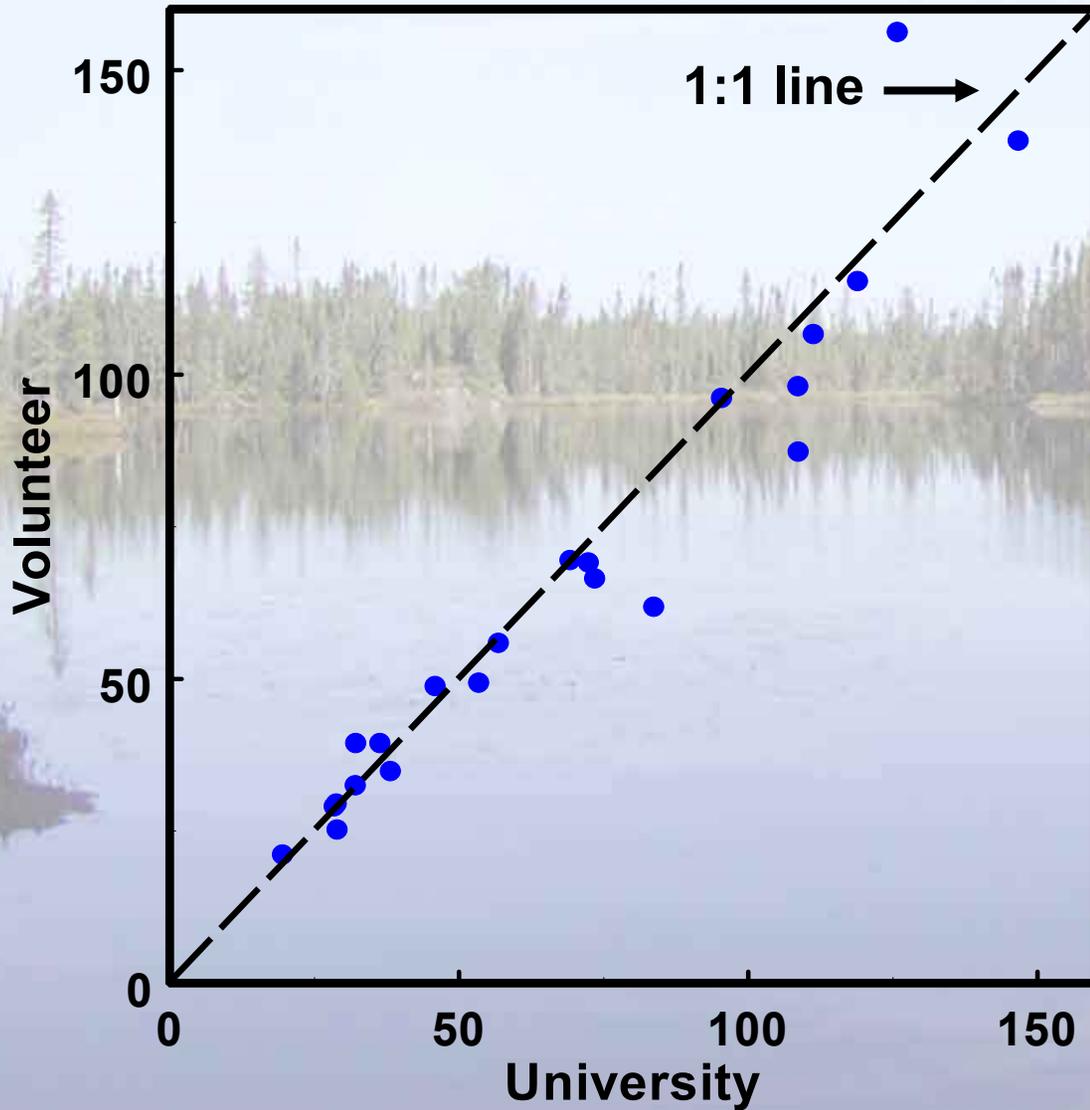
no significant differences

Inorganic Suspended Solids



no significant differences

Secchi



no significant differences

Split Samples



Difference in processing and storage include:

Hand pump vs. vacuum

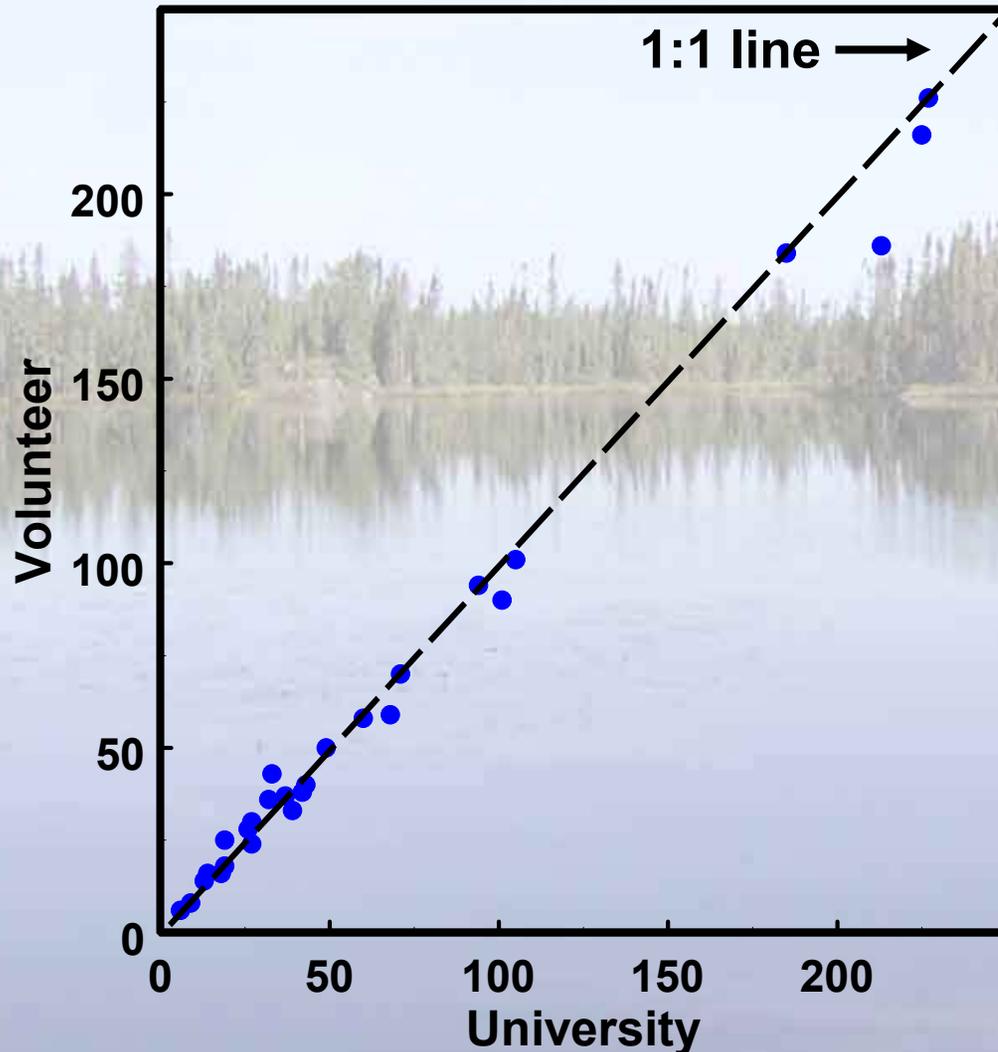
Frozen TP bottles vs. refrigerated tubes

Volunteers generally process samples quicker

18 lakes 27 lake-sites

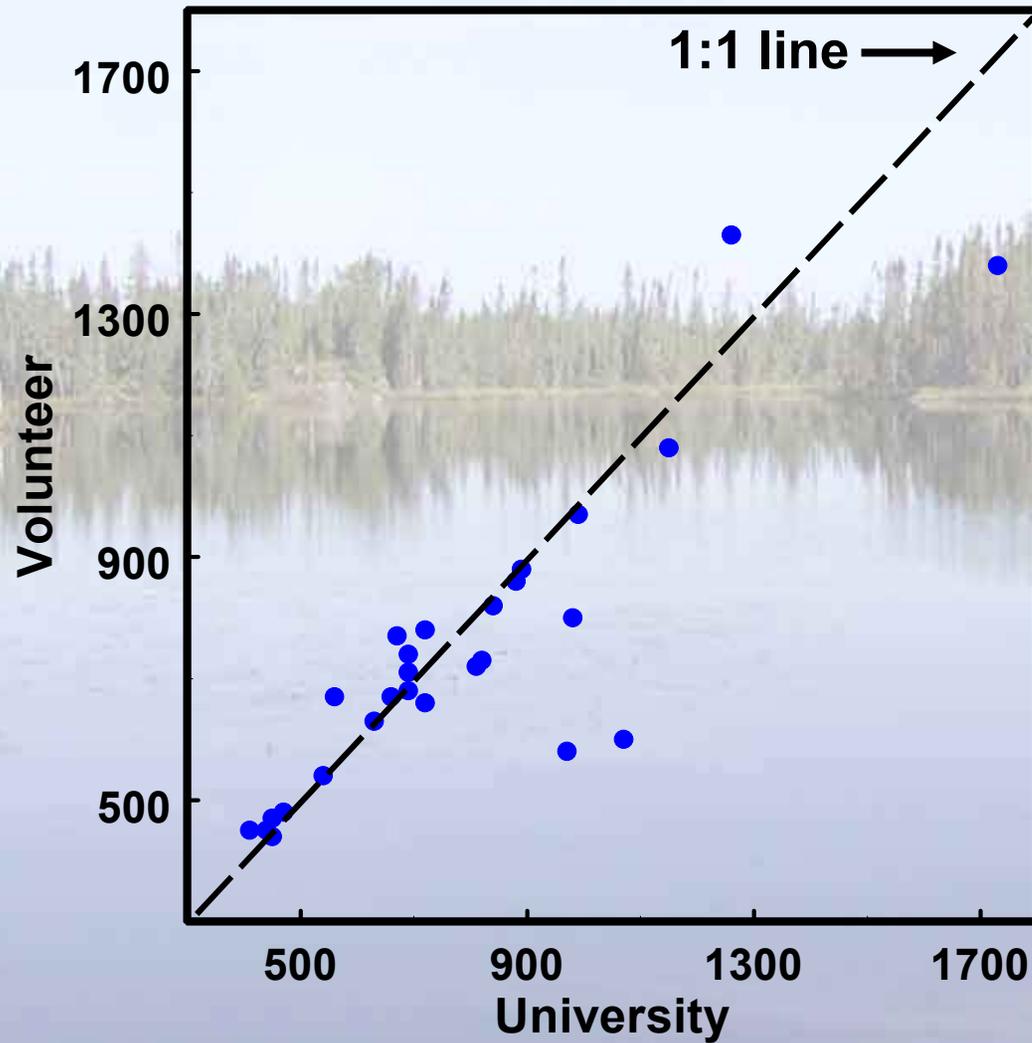
Analyzed using Paired T-Test on log transformed data with significance level set at 0.05

Total Phosphorus



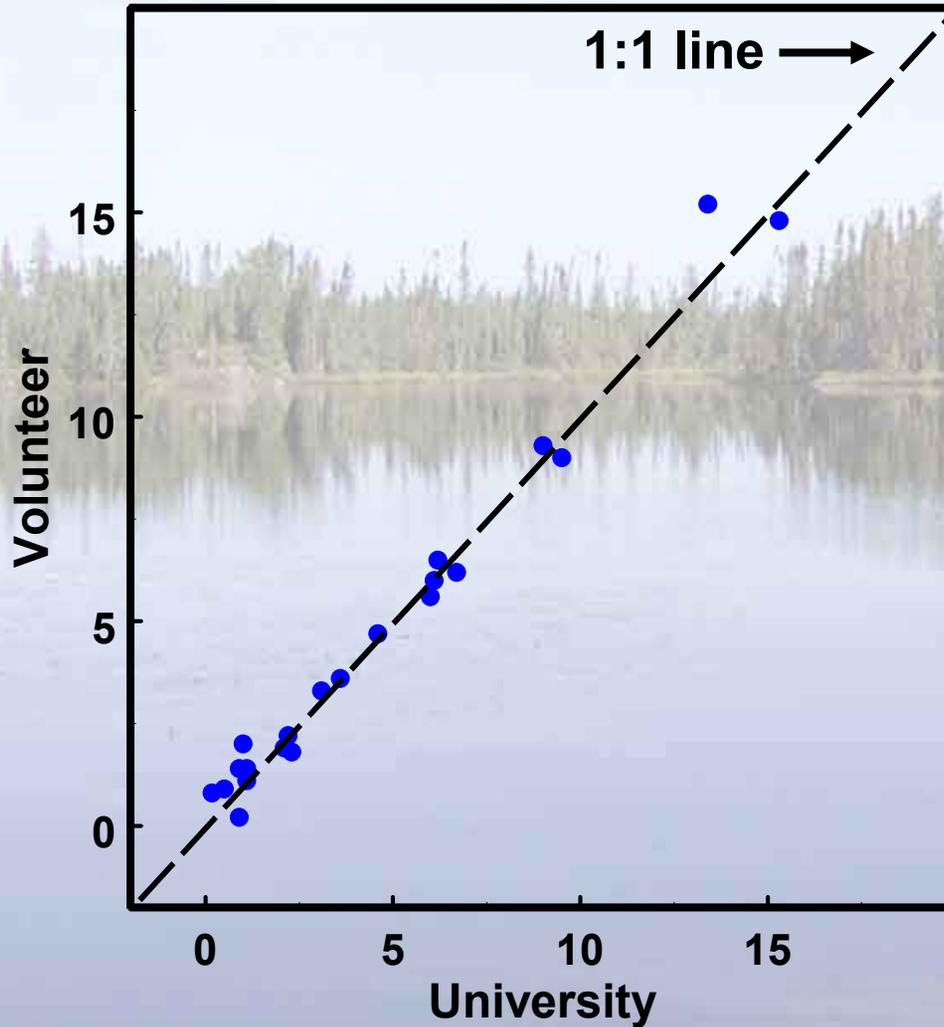
**no significant
difference**

Total Nitrogen



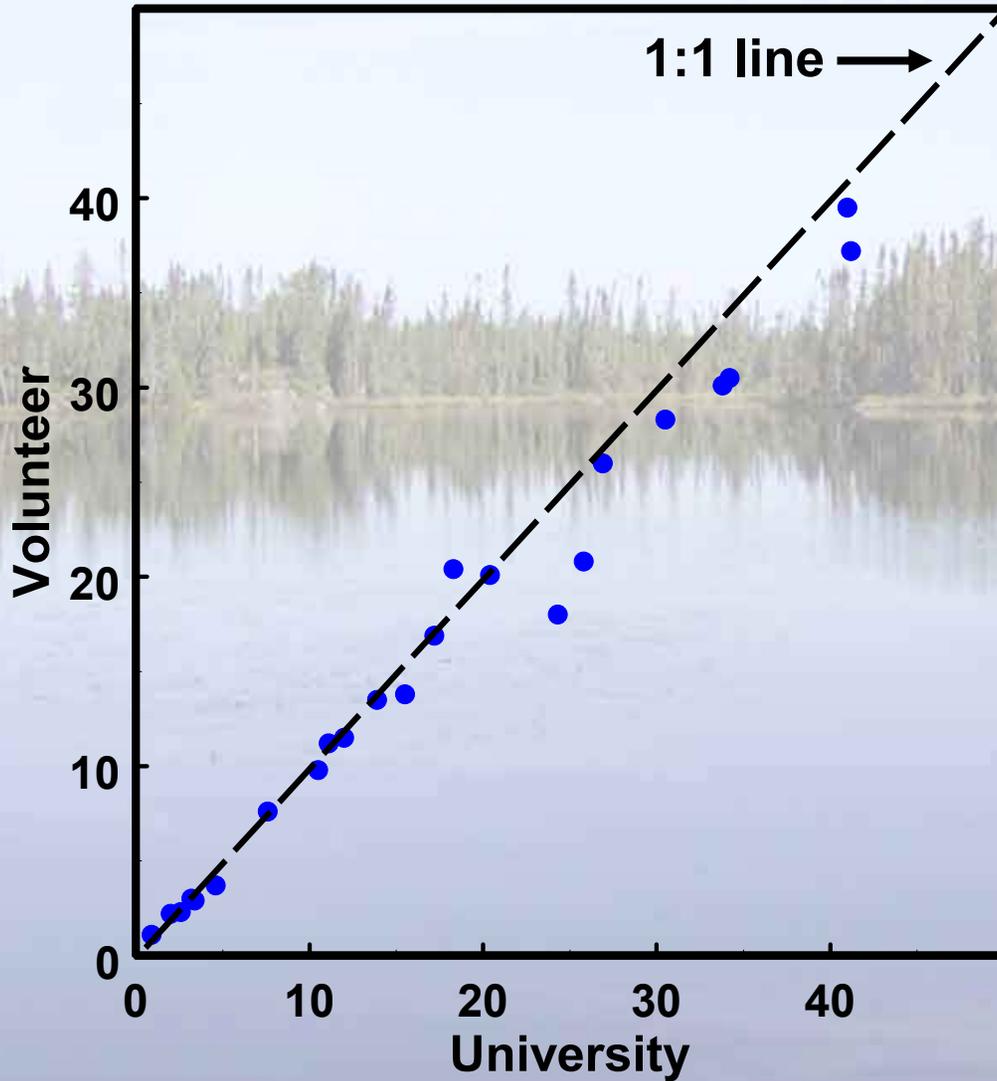
**no significant
difference**

Inorganic Suspended Solids



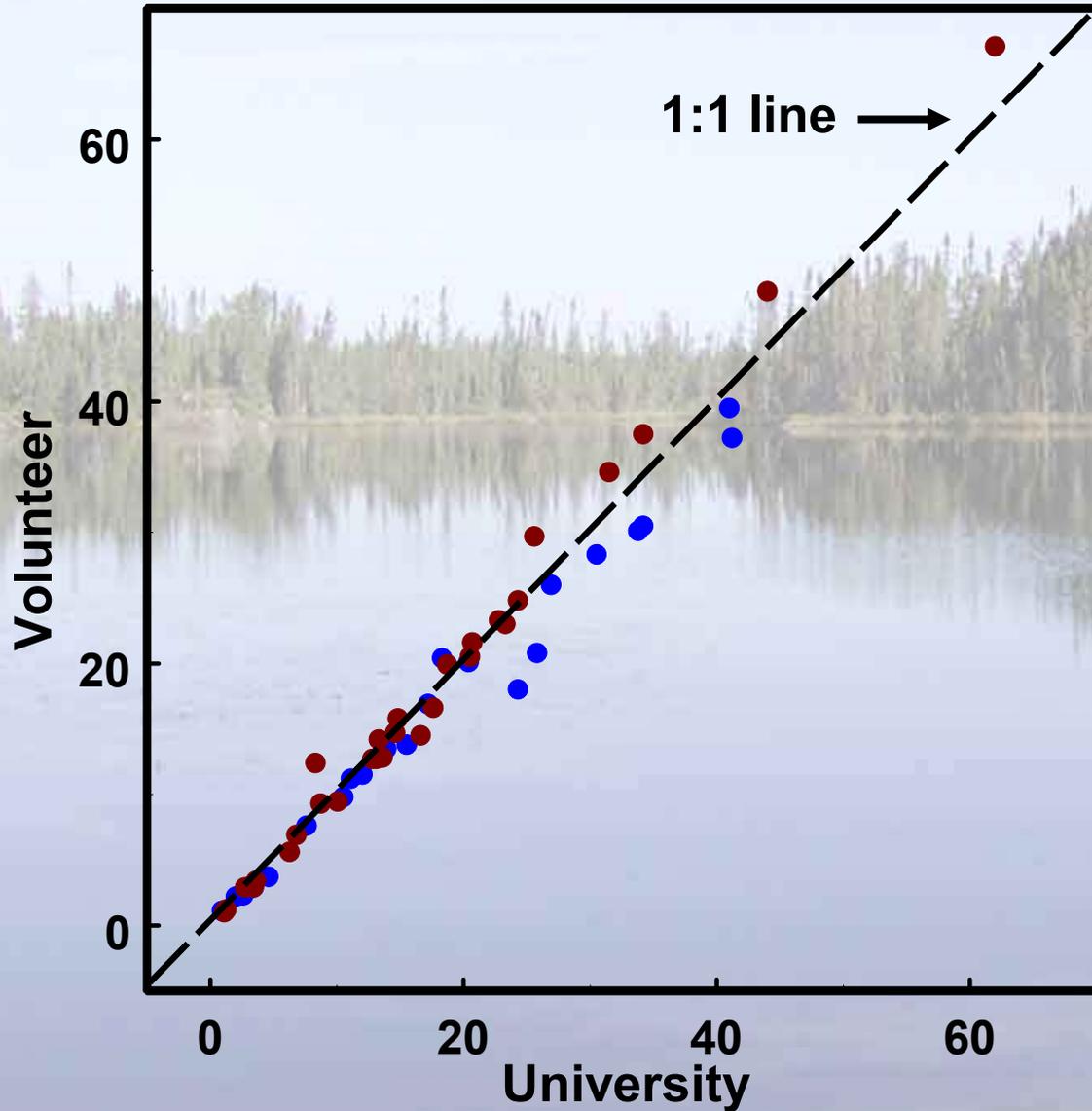
**no significant
difference**

Chlorophyll



**significant
difference**

Chlorophyll



Evaluation of filter replication



**Two chlorophyll
filters processed
from each sample**



Evaluation was made using the following criteria:

$\leq 5\%$ = Excellent

$\leq 10\%$ = Good

$\leq 15\%$ = Fair

$> 15\%$ = Poor

Percent difference was calculated using:

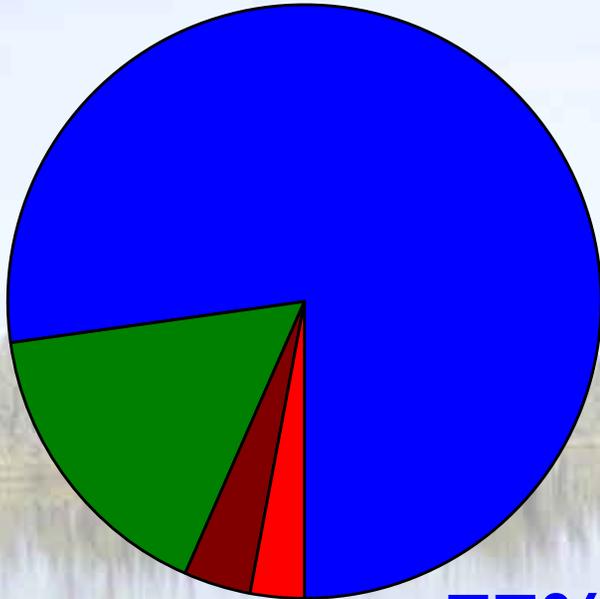
$$\mathbf{\left(\frac{M - m}{m} \right) \times 100}$$

where M is maximum CHL value and m is minimum CHL value

If filter pair averaged $\leq 5.0 \mu\text{g/L}$ the formula was altered to: $\left(\frac{M - m}{5} \right) \times 100$

University

n = 4035



77%

Excellent

16%

Good

4%

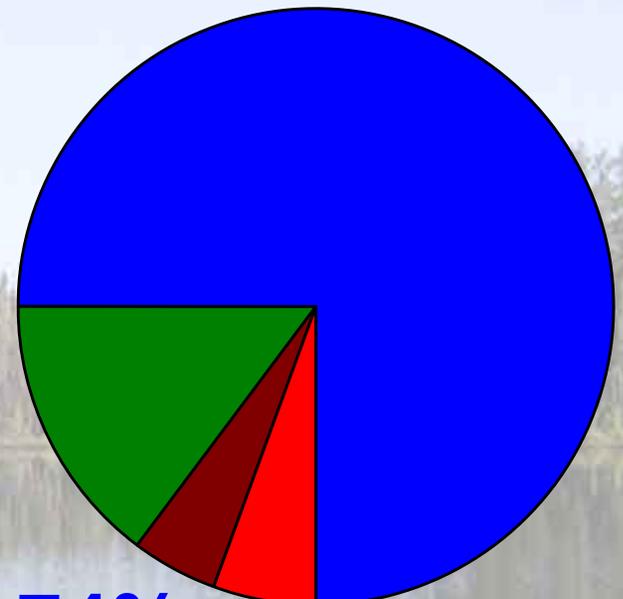
Fair

3%

Poor

Volunteer

n = 3947



74%

Excellent

15%

Good

5%

Fair

6%

Poor

Summary

- **Volunteer and University annual geometric means do not differ in majority of cases – given the slight differences in site locations and natural variation in parameters, some differences should be expected**
- **Long-term geometric means (4+ years) do not differ**

Summary

- **Split samples for phosphorus and inorganic suspended solids showed no differences. Nitrogen was not statistically different, though outliers were present. Chlorophyll was statistically different, though results may be anomaly.**
- **Volunteer chlorophyll filter replication is extremely comparable to University results**



The Missouri DNR uses LMVP data for 305b reporting. Currently Missouri does not have nutrient criteria, so volunteer data has not been used for 303d listing.