

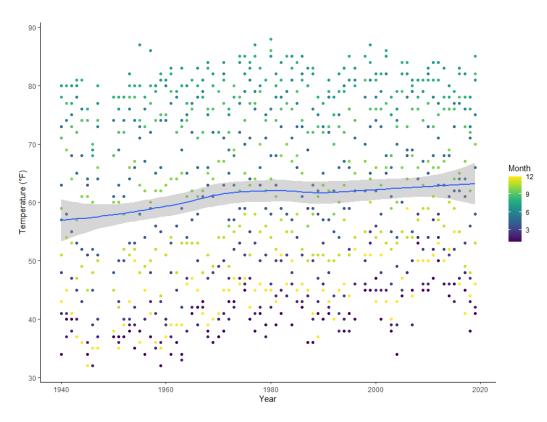
Potomac River Water Quality at Great Falls: 1940 - 2019

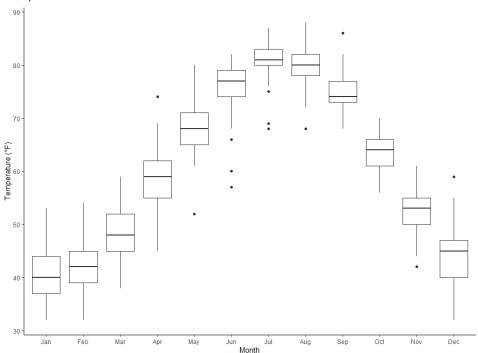
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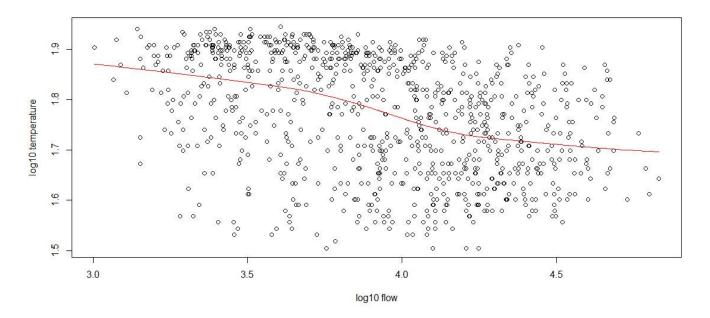
Temperature

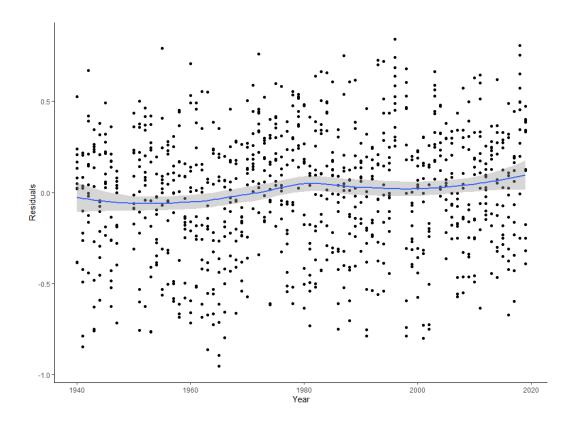
Scatterplot of Observed Data with LOWESS curve



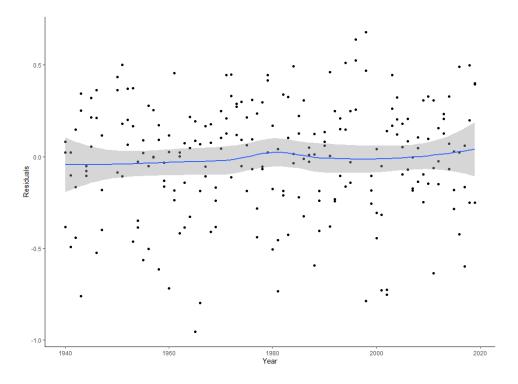


Log Monthly Temperature ~ Log Monthly Flow

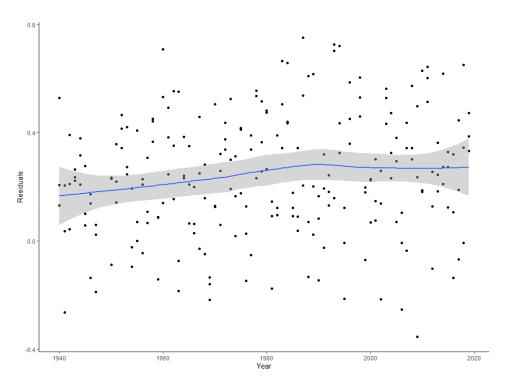




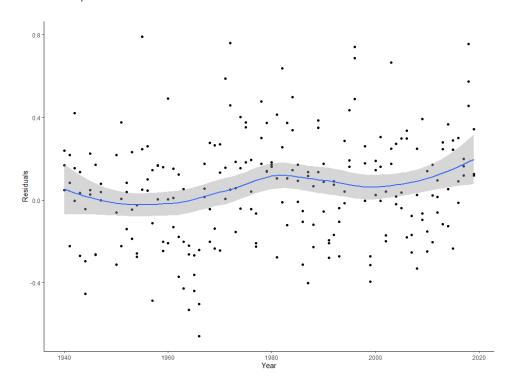
Residuals Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve - WINTER



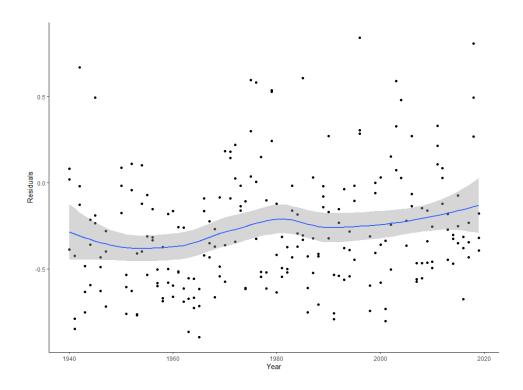
Residuals Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve - SPRING



Residuals Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve - SUMMER

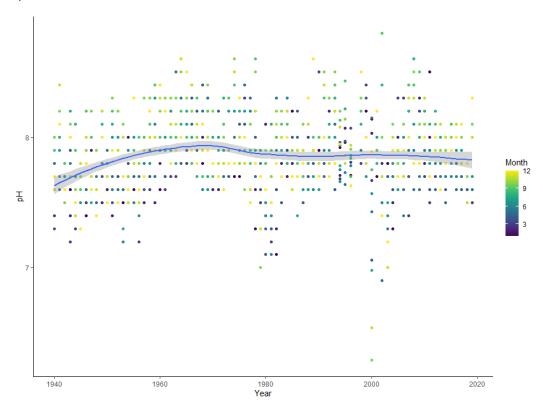


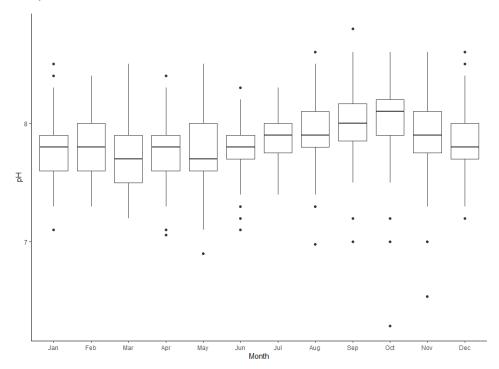
Residuals Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve - AUTUMN



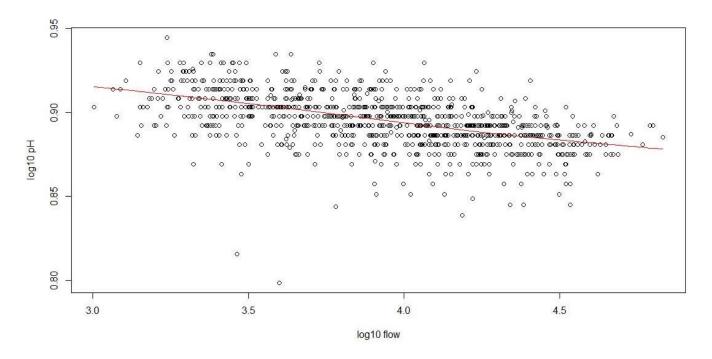
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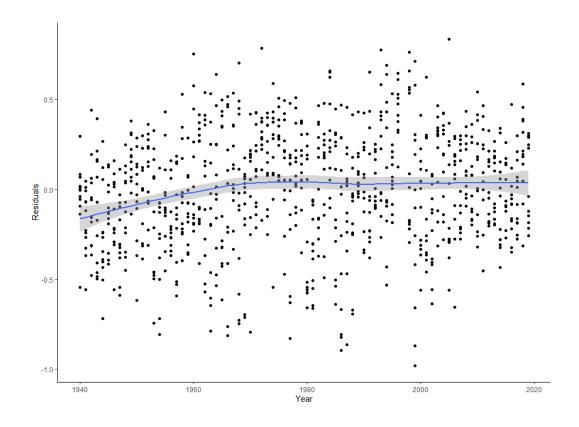
Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve





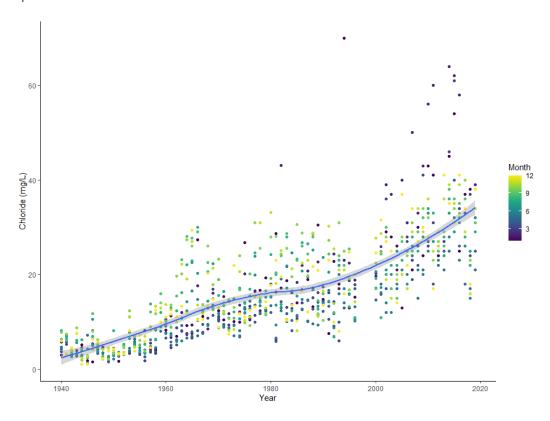
Log Monthly pH ~ Log Monthly Flow

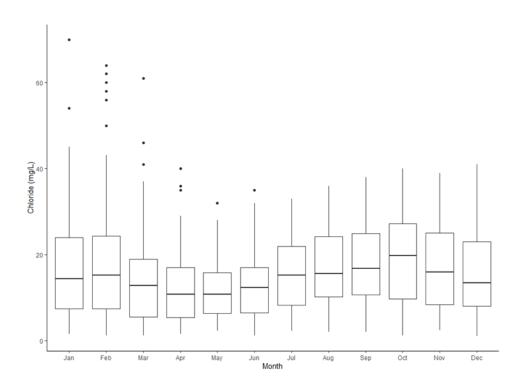




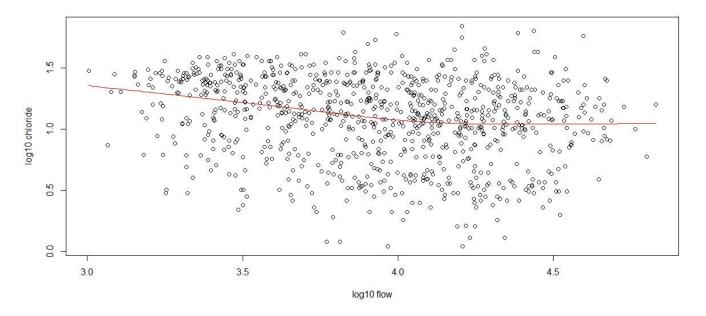
Chloride

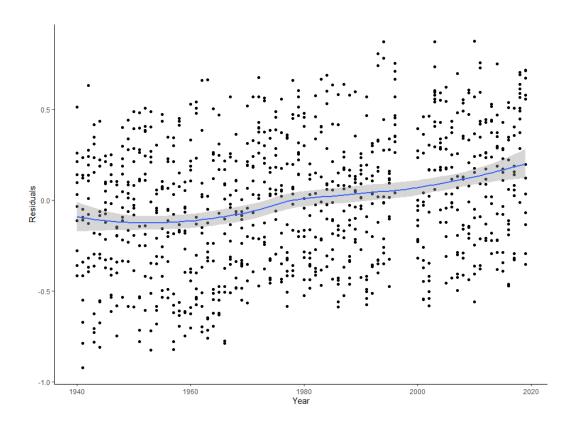
Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve





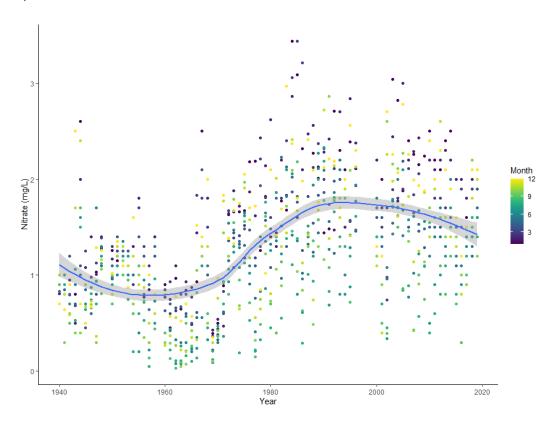
Log Monthly Chloride ~ Log Monthly Flow

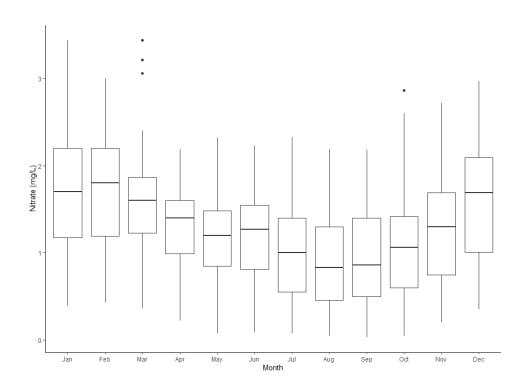




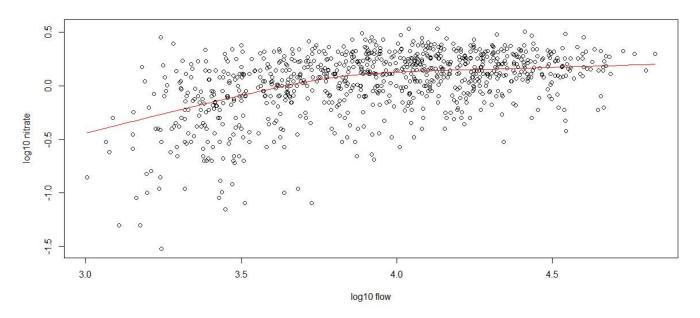
Nitrate

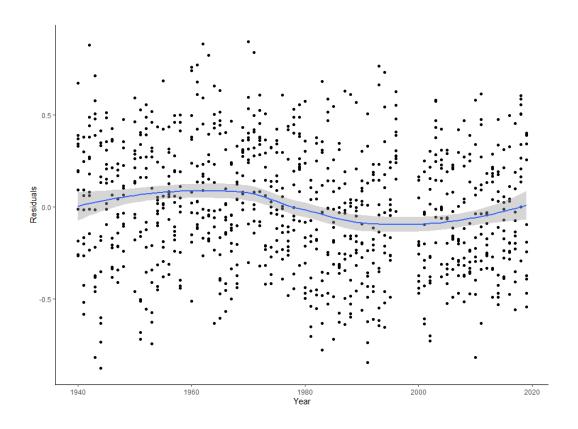
Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve



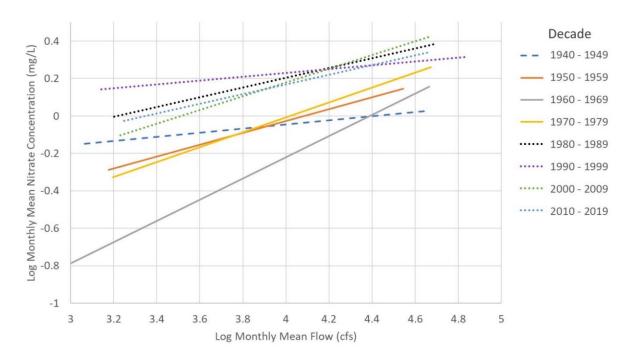


Log Monthly Nitrate ~ Log Monthly Flow





Decadal Changes in the Relationship between Log Nitrate and Log Flow

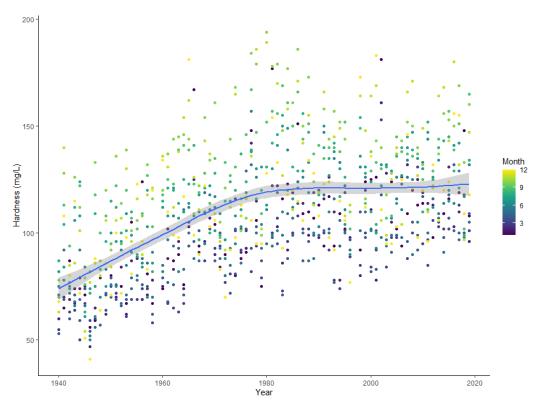


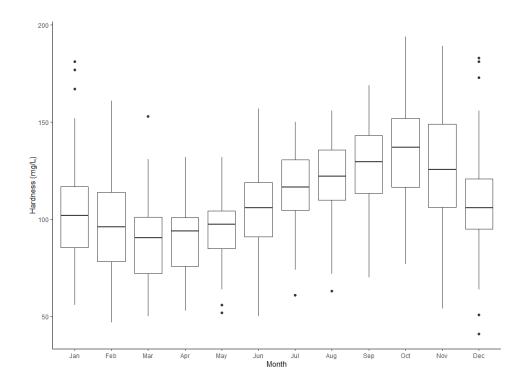
Linear regression lines for log monthly mean nitrate concentration (mg/L) versus log monthly mean flow (cfs), by decade.

The slope of the earliest decade's regression (blue dashed line) was likely affected by the nitrate methods used at the time. Source materials suggest the methods could not accurately measure nitrate concentrations below 0.2 - 0.3 mg/L. The 1960 - 1969 decade was severely impacted by a prolonged, intermittent drought. When the ten months in that decade with the lowest flows are removed, the regression line (gray solid line) falls closer to and parallel to those for the preceding and following decade. Overall, regressions for the four earliest decades (1940 - 1979) are distinct from later decades (1980 - 2019). At least two explanations for this shift are possible but need further investigation. 1) The various colorimetric methods used in the early years by the Aqueduct laboratory were not as sensitive as the ion chromatography method used after the mid-1980s (see report Methods). The mid-1980s timing of the method change corresponds to the shift in the nitrate-flow regression lines. If ion chromatography produces higher nitrate readings than the colorimetric methods, it would partly explain the shift. 2) As populations grew rapidly in the mid-20th century and new economies began appearing (e.g. Jaworski et al. 2007), how and when nitrate entered the river were altered. Unmanaged animal waste enters the river chiefly during storm events while atmospheric deposition, wastewater discharges and septic leaks enter the river at more constant rates. Major sources of nitrogen in the 1980s were animal waste and atmospheric deposition (Jaworski et al. 1992). Both sources have since diminished. Biological removal of nitrogen recently implemented at wastewater treatment plants in the watershed is checking the increased nitrogen loads from a growing population. Complicating our understanding of nitrate pathways in the Potomac watershed, however, are the variable lag times in nitrate moving through groundwater to the river. Collectively, these factors could be expected to affect the nitrate-flow relationship and change it over time. A change in nitrogen forms has also been reported by Ator et al. (1998) in 1979 - 1996 Potomac River trends: ammonia plus organic nitrogen concentrations decreased while nitrate concentrations increased, resulting in apparently stable total nitrogen concentrations over most of the trend period.

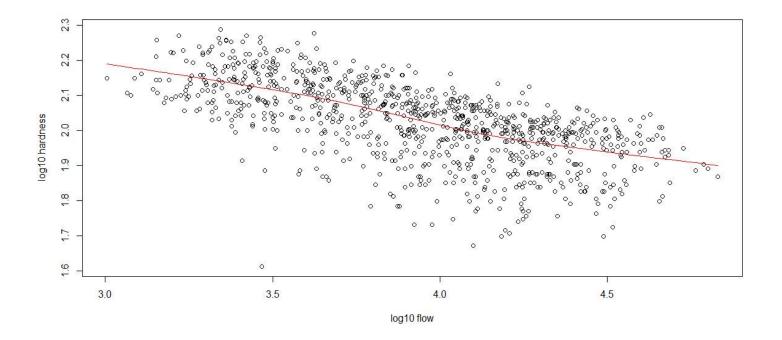
Hardness

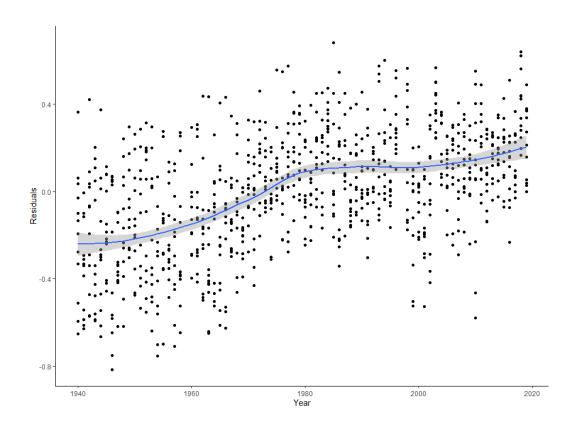
Scatterplot with LOWESS curve





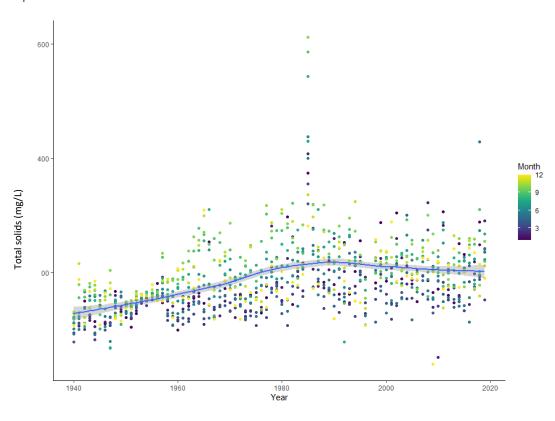
Log Monthly Hardness ~ Log Monthly Flow

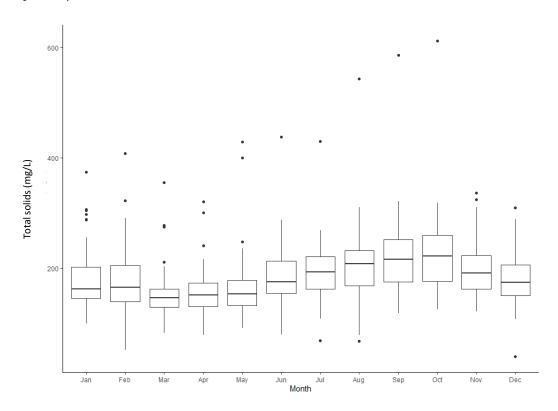




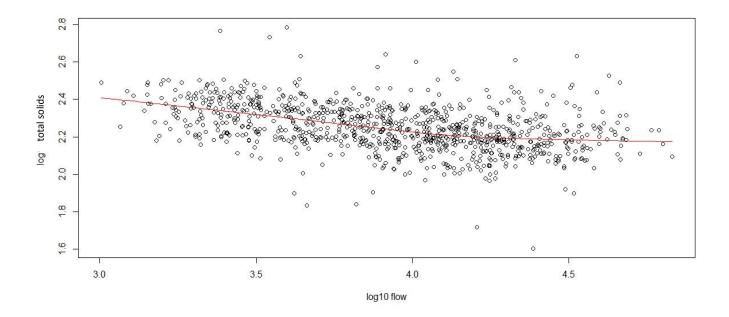
Total Solids

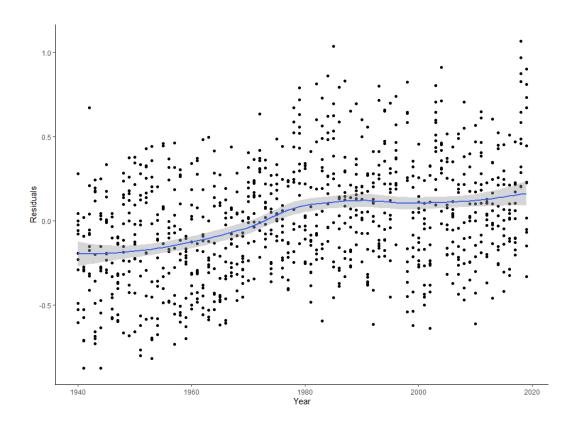
Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve





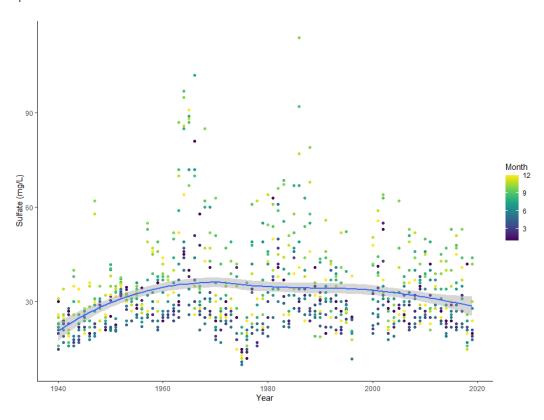
Log Total Solids ~ Log Monthly Flow

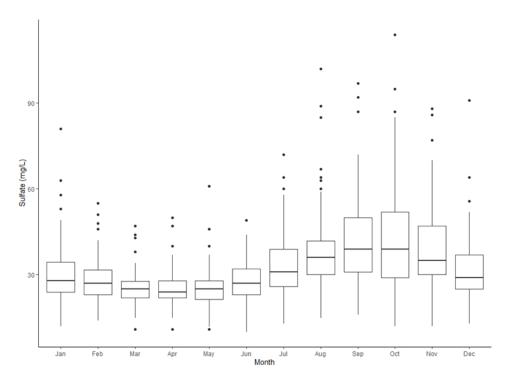




Sulfate

Scatterplot with LOWESS Curve





Log Monthly Sulfate ~ Log Monthly Flow

