

ESTIMATION OF TIME SERIES SAMPLE SIZES
AND SAMPLING FREQUENCIES
FOR THE LONG-TERM WATER QUALITY MONITORING
NETWORK ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER IN ALBERTA

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1 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Format of This Report

This report is broken into two main sections; "Study One," covering 21 water quality variables over the years 1978-1989, and the three long-term water quality monitoring stations on the North Saskatchewan River (NSR) located at Devon (upstream of Edmonton), Pakan (downstream of Edmonton) and the Alberta-Saskatchewan Border station (Highway 3 bridge, managed by the Prairie Provinces Water Board (PPWB)); "Study Two," for 25 water quality variables over the years 1974-1991, located at the PPWB Border station, only.

This format was adopted because data available from the Surface Water Assessment Branch (SWAB) Branch, Alberta Environmental Protection, Edmonton, and those from the PPWB covered different time series and did not contain complete comparable suites of water quality variables. Methods of analysis and statistical protocols in this study were, however, consistent for both studies.

1.2 Objectives and Statistical Protocol

Objectives of this study were:

- (i) Descriptive statistics will be computed and combined with graphical analyses of all water quality variables, over space and time;
- (ii) Spatial and temporal trends will be estimated: seasonally adjusted, combined with flow adjusted, estimates [data were also detrended for estimating residual, random error];
- (iii) Results from (i) and (ii) above, will be used to evaluate and recommend alternative statistical sampling methods which can detect annual changes of at least 10% with probability of 85% or more (Type II error, 15% or less) with a nominal Type I error of 10% or less.

A chart, for quick-reference, is provided in Appendix B-1 which describes the statistical protocol for calculating sampling frequencies and sample sizes.

1.3 Three Stations on the NSR for the Years, 1978-1989

- (i) A total of 189 time series (21 variables x 3 locations x 3 monitoring schemes) were fit to an autoregressive, lag-1 model [AR(1)].

- (ii) Percentage of all combinations having serial correlation [AR(1)], rather than random 'white noise' (WN), among monthly samples detected among the 21 water quality variables for each station were: Devon, 57%; Pakan, 76% and the Border, 67%, suggesting that monthly serial correlation from factors not removed by adjusting for flow, seasons and trend in the series tends to increase from upstream to downstream with a maximum downstream of Edmonton.
- (iii) Similar patterns of time dependent variation over the 3-station network were confirmed by finding that 10 of 21 (48%) water quality variables were concordant, e.g. if a variable's process was AR(1), or WN at Devon, it was also AR(1) or WN at Pakan and the Border.
- (iv) While one objective of this study was to determine the number and frequency of monitoring events required to detect an average 10% linear trend (10% of a series mean) with Type I error set at 0.10, Type II at 0.15 and power=0.85, analyses indicated that only about one-third of the 21 variables could be predicted to meet such a goal; for each station, the proportions were: Devon, 6/21; Pakan, 6/21; and the Border, 5/21. The number of years of monitoring to detect such changes varied from 1 to 13. Over the network, about 59% (37/63) of the series indicated that practical lengths of time for monitoring linear changes over time would dictate accepting trend sizes of 30% of the series mean, or greater.
- (v) Results are presented from analyses of the historical "monthly" monitoring schedule and data extracted from that series representing two hypothetical "what if?" alternatives (bimonthly1, starting in January, and bimonthly2, starting in February). Results from these 3 schemes suggest that total sampling effort for Devon could decrease by 62% (13/21), Pakan by 67% (14/21) and the Border by 62% (13/21), if our example for changes in monitoring frequency were implemented. Whether these potential savings might be incorporated into a monitoring program would be dependent upon monitoring objectives by an agency and the water quality criterion for each variable.
- (vi) This study has treated each water quality variable as though it were independent of all others. While this is not likely the case, multivariate time series analysis exceeds the scope of our objectives.

1.4 PPWB Border Station on the NSR for the Years, 1974-1991

- (i) Analyses of 25 water quality variables on the NSR at the PPWB Border station included fitting 125 (25 variables x 5 monitoring schemes) series to an AR(1) process; the number of AR(1) models in each monitoring scheme were:

Monthly(historical data)	19/25
Bimonthly 1 (starting January)	10/25
Bimonthly 2 (starting February)	9/25
Quarterly 1 (starting January)	8/25
Quarterly 2 (starting February)	2/25

- (ii) Of the 25 suggested as candidates for reducing monitoring costs (one per water quality variable), only 6 of 25 water quality variables indicated having properties capable of allowing one to detect a linear trend as small as 10% of the series mean; these were: total alkalinity, dissolved calcium, dissolved magnesium, pH (lab and field measurements) and total dissolved solids. Another 5 variables should permit detection of trends between 11 and 30% of the series mean: conductivity (field measurement), dissolved oxygen, dissolved potassium, dissolved sulphates and specific conductivity.
- (iii) Monitoring costs might be reduced up to 55% over the suite of 25 water quality variables by applying the statistical properties of each leading to the suggestion that 20 of 25 could be converted from a "monthly" monitoring schedule to one of the other four schemes evaluated, and maintaining the same level of precision as 12 collections per year. The five variables best left on the current "monthly" schedule were dissolved chlorides, dissolved sodium, dissolved copper, $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2$ and total zinc.
- (iv) See our comments above in section 1.2 (vi).

1.5 Recommendations and Future Needs

- (i) We **strongly** recommend that a first priority during this period of re-evaluation of water quality monitoring on the NSR is that the two client agencies agree upon a common suite of variables, or, at least a subset, which is comparable with respect to method (i.e. code), software, and time, thus permitting meaningful periodic evaluations over the network.

- (ii) We **strongly** recommend that the Alberta government invest further in a statistical sampling design to detect **step trends** of magnitude compatible with water quality objectives. Our recommendation is prompted by the obvious need to determine whether significant (statistical and/or quality) changes occur in rivers (and lakes, where applicable) following pulp mills, or any point source inputs, commencing operation. Step trend analysis over some pre-set "before" and "after" time series would be most appropriate, rather than testing for long-term linear changes.
- (iii) We **strongly** recommend that now is the opportune time for both client agencies to prepare monitoring protocols documenting water quality methods, including statistical design and analyses; New Zealand published such a document in 1989 (cited in this report) which could serve as a model for both rivers and lakes in Alberta. The authors thank Dr. R. Ward for bringing this reference to their attention.
- (iv) We have provided step-by-step guidelines in this report (section 6.0) for using the considerable information that is summarized here; we suggest that once users become familiar with the interpretation of this information it can offer considerable opportunities for making comparisons among competing monitoring programs.
- (v) This project was designed to have the results apply only to constant linear change with time. We, however, point out in (ii), above, that step trends should be evaluated and here suggest that linearity must not necessarily be assumed in doing future trend analysis. El-Shaarawi and Niculescu (1993) have recently published a test method for detecting non-linear trends in sequentially ordered (e.g., time series), independently distributed data.
- (vi) Imaginative, alternative approaches to water quality monitoring need to be examined. We have very preliminary results (not included here) from analyses of a small subset of the water quality variables from this study whereby we attempted to predict the concentration of a variable over time using the data from a small-subset of variable entered into a "neural network" algorithm. The predictor set was composed of variables which are, or can be, monitored electronically (e.g., pH, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, flow, temperature). Thus, if the predictions of "variable Y" were within pre-set bounds of precision and accuracy, monitoring schedules could be designed especially for periodic testing of the "neural network" model. Mr. Dennis Yee, formerly of AEC, kindly gave assistance with these preliminary attempts.

2 BACKGROUND

This project grew from discussions during February and March, 1993, among staff of Alberta's Department of Environmental Protection, SWAB Branch (formerly Environmental Quality Monitoring), the Prairie Provinces Water Board (PPWB) and the Department's Applied Statistics and Biometrics Section (ASB) at the Alberta Environmental Centre, Vegreville. A study proposal was developed (Appendix A) and agreed upon the latter part of March 1993.

Because SWAB and PPWB were in the early stages of reviewing the current monthly monitoring program for the North Saskatchewan River (NSR), it was decided to use data extracted from the national water quality database (NAQUADAT) for the three long-term monitoring stations (see map, Fig.1) on the NSR for assessing the frequency of monitoring to determine whether the current program might be revised. Data were to be provided by SWAB and PPWB and statistical analysis provided by the ASB; both SWAB (Shaw et al. 1994) and PPWB (Dunn 1993) have recently produced independent reports on results of trend analyses of NSR long-term monitoring data, collected by SWAB staff and Environment Canada, Water Quality Branch, Western and Northern Region: these data were to form the basis for studying the implications for revising monitoring schedules and frequencies of sample collection within schedules. The PPWB has also received results from long-term trend analyses at the border station done by Dr. A. El-Shaawari's statistics group, National Water Research Institute, Rivers Research Branch, Burlington, Ontario (El-Shaarawi, 1991).

Considerable delay arose during development of a suitable protocol for meeting the study objectives. Factors causing delays included: (i) the iterative process required to define the products wanted by each client agency because each had its own objectives to meet with respect to water quality monitoring; (ii) considerable difficulty was met when attempting to first bring data into the SAS environment, and differences in data structure of files; (iii) merging comparable data among the three stations was very time consuming (NAQUADAT codes for the same water quality variables in each of the two data sets were not strictly compatible); (iv) the senior author accepted an invitation as visiting scientist in the Biostatistics Division, Health Canada, Ottawa, March 1 through May 31, 1994, causing considerable disruption during final report preparation; and (v) time series of the data from SWAB differed in length, and some water quality variables, relative to the PPWB series. It was thus decided by the senior author to separately analyze the data and report results as though originating from two independent studies, yet having principal objectives and statistical methodology in common. This

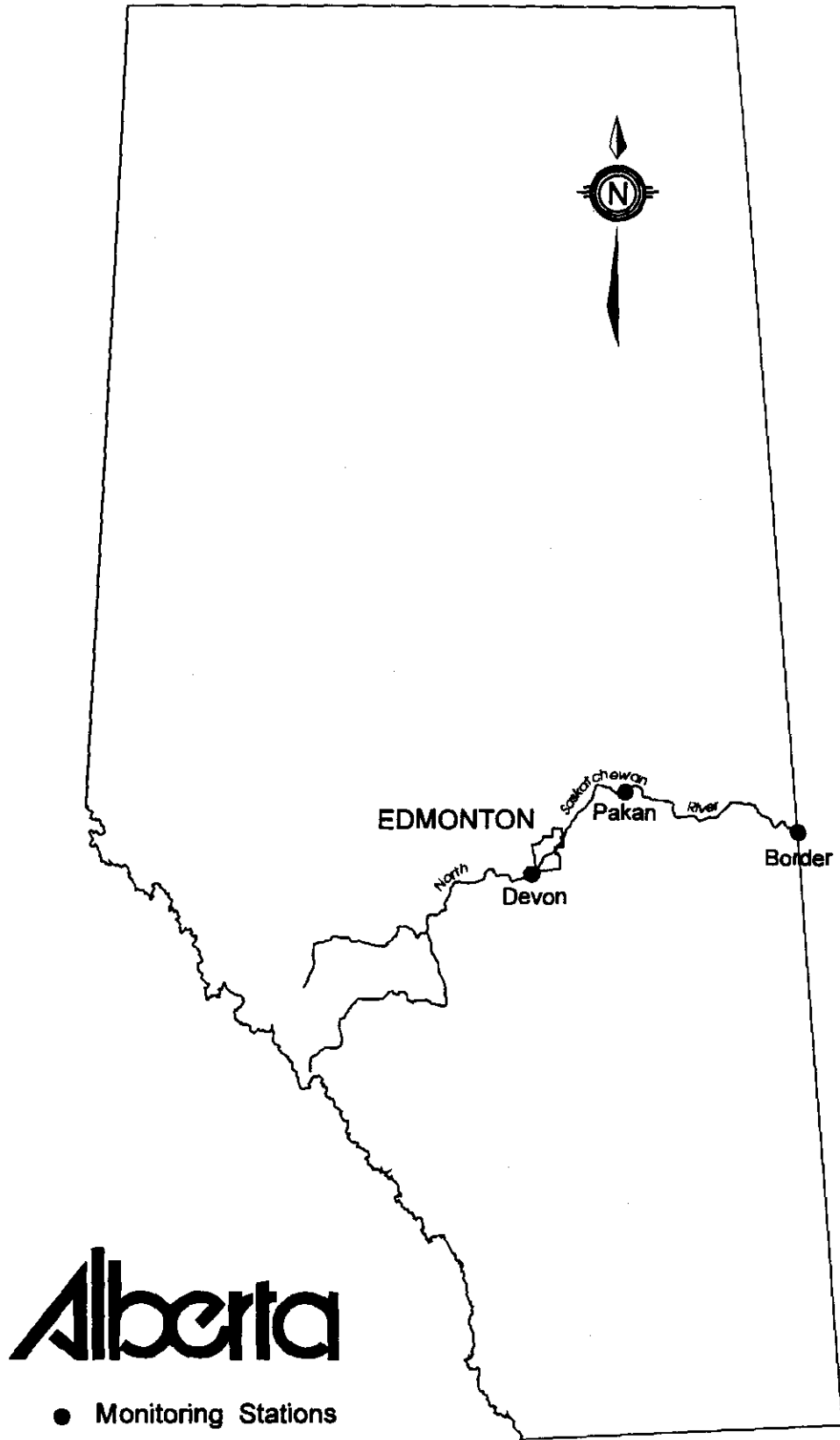


Fig. 1. Three long term water quality monitoring stations on the North Saskatchewan River.

decision, while likely improving the overall quality of the final product and meeting each client's objectives, has added considerable time and expense because of the factorial design: three stations (Study One) and 21 variables (originally 23 but α -BHC [α - benzene hexachloride] and turbidity were not comparable/complete for all three stations) multiplied by three monitoring schemes, and the PPWB station (Study Two) having 25 variables and five schemes. Because the time series was shorter for the common variables at the three stations {1978-1989 (12 yrs) vs. 1974-1991 (18 yrs) at the PPWB border station}, quarterly schemes were omitted from Study One to avoid over extending the data, thus possibly leading to spurious conclusions due to small sample sizes, thus leaving $21 \times 3 \times 3 = 189$ time series to fit among the three stations (Study One) and $25 \times 5 = 125$, to fit for Study Two, yielding an overall total of 314 fitted models from which to obtain estimates of the parameters in each time series model. Complete listings of water quality variables and their NAQUADAT codes are in Appendices C and F.

3 OBJECTIVES

The project proposal (Appendix A) identified three objectives from the two clients (SWAB, PPWB); ASB was to provide:

- (i) statistical and graphical summaries of time series at the three stations;
- (ii) estimates of spatial and temporal trends using seasonal and flow adjusted data;
- (iii) recommendations for sampling schedules capable of detecting long-term, linear trend changes (increasing or decreasing) of at least 10% the series mean with a power (probability of detecting a trend) of 85% or more, a Type I error (probability of false positives) of 10% or less, and Type II error (probability of false negatives) of 15% or less.

A fourth objective was added during implementation of the analyses:

- (iv) comparisons among five monitoring schemes: monthly, bimonthly starting in January, bimonthly starting in February and quarterly, again, starting in either January or February.

Results from graphical summaries (objective (i)) are not contained in the report but can be found in Central Records, Alberta Environmental Centre; see also Shaw et al. (1994). While spatial differences among the three monitoring stations with respect to sampling schemes are discussed in our report, the reader is referred to Shaw et al. (1994) for additional detail. Also, trends (linear and curvilinear) were estimated in our study for the purpose of adjusting for this source of error variation in

each series, though we have not included details in our report; results are on file in the Central Records, Alberta Environmental Centre. Note, too that Shaw et al. (1994) addressed this issue in their report. Software developed in SAS, version 6.08 is to be made available, with training, to the clients during 1995-1996.

The principal product was to be a final report, the first draft to be prepared by February 28, 1994, the final draft for internal and external review by March 31, 1994.

N.B. The first draft was distributed in time for the PPWB meeting, mid-April, 1994, and an interim version (three stations, Study One) presented at the International Environmetrics Society Conference, Burlington, Ontario, August 12, 1994 (Florence et al. 1994); L.Z. Florence, at the invitation of PPWB, presented results and provided interpretations on Study Two (PPWB station, years, 1974-1991) at the annual meeting of the Committee on Water Quality, PPWB, Winnipeg, November 16-17, 1994. Final revisions and conclusions from Study One were presented in a public seminar, May 19, 1995, Oxbridge Place, Edmonton. No further comments have been received from clients (September 28, 1995), thus, this final draft constitutes our report.

4 METHODS

4.1 General

Considerable literature exists which addresses the number of samples needed to estimate the adjusted mean (average) and bounds on the adjusted mean of a series e.g. Loftis and Ward 1980, Sanders and Adrian (1978), Ward et al. 1979. This task, however, was not one of our objectives. Literature most relevant to our objectives included two papers by Lettenmaier (1976, 1978), and the one by Bayley and Hammersly (1946, cited by Lettenmaier 1976). References which address designs and general topics for water quality monitoring networks include Smith et al. 1989 and Ward et al. 1990 (neither contain great detail on estimating sample sizes for trend detection in a time series); Helsel and Hirsch (1992) provide widely used statistical methods in water research (but little on sampling theory or modelling time-dependent estimators).

4.2 Software

Software development and analyses were done in SAS, version 6.10 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, N.C.) running under Microsoft "Windows," version 3.1.

4.3 Data Transformations

Following exploratory data analysis and time series plots of each water quality variable (see Figs 2, 3 and 4, for examples of NSR time series), the decision was made to transform each variable to its natural log {with exception of the log hydrogen ion concentration (Ph, [F]ield or [L]ab) and temperature, due to negative values}. In general, raw data for most variables tended to be lognormally distributed, and even if not, transformation (Chatfield 1989) would help condition variances (dampen the effects of spatial and temporal extremes), better enable our meeting parametric assumptions, i.e. time series models assume the errors to be independently and normally distributed, and reduce the influence of atypical data upon the estimates of the autocorrelation function. Back-transforming (Bt) means and variances was accomplished by methods described in Gilbert (1987).

Data were first plotted against time and extreme values (averaging about 3 standard deviations and greater) removed; these edited data were considered to be the "best" representative time realization for each water quality variable from which parametric estimates of serial or autocorrelation and standard deviation of residuals could be obtained. The edited data were then log-transformed. Data were further transformed by entering them into the protocol {adapted from Phillips et al. (1990), Montgomery and Reckhow (1984) and Hirsch et al. (1991)} shown in Appendix B, whereby residuals were first adjusted for mean river flow, then seasonal effects, then detrended. Missing data (excluding the two most extreme observations) were estimated using PROC EXPAND in SAS 6.10.

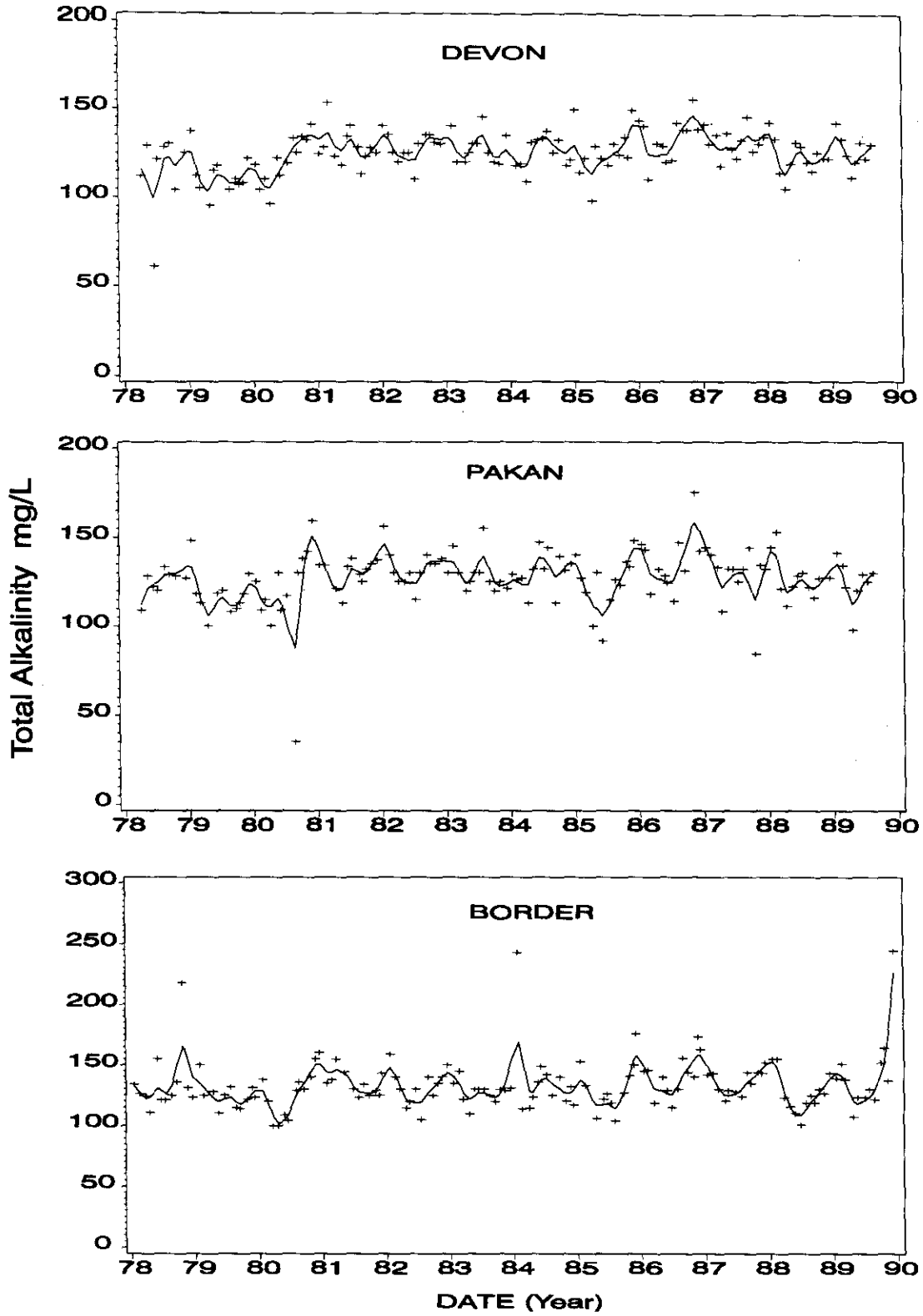


Fig. 2. Time series plots for total alkalinity for three long term water quality monitoring stations in Alberta (cubic spline smoothing).

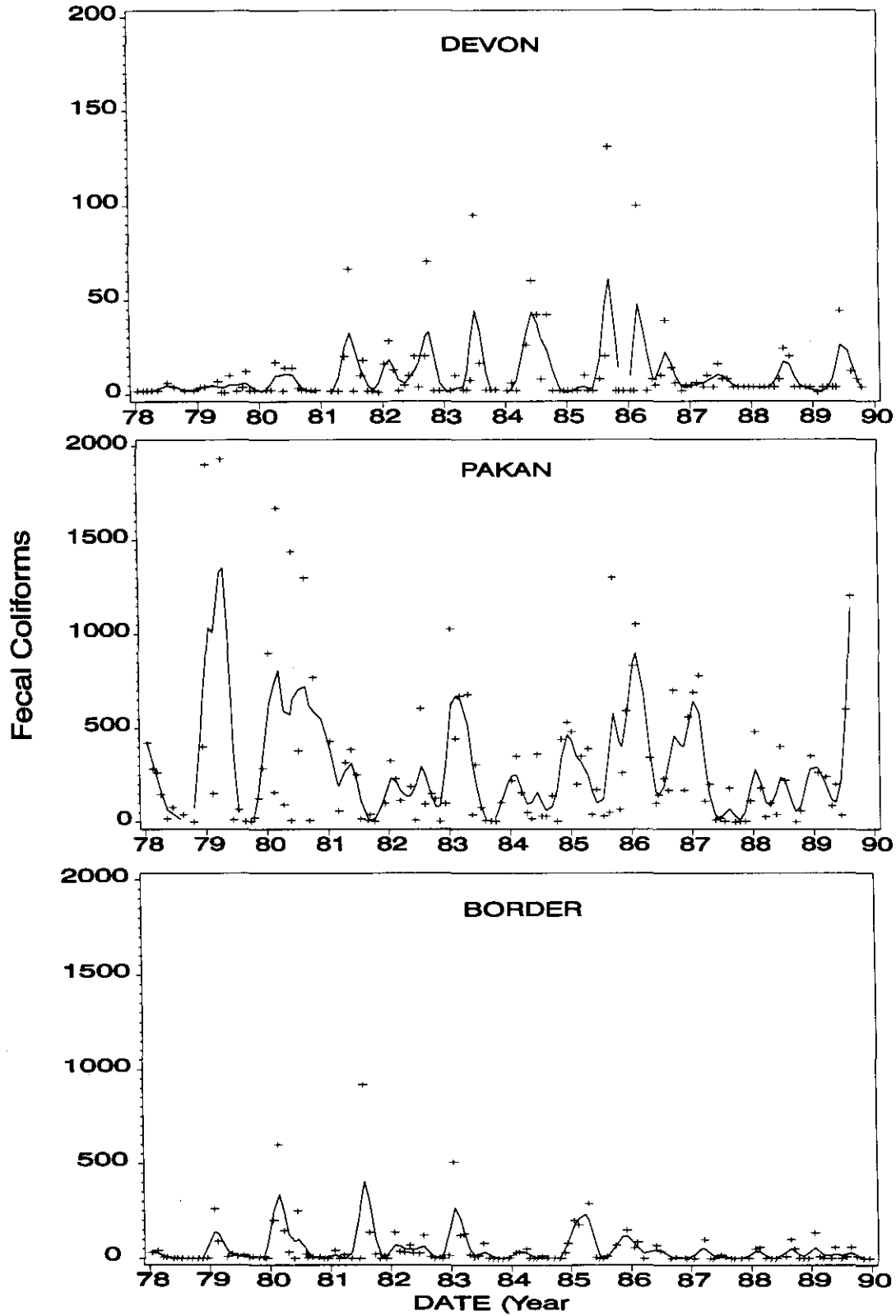


Fig. 3. Time series plots for fecal coliforms for three long term water quality monitoring stations in Alberta (cubic spline smoothing).

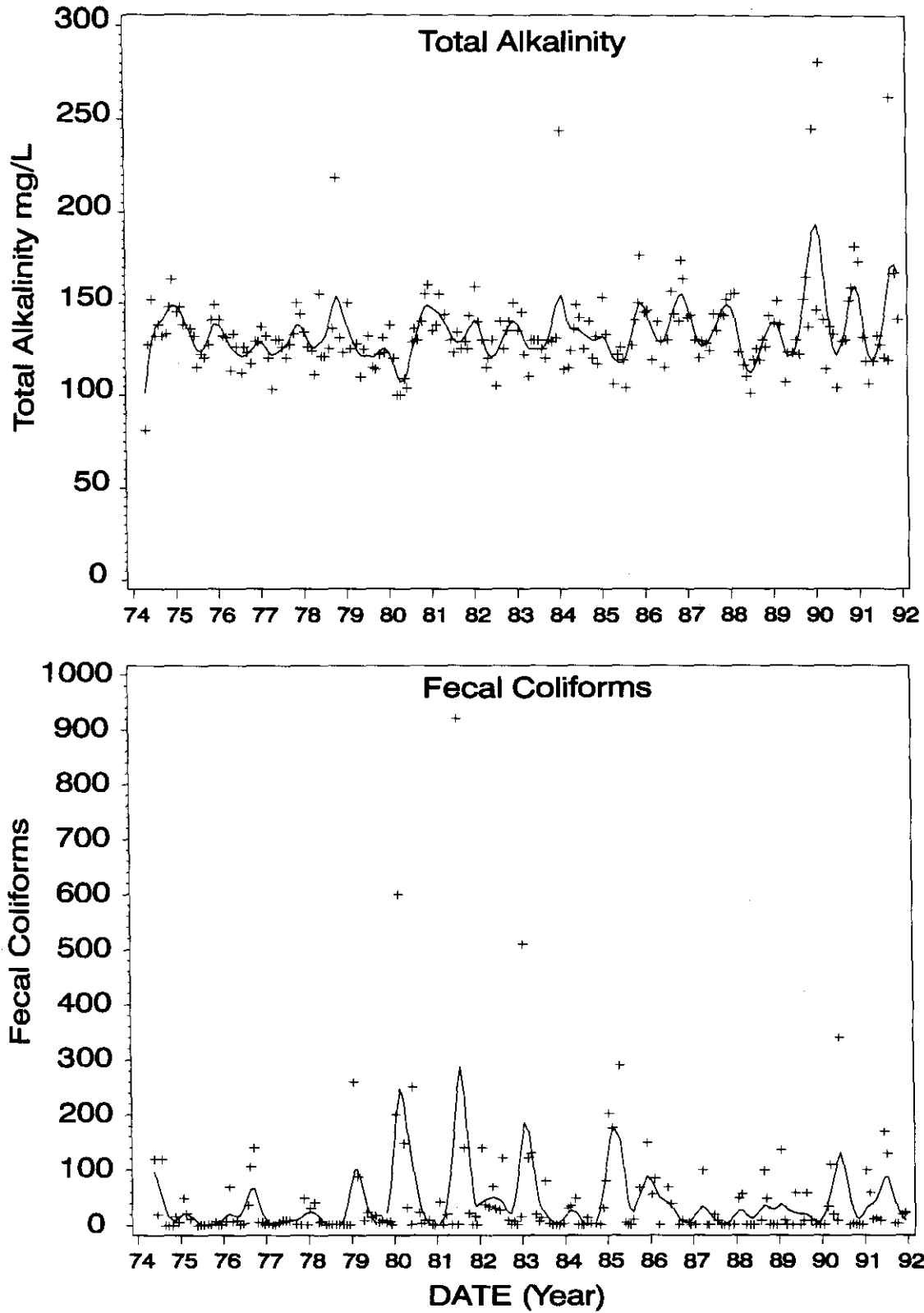


Fig. 4. Time series plots for total alkalinity and fecal coliforms for the PPWB water quality monitoring station at the border (cubic spline smoothing).

4.4 Modelling the Time Series

Adjusted residuals (section 4.3) were entered into the PROC ARIMA analysis using SAS for estimating the autocorrelation function (ACF) and fit to an autoregressive process {AR(1)}. The general form (Box and Jenkins 1970 [revised 1976]; Chatfield 1989) of an AR(1) model is:

$$Z_t = \Phi_1 Z_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

where,

Z_t = present values of a time series

Z_{t-1} = value of the series at lag-1, i.e. last month, if monthly data.

Φ = autoregression coefficient,

ε_t = random, residual error or, "white noise" term; this term is assumed to be normally distributed with mean zero and variance, σ_ε^2 .

For an AR(1) process in a stationary series (i.e., when there is nonrandom structure remaining in the series), we have:

$$\rho_1 = \Phi_1$$

$$\rho_{(n)} = \Phi_1^n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

where, ρ_1 is the autocorrelation function at lag-1.

While we suspected that not all water quality variables would necessarily be limited to only "white noise"(WN) or AR(1) processes, previous literature, e.g. Loftis and Ward (1980b) and Lettenmaier (1976, 1978), suggested that a majority of water quality time series would fit into these two categories, especially for weekly and daily data; fewer AR(1) models might be expected from monthly monitoring schedules because time-dependent autocorrelation is generally weaker as the time lag between sampling events increases. Further, because the sampling distribution for calculating sample sizes to detect linear trends are not clearly defined for ACF beyond lag-1 {see Bayley and Hammersley (1946) and Lettenmaier (1976)}, we opted to restrict our studies to either WN or AR(1) models; if the model was suggestive of forms other than WN or AR(1) we declared it AR(1) if the lag-1 coefficient was significant at the 95% confidence level.

Referring again to the general form for the AR(1) process, above, it is easily seen that if $r_1 \neq 0$ (r_1 is the estimator of ρ_1) the total variation in the process includes both random error and some

fraction due to serial correlation with observation at $t-1$, otherwise, the process is random "white noise" i.e., when $r_1=0$.

For general statistical details regarding analysis of time dependent data, see Chatfield (1989) and, Hipel and McCleod (1994).

4.5 Estimating the Length of, and Sampling Frequency Within, Each Water Quality Time Series

To determine total sample sizes, numbers of years of sampling and effective number of independent samples per year for the three (Study One) or five (Study Two) monitoring schemes {monthly, bimonthly (bimonthly1 for January start date and bimonthly2 for a February start date) and quarterly (quarterly1 and quarterly2 for January and February start dates, respectively)}, a value for ρ_1 must be estimated. This estimator, r_1 (it may vary from -1 to +1, but always 0 or positive with the water quality data analyzed here), is the sample statistic, henceforth referred to as "r", the 'autocorrelation coefficient'.

The statistic r is used to calculate the number (n^*) of independent samples (the effective sample size) contained within a series (n) [Montgomery 1984]:

$$n^* = n \left\{ \frac{(1+r)}{(1-r)} - \frac{(2/n)(1-r^n)^r}{(1-r)^2} \right\}^{-1}$$

where, n^* = number of independent samples, and n = number of samples in the data series being analyzed.

The value n^* is useful for computing the effective frequency for collecting data for a given sampling scheme. For example, if $r > 0$ (statistically significant) and samples are to be collected monthly, the effective number, adjusted for the autocorrelation which produces redundant information in the series, will be less than 12.

To detect a constant, linear trend at a desired level of significance (the predetermined Type I error, α) and power [dependent on the pre-set Type II error (β) because, power = $1-\beta$], the following relation is used (Lettenmaier 1976):

$$1-\beta = F_g(N_t - Z_{1-\alpha/2})$$

where, F_g is the cumulative function of the standardized normal variate, $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ is the quantile of the normal distribution for a probability of non-exceedance, and $(1-\beta)$ is the power of the test.

In our case, $\alpha=0.10$ and $\beta=0.15$, hence, power=0.85.

The total number of independent samples required to detect a constant linear trend of given size:

$$N_T = \{Tr(n^{**})^{1/2}\} / \sigma_e(12)^{1/2}, \text{ where}$$

Tr is the magnitude of linear trend over time; it is calculated by the series mean multiplied by the trend expressed as a decimal fraction; σ_e is the standard deviation of the random component of the series, and n^{**} , the total number of independent samples required to detect the specified magnitude of trend.

Years of monitoring required to detect a specified linear trend for a given sampling scheme can be calculated from n^{**} and the effective frequency of sampling (n^*) for each corresponding sampling scheme under consideration. As an example, for a monthly scheme, the frequency is $12(n^*/n)$. Likewise, to determine the number of years and the size of trend that might be detected within that series, when the trend size equals the background variation, i.e. Ratio = $Tr/\sigma_e = 1$ (residual error defined by the σ_e term, above), terms can be rearranged and algebra used to solve for the needed information.

4.6 Definition of Trend

SWAB and PPWB specified that monitoring schedules be compared when a 10% (positive or negative) change from the series mean was attained. For example, referring to Appendix C-1, the estimate of the series mean for ALKTOT at Devon (after back transforming from ln mean) is 124.647 mg per liter. A 10% change would be approximately 12.5 mg/l (over the total series), based on monthly samples ($n=137$) from 1978-89. If we were to estimate that a 10% trend should be detected within 10 years of monthly monitoring at $\alpha=0.10$, $\beta=0.15$, then we should expect a slope or rate of change per year to be about 1.25 mg/l; Fig 5 shows this relationship graphically. Likewise, if we decided to set our objective at the level where the residual error and the change over time were equal, then we could determine the number of years until Ratio = Trend Size/error = 1; again, for ALKTOT (Appendix C-1, Monthly, at Devon) we see that the back transformed error (Bt SE) is 8.799 mg/l, which is about 7% of the mean (124.647). Further, it should require approximately, $124.647/8.799 \cong 14$ years, to detect a change of at least 7% of the mean.

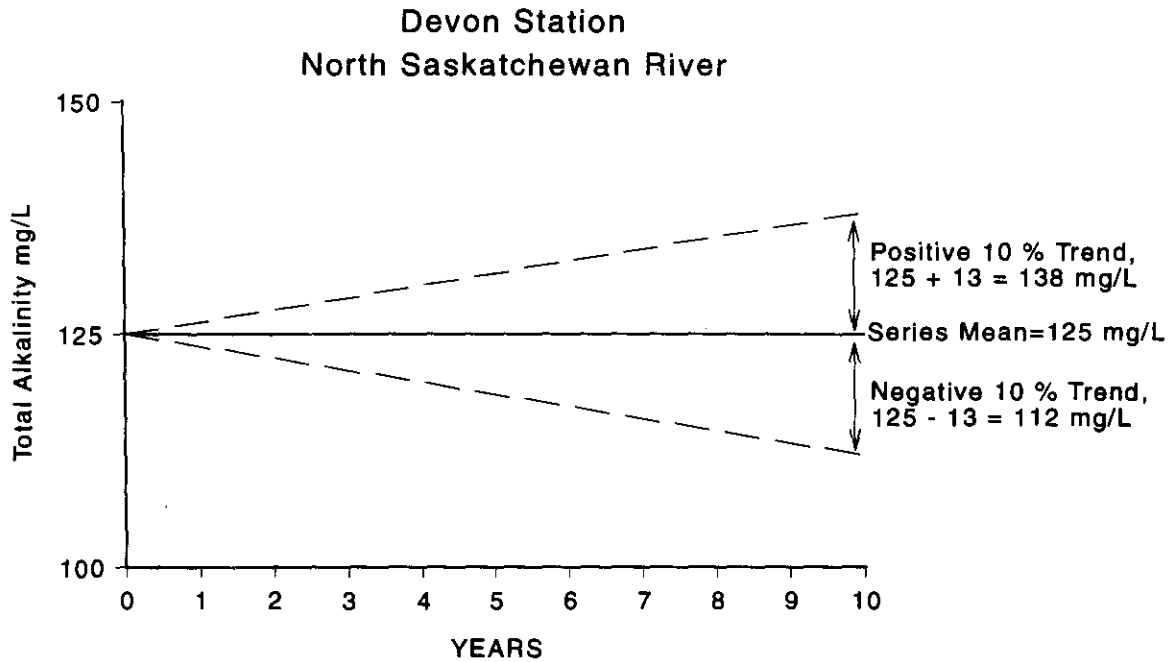


Fig. 5. Graphical presentation of long-term linear trends: positive or negative 10% change from the series mean at the Devon station on the North Saskatchewan River.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Study One: Three Stations for the Years 1978-1989

Results from analyses of the 21 water quality variables at each of the three long-term monitoring stations on the North Saskatchewan River for the years 1978-1989 are summarized in Table 1 (see also Appendices C and D; Appendix D contains the results of estimates of sample sizes and years to detect constant linear trends from 5-30%). Table 1 further condenses those results by reporting the minimum years predicted to detect exactly a 10% linear trend, as defined in Section 4.6 and in the project proposal (Appendix A; note also Appendix C for the series means from which the

trend sizes were calculated). Shown also in Table 1 is the estimate of the number of independent samples required to detect a 10% trend by sampling monthly.

Notable conclusions from the summary in Table 1, include:

1. There is wide variation among the water quality variables and among the three stations in regard to the number of years of monthly samples needed to detect a 10% linear trend: for ALKTOT, 9 and 10 years at Devon and Pagan, but 15 years at the Border station to detect changes of 12.46 - 13.02 mg/l. Differences between variables may reach 100-fold or greater, e.g. ALKTOT vs. BDISS.
2. Number of independent samples, following monthly sampling, may help to identify other alternative monitoring schedules. For example, only 5 to 8, out of 12 monthly samples, were independent among ALKTOT series suggesting that the same level of detection could be obtained through bimonthly sampling.
3. If the number of independent monthly samples is 12, then by our criteria, the time series model must be WN (random, "white noise"), otherwise it is an AR(1); see Appendix C for summaries and coefficients. Frequency distributions among the three stations and 21 water quality variables are contained in Table 2.

One-third (21/63) of the models were determined to be WN and two-thirds AR(1). There is then some suggestion that the water column becomes more structured (i.e. nonrandom) below Edmonton, at Pagan and the Border, with increased number of AR(1) series.

4. Because the NSR water column is being repeatedly sampled in the same month at three locations, but not necessarily the same days, we would expect there to be some concordance among water quality variables and stations based on monthly monitoring, e.g. if a variable is found to be AR(1), or WN, at Devon, is it also AR(1) or WN at the other stations? The four possible states [$0.5(2^3)$] and the variables falling into each (with model, based on the historical "Monthly" monitoring schedule) are below (Table 3):

Therefore, 10 of 21 (D:P:B column) variables from the "Monthly" series, share the same model structure over the network, though if AR(1), not necessarily the same magnitude of coefficients (see Appendix C), e.g. ALKTOT at Devon had $r=0.42$, at Pagan, $r=0.29$ and at the Border, $r=0.23$. The influence of distance between stations is suggested by there being only one agreement (NADISS) between Devon and the Border station.

Table 1. Summaries of 189 time series models resulting from analyses of **monthly data only** collected among three stations on the North Saskatchewan River, for the years 1978 - 1989 (see Figures 1-21, Appendix D).

Variable	Station	Number of Indep. Samples	Years to Detect 10% Trend	10% Trend Size, Units ¹	Years to Ratio = 1 ²
ALKTOT	Devon	5	9	12.46	14
	Pakan	7	10	12.76	14
	Border	8	15	13.02	14
BDISS	Devon	3	1000	0.004	29
	Pakan	3	1000	0.005	29
	Border	8	200	0.007	10
DO	Devon	12	5	1.08	7
	Pakan	12	6	1.03	7
	Border	12	13	1.02	7
DOC	Devon	12	404	0.28	14
	Pakan	8	252	0.32	10
	Border	7	237	0.33	14
FCOLI	Devon	12	915	0.76	14
	Pakan	6	8000	28.49	14
	Border	5	8000	2.45	14
HCO3	Devon	7	10	15.15	14
	Pakan	5	12	15.48	14
	Border	5	13	15.76	14
KDISS	Devon	12	43	0.08	7
	Pakan	9	117	0.12	10
	Border	8	74	0.14	14
MGDISS	Devon	7	8	1.24	12
	Pakan	9	8	1.28	9
	Border	8	8	1.32	11
NADISS	Devon	12	30	0.04	7
	Pakan	7	55	0.70	12
	Border	12	62	0.86	7
NFR	Devon	7	2000	1.73	14
	Pakan	12	1000	2.25	7
	Border	12	437	1.41	7
NO3NO2	Devon	7	609	0.003	14
	Pakan	7	305	0.03	12
	Border	12	3000	0.04	14
NP	Devon	4	4000	0.008	14
	Pakan	4	3000	0.02	14
	Border	5	628	0.01	17

Variable	Station	Number of Indep. Samples	Years to Detect 10% Trend	10% Trend Size, Units ¹	Years to Ratio = 1 ²
PDISS	Devon	12	142	0.0004	7
	Pakan	12	211	0.007	7
	Border	8	483	0.005	11
PH(F)	Devon	4	2	0.81	14
	Pakan	6	1	0.81	14
	Border	5	3	0.80	17
POC	Devon	6	2000	0.06	14
	Pakan	4	1000	0.09	14
	Border	12	227	0.09	17
PP	Devon	12	1000	0.002	7
	Pakan	7	577	0.005	14
	Border	5	544	0.004	14
PTOT	Devon	12	1000	0.003	7
	Pakan	7	320	0.013	14
	Border	4	324	0.011	19
SO4	Devon	12	9	3.57	7
	Pakan	12	12	4.06	14
	Border	12	14	4.15	7
TCOLI	Devon	3	20,000	5.03	35
	Pakan	6	5000	289.85	14
	Border	5	20,000	16.30	14
TDS	Devon	9	4	17.57	10
	Pakan	12	5	18.92	7
	Border	12	6	19.62	7
TEMP	Devon	5	250	0.81	14
	Pakan	6	221	0.82	14
	Border	8	275	0.81	11

¹ For example, mg per liter.

² Ratio = 1, when Trend Size/Residual "background" error = $Tr/\delta_e = 1$.

Table 2. Frequencies of WN and AR(1) models among 21 water quality variables at three monitoring stations on the North Saskatchewan River.

MODEL	STATION			TOTAL
	Devon	Pakan	Border	
WN	9	5	7	21
AR(1)	12	16	14	42
Total	21	21	21	63

Table 3. Concordances of time series of water quality variables for all combinations of three monitoring stations on the North Saskatchewan River. For example, NO₃NO₂ exhibits an AR(1) process at Devon, and also at Pakan but not at the Border station; AKTOT and nine other variables are consistently AR(1) at all three stations.

Devon:Pakan	Devon:Border	Pakan:Border	D:P:B
NO ₃ NO ₂ [AR(1)]	NADISS [WN]	DOC [AR(1)]	ALKTOT [AR(1)]
PDISS [WN]		FCOLI [AR(1)]	BDISS [AR(1)]
POC [AR(1)]		KDISS [AR(1)]	DO [WN]
		NFR [WN]	HCO ₃ [AR(1)]
		PP [AR(1)]	MGDISS [AR(1)]
		PTOT [AR(1)]	NP [AR(1)]
		TDS [WN]	PH [AR(1)]
			SO ₄ [WN]
			TCOLI [AR(1)]
			TEMP [AR(1)]

5. When the time to detection is targetted, allowing for trend size to vary (Table 4), results indicate that 42/63 (67%) variable-location combinations could be assigned a schedule shorter than monthly intervals, i.e. bimonthly or quarterly. Therefore the average annual sampling effort would be reduced by more than 50% and maintain the same level of precision for detecting change in water quality. One such possible alternative schedule for all combinations is shown in Table 4, last column.

Table 4. Trend size, years to detect the given trend and one possible monitoring schedule to detect each trend size for 21 water quality variables at the three long-term monitoring stations on the North Saskatchewan River.

Variable	Station	Num. Indep. Samples / Yr	Trend Size (%)	Tr. Size Units	Years to Detect	Possible Schedule
ALKTOT	Devon	5	7	8.841	14	Bimonthly 1
	Pakan	7	7	9.015	14	Bimonthly 1
	Border	8	10	13.171	14	Bimonthly 1
BDISS	Devon	3	68	0.025	29	Quarterly
	Pakan	3	69	0.034	29	Quarterly
	Border	8	39	0.025	14	Bimonthly 2
DO	Devon	12	9	0.971	7	Monthly
	Pakan	12	9	0.929	7	Monthly
	Border	12	14	1.423	7	Monthly
DOC	Devon	12	53	1.366	14	Bimonthly 2
	Pakan	8	49	1.548	10	Monthly
	Border	7	36	1.202	14	Bimonthly 2
FCOLI	Devon	12	79	4.475	14	Bimonthly 2
	Pakan	6	264	770.811	14	Bimonthly 1
	Border	5	232	78.086	14	Bimonthly 1
HCO3	Devon	7	7	10.735	14	Bimonthly 1
	Pakan	5	7	10.926	14	Bimonthly 1
	Border	5	9	14.319	14	Bimonthly 1
KDISS	Devon	12	25	0.188	7	Monthly
	Pakan	9	33	0.412	14	Bimonthly 2
	Border	8	23	0.305	14	Bimonthly 2
MGDISS	Devon	7	8	0.997	14	Bimonthly 1
	Pakan	9	9	1.198	9	Monthly
	Border	8	8	1.060	14	Bimonthly 1
NADISS	Devon	12	20	0.786	7	Monthly
	Pakan	7	20	1.390	14	Bimonthly 2
	Border	12	29	2.491	7	Monthly
NFR	Devon	7	128	19.519	14	Bimonthly 1
	Pakan	12	126	28.366	7	Monthly
	Border	12	78	10.998	7	Monthly
NO3NO2	Devon	7	60	0.014	14	Bimonthly 2
	Pakan	7	57	0.175	14	Bimonthly 2
	Border	12	117	0.317	14	Bimonthly 2

Variable	Station	Num. Indep. Samples / Yr	Trend Size (%)	Tr. Size Units	Years to Detect	Possible Schedule
NP	Devon	4	112	0.080	14	Bimonthly 2
	Pakan	4	89	11.020	14	Bimonthly 2
	Border	5	73	0.093	14	Bimonthly 1
PDISS	Devon	12	44	0.002	7	Monthly
	Pakan	12	54	0.038	7	Monthly
	Border	8	66	0.032	11	Monthly
PH(F)	Devon	4	3	0.245	14	Bimonthly 1
	Pakan	6	3	0.242	14	Bimonthly 1
	Border	5	4	0.320	24	Bimonthly 2
POC	Devon	6	98	0.491	14	Bimonthly 1
	Pakan	4	84	0.759	14	Bimonthly 2
	Border	12	56	0.502	7	Monthly
PP	Devon	12	144	0.031	7	Monthly
	Pakan	7	58	0.027	14	Bimonthly 2
	Border	5	60	0.023	14	Bimonthly 2
PTOT	Devon	12	127	0.032	7	Monthly
	Pakan	7	47	0.062	14	Bimonthly 1
	Border	4	49	0.054	14	Bimonthly 1
SO4	Devon	12	11	3.923	7	Monthly
	Pakan	12	13	5.273	7	Monthly
	Border	12	14	5.810	7	Monthly
TCOLI	Devon	3	235	123.137	35	Bimonthly 1
	Pakan	6	139	3638.436	14	Bimonthly 1
	Border	5	234	266.306	14	Bimonthly 2
TDS	Devon	9	6	10.544	10	Monthly
	Pakan	12	9	17.032	7	Monthly
	Border	12	9	17.659	7	Monthly
TEMP	Devon	5	41	3.258	14	Bimonthly 1
	Pakan	6	50	4.091	14	Bimonthly 1
	Border	8	50	4.036	11	Monthly

6. These trials have highlighted the fact that setting 10% limits on the size of trend is not practical for possibly 14 of the 21 water quality variables, i.e. all those in Table 1 requiring 30 or more years to detect a 10% linear trend. This obstacle to effectively monitoring for long-term trends leads to another option, namely, determine (i) how many years would be required to detect a linear trend equal to or greater than the magnitude of the residual error (i.e. background noise) in the series

(Table 1) and (ii) how large might be the corresponding trend when these two are equal, i.e. Ratio = Trend size/residual error =1? With exception of TCOLI (Table 4), all variables could enter into a monitoring schedule whereby a trend should be detected within 29 years (with 85% chance [power], and if detected, 90% confidence $[1-\alpha]$ that it is real). The obvious disadvantage is that the size of linear trend predicted to be detected may be quite large, relative to the mean over the series: rather than ca. 1000 yrs to detect a 10% trend in BDISS at Devon and Pakan, we may expect to detect a change of almost 70% within 29 yrs. Again, this may not be a desirable option with respect to "risk" attributable to water quality but it may assist in making decisions regarding priorities and budgeting costs.

5.2 Study Two: PPWB Border Station for the Years, 1974-1991

Tables 5 and 6 present the summaries for the 25 sets of historical monthly data at the PPWB station, years 1974-1991. Conclusions from these results include:

1. The number of independent samples ranged from 1 to 12 (Table 5), while years until a 10% linear trend would be detected varied from 1 to 8815. These extremes emphasize the large amounts of variation among the 25 water quality variables. Fourteen of 25 variables would permit our detecting a 10% change within 22 years, or less, of monthly sampling even though such a schedule would be inefficient for several due to the number of independent samples less than 12, i.e. if $n_e < 12$, observations share redundant information, causing inefficient sampling effort.
2. Table 6 shows the change in years to detection and trend size when we calculate the years to detection when the ratio of trend (T_r) to residual, background error (σ_e) in the time series equals 1, i.e. Ratio = 1. The obvious tradeoff between lengths of monitoring when the trend size is limited to a fixed level, such as 10%, is that monitoring periods become shorter on average. Refer to BDISS (Table 5), and note that 328 years of monthly monitoring is required to detect a 10% change but if we can accept a change in water quality up to about 45% in BDISS (Table 6), we should expect to detect this in approximately 16 years of monthly sampling. However, due to autocorrelation (refer to Appendix F) the number of independent samples, when monthly, are only 5 for BDISS, not 12, if all monitoring events were uncorrelated, i.e. independent. These observations suggest alternative monitoring schedules may be more efficient.

Table 5. Summaries of 125 time series models resulting from analyses of **data collected monthly** at the PPWB Border station, North Saskatchewan River, for the years 1974-1991 (see appendix G, Figures 1-25). Shown are the number of years of monthly sampling to detect a 10% linear trend (from overall mean) and size of 10% trend expressed in measurement units, e.g. mg/l.

Variable	Number of Independent Samples/Yr.	Years to Detect 10% Trend	Trend Size, Units
ALKTOT	8	17	13.38
BDISS	5	328	0.007
CADISS	8	8	4.41
CLDISS	12	180	0.47
COND(F)	6	19	34.43
CUDISS	12	403	0.0003
DO	9	16	1.02
FCOLI	4	6588	1.88
KDISS	9	88	0.15
MGDISS	12	19	1.33
NADISS	11	126	0.94
NFR	7	783	1.43
NO3NO2	12	177	0.03
PDISS	6	676	0.005
PH(L)	7	1	0.81
PH(F)	5	3	0.80
PTOT	4	320	0.01
SO4DISS	12	22	0.41
SPCOND	5	12	35.38
TDS	7	10	19.83
TEMP(F)	6	311	0.81
TN	8	162	0.08
TURB(F)	1	8815	1.29
TURB(L)	6	807	0.98
ZNTOT	12	250	0.0005

Table 6. Years of **monthly sampling** to detect linear trend size when Ratio = $Tr/\sigma_e = 1$, for 25 water quality variables analyzed at the PPWB border station on the North Saskatchewan River.

Variable	Number of Independent Samples/ Yr.	Trend Size, Percent of Mean	Trend Size Units	Years to Ratio=1
ALKTOT	8	12.4	16.59	11
BDISS	5	45.4	0.03	16
CADISS	8	8.5	3.75	11
CLDISS	12	50.0	2.34	7
COND(F)	6	11.0	37.87	16
CUDISS	12	74.9	0.002	7
DO	9	12.8	1.30	10
FCOLI	4	177.6	33.33	21
KDISS	9	30.7	0.45	9
MGDISS	12	16.1	2.14	7
NADISS	11	32.1	3.01	12
NFR	7	79.2	11.29	12
NO3NO2	12	156.9	0.52	7
PDISS	6	71.3	.03	13
PH(L)	7	2.9	0.23	13
PH(F)	5	3.9	0.31	19
PTOT	4	37.6	0.04	23
SO4DIS	12	17.5	7.23	7
SPCOND	5	8.8	31.14	16
TDS	7	9.1	18.05	12
TEMP(F)	6	47.8	3.87	14
TN	8	37.6	0.28	11
TURB(F)	1	82.6	10.69	129
TURB(L)	6	72.0	7.07	16
ZNTOT	12	59.0	0.003	7

3. In addition to fitting monthly data for these 25 variables, recall that four other possible schemes were evaluated, based on subsets representing: bimonthly 1 (January), bimonthly 2 (February) and Quarterly, 1 and 2, beginning in January and February, respectively (see Appendix F for summary statistics). One set of possible alternative monitoring schedules are listed in Table 7. Referring again, for example, to BDISS (see also Figure 2, Appendix G), note that when we account for the autocorrelation in the series, and thus the reduction in independent samples, a quarterly schedule

beginning in January should permit detecting a linear trend of 44% of the mean within 22 years (when Ratio = 1). Similar options can be determined for the remaining 24 variables: note that 5 of 25 variables could continue to be on a monthly schedule and a reasonable number of years to detection, but possibly, unacceptable levels of departure from the long-term mean, e.g. NO₃NO₂, 157% trend size, 7 years to detection. Note that while NFR exhibits only 7 independent samples/yr, reducing the sampling frequency would result in time to detection of ≥ 22 years vs. 12 yr.

4. Further observations (Table 8) suggest that implementing this one possible monitoring schedule could result in an average, annual reduction in sampling effort of approximately 47%.
5. If annual monitoring budgets were reviewed with these results, we can conclude that reductions are possible while maintaining the same or greater precision for detecting long-term trends in water quality of the North Saskatchewan River. Reductions in sampling efforts must be weighed by the importance of individual analytes and their analytical costs. Smith, et al. (1989), in designing monitoring programs for rivers and lakes in New Zealand, describe one agency's philosophy for choosing a limited number of analytes representing likely changes among correlated surrogates. Efforts are now underway to study the multivariate associations among the variables analyzed for the North Saskatchewan River.
6. Twenty of twenty-five (80%) of the variables at the PPWB station (Table 8) could be possibly sampled less frequently than monthly: 10 bimonthly, 10 quarterly. Because our analyses adjusted for major sources of error, i.e. flow, season and trend, there are likely other exogenous factors unaccounted for because we have revealed two-fold disparities between the two forms of bimonthly and quarterly sampling schedules. We presently have no explanation for why sampling schedules beginning in January or February should produce such large differences in numbers. There is obviously time dependent structure in the water column, independent of flow, seasons and trend, which affects the strength of autocorrelation and levels of residual error upon which sample sizes are strongly influenced.

Table 7. One possible alternative sampling schedule at the PPWB border station on the North Saskatchewan River.

Variable	Number Independent Samples/Yr	Trend Size, Percent Mean	Trend Size, Units	Years to Detect Trend	Possible Sampling Schedule
ALKTOT	6	10	13.21	10	Bimonthly1
BDISS	4	44	0.03	22	Quarterly1
CADISS	6	11	4.86	8	Bimonthly1
CLDISS	12	50	2.34	7	Monthly
COND(F)	2	13	44.70	16	Quarterly2
CUDISS	12	75	0.002	7	Monthly
DO	6	11	1.11	14	Bimonthly2
FCOLI	4	160	7.38	22	Quarterly1
KDISS	6	29	0.42	14	Bimonthly2
MGDISS	4	11	1.48	12	Quarterly2
NADISS	7	31	2.86	14	Bimonthly1
NFR	7	79	11.26	12	Monthly
NO3NO2	12	157	0.52	7	Monthly
PDISS	6	73	0.04	14	Bimonthly1
PH(L)	4	10	0.80	1	Quarterly1
PH(F)	4	10	0.81	3	Quarterly2
PTOT	6	46	0.04	14	Bimonthly1
SO4DIS	4	11	4.66	21	Quarterly2
SPCOND	4	12	43.03	12	Quarterly2
TDS	6	11	21.77	8	Bimonthly1
TEMP(F)	4	52	4.19	22	Quarterly2
TN	6	34	0.26	14	Bimonthly2
TURB(F)	4	63	6.75	22	Quarterly2
TURB(L)	4	69	6.51	21	Bimonthly1
ZNTOT	12	59	0.003	7	Monthly

Table 8. Summary of one possible alternative sampling schedule at the PPWB border station on the North Saskatchewan River **grouped by change in sampling effort per year** using the current "Monthly" schedule as basis for comparison.

Variable	Possible Sampling Schedule	Change in Sampling Effort (%)
CLDISS	Monthly	0
CUDISS	Monthly	0
NFR	Monthly	0
NO3NO2	Monthly	0
ZNTOT	Monthly	0
ALKTOT	Bimonthly1	-50
CADISS	Bimonthly1	-50
NADISS	Bimonthly1	-50
PDISS	Bimonthly1	-50
PTOT	Bimonthly1	-50
TDS	Bimonthly1	-50
TRUB(L)	Bimonthly1	-50
DO	Bimonthly2	-50
KDISS	Bimonthly2	-50
TN	Bimonthly2	-50
BDISS	Quarterly1	-67
FCOLI	Quarterly1	-67
PH(L)	Quarterly1	-67
COND(F)	Quarterly2	-67
MGDISS	Quarterly2	-67
PH(F)	Quarterly2	-67
SO4DIS	Quarterly2	-67
SPCOND	Quarterly2	-67
TEMP(F)	Quarterly2	-67
TURB(F)	Quarterly2	-67
Overall	Monthly=5 Bimonthly1=7 Bimonthly2=3 Quarterly1=3 Quarterly2=7	Average Yearly Reduction in Sampling Effort over 25 Variables: (160-300/300)100=47%

6 POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE MONITORING SCHEDULES: APPLYING THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT

We have presented in Tables 4 and 7 alternative monitoring programs which represent only one possible scheme for each water quality variable. Here we describe to the clients ways which they might further use and evaluate the information contained in this report; we do not present this discussion for each "Study" because the approach is applicable to each.

For illustrative purposes, we will refer to Appendix D (Figs 1a - 21a) and Appendix E, containing the number of years to detect a linear trend when the trend size is equal to or greater than the background variation, i.e. Ratio=1. Here we discuss two alternative approaches which depend on how an agency might set water quality objectives.

Alternative 1. Set the desired trend size (as percent of the overall series mean, Appendix C) and let the years of monitoring vary for each water quality variable. We use total alkalinity (ALTOT) and dissolved boron (BDISS) at Devon for examples (see Appendix D, Figs 1a, 2a), and we will **assume that the objective is to detect a 20% linear trend.**

- (i) The table underneath Fig 1a, shows the number of years to detection plotted for trend sizes varying from 5-30%. For a pre-set trend size of 20%, and "monthly" monitoring, we should detect a trend of $\geq 20\%$ within 2 years.
- (ii) However, now refer to the box in the upper right corner of the graph and see that "monthly" sampling has only 5 independent samples per year, not 12, owing to the fact there is serial correlation among months. This suggests we could switch to bimonthly monitoring, or 6 samples per year.
- (iii) Again, in the box, we note "bimonthly1" has 6 independent samples per year, meaning no serial correlation among samples collected every other month, beginning in January. We should be able to detect a 20% trend within 2 years, at the same level of precision, with $\alpha=0.10$ and power=0.85, and thus, 90% confidence that the trend is "real," if detected. We should achieve our objective of 20% trend detection with half the sampling effort per year, compared to the usual monthly scheme, and also have accounted for the serial correlation in the water column by making the decision to convert to bimonthly sampling.

We go now to the BDISS at Devon (Fig 2a Appendix D) and find that "monthly" sampling to detect a 20% trend would require up to 337 years [**note:** $(0.337)*(1000)=337$ years] and further,

serial correlation is present for all three of the schemes evaluated, i.e. monthly (3 of 12), bimonthly1 (2 of 6) and bimonthly2 (2 of 6). Our **objective is not compatible** with the statistical properties associated with the process in BDISS.

- (iv) Refer to Appendix E, showing the number of years to detect a trend when $\text{Ratio}=\text{TR}/\sigma_e=1$. From (iii), above, we know that due to serial correlation for the three schemes evaluated, we might as well consider a scheme at Devon which approaches "quarterly" monitoring or even fewer because monthly and bimonthly schemes exhibit only 3 of 12 or 2 of 6 independent observations, respectively.
- (v) Because the "monthly" outcome (Fig. 2a) indicates to be nearest to a "quarterly" schedule, i.e. 3 independent observations per year, we will choose a "QuarterlyX" schedule (the X indicates we don't have information from these analyses to choose between January and February start dates).
- (vi) In Appendix E, Table 1, for Devon, "monthly" monitoring, we would expect to detect a trend of at least 68% of the series mean of BDISS, by monitoring on a quarterly schedule for 29 years. This outcome would have to be compared with water quality objectives.
- (vii) Alternatively, we might choose to review the long-term record for BDISS and select two (2) months of the year (recall, both "bimonthly" schemes, in Fig 2a) which represent critical levels of boron. In this case, refer again to Appendix E, and evaluate the two bimonthly schemes. Starting in January, we could take two samples for 47 years and expect to detect a 71% trend or 48 years and detect a 69% change.

Therefore, the "best" of these alternatives would apparently be to monitor quarterly (vi, above) for 29 years to detect a trend size of at least 68% of the mean.

Alternative 2. Set the desired number of years over all water quality variables and let the trend size vary for each.

- (i) Choosing among alternatives for this objective would require the same line of reasoning, as put forth above.
- (ii) Let us assume we want to do a complete evaluation of the NSR network every 5 years.
- (iii) Refer to ALKTOT, Fig. 1a (Appendix D); look for "5 years" in the table below the graph. For "monthly" we should expect to detect 13% trend within 5 years (5 samples/year), the same for a bimonthly schedule beginning in January, but for bimonthly starting in February, the trend size would increase to 20%: however, only 2 samples per year would be required to achieve this.

Therefore, bimonthly sampling for 5 years beginning in January (total of $6*5=30$ samples) would be more efficient than monthly sampling ($12*5=60$ samples) because only about 6 samples per year are independent. Choosing two (2) months per year for 5 years ($2*5=10$ samples) would considerably reduce total costs but reduce one's ability to detect smaller sized trends.

- (iv) Moving to BDISS at Devon (Fig. 2a), we find we are unable to detect any trend 30% or less within 5 years. Therefore, we may alternatively choose to determine the monitoring schedule allowing us to detect a trend size equal to the background variation.
- (v) Refer to Table 1, Appendix E. We could settle for detecting a 68% trend within 29 years of quarterly sampling (referring to "monthly" and recalling that monthly monitoring for BDISS contains only 3 independent samples). Note here that the same outcomes will result as discussed above: the "best" monitoring schedule we could hope to attain for BDISS in the fewest number of years would be some form of quarterly sampling for 29 years. Hence, while we would continue monitoring for BDISS, and assuming the serial correlation and error variance in the NSR water column remained constant over time, we would not anticipate detecting trends smaller than about 68% of the mean until we had gone through about 6 cycles of our monitoring program, i.e. 29 years divided by 5 years per cycle.

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APPENDIX A - 1

APPENDIX A: STUDY PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL FOR REVIEWING SURFACE WATER MONITORING
AND SAMPLING FREQUENCY STRATEGIES IN ALBERTA

1 INTRODUCTION

Alberta Environmental Protection (Environmental Quality Monitoring Branch [EQMB]) and the Prairie Provinces Water Board (PPWB) have accumulated monthly monitoring data for 25 water quality parameters over a period of 18 or more years from three or more sampling stations on the North Saskatchewan River (NSR), within Alberta and at the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. Because monitoring costs have continued to increase with small likelihood of increased funding support, together with changes in land use patterns, i.e. point and non-point sources of input, and assay methods, it is important to evaluate this database for purposes of studying revisions to the sampling strategy for the NSR. This evaluation may serve as a model for applying similar strategic, sampling changes to river systems across the province for trend detection and monitoring for compliance to water quality standards.

1.1 Objectives

1.1.1 Descriptive statistics will be computed and combined with graphical analyses of all water quality variables, over space and time.

1.1.2 Spatial and temporal trends will be estimated: (i) seasonally adjusted and (ii) seasonal, combined with flow adjusted, estimates.

1.1.3 Results from numbers 1 and 2, above, will be used to evaluate and recommend alternative statistical sampling methods which can detect annual changes of at least 10% with probability of 85% or more (Type II error, 15% or less) with a nominal Type I error of 10% or less.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Data files will be supplied by the EQMB and PPWB. Statistical analyses will be done at the Alberta Environmental Centre (AEC), Applied Statistics and Biometrics Section, Vegreville, Alberta, under direction of L.Z. Florence in collaboration with members of the EQMB and PPWB.

2.2 The study will begin April 1, 1993 and final written report completed by September 30, 1993.

2.3 Microcomputer software, for trend analysis, and a 386/25 Mhz IBM-compatible desktop microcomputer, will be supplied by PPWB.

2.4 All statistical analyses, except trend and regression tree analyses, will be done using software available at AEC. Trend analysis software will be supplied by PPWB and regression tree analysis for selecting important subsets of water quality variables (PC-GROUP) will be purchased from Austin Data Management Associates, P.O. Box 4358, Austin, Texas, 78765-9946, USA. The latter is important in order to evaluate the possibility of reducing monitoring costs by sampling only key water quality parameters or homogeneous subsets, based on spatial and/or temporal variation; covariances among a group of 25 variables likely contain structure which can be used to identify subgroups sharing similar amounts of information within but differing between subgroups.

2.5 Current complete databases for the NSR contain data for at least 25 water quality variables sampled on a monthly basis over 18 or more years; these form the core of this study.

2.5.1 Alternative monitoring scenarios will be evaluated for each variable by "systematic sampling" from these data at varying intervals, e.g. bimonthly, quarterly, by season and at varying flow rates over intervals of 5, 10 and 15 years. These results will then be compared to those using the entire core database as "standard" to which alternatives will be compared. Intent will be

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to identify for each variable a sampling method capable of detecting changes in trend and compliance patterns, at a given location, equal to or greater than 10%. Type I error rate will be set at 0.10 or less, the Type II rate at 0.15 or less and the power (probability of detecting a real change if it is present) at 85% or more.

2.5.2 Simple random and stratified random sampling (spatial and/or temporal) will be evaluated as candidate methods for effectively allocating fixed sampling costs while optimizing information per unit cost (Cochran 1977; Scheaffer et al. 1990).

2.5.3 Time permitting, an attempt will be made to define a method whereby sampling frequency and location(s) may be weighted according to the potential public or biotic "risk" associated with not having obtained data for a particular variable(s): "risk" being conditioned by historical trends and land uses within a sampling unit.

2.6 Statistical methods will largely follow those described in Gilbert (1987) and Helsel and Hirsch (1992). Preliminary analyses of trends for PPWB databases (El-Shaarawi et al. 1991) are available and will complement these sources with respect to methods and presentation of results.

APPENDIX A - 5

3 PRODUCTS

3.1 A final written report will be prepared for delivery to EQMB and PPWB on or before September 30, 1993. This report will include evaluations and summaries of the methods described in this proposal and recommendations for revising current sampling methods with intent of reducing monitoring costs. Of utmost importance will be to maintain comparable levels of information and detection sensitivity as that contained in the core database which have resulted from the current monthly monitoring program.

4 BUDGET

Item	Cost	Agency
4.1 Manpower: wages, 0.2 myr statistical analyst	\$6000	EQMB
4.2 Statistical Software (incl. exchange at 1.25)	625	EQMB
4.3 Report materials and courier costs	NIL	AEC
4.4 Wordprocessing	NIL	AEC
4.5 Statistical supervision and report writing	NIL	AEC
4.6 Travel to conference to present results	2000	AEC
4.7 Travel to PPWB, Regina	700	PPWB
4.8 Loan of 386/25 microcomputer and trend analysis software	NIL	PPWB
TOTAL	\$9325	

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Fig. 1a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Total Alkalinity (ALKTOT)

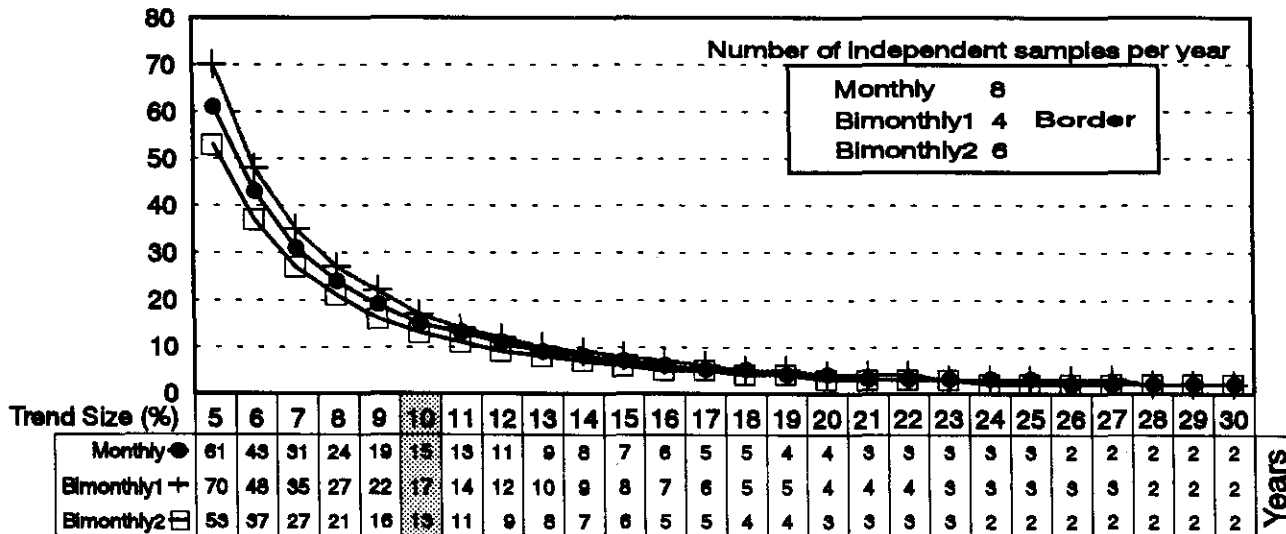
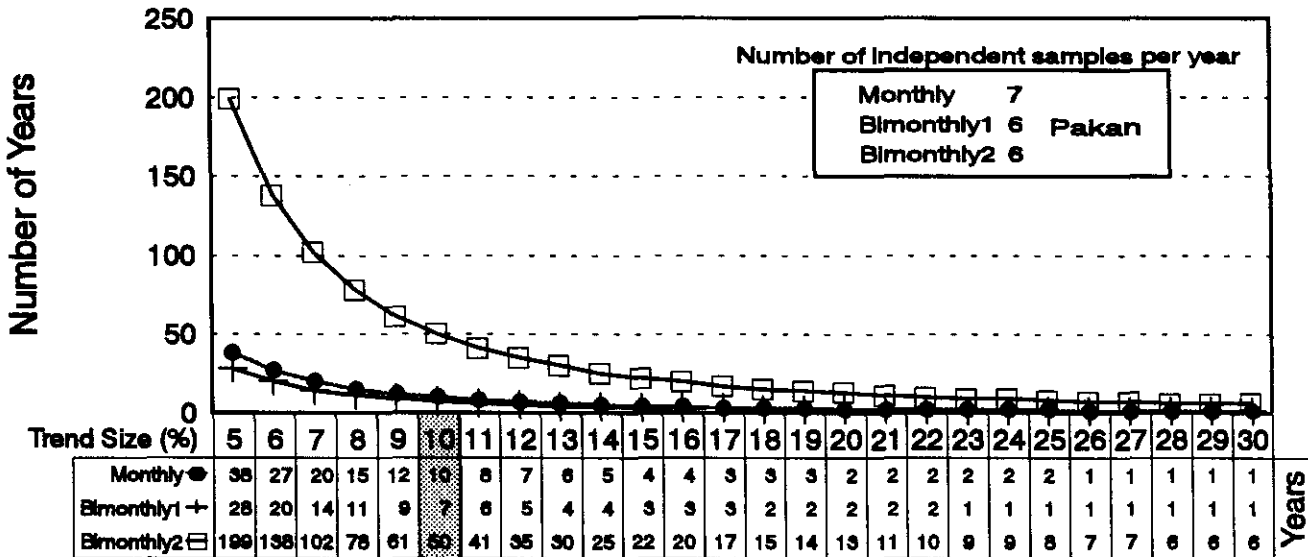
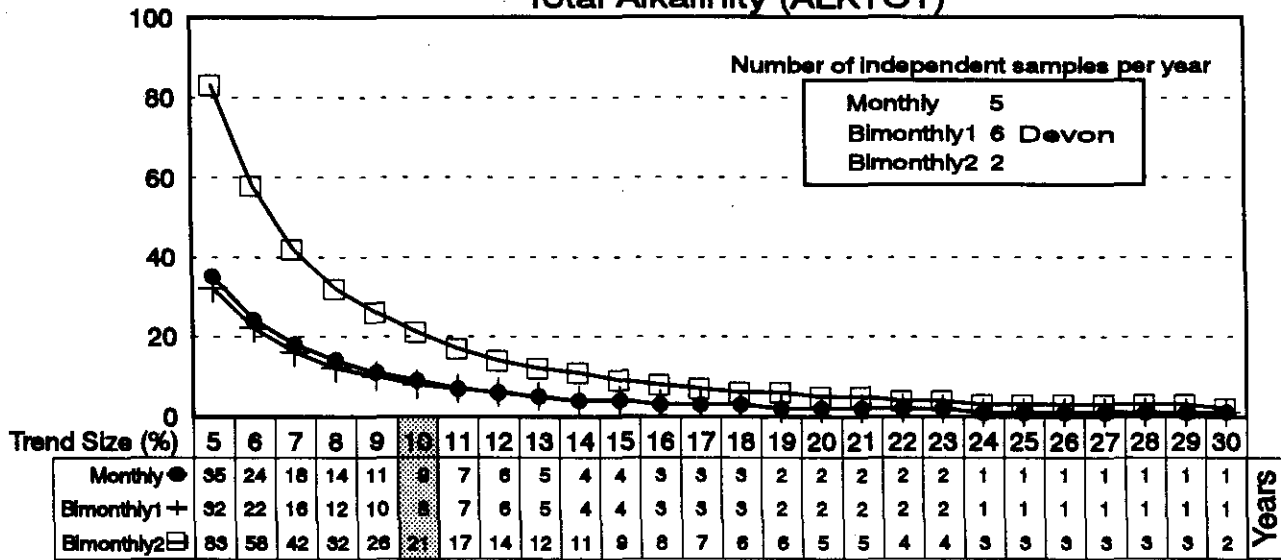


Fig. 1b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Total Alkalinity (ALKTOT)

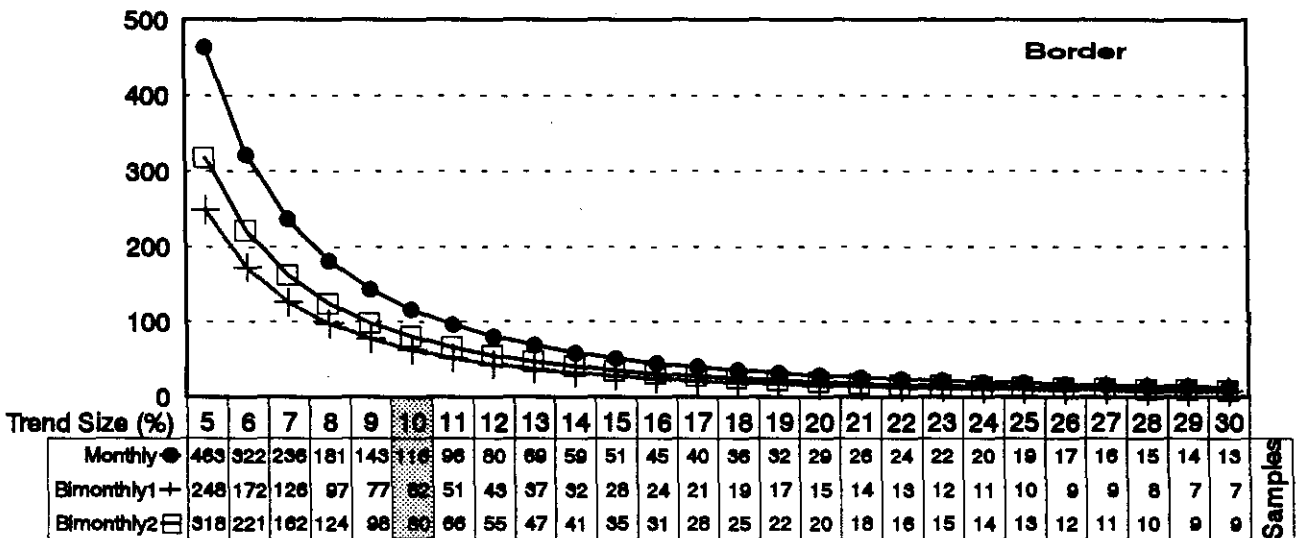
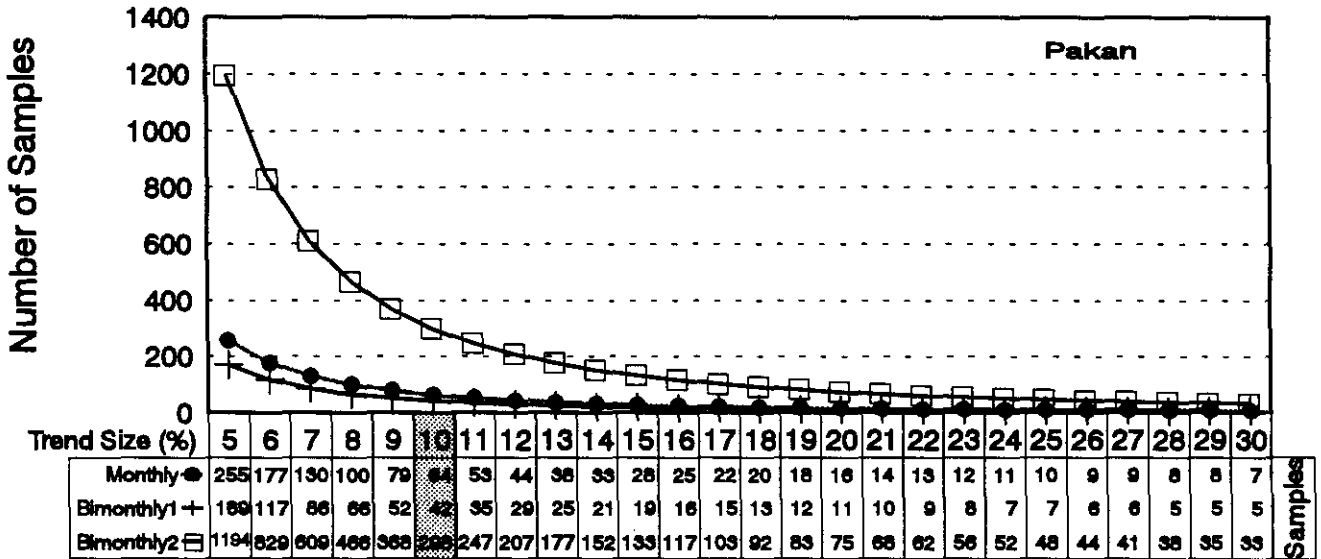
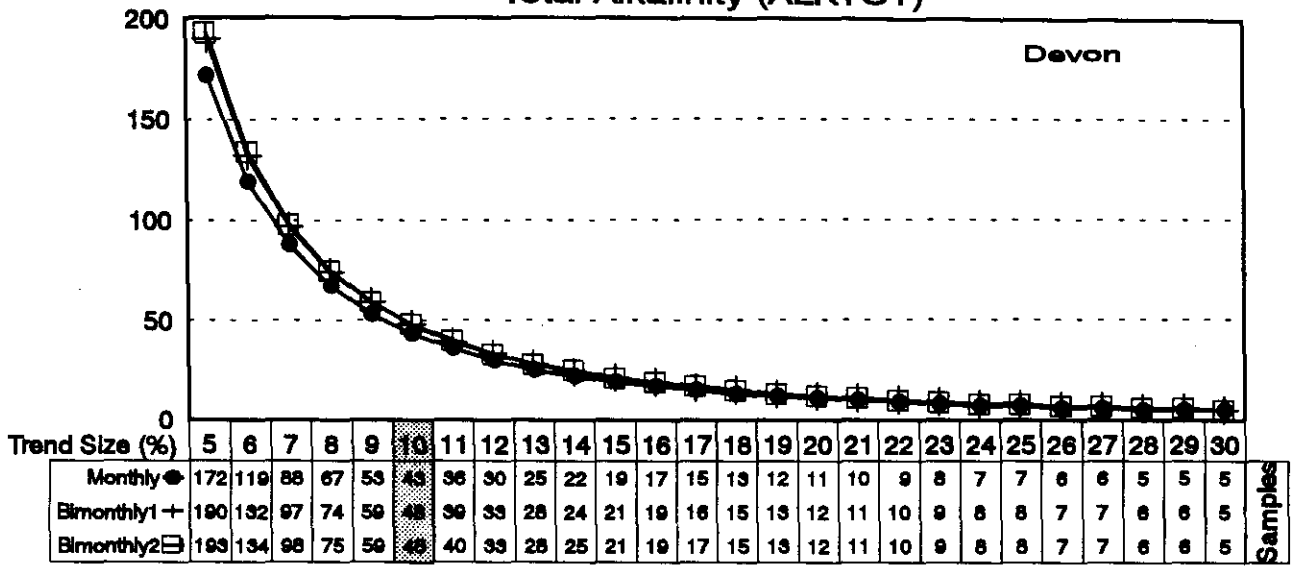


Fig. 2a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Boron Dissolved (BDISS)

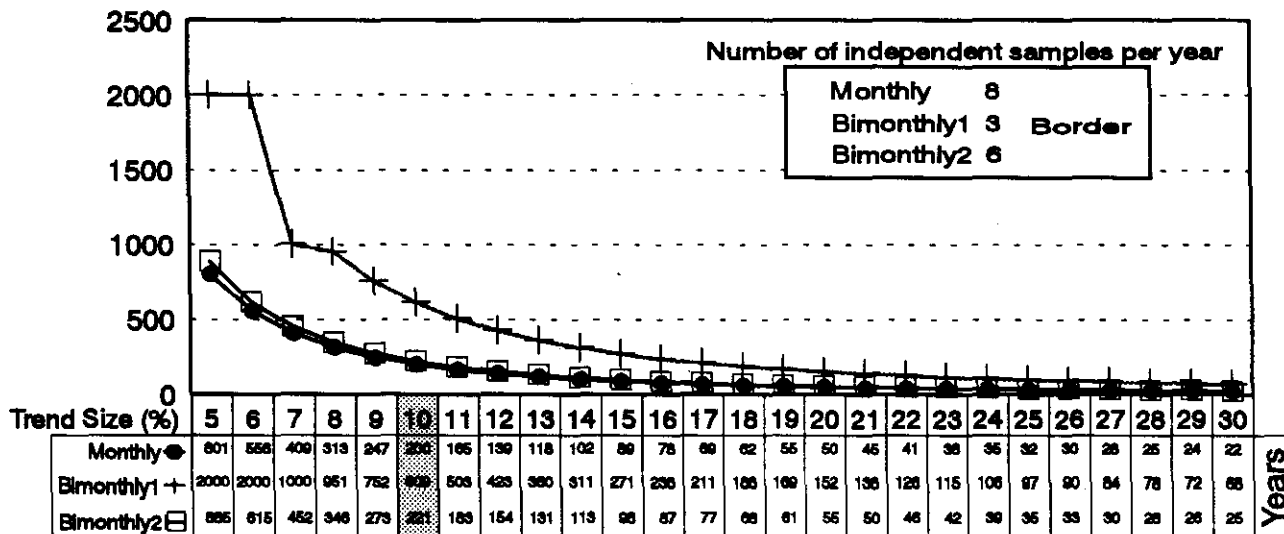
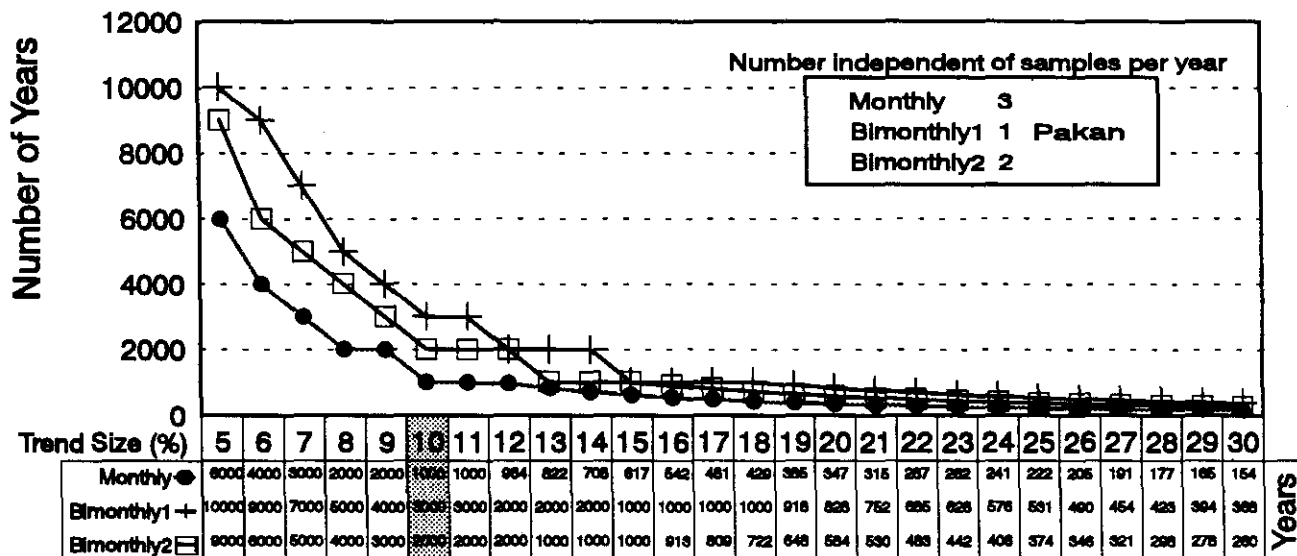
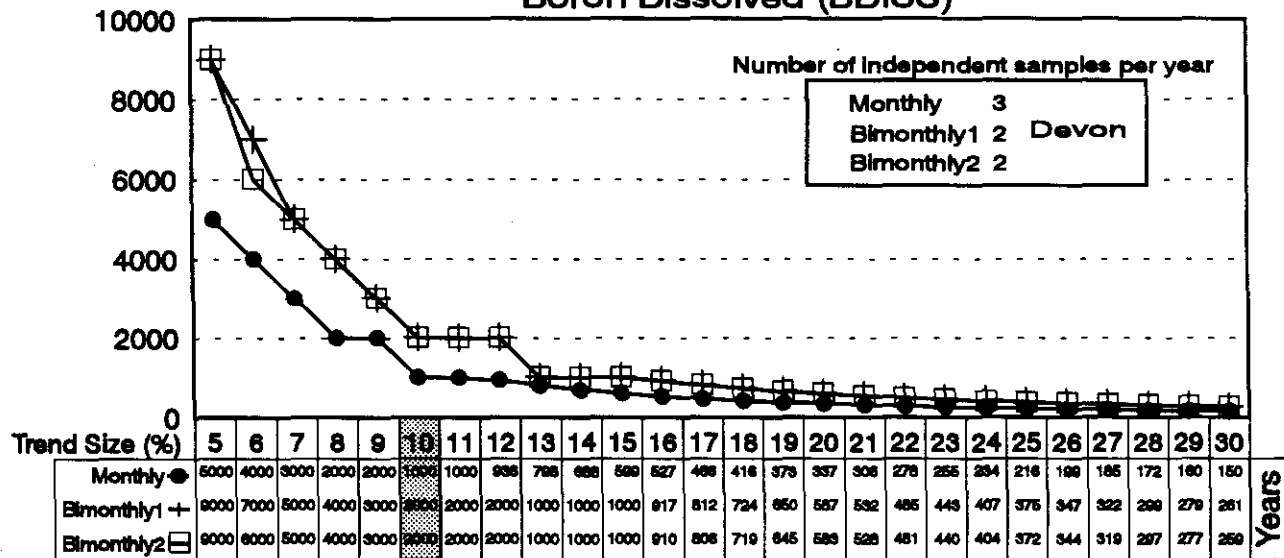


Fig. 2b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Boron Dissolved (BDISS)

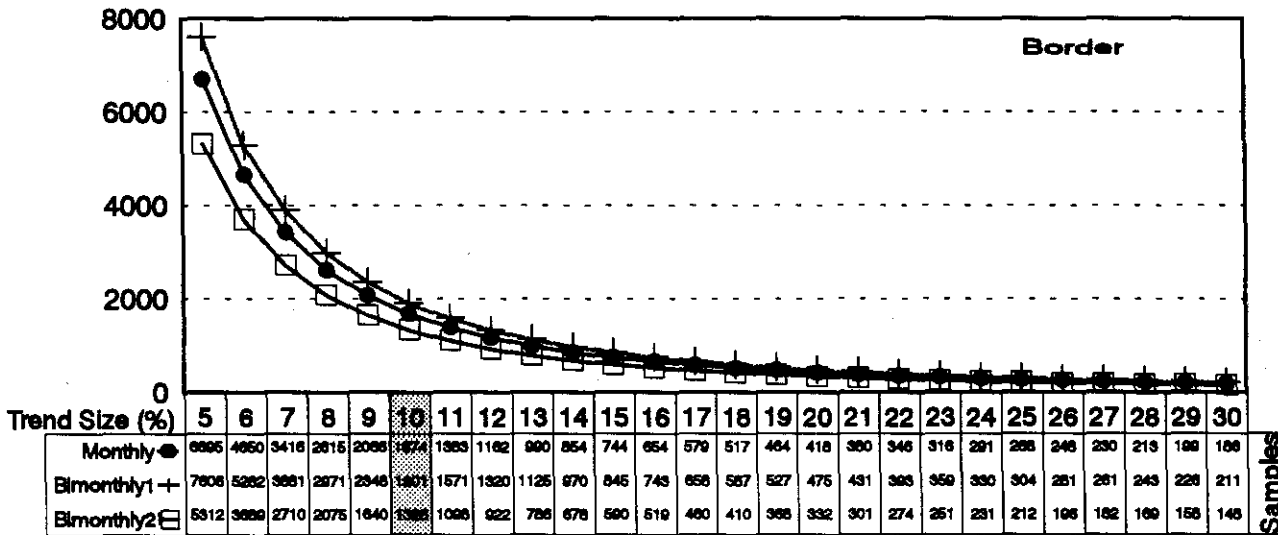
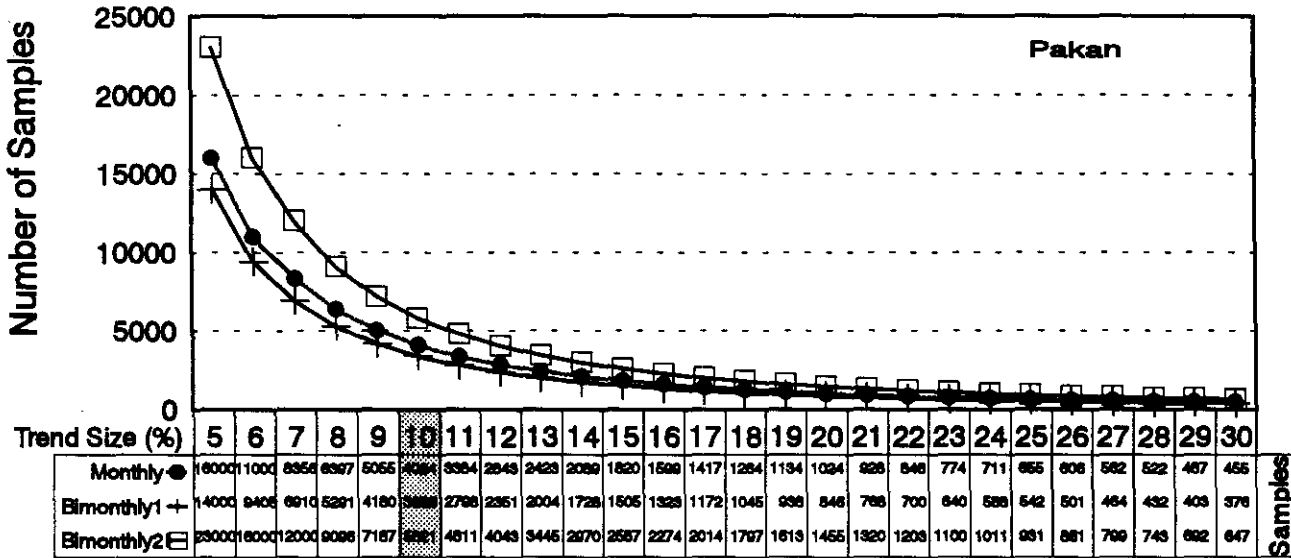
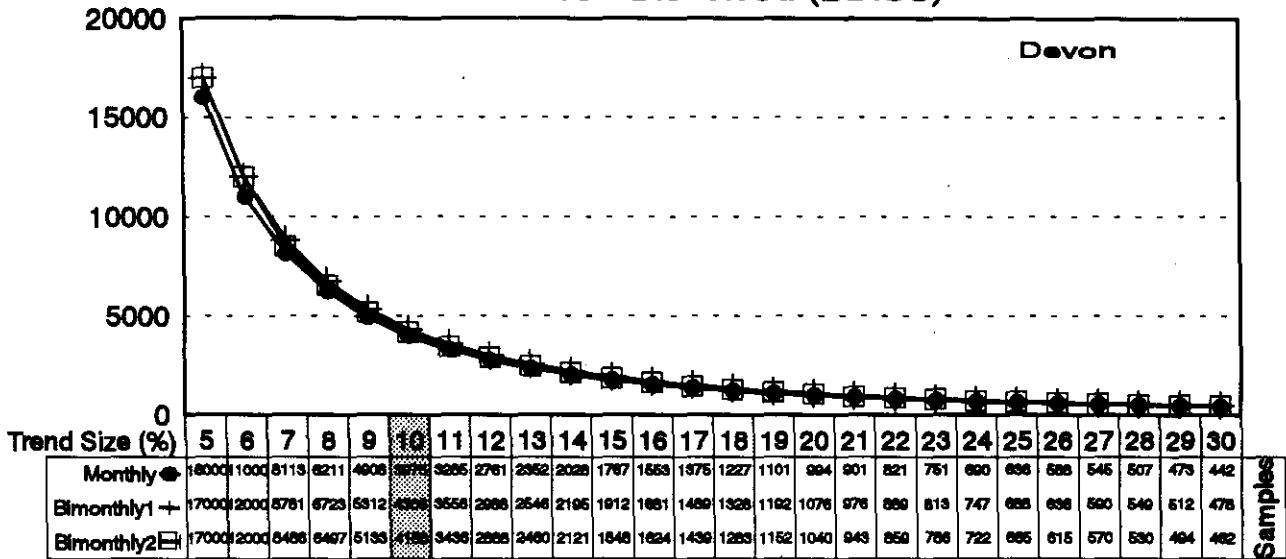


Fig. 3a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

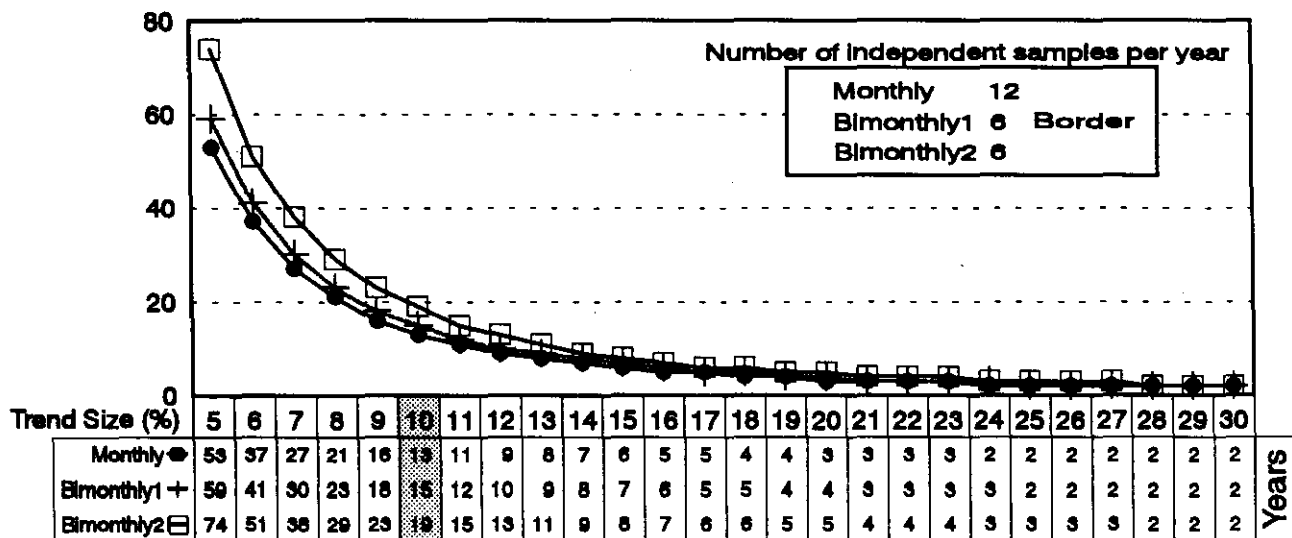
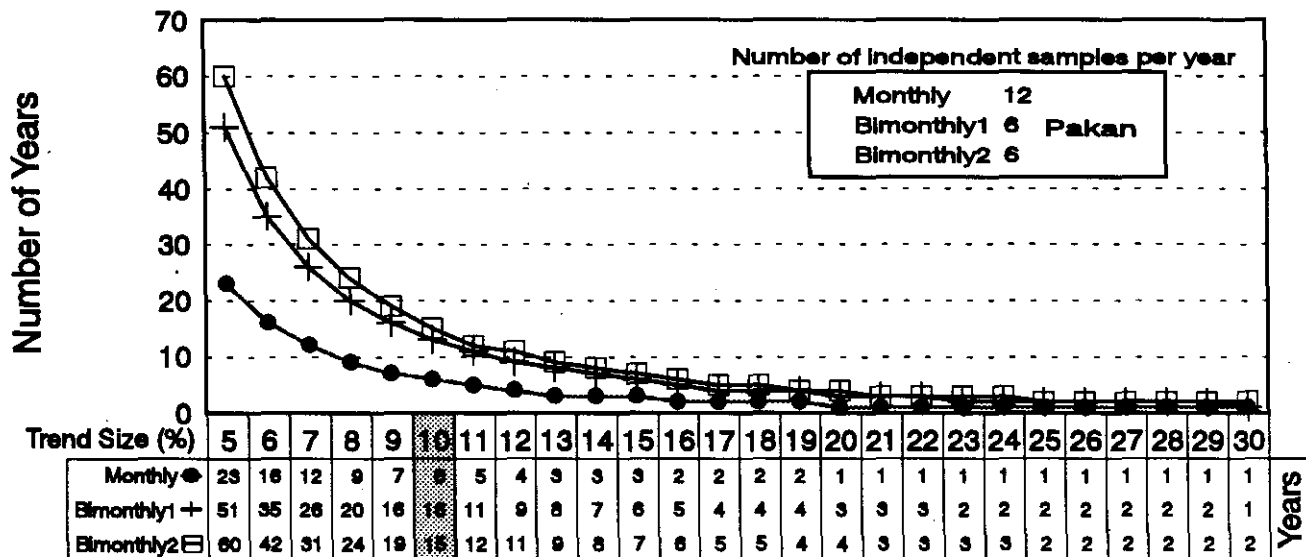
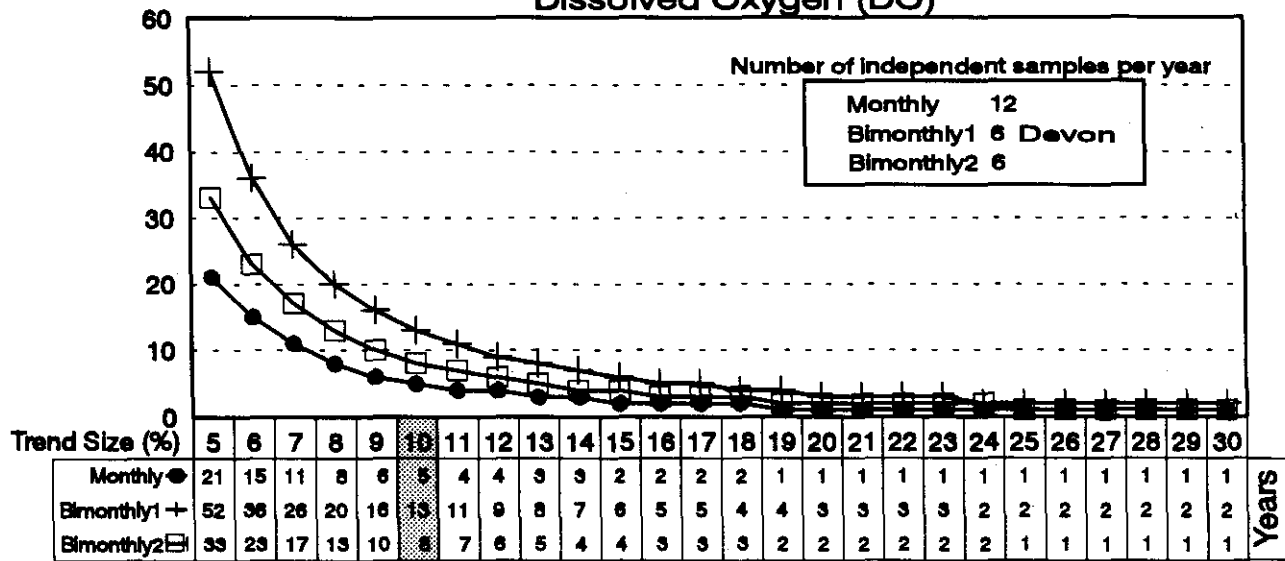


Fig. 3b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

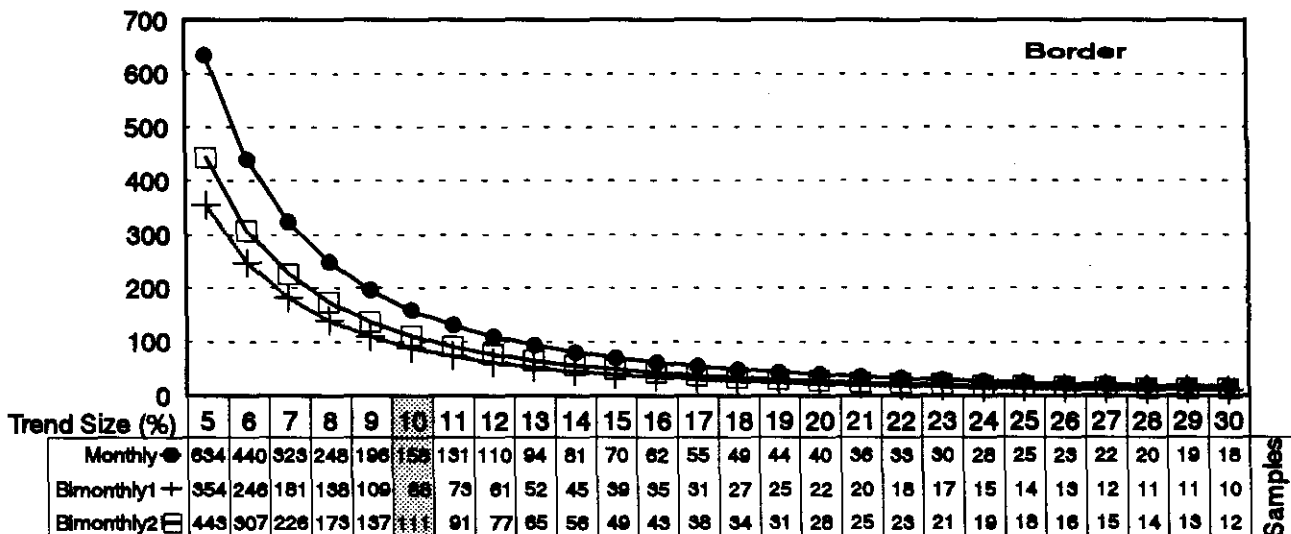
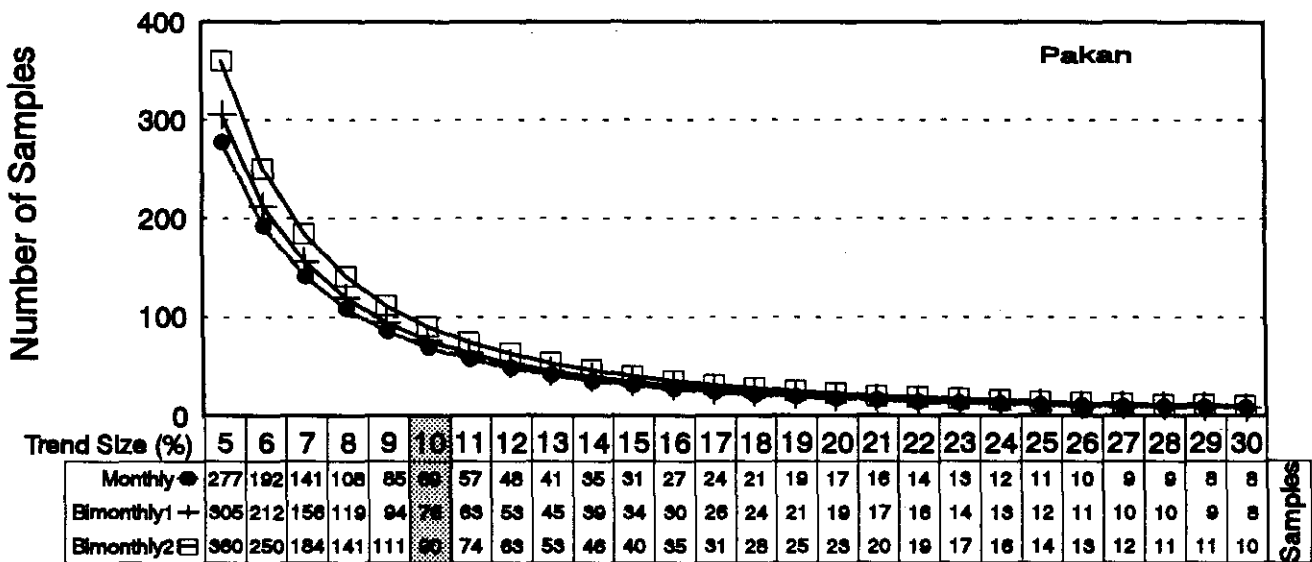
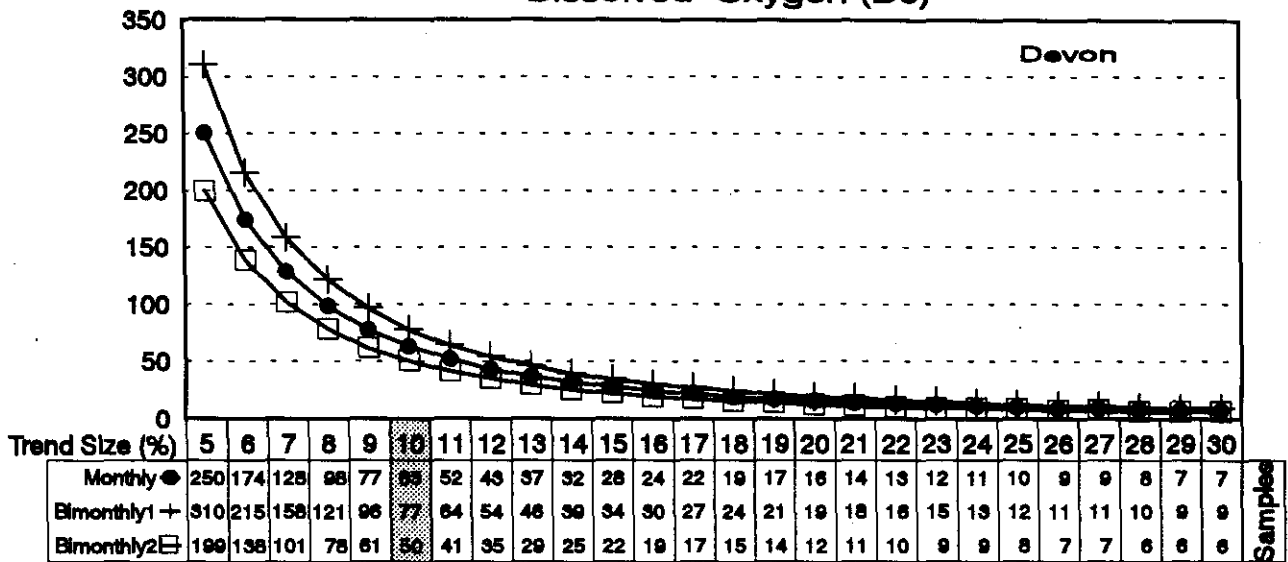


Fig. 4a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)

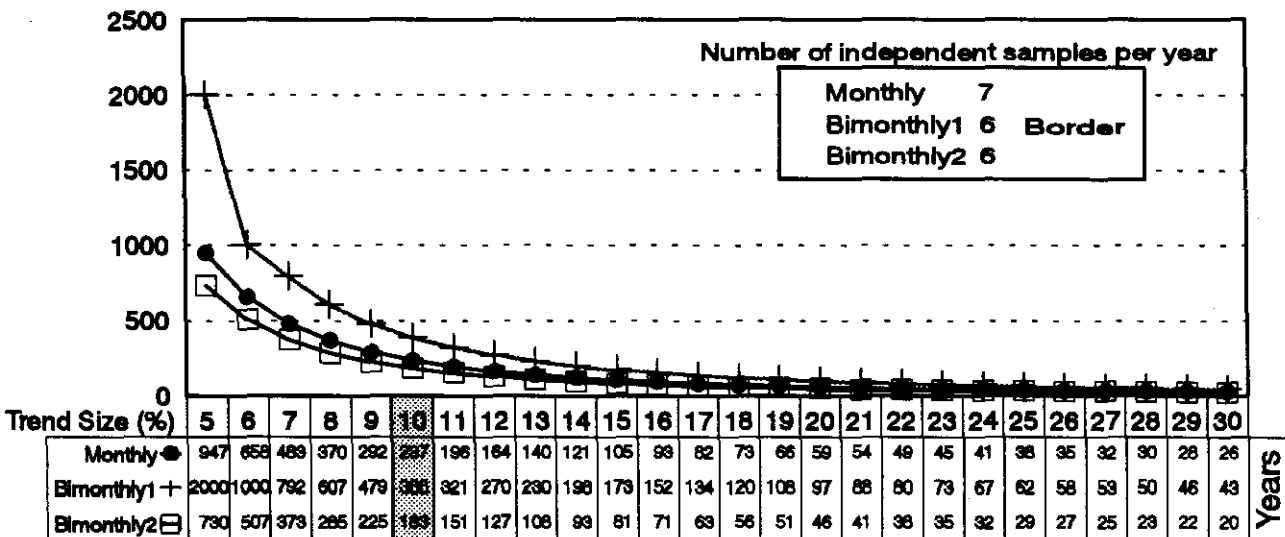
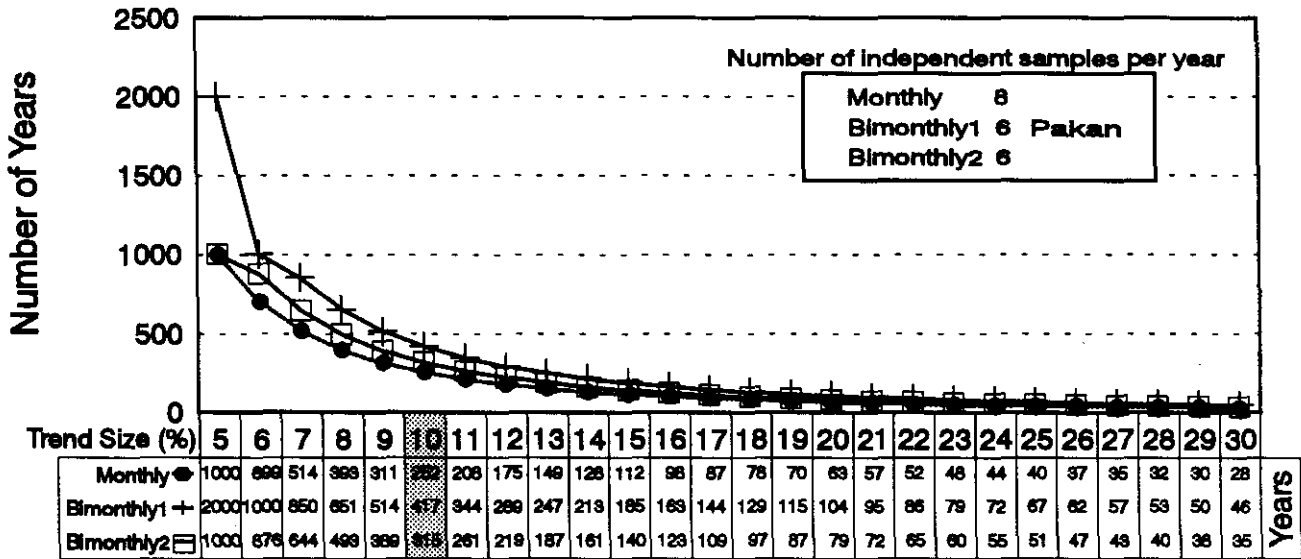
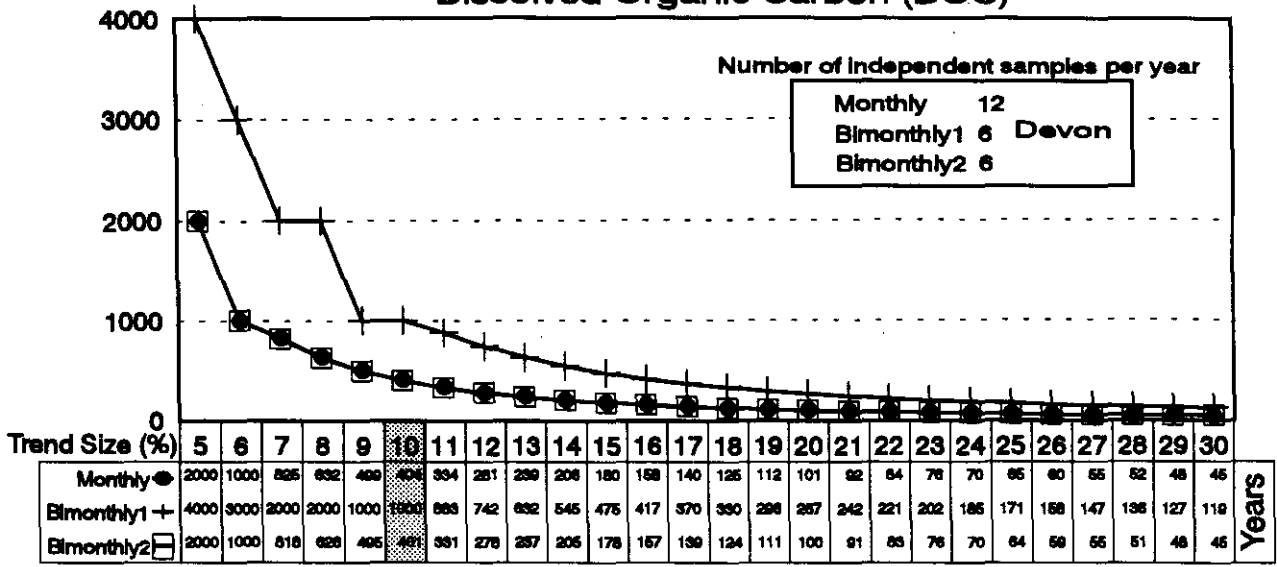


Fig. 4b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)

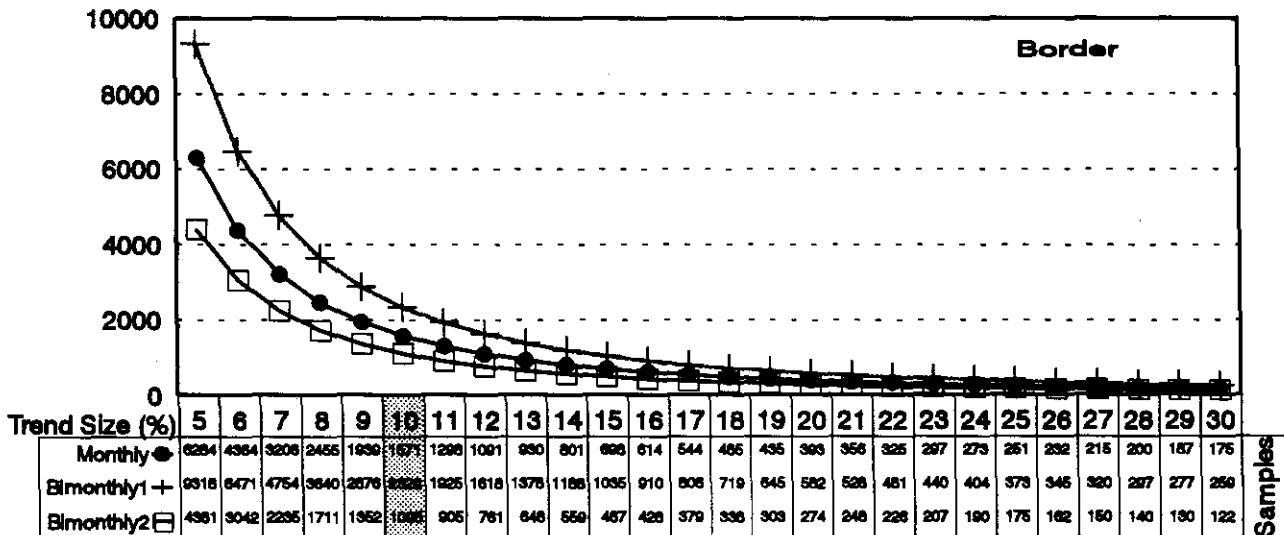
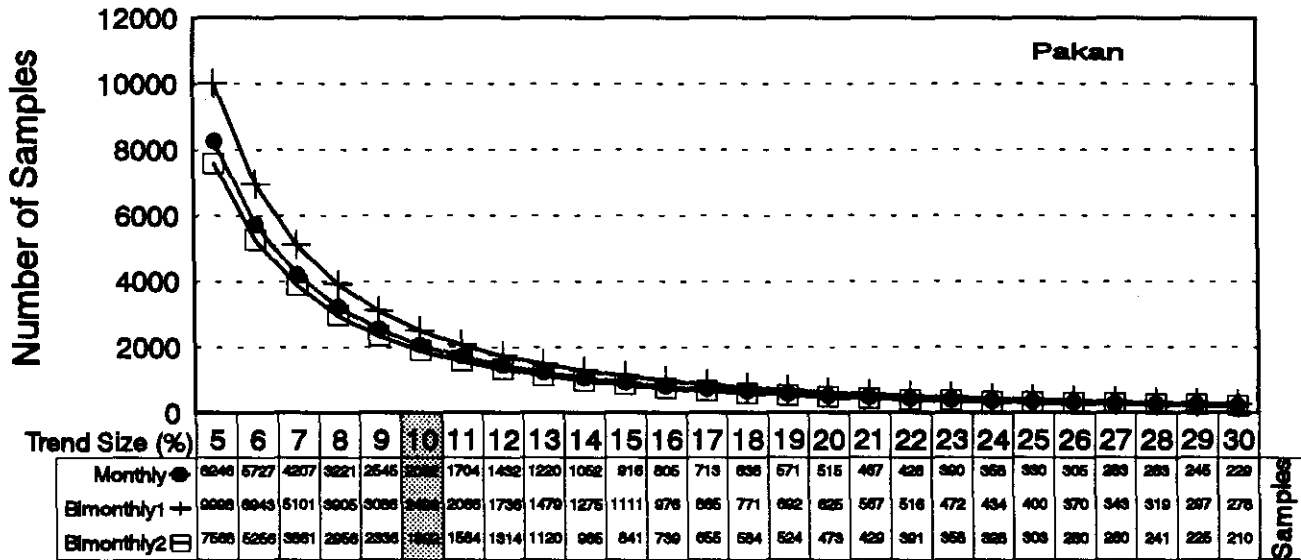
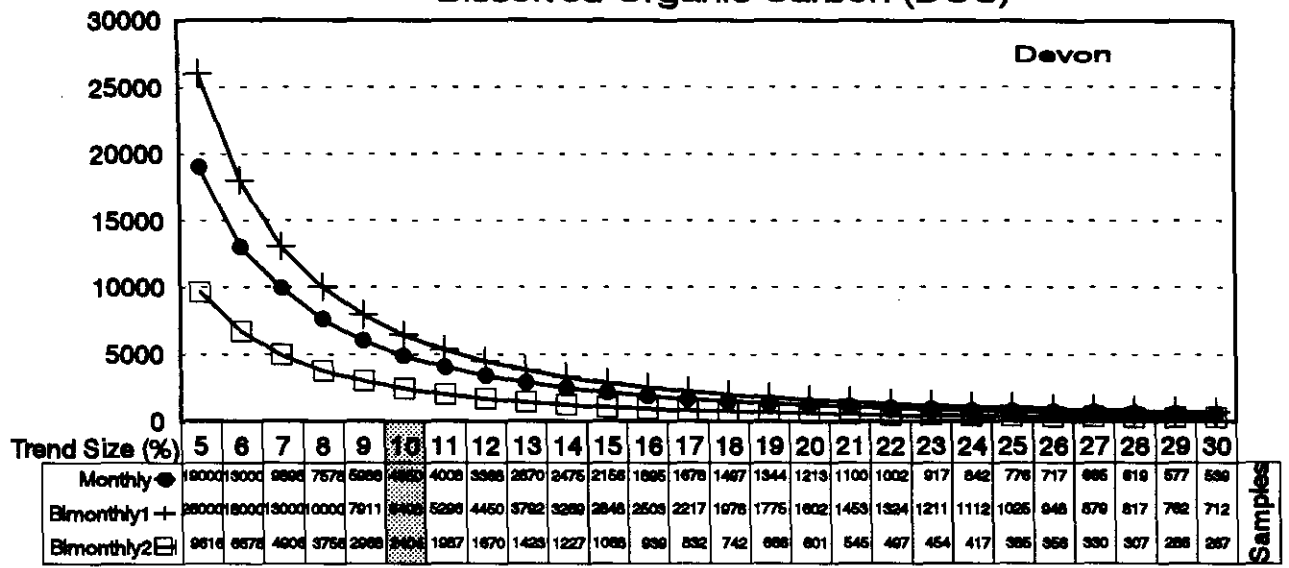
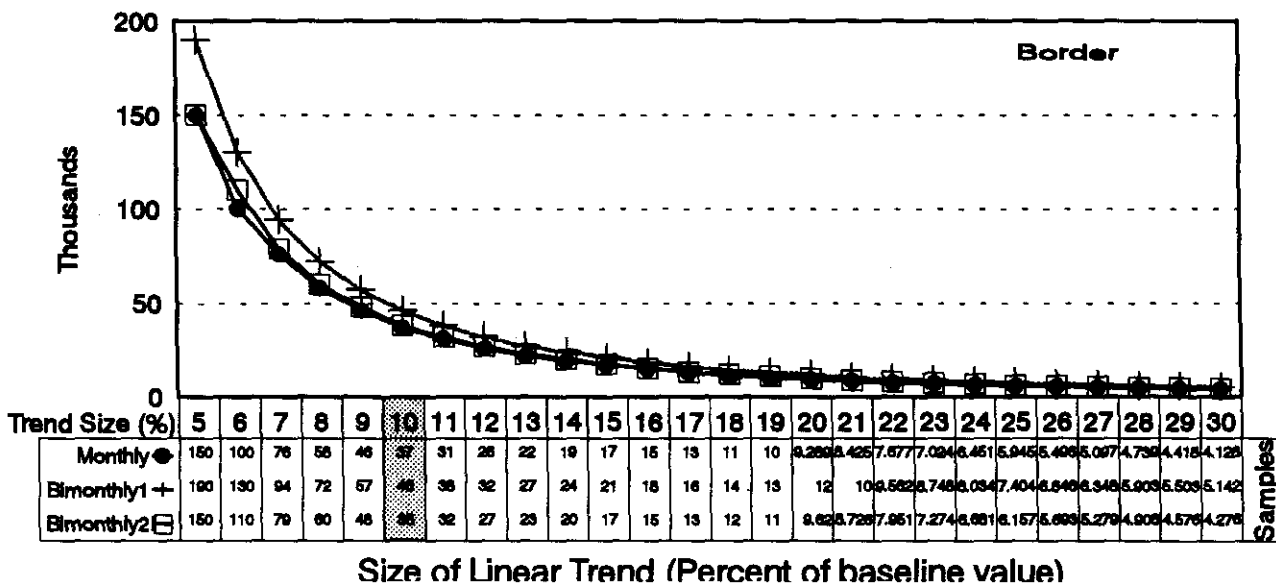
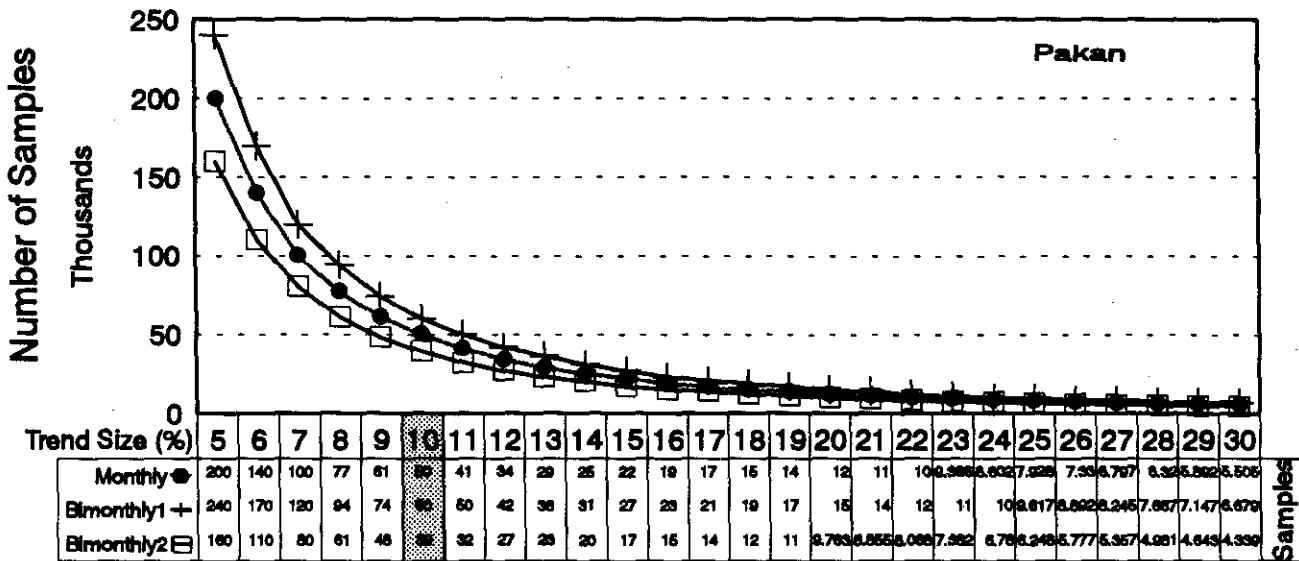
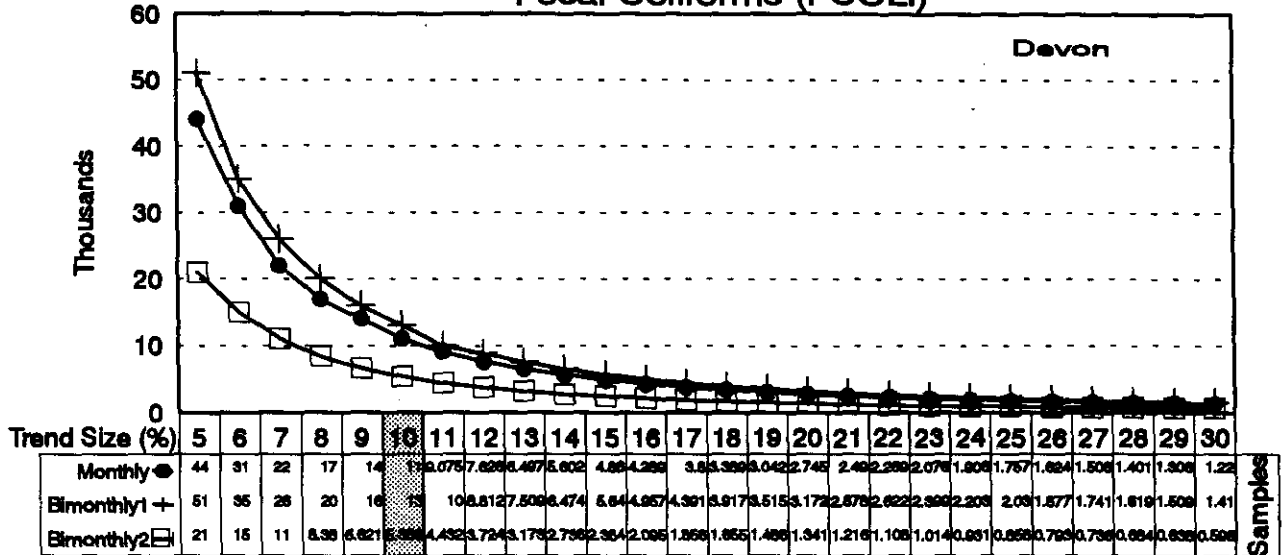


Fig. 5b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%) For Three Monitoring Schemes

Fecal Coliforms (FCOLI)



Size of Linear Trend (Percent of baseline value)

Fig. 6a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Carbonate (HCO₃)

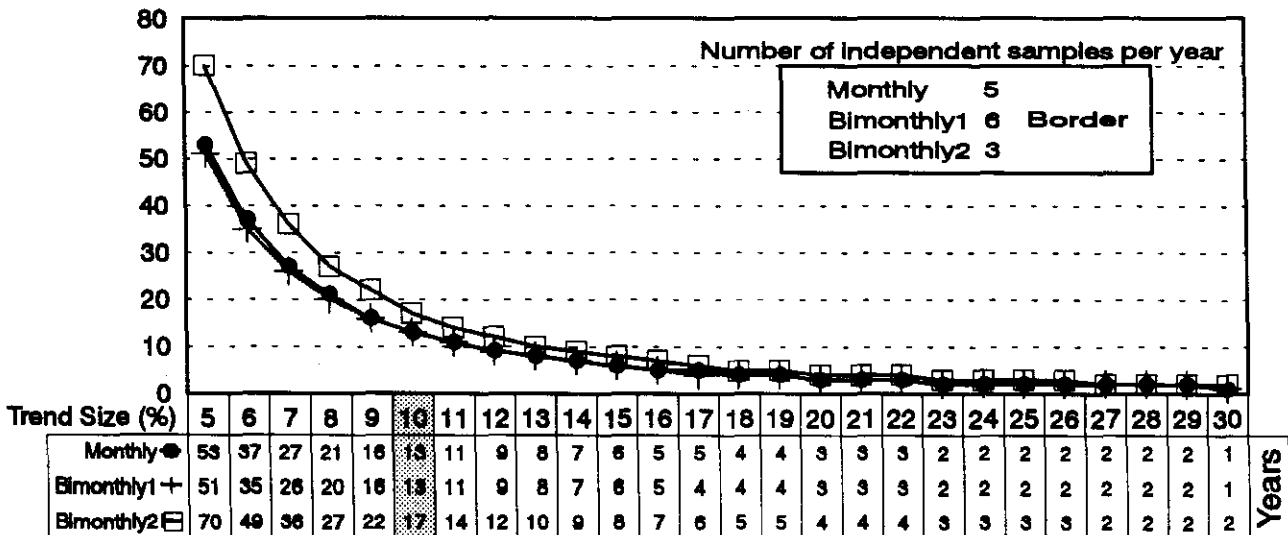
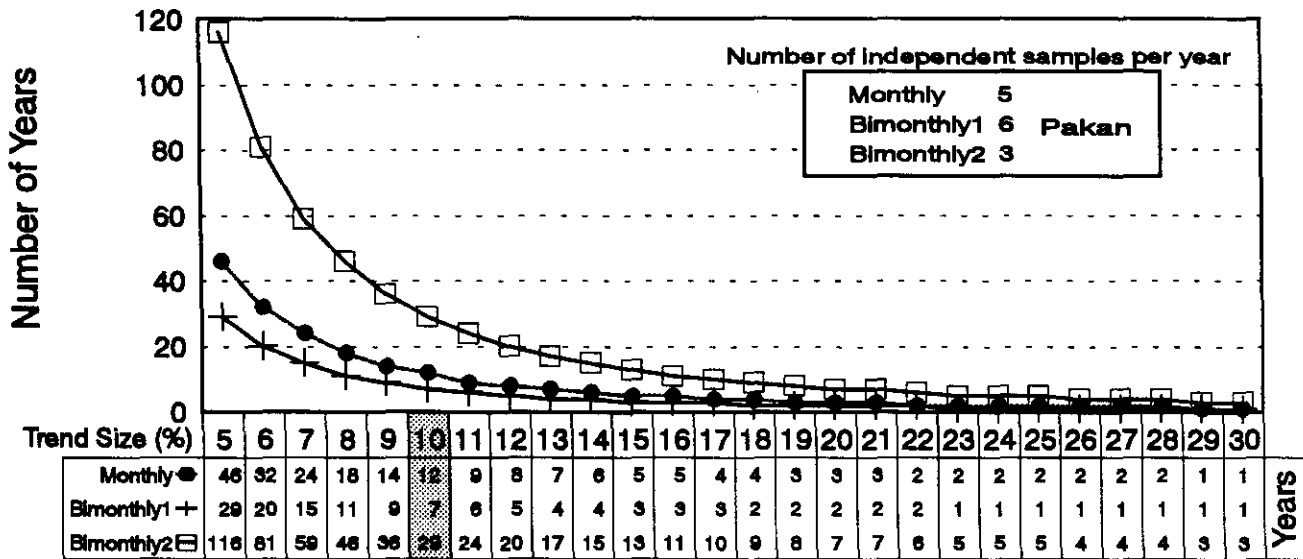
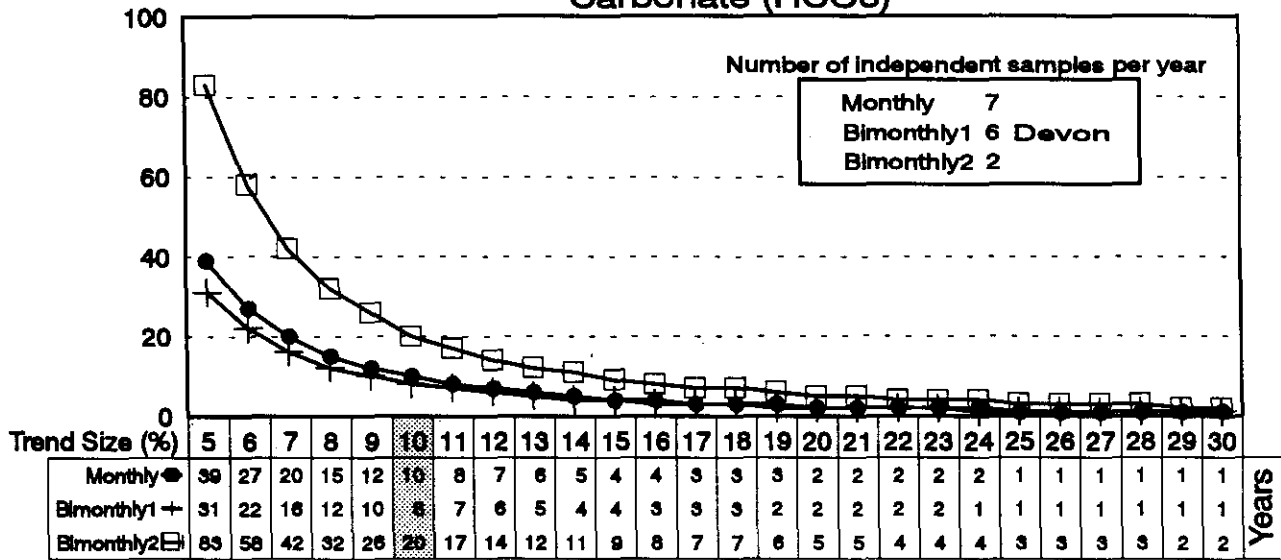


Fig. 6b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Carbonate (HCO₃)

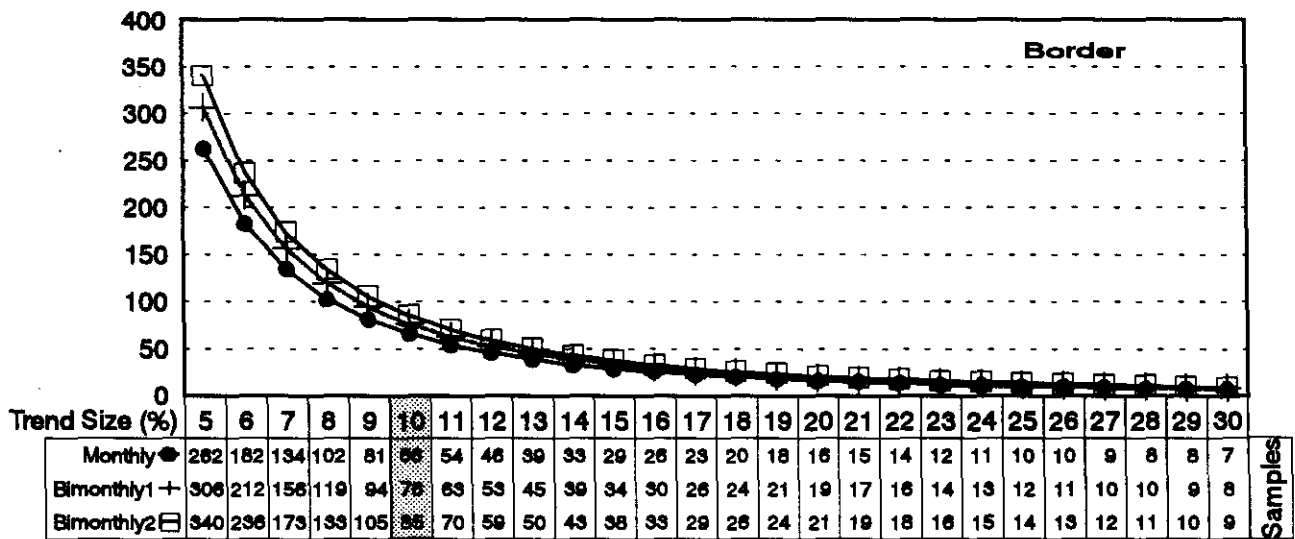
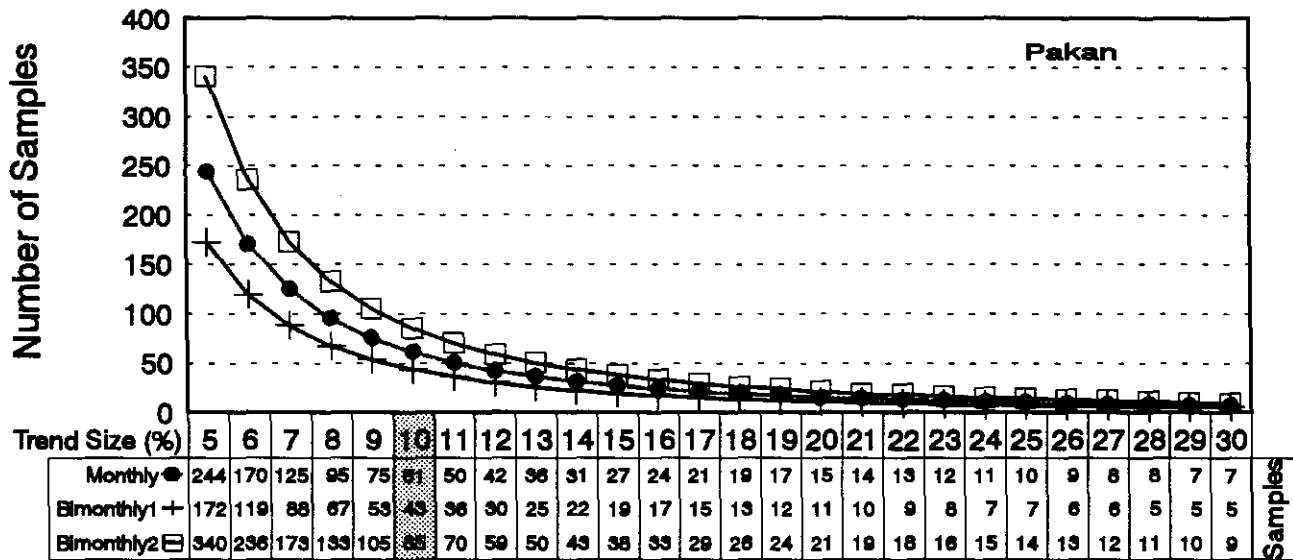
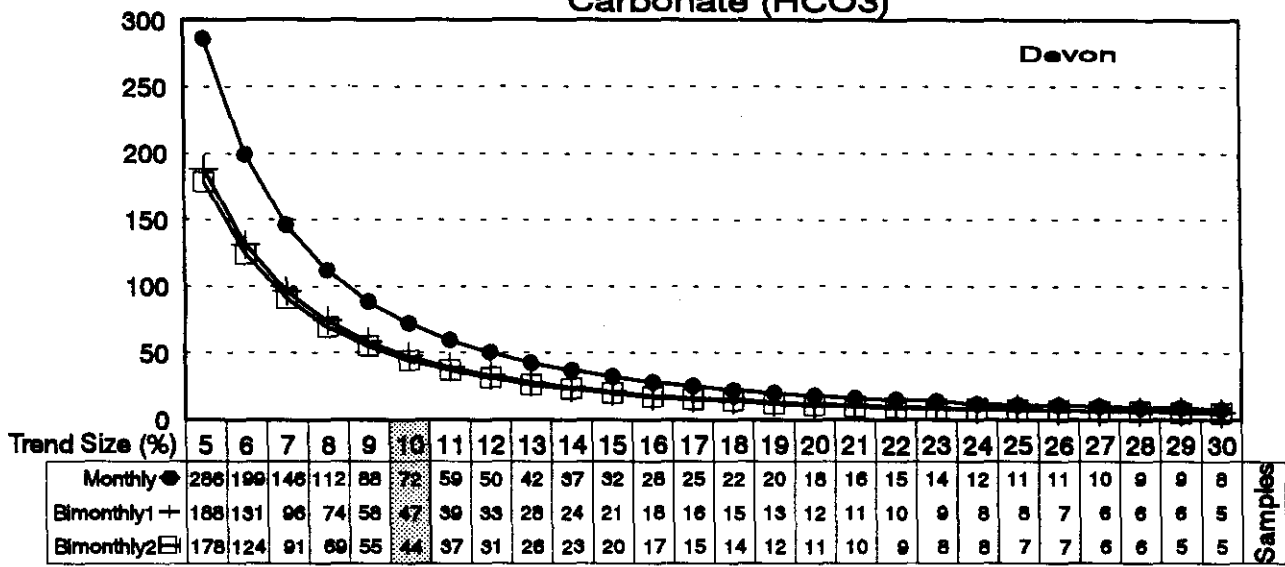


Fig. 7a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Potassium Dissolved (KDISS)

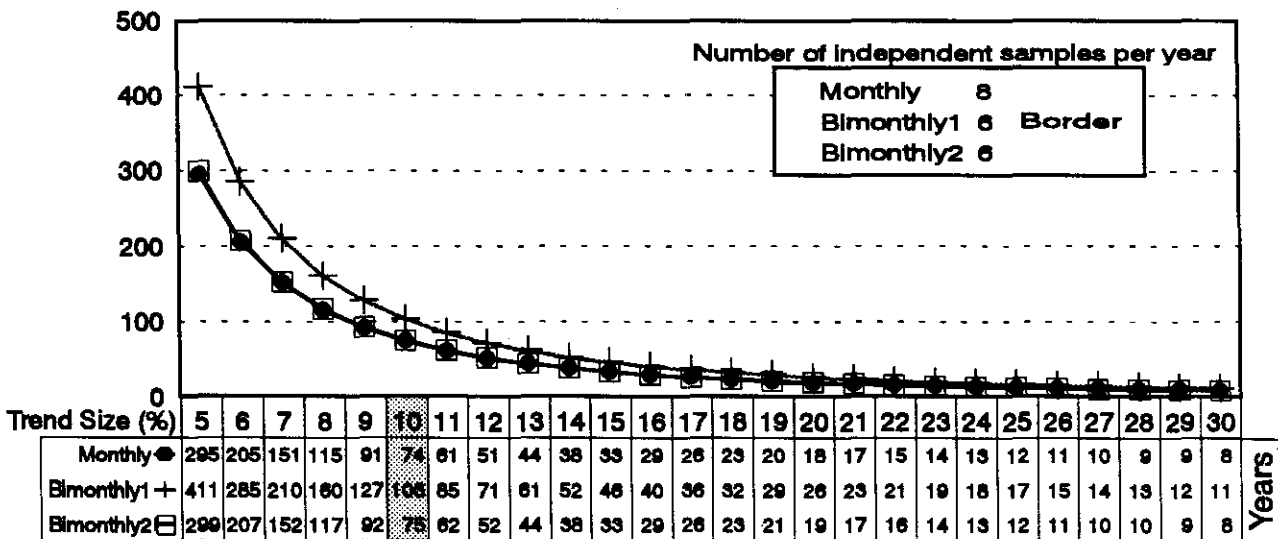
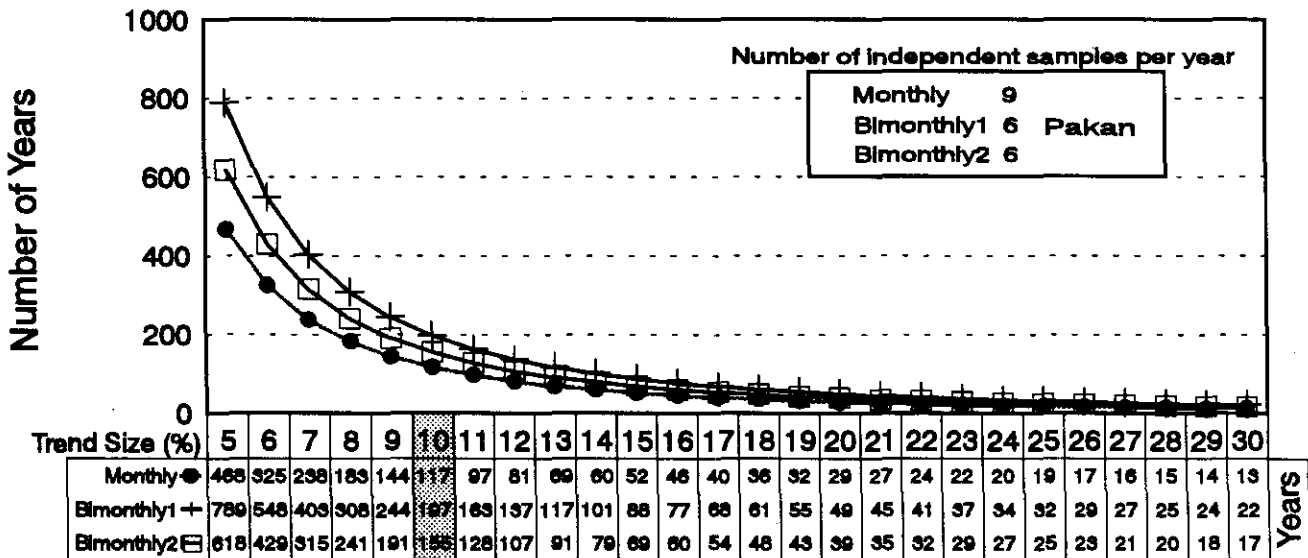
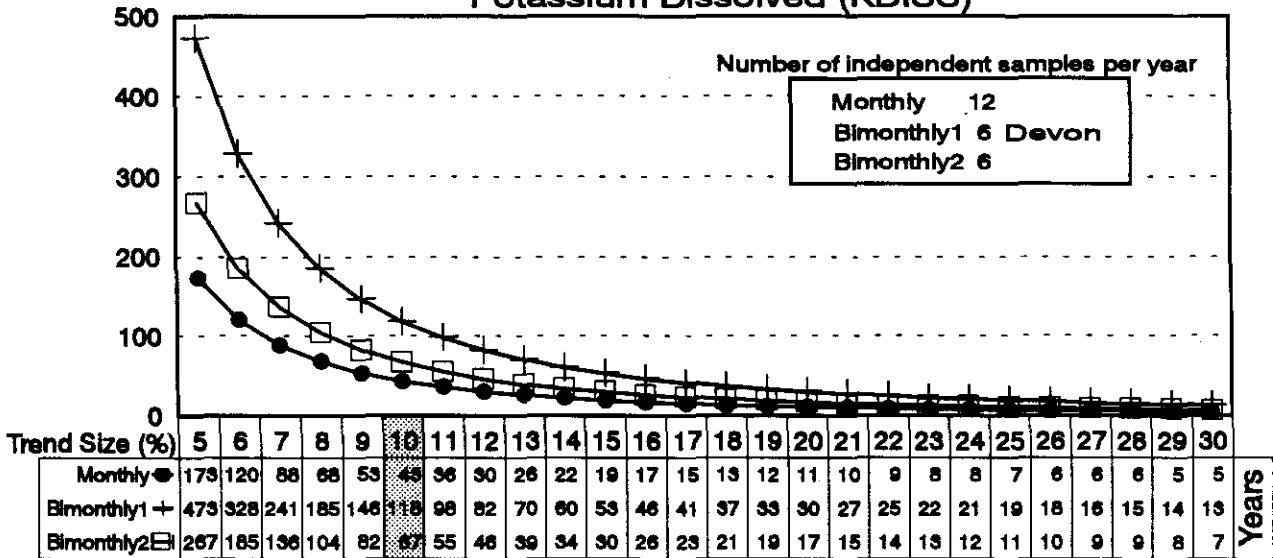


Fig. 7b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Potassium Dissolved (KDISS)

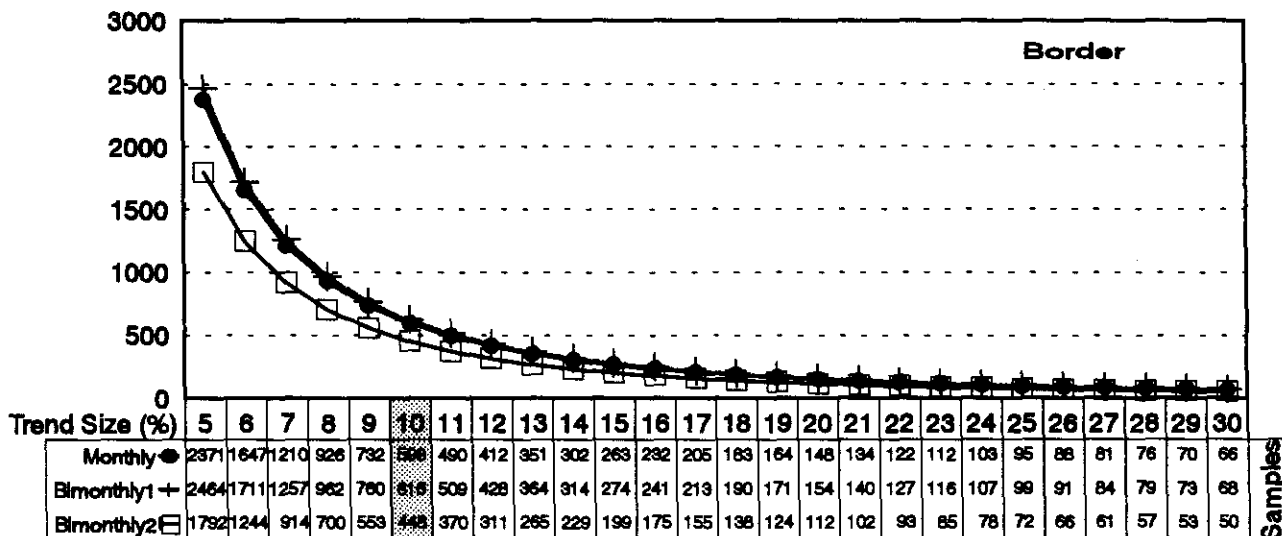
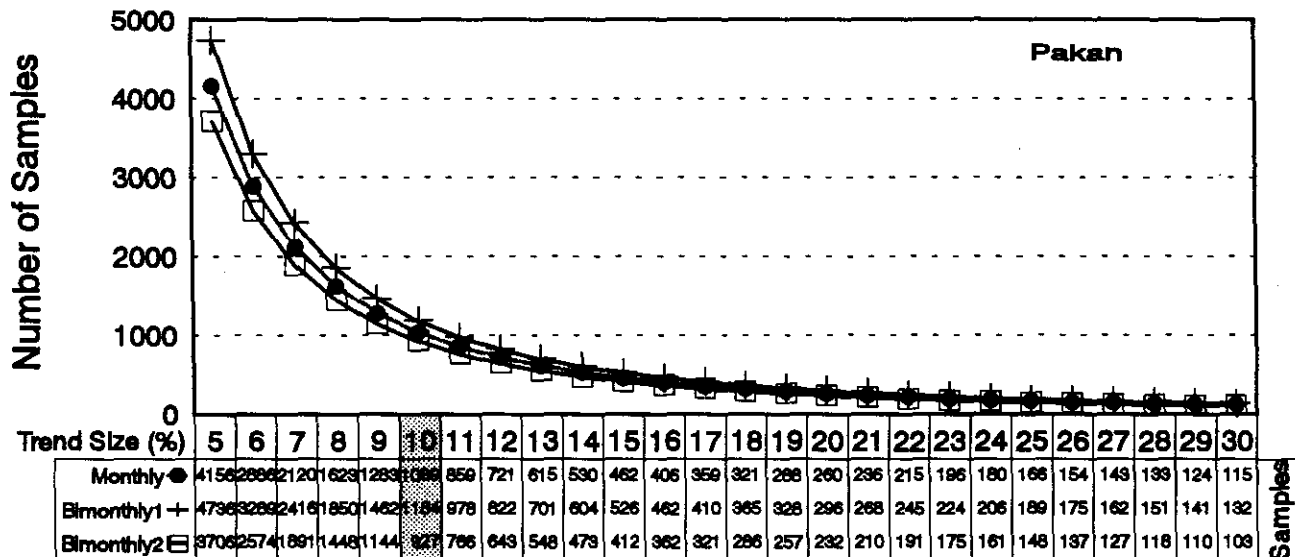
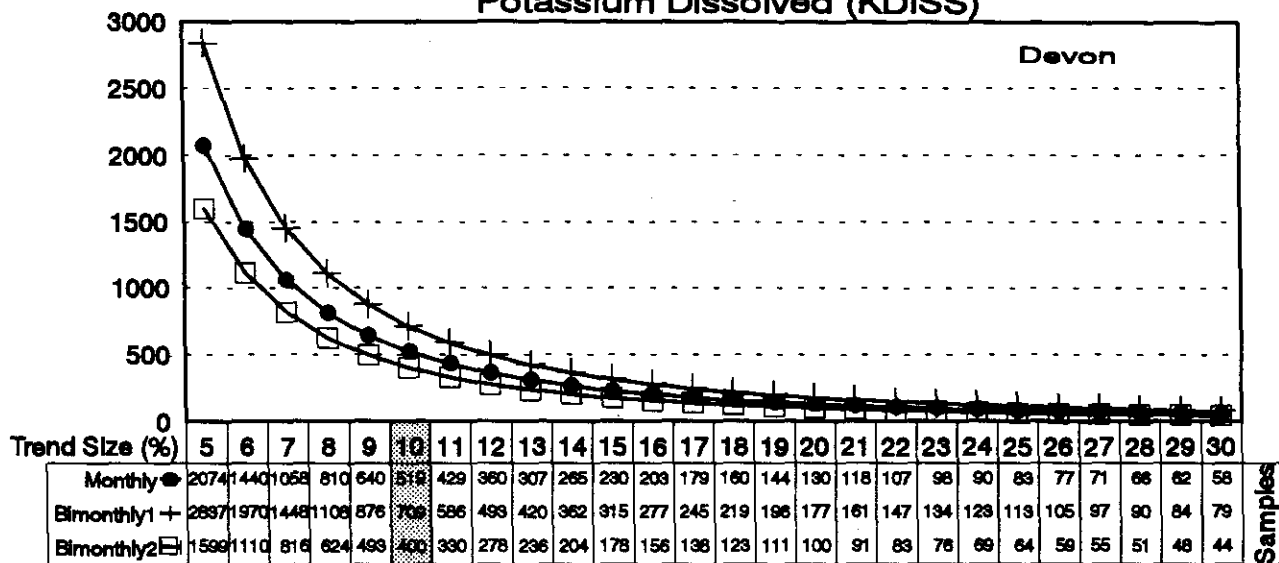


Fig. 8a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Magnesium Dissolved (MGDISS)

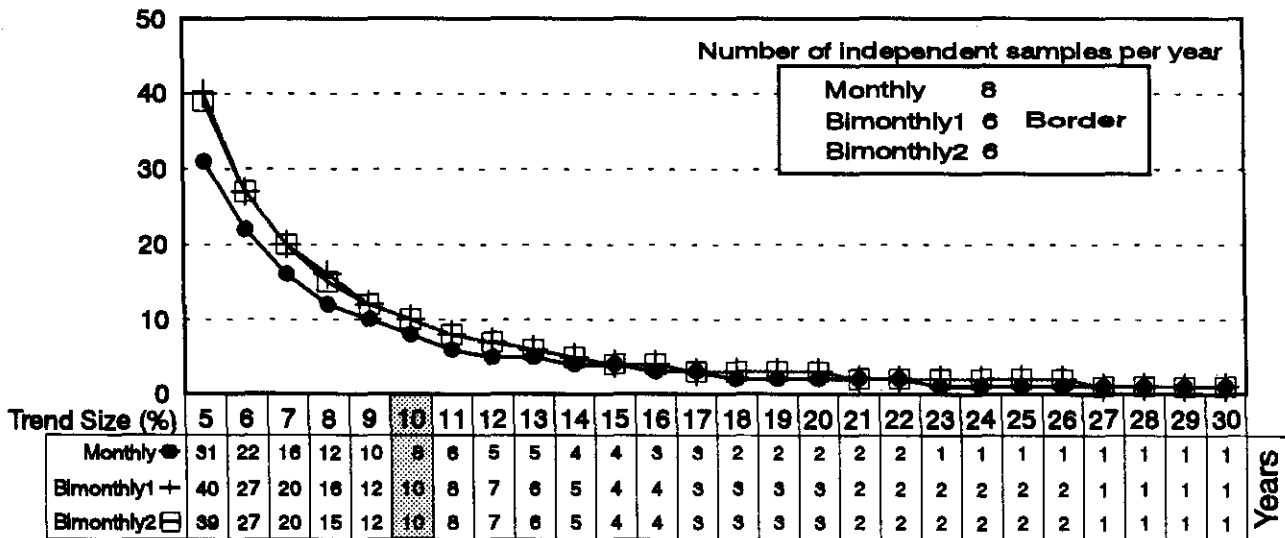
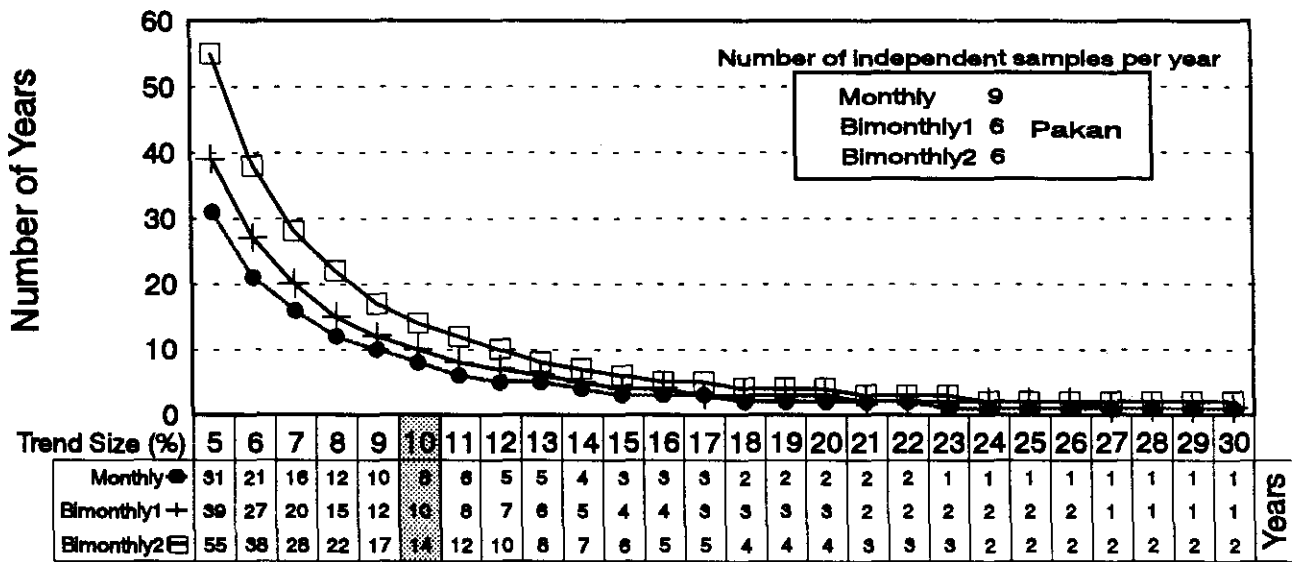
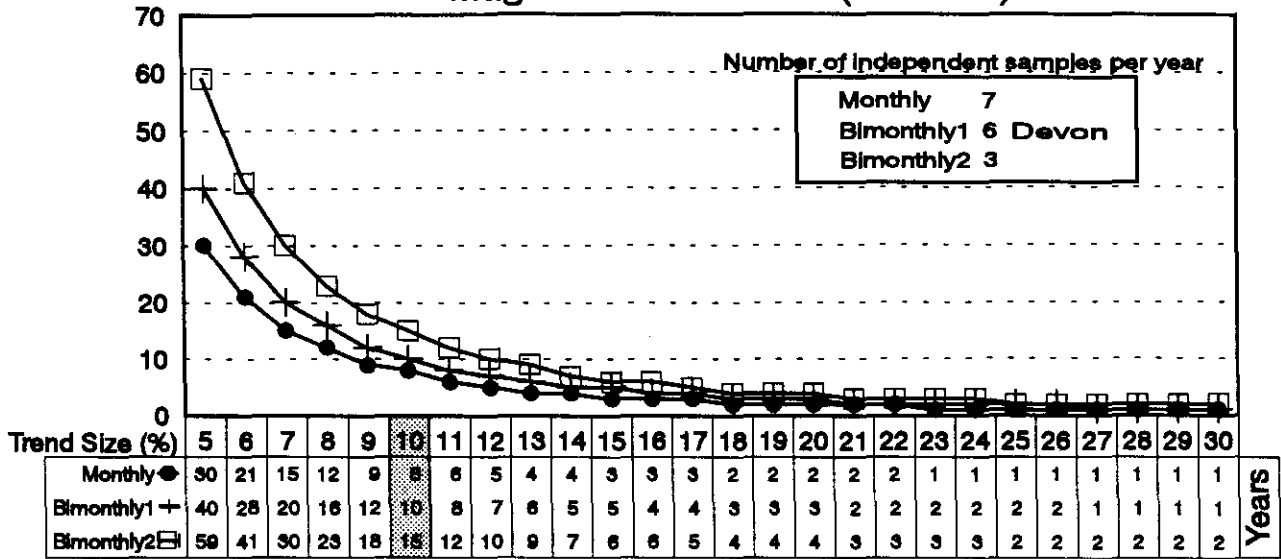


Fig. 8b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Magnesium Dissolved (MGDISS)

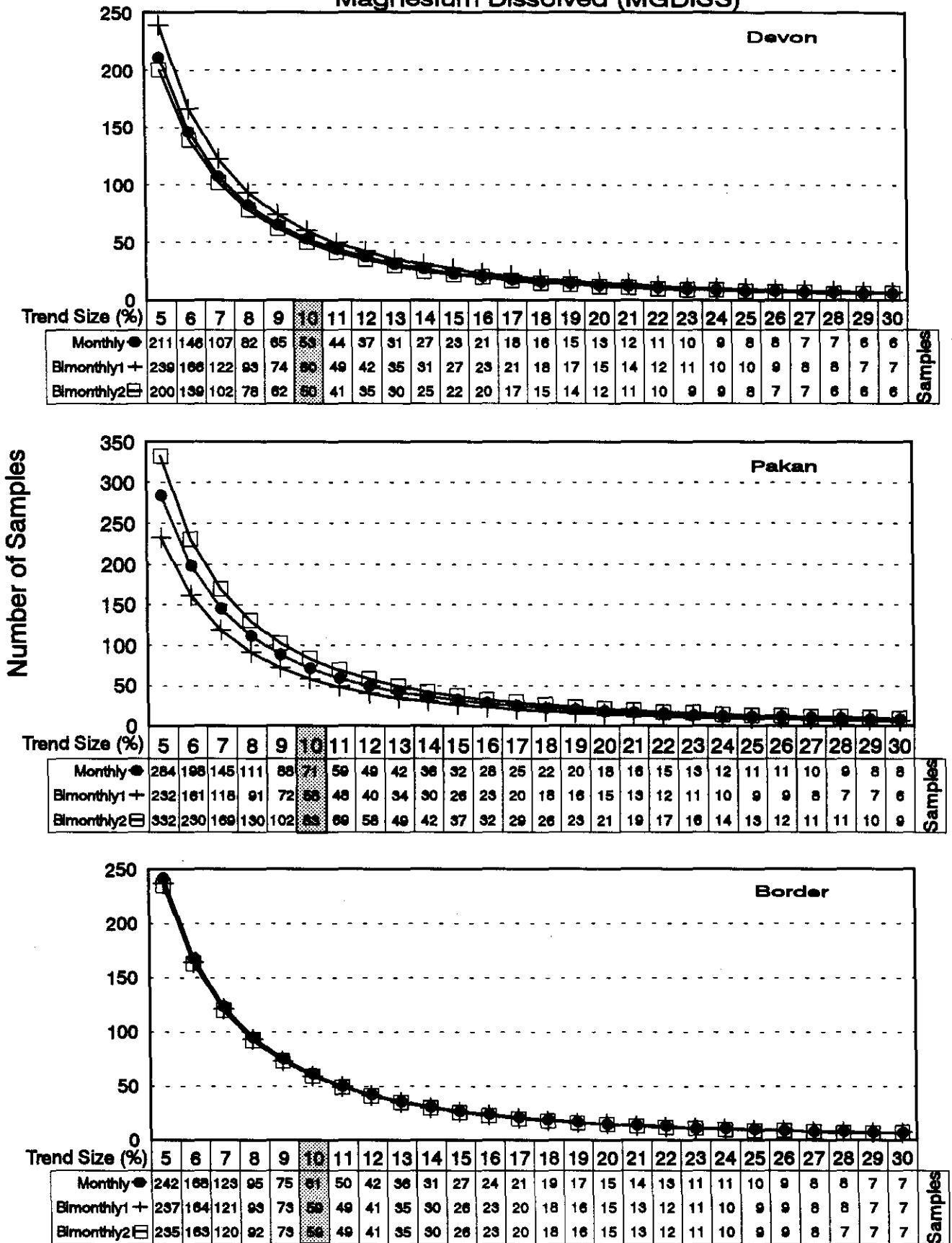


Fig. 9a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Sodium Dissolved (NADISS)

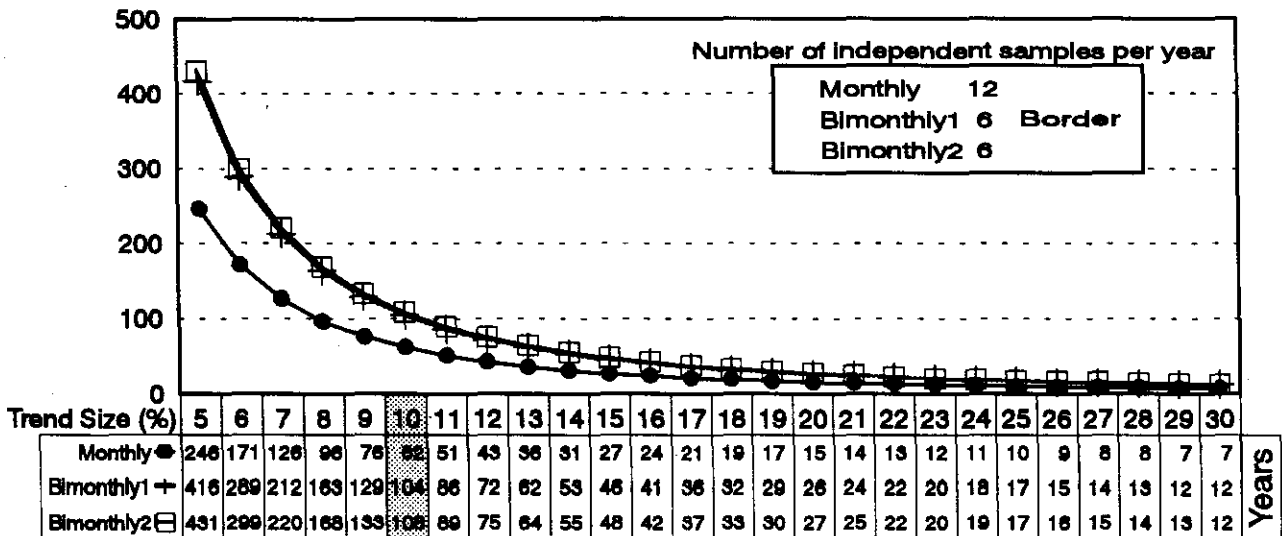
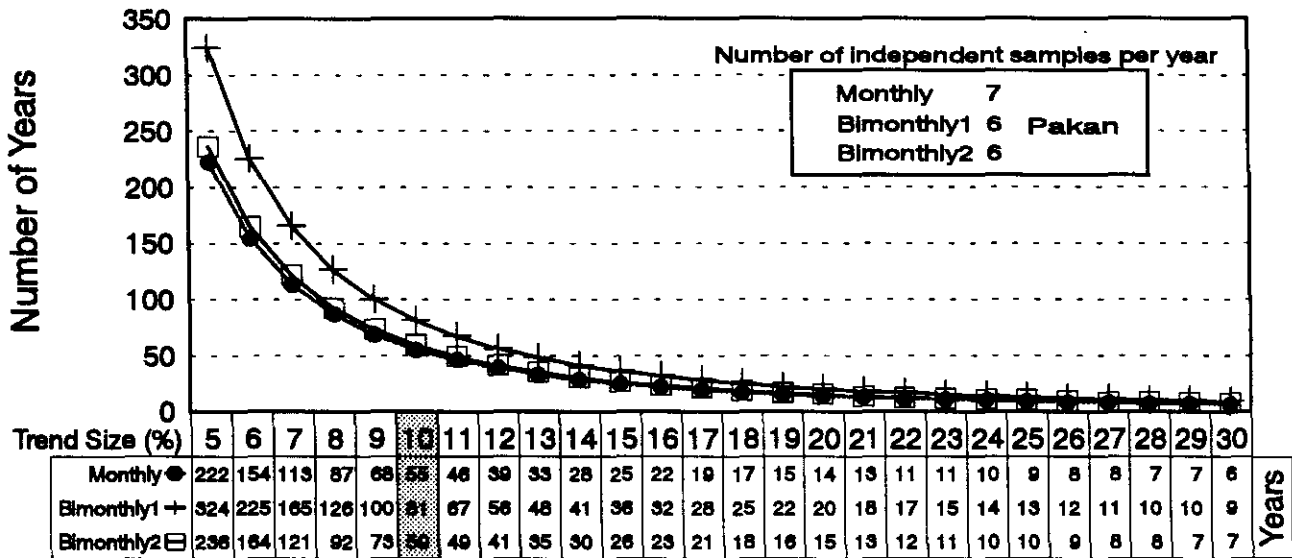
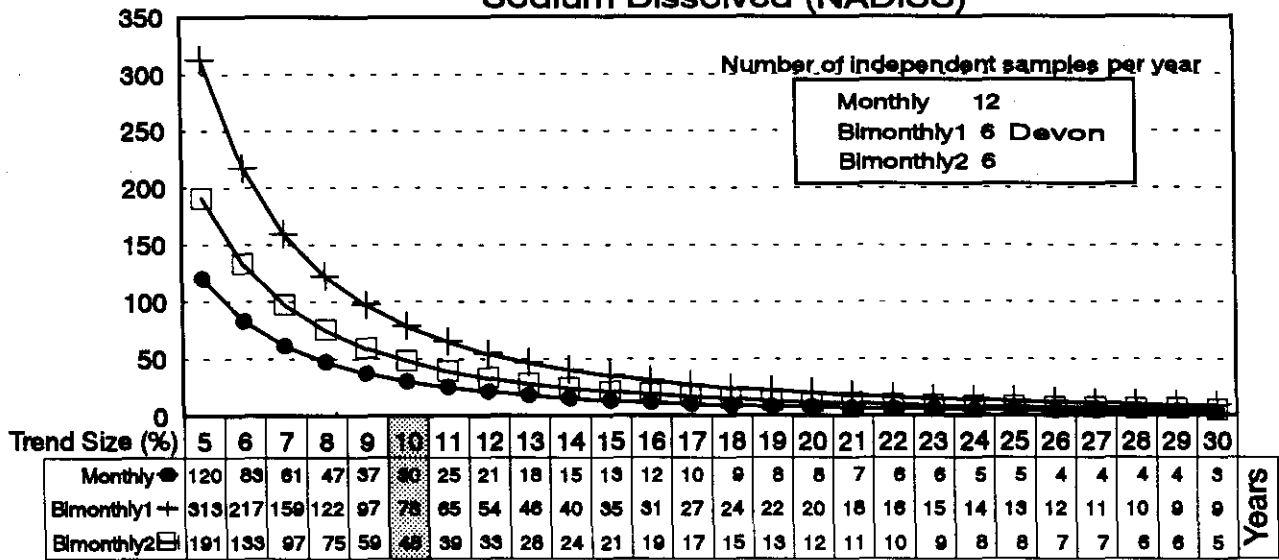


Fig. 9b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Sodium Dissolved (NADISS)

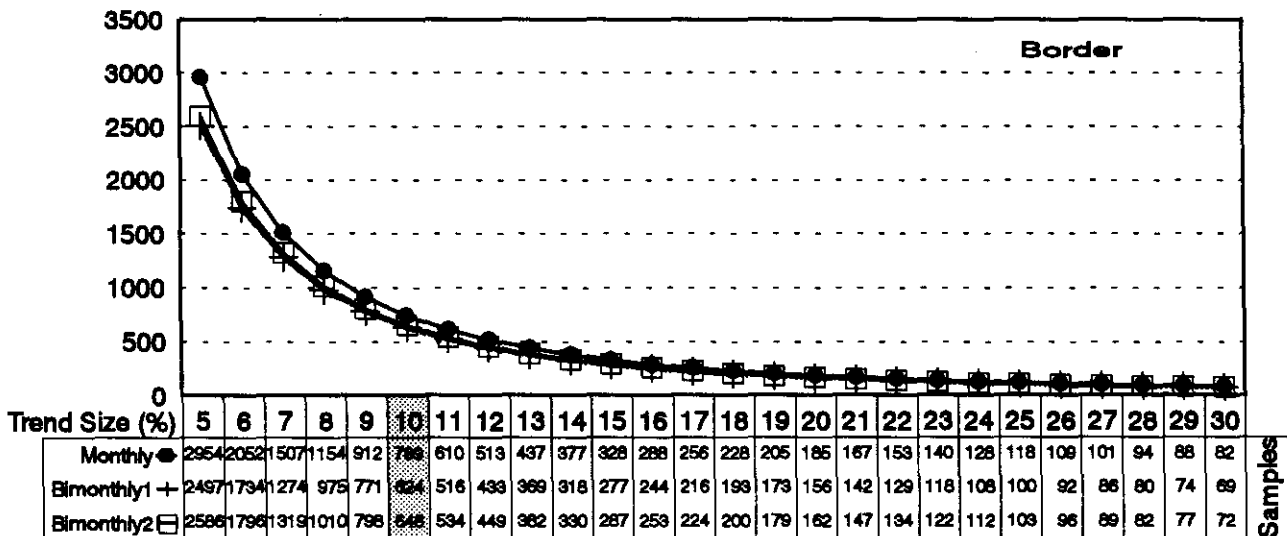
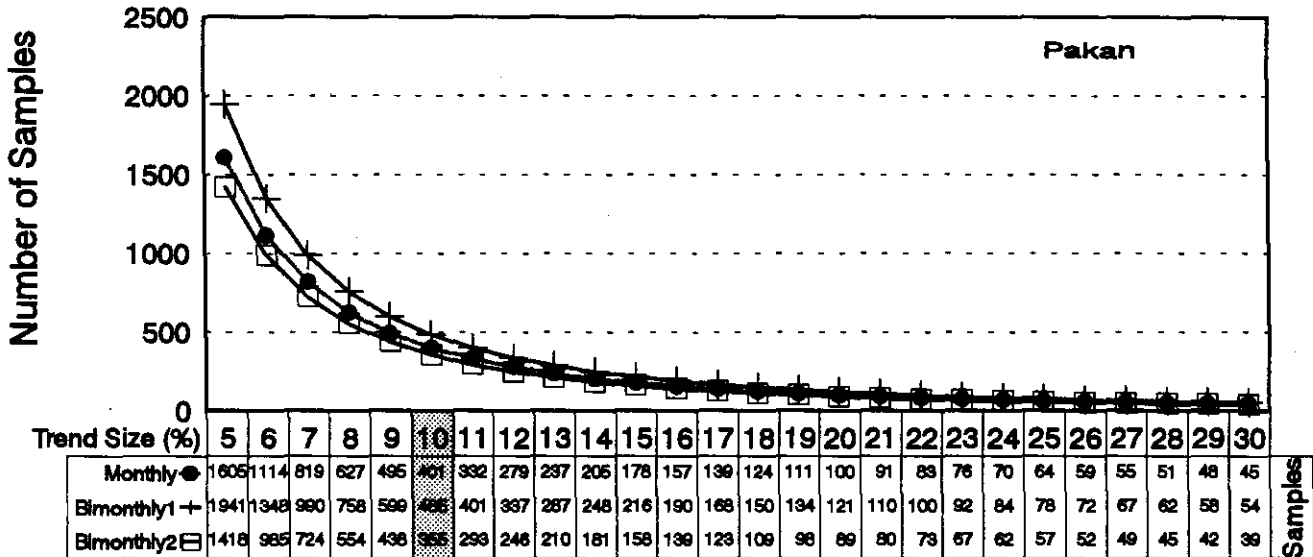
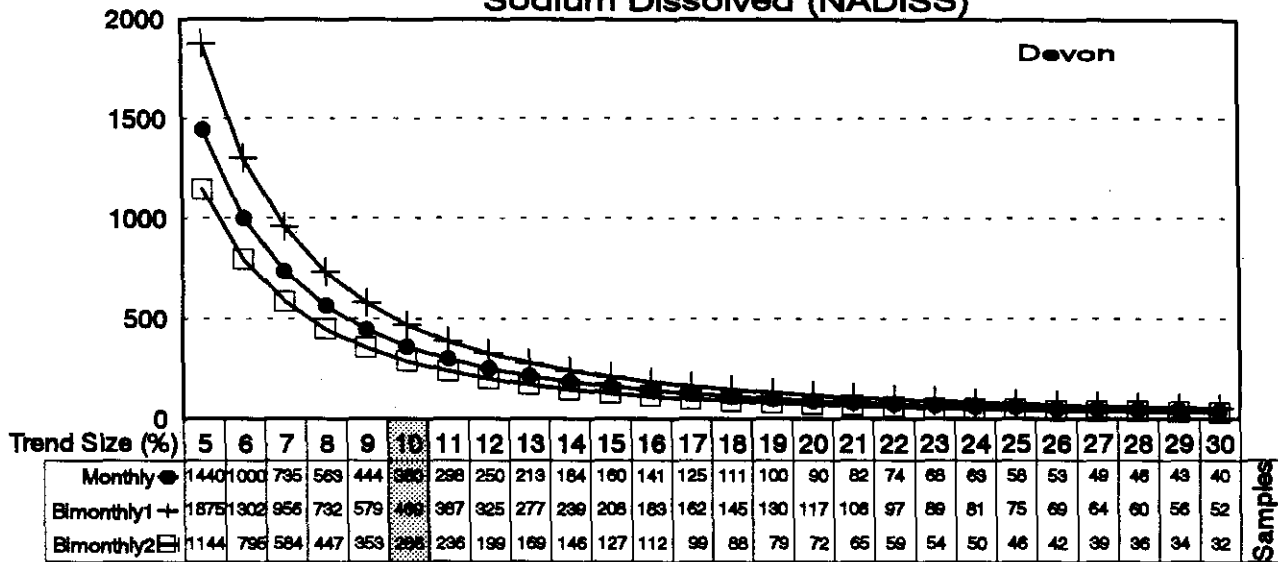


Fig. 10a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Non-Filterable Residues (NFR)

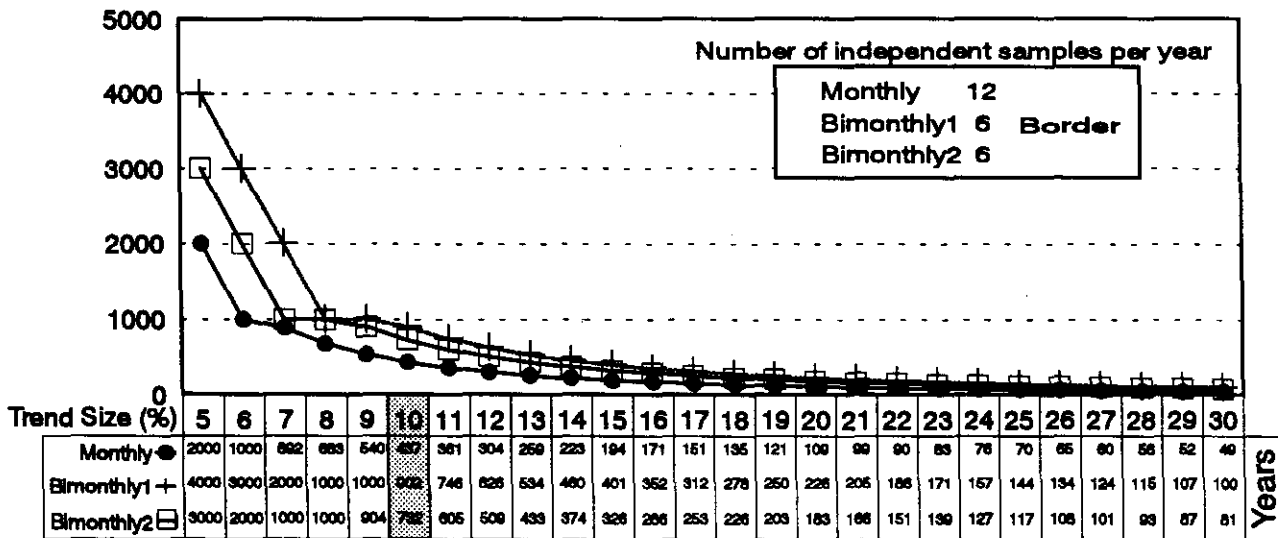
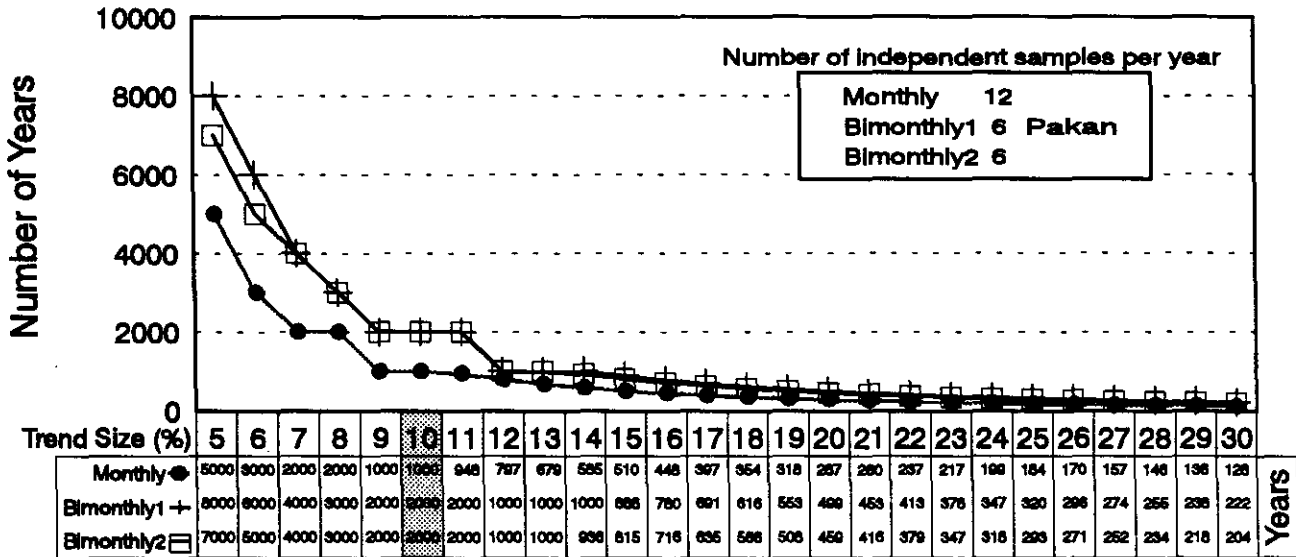
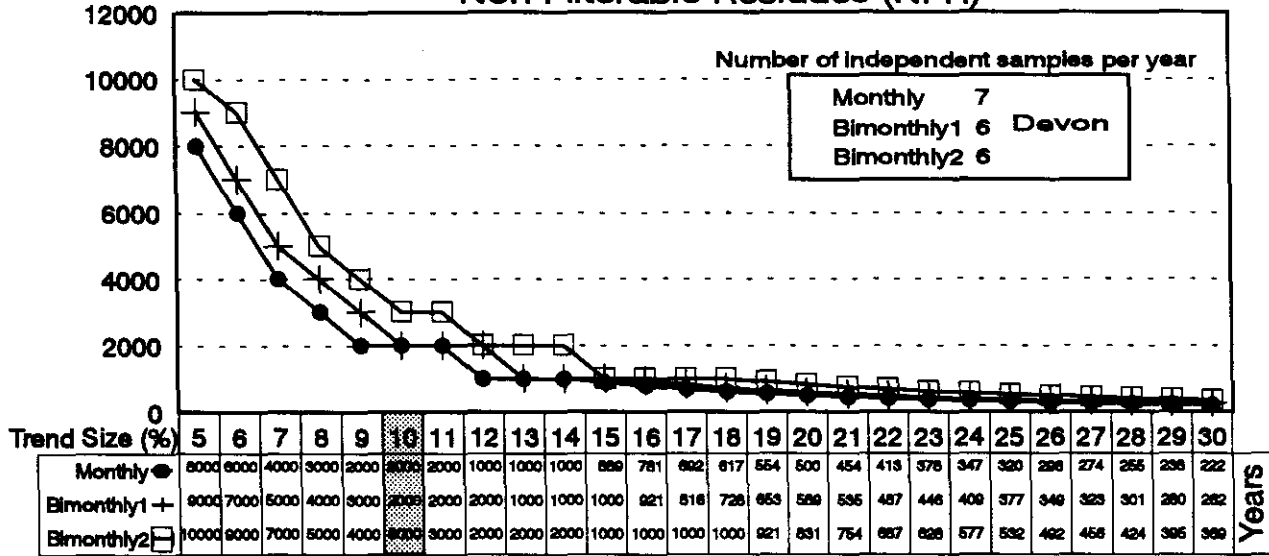


Fig. 10b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Non-Filterable Residues (NFR)

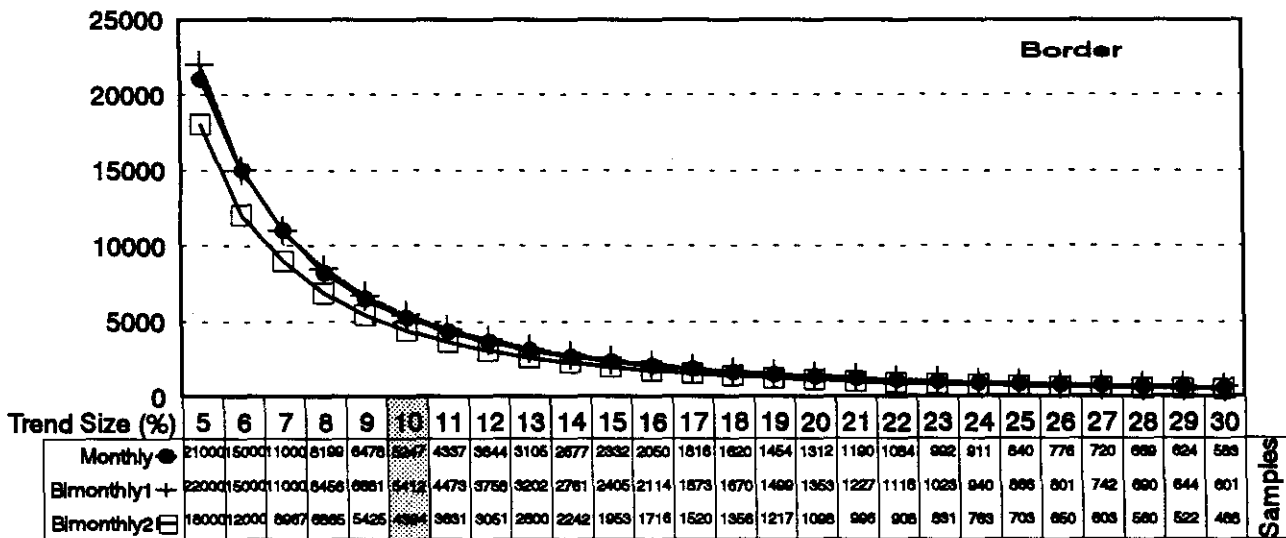
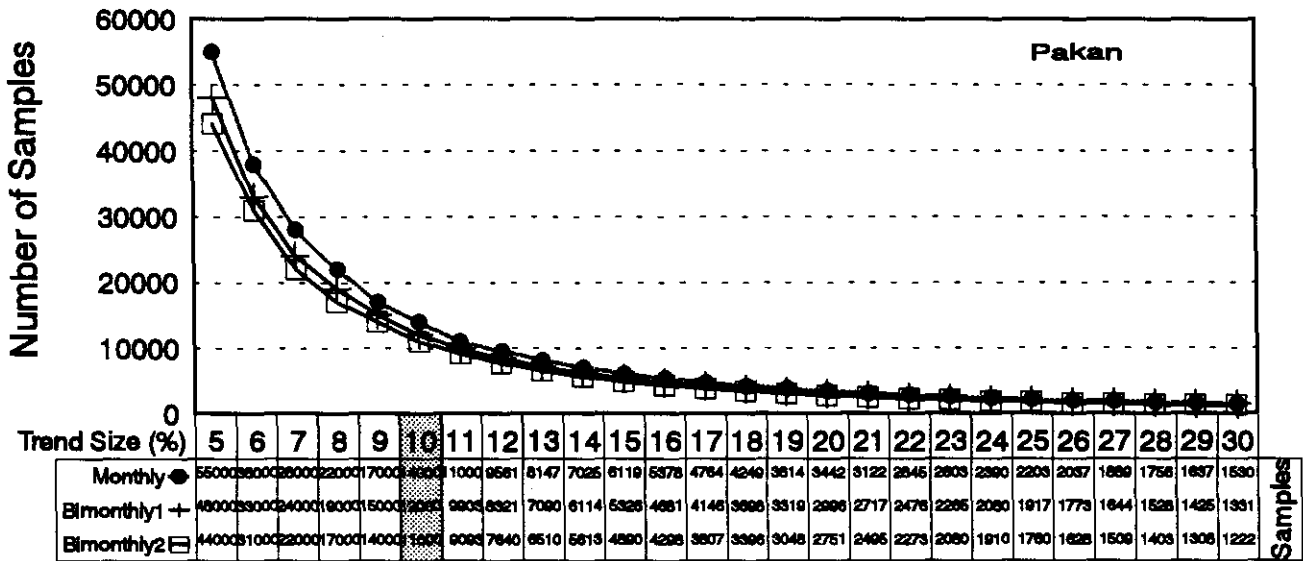
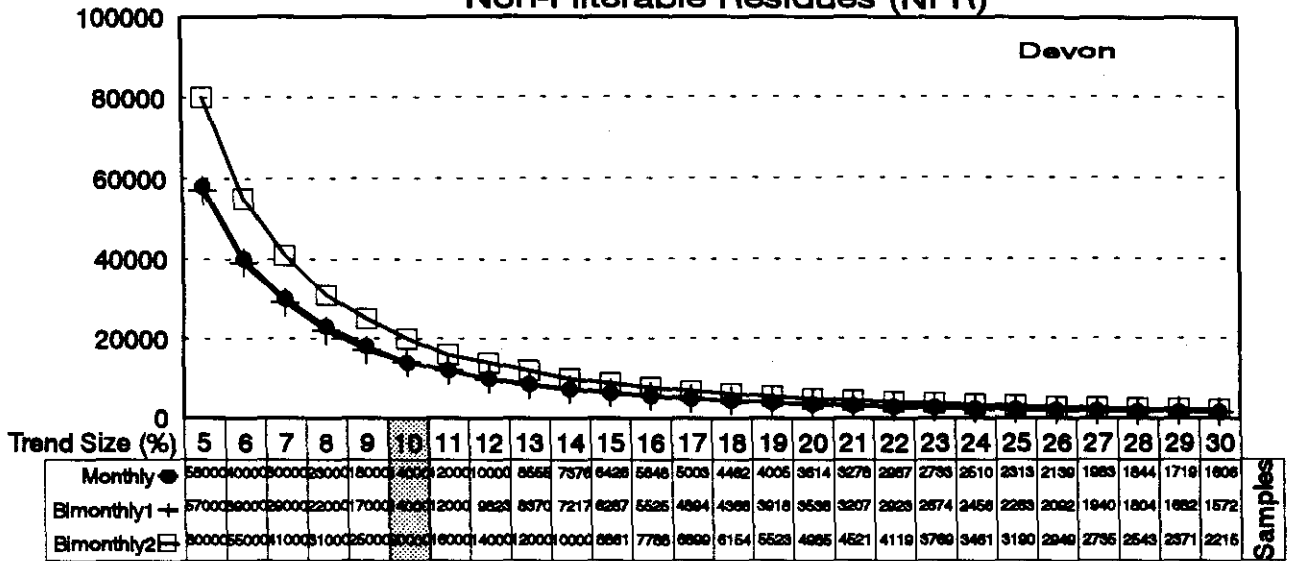


Fig. 11a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Nitrate Plus Nitrite (NO₃NO₂)

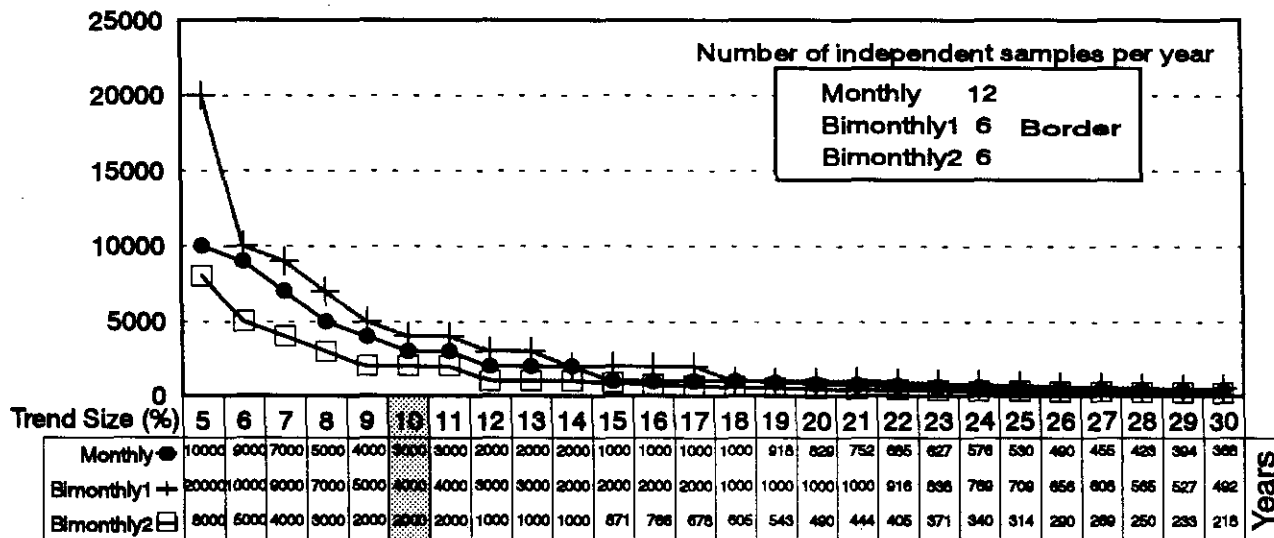
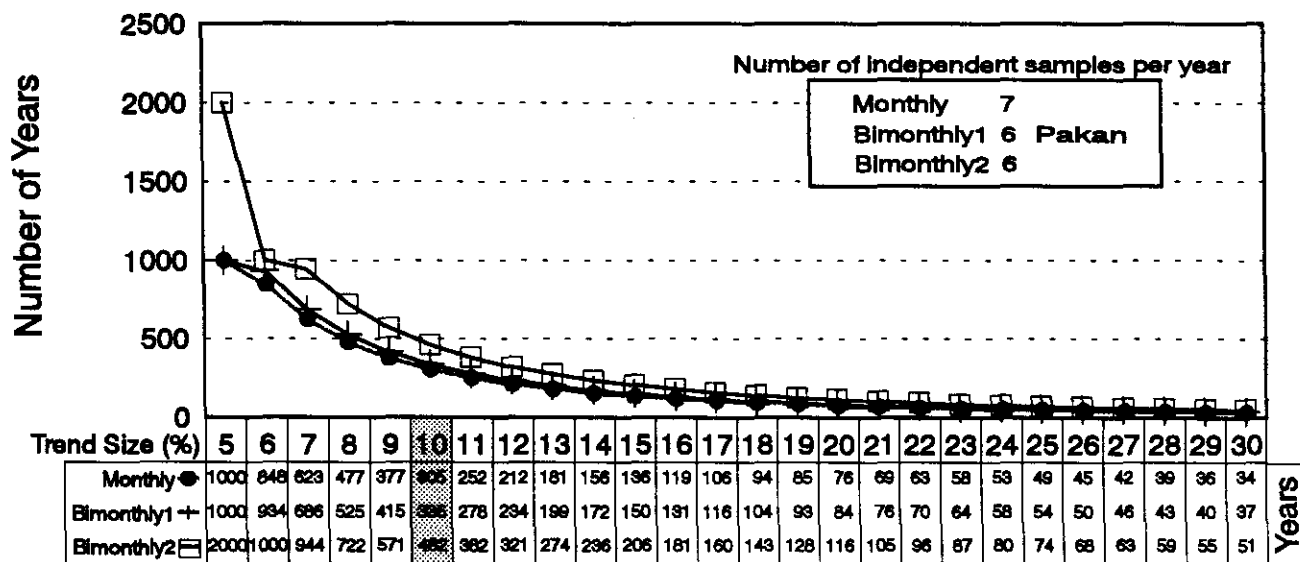
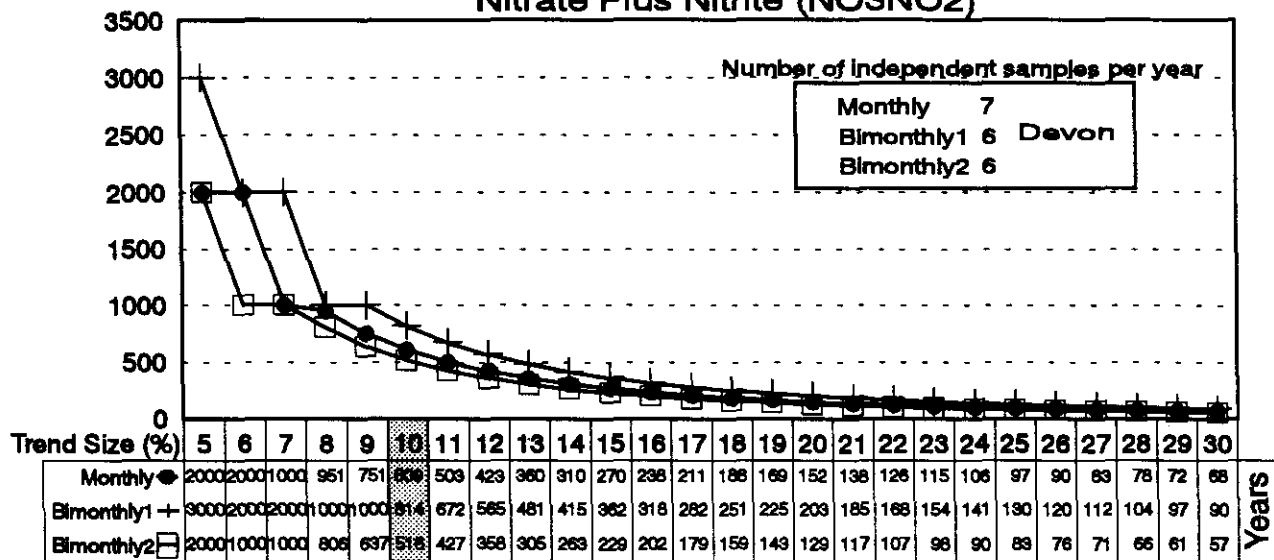


Fig. 11b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%) For Three Monitoring Schemes

Nitrate Plus Nitrite (NO₃NO₂)

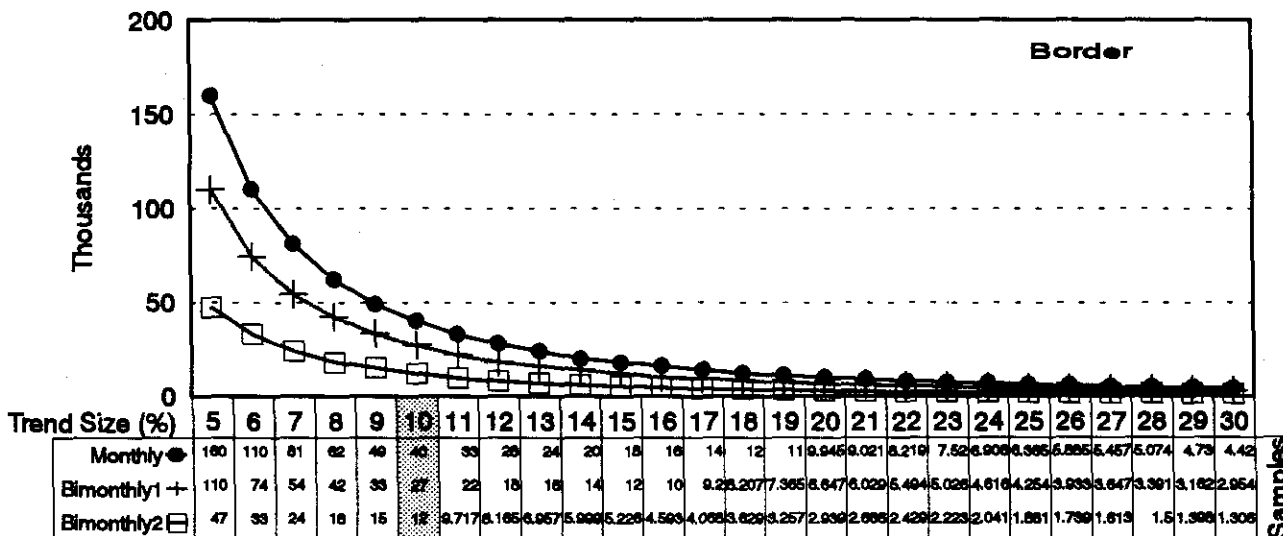
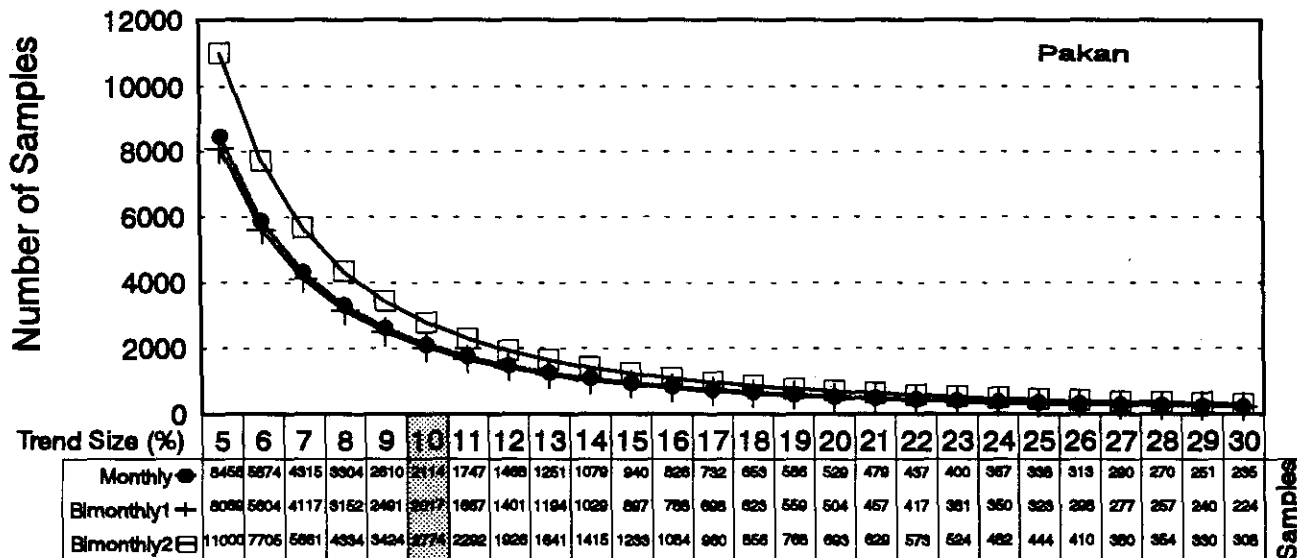
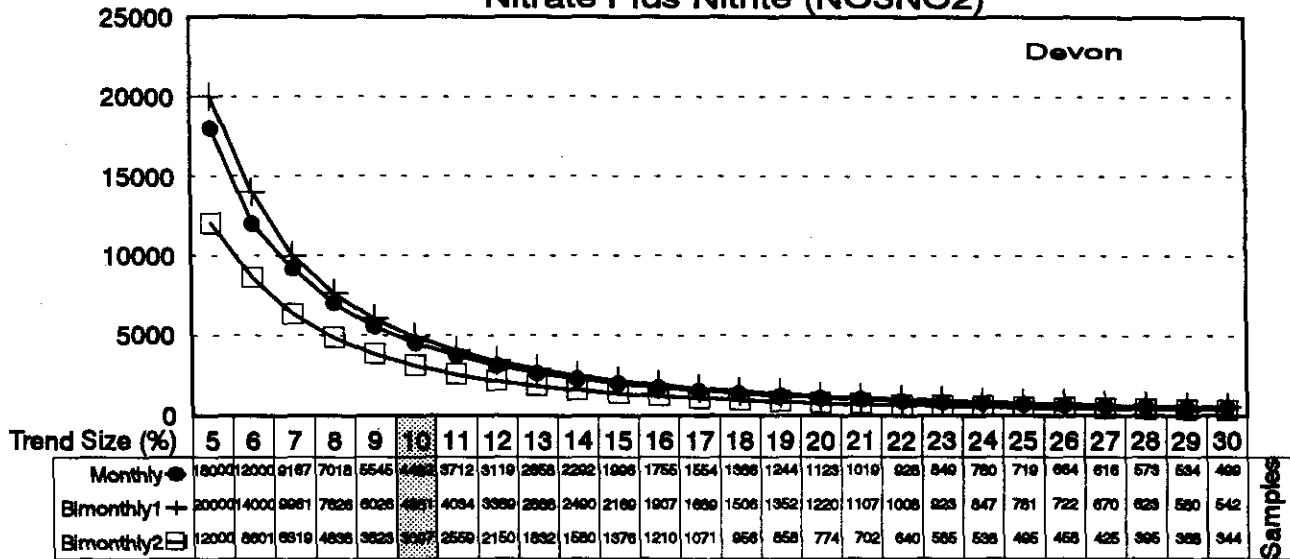


Fig. 12a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Particulate Nitrogen (NP)

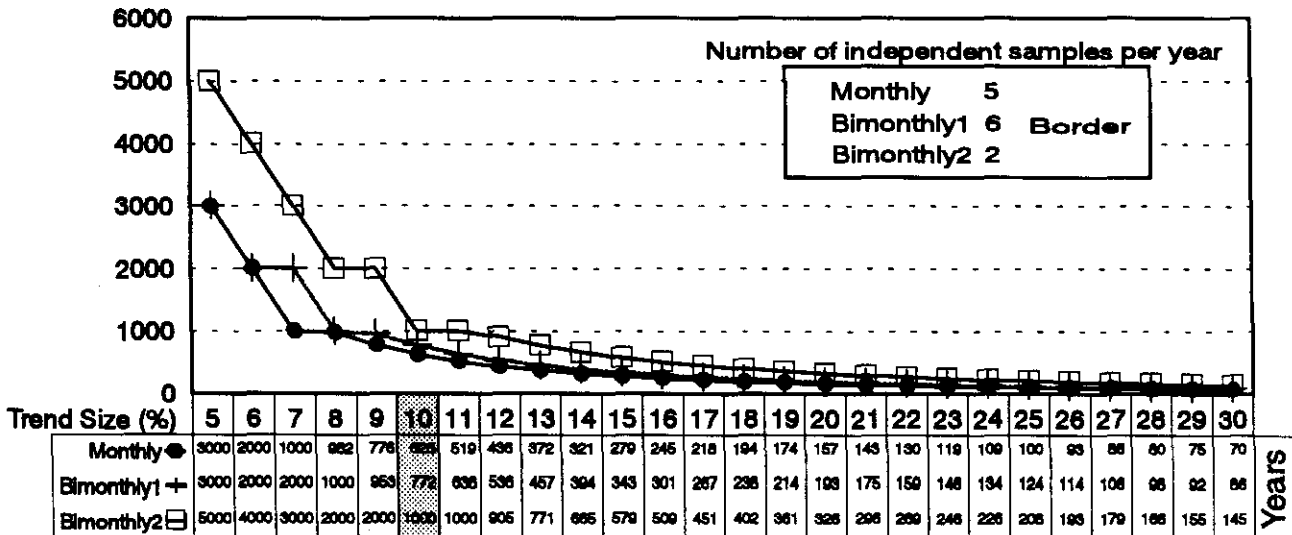
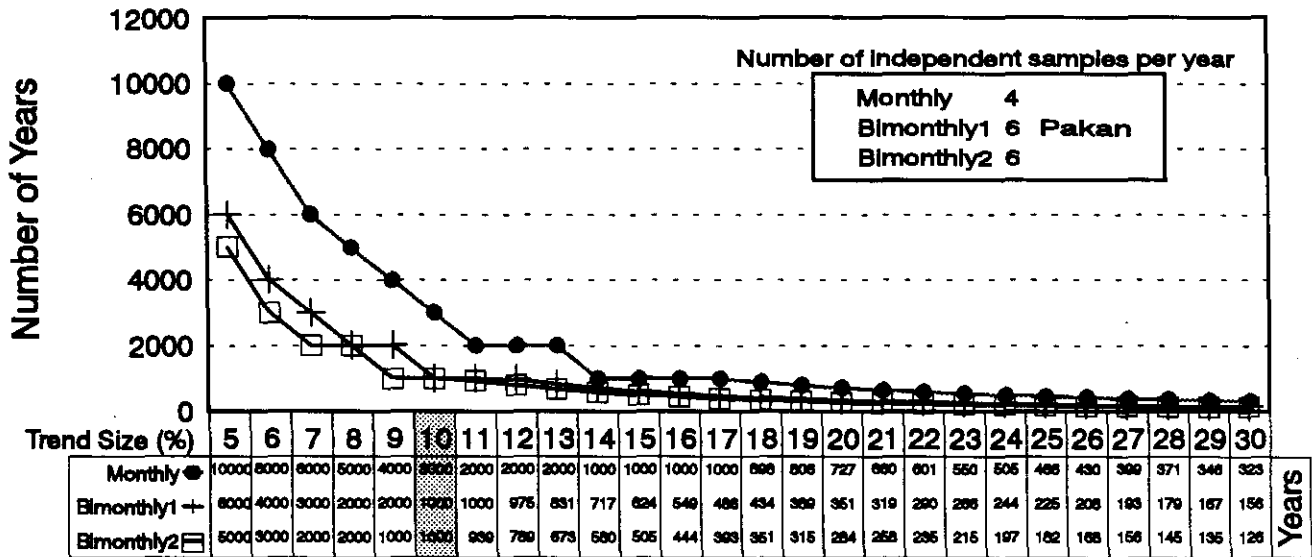
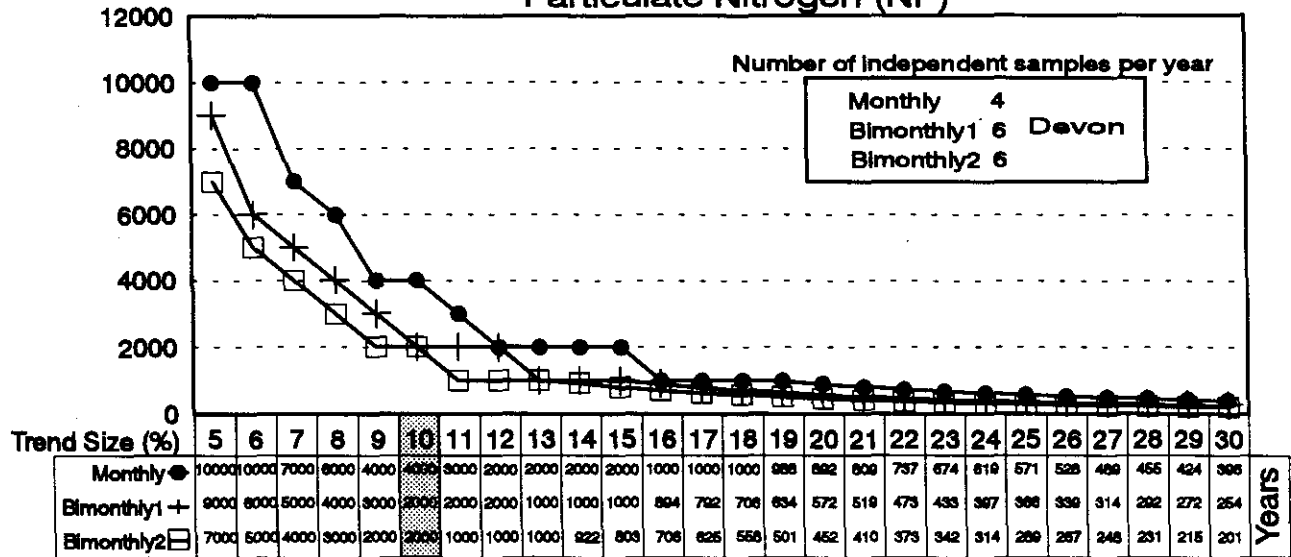


Fig. 12b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%) For Three Monitoring Schemes

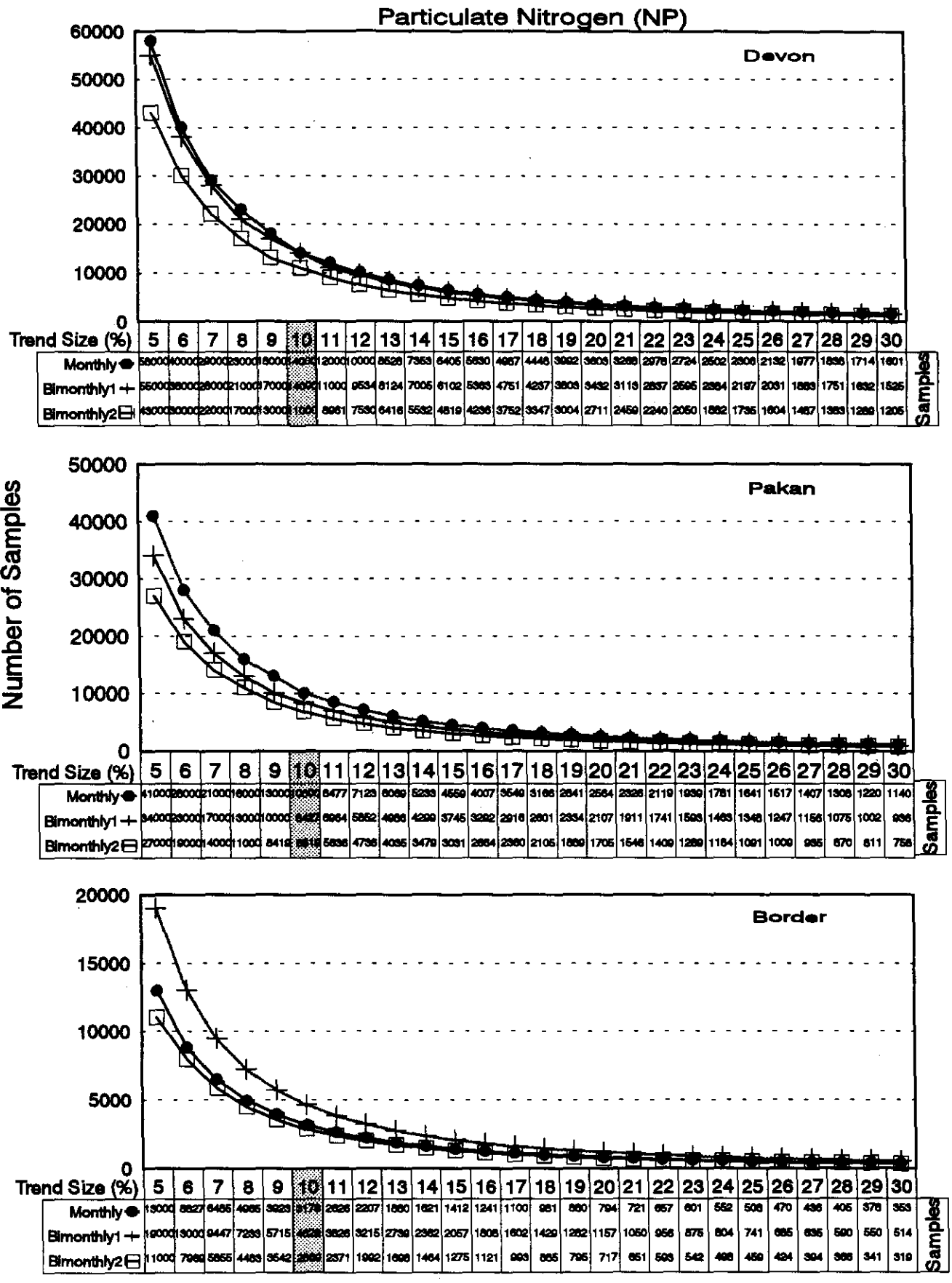


Fig. 13a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Phosphorus Dissolved (PDISS)

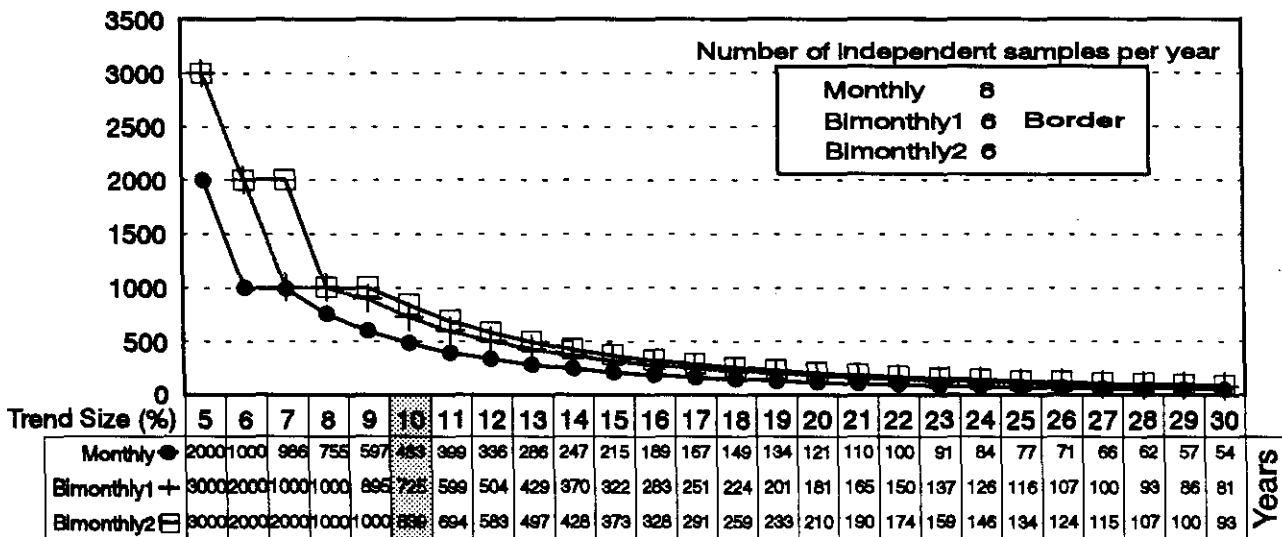
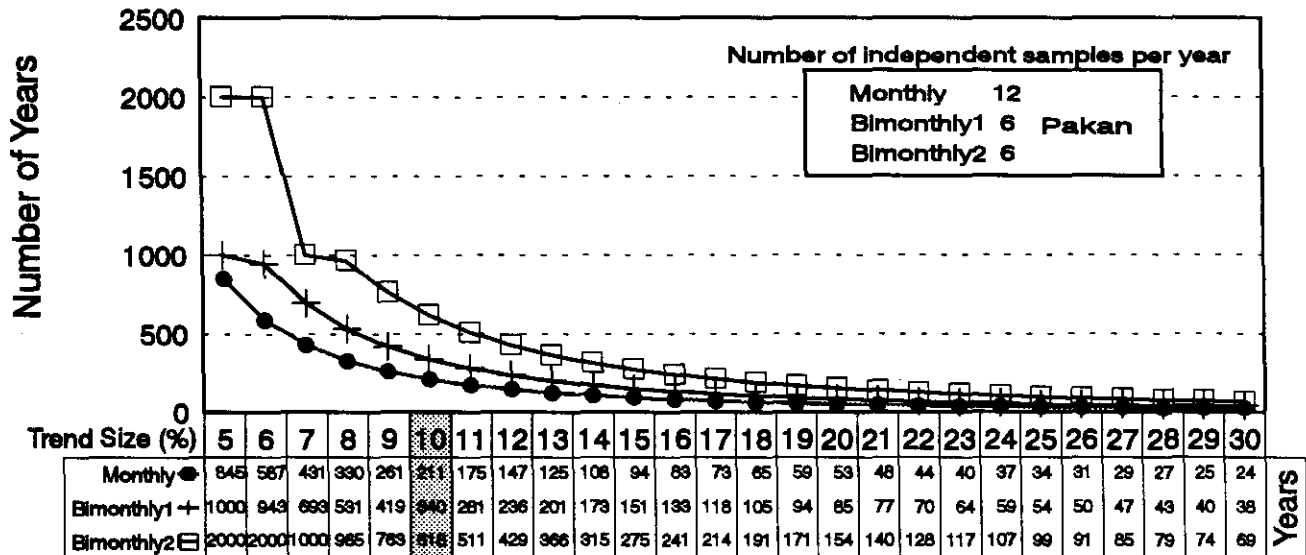
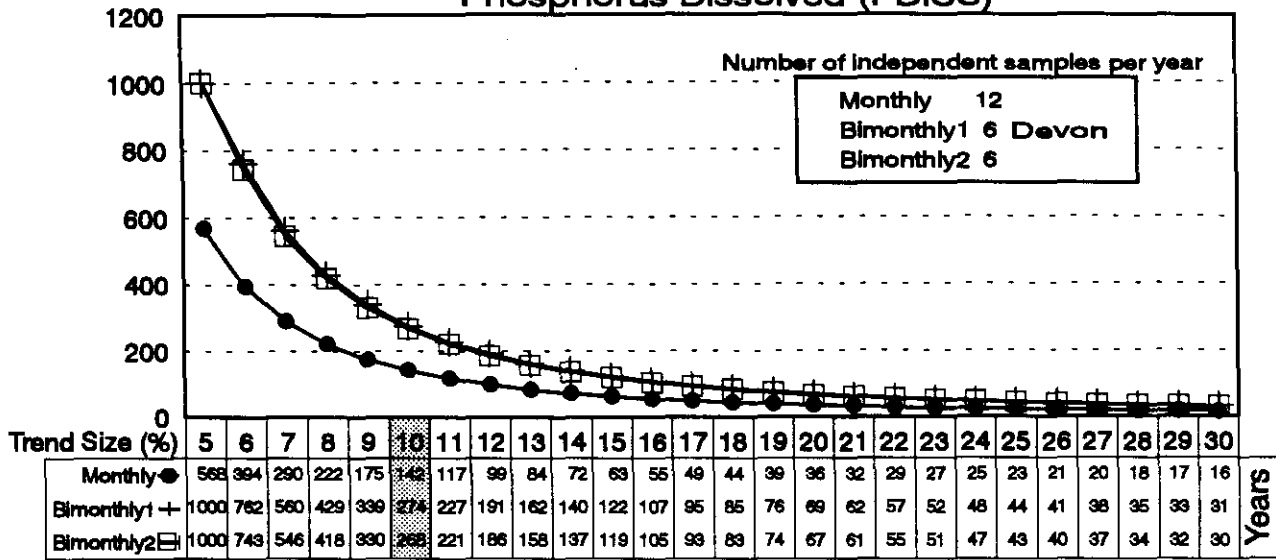


Fig. 13b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Phosphorus Dissolved (PDISS)

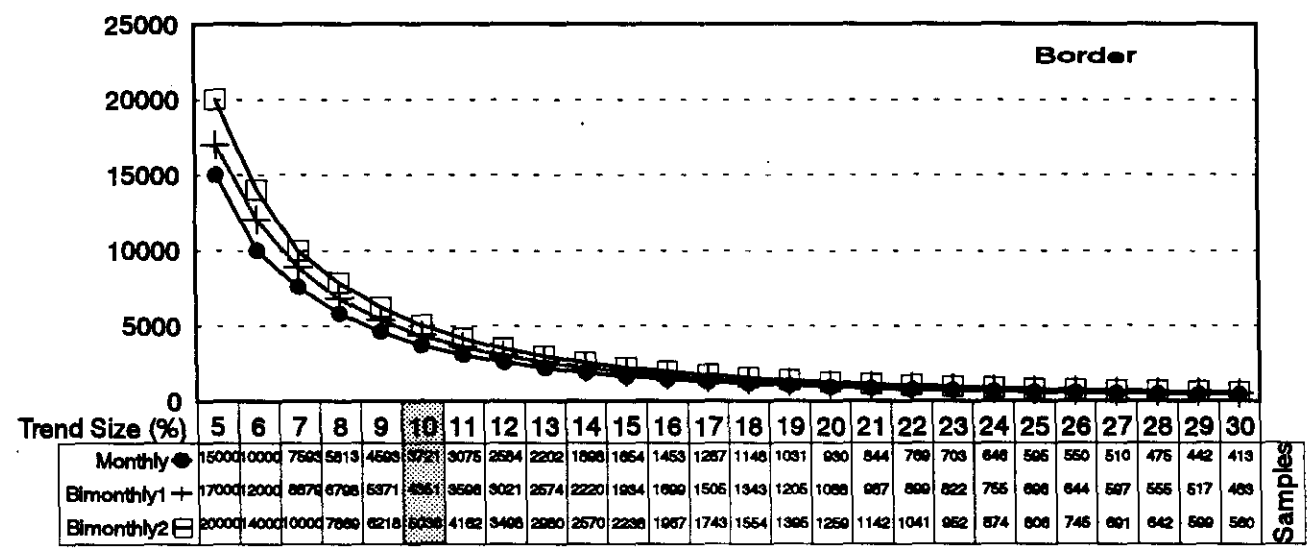
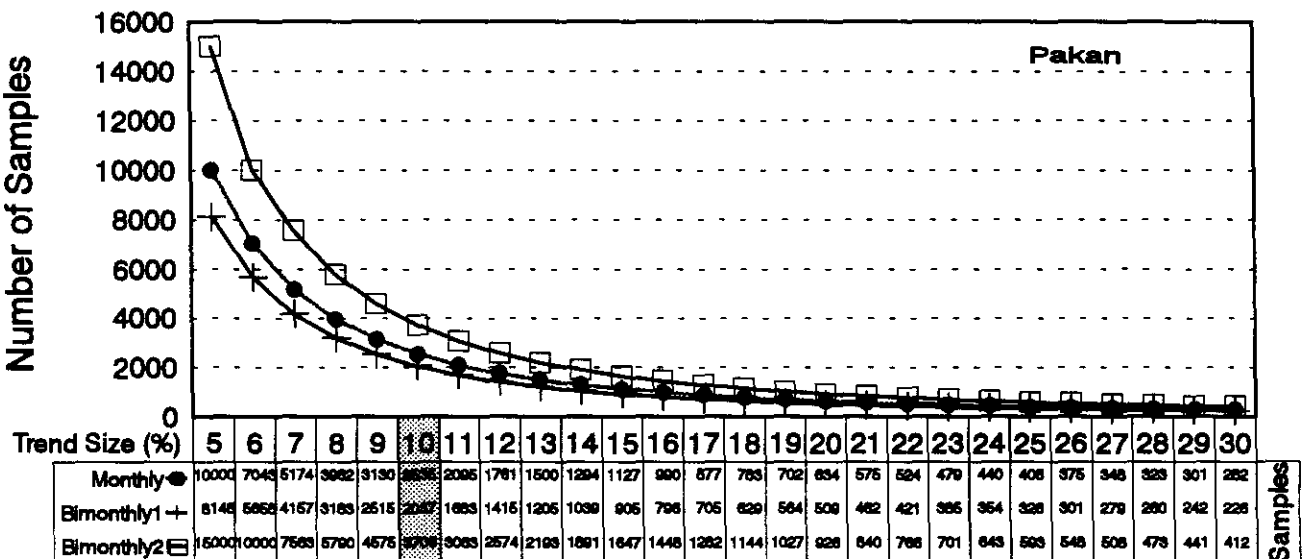
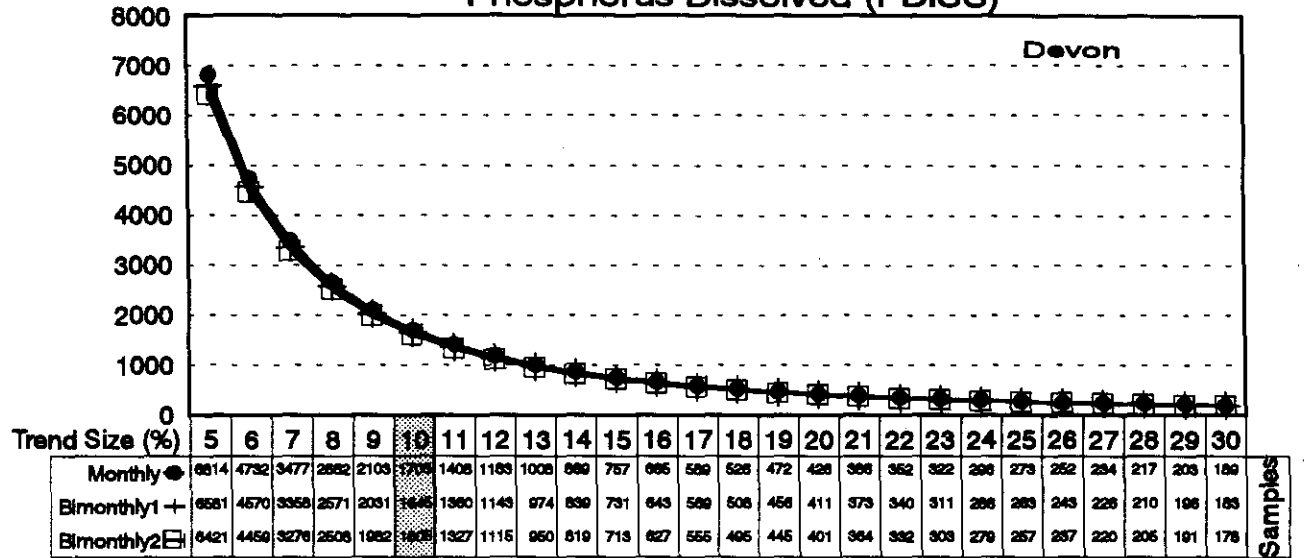
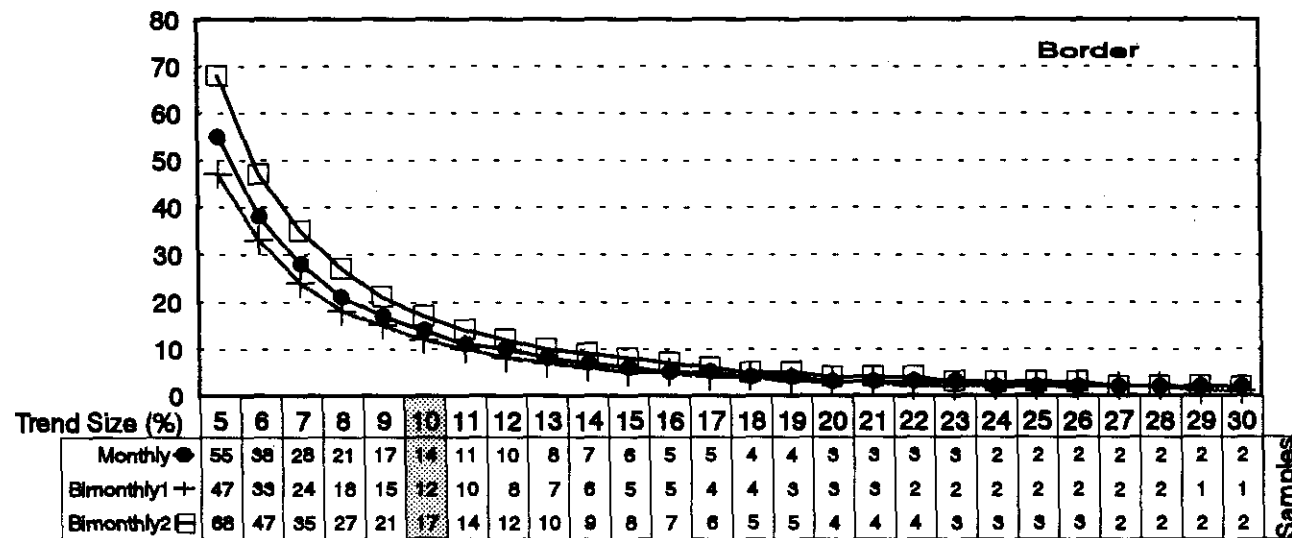
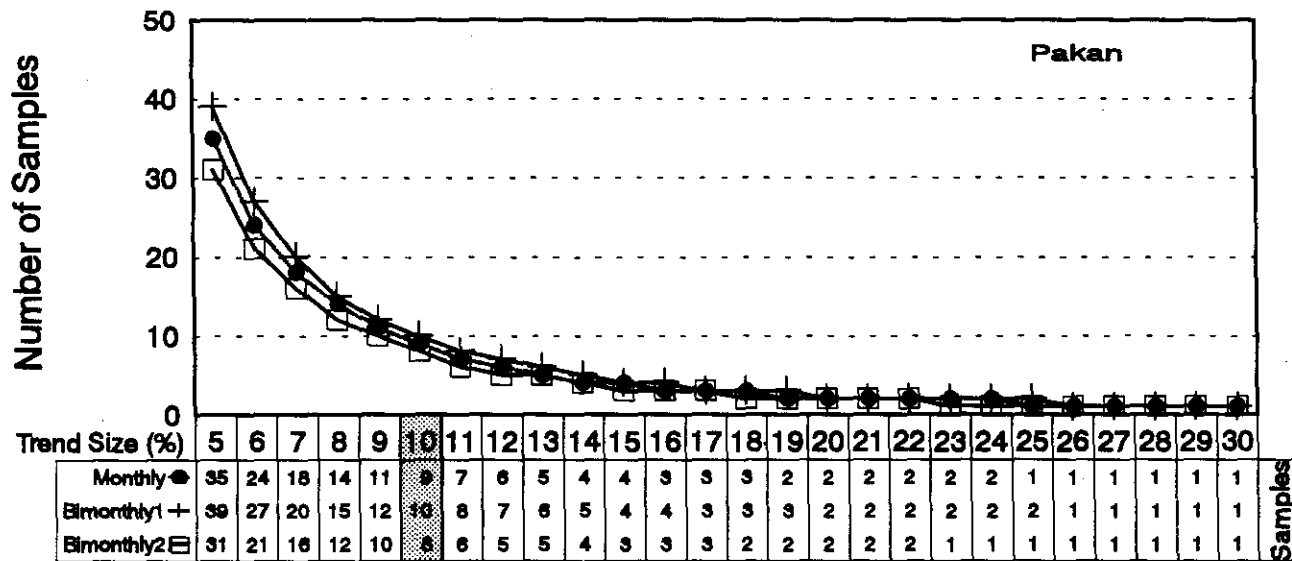
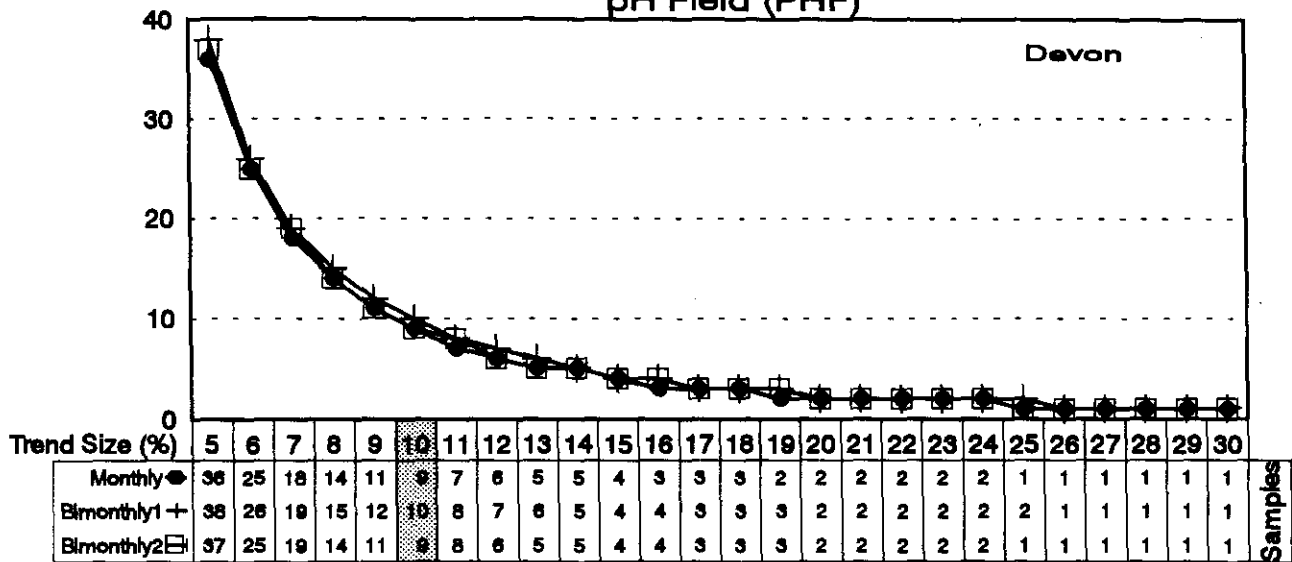


Fig. 14b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

pH Field (PHF)



APPENDIX D - 1

APPENDIX D: STUDY ONE: PLOTS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES AND NUMBER OF YEARS TO DETECT LINEAR TREND SIZES, 5 TO 30% OF THE SERIES MEAN, AND NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT SAMPLES PER YEAR FOR MONTHLY AND BIMONTHLY MONITORING SCHEDULES AT THREE LONG- TERM MONITORING STATIONS ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

Appendix C-1
Table 1. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=DEVON SCHEME=MONTHLY

VARIABLE		CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L							
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	AR(1)	0.0705	8.799	0.42	137	4.823	124.647
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	AR(1)	0.6156	0.025	0.61	136	-3.5041	0.036
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.085	0.919	0	118	2.3754	10.794
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	WN	0.6679	2.093	0	140	0.8033	2.791
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	WN	0.9061	8.584	0	142	1.6188	7.609
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	AR(1)	0.0909	13.802	0.24	137	5.0166	151.522
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	WN	0.2416	0.184	0	136	-0.3151	0.751
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	AR(1)	0.078	0.969	0.27	140	2.515	12.404
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	WN	0.2022	0.803	0	140	1.3479	3.929
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	AR(1)	0.9921	22.378	0.25	138	2.3578	17.287
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	AR(1)	0.6474	0.018	0.24	140	-3.9102	0.025
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	AR(1)	0.9911	0.1	0.5	137	-3.0514	0.077
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	WN	0.4245	0.002	0	139	-5.5166	0.004
PH	pH	10301F	AR(1)	0.2615	0.262	0.46	142	8.1317	8.132
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	AR(1)	0.9008	0.67	0.33	133	-0.9183	0.599
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	WN	1.059	0.031	0	141	-4.3944	0.022
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	WN	0.9819	0.032	0	141	-4.1615	0.025
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	WN	0.1132	4.05	0	140	3.5676	35.659
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	AR(1)	1.3353	111.932	0.63	142	3.0269	50.321
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	AR(1)	0.0642	11.294	0.15	137	5.1669	175.732
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	AR(1)	3.1529	3.153	0.4	141	8.1302	8.13
TURB	Turbidity	02071L							

Appendix C-2
Table 2. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=PAKAN SCHEME=MONTHLY

VARIABLE		CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L							
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	AR(1)	0.0858	10.97	0.29	137	4.8451	127.58
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	AR(1)	0.6232	0.03	0.61	136	-3.19	0.05
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.0894	0.93	0	116	2.3307	10.33
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	AR(1)	0.4629	1.54	0.19	140	1.0433	3.16
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	AR(1)	1.3815	682.86	0.33	140	4.698	284.94
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	AR(1)	0.084	13.03	0.39	137	5.0386	154.8
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	AR(1)	0.3372	0.43	0.15	140	0.1606	1.24
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	AR(1)	0.0906	1.16	0.13	140	2.5471	12.82
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	AR(1)	0.2132	1.51	0.25	140	1.9239	7.01
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	0.9767	28.44	0	138	2.6371	22.51
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	AR(1)	0.4682	0.14	0.27	140	-1.3445	0.29
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	AR(1)	0.8851	0.18	0.55	136	-2.1823	0.17
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	WN	0.5076	0.04	0	134	-2.7799	0.07
PH	pH	10301F	AR(1)	0.2555	0.26	0.33	139	8.0608	8.06
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	AR(1)	0.6786	0.7	0.48	135	-0.3244	0.91
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	AR(1)	0.6115	0.03	0.28	135	-3.2304	0.05
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	AR(1)	0.4875	0.07	0.25	140	-2.1276	0.13
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	WN	0.1293	5.27	0	139	3.6944	40.56
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	AR(1)	1.2544	5667.79	0.31	140	7.1852	2898.53
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.0867	16.44	0	136	5.2393	189.25
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	AR(1)	3.3296	3.33	0.31	139	8.2496	8.25
TURB	Turbidity	02071L	WN	0.8136	11.97	0	140	2.1835	12.36

Appendix C-3
Table 3. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=BORDER SCHEME=MONTHLY

VARIABLE		CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L	AR(1)	0.5241	0.001	0.29	142	-6.165	0.002
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	AR(1)	0.1155	15.415	0.23	144	4.8838	133.016
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	AR(1)	0.4211	0.03	0.18	143	-2.7725	0.068
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.1349	1.378	0	144	2.3099	10.165
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	AR(1)	0.409	1.416	0.29	137	1.1155	3.317
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	AR(1)	1.2919	50.765	0.43	137	2.3626	24.462
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	AR(1)	0.087	13.74	0.42	132	5.0565	157.635
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	AR(1)	0.2578	0.359	0.2	137	0.2805	1.369
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	AR(1)	0.0836	1.11	0.22	144	2.5804	13.249
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	WN	0.2866	2.513	0	138	2.1094	8.589
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	0.6893	10.996	0	139	2.4086	14.1
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	WN	1.3133	0.759	0	139	-1.902	0.354
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	AR(1)	0.56	0.072	0.41	139	-2.2912	0.118
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	AR(1)	0.5988	0.032	0.22	137	-3.2049	0.049
PH	pH	10301F	AR(1)	0.3205	0.321	0.41	144	8.0316	8.032
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	WN	0.5234	0.503	0	137	-0.247	0.896
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	AR(1)	0.5603	0.024	0.42	137	-3.3779	0.04
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	AR(1)	0.3939	0.043	0.46	144	-2.3222	0.106
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	WN	0.1398	5.83	0	139	3.7159	41.499
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	AR(1)	1.4918	468.396	0.44	136	3.981	162.997
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.087	17.103	0	144	5.2754	196.21
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	AR(1)	3.9979	3.998	0.22	144	8.0721	8.072
TURB	Turbidity	02071L	AR(1)	0.6371	5.967	0.16	137	1.9292	8.433

Appendix C-4

Table 4. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=DEVON SCHEME=BIMONTHLY1

	VARIABLE	CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L							
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	WN	0.0741	9.372	0	68	4.8359	126.298
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	AR(1)	0.6361	0.027	0.54	68	-3.4623	0.038
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.0945	1.03	0	59	2.3819	10.874
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	WN	0.7453	2.462	0	70	0.7719	2.857
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	WN	0.9511	9.827	0	71	1.6399	8.103
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	WN	0.0738	11.333	0	68	5.03	153.35
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	WN	0.2811	0.223	0	68	-0.2914	0.777
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	WN	0.0831	1.038	0	70	2.5196	12.467
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	WN	0.23	0.942	0	70	1.3701	4.041
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	0.9852	19.526	0	70	2.2392	15.249
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	WN	0.6696	0.018	0	70	-3.9323	0.025
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	WN	0.9758	0.082	0	68	-3.2119	0.065
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	WN	0.4178	0.002	0	69	-5.5183	0.004
PH	pH	10301F	WN	0.2708	0.271	0	71	8.1505	8.151
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	WN	0.8173	0.488	0	66	-1.0251	0.501
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	WN	0.979	0.024	0	71	-4.4268	0.019
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	WN	0.9911	0.03	0	71	-4.2578	0.023
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	WN	0.1153	4.146	0	70	3.5723	35.836
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	AR(1)	1.369	123.057	0.43	71	3.0218	52.399
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.0622	11.033	0	68	5.1754	177.21
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	WN	3.8198	3.82	0	71	7.9459	7.946
TURB	Turbidity	02071L							

Appendix C-5

Table 5. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=PAKAN SCHEME=BIMONTHLY1

VARIABLE		CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L							
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	WN	0.0698	9	0	68	4.8557	128.78
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	AR(1)	0.5754	0.03	0.72	68	-3.1231	0.05
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.0938	0.98	0	58	2.336	10.39
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	WN	0.5044	1.66	0	70	1.001	3.09
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	WN	1.4406	770.68	0	70	4.639	291.97
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	WN	0.0705	11.02	0	68	5.0479	156.08
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	WN	0.3586	0.46	0	70	0.149	1.24
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	WN	0.0819	1.07	0	70	2.5613	13
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	WN	0.2339	1.68	0	70	1.9303	7.08
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	0.9332	24.74	0	70	2.6086	20.99
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	WN	0.4584	0.14	0	70	-1.3644	0.28
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	WN	0.8255	0.15	0	65	-2.2269	0.15
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	WN	0.4604	0.03	0	68	-2.7557	0.07
PH	pH	10301F	WN	0.2699	0.27	0	69	8.0636	8.06
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	AR(1)	0.7599	0.87	0.36	65	-0.3009	0.99
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	WN	0.7126	0.04	0	68	-3.2258	0.05
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	WN	0.4485	0.06	0	70	-2.1237	0.13
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	WN	0.1132	4.65	0	70	3.7063	40.96
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	WN	1.0348	3624.89	0	70	7.3346	2617.58
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.0677	12.99	0	68	5.2532	191.62
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	WN	4.0579	4.06	0	69	8.1814	8.18
TURB	Turbidity	02071L							

Appendix C-6
Table 6. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=BORDER SCHEME=BIMONTHLY1

	VARIABLE	CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L							
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	AR(1)	0.0846	11.16	0.26	72	4.877	131.71
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	AR(1)	0.4463	0.03	0.32	70	-2.7364	0.07
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.101	1.03	0	72	2.3103	10.13
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	WN	0.4889	1.77	0	69	1.1076	3.41
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	WN	1.3604	77.95	0	72	2.5909	33.66
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	WN	0.0939	14.97	0	66	5.0651	159.1
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	WN	0.2626	0.36	0	72	0.2719	1.36
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	WN	0.0827	1.1	0	72	2.5851	13.31
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	WN	0.2643	2.26	0	72	2.0928	8.4
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	0.6978	12.3	0	72	2.4992	15.53
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	WN	1.186	0.6	0	72	-1.7825	0.34
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	WN	0.6554	0.09	0	70	-2.2787	0.13
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	WN	0.639	0.04	0	70	-3.1889	0.05
PH	pH	10301F	AR(1)	0.296	0.3	0.36	72	8.0082	8.01
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	WN	0.5388	0.56	0	70	-0.1868	0.96
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	AR(1)	0.6098	0.03	0.32	70	-3.3614	0.04
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	WN	0.4676	0.05	0	72	-2.3173	0.11
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	AR(1)	0.1235	5.2	0.34	70	3.7288	41.95
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	AR(1)	3.4238	7295019	0.52	72	4.0803	20774.95
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.0854	16.79	0	72	5.2758	196.26
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	WN	4.5453	4.55	0	72	8.2443	8.24
TURB	Turbidity	02071L							

Appendix C-7

Table 7. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=DEVON SCHEME=BIMONTHLY2

VARIABLE		CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L							
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	AR(1)	0.0746	9.299	0.45	69	4.8214	124.485
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	AR(1)	0.6272	0.025	0.55	65	-3.5399	0.035
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.0758	0.815	0	59	2.3709	10.738
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	WN	0.4958	1.361	0	70	0.8242	2.578
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	WN	0.6953	4.467	0	71	1.4926	5.665
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	AR(1)	0.0717	10.838	0.48	69	5.0145	150.968
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	WN	0.2128	0.157	0	68	-0.3383	0.729
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	AR(1)	0.076	0.941	0.28	70	2.5117	12.362
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	WN	0.1806	0.698	0	70	1.3269	3.831
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	1.0942	33.653	0	70	2.4986	22.137
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	WN	0.5538	0.014	0	70	-3.8849	0.024
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	WN	0.9022	0.08	0	69	-3.0522	0.071
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	WN	0.4131	0.002	0	70	-5.517	0.004
PH	pH	10301F	WN	0.2635	0.264	0	71	8.0781	8.078
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	AR(1)	0.8525	0.622	0.3	67	-0.8715	0.602
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	AR(1)	1.0263	0.031	0.25	69	-4.3121	0.023
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	WN	0.9187	0.034	0	70	-3.9475	0.029
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	WN	0.1021	3.664	0	70	3.5726	35.795
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	AR(1)	1.1722	126.438	0.58	71	3.6116	73.599
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.0666	11.644	0	69	5.1605	174.638
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	WN	3.2955	3.296	0	70	8.0078	8.008
TURB	Turbidity	02071L							

Appendix C-8

Table 8. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=PAKAN SCHEME=BIMONTHLY2

VARIABLE		CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L							
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	WN	0.1844	23.39	0	69	4.8173	125.75
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	AR(1)	0.7181	0.04	0.42	65	-3.2502	0.05
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.1019	1.05	0	58	2.3234	10.26
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	WN	0.4453	1.51	0	70	1.0732	3.23
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	AR(1)	1.3075	558.78	0.3	70	4.716	262.64
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	AR(1)	0.099	15.27	0.35	69	5.0313	153.88
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	WN	0.3194	0.41	0	70	0.172	1.25
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	WN	0.0978	1.24	0	70	2.5344	12.67
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	WN	0.2007	1.41	0	70	1.9188	6.95
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	0.9067	24.39	0	70	2.6617	21.6
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	WN	0.528	0.17	0	70	-1.3215	0.31
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	WN	0.7632	11.01	0	69	2.225	12.38
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	WN	0.5978	0.05	0	68	-2.7601	0.08
PH	pH	10301F	AR(1)	0.2413	0.24	0.31	70	8.0585	8.06
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	WN	0.7285	0.76	0	69	-0.3672	0.9
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	WN	0.5375	0.03	0	68	-3.2283	0.05
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	WN	0.581	0.09	0	70	-2.1347	0.14
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	WN	0.1495	6.06	0	70	3.6847	40.28
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	AR(1)	1.3663	6760.08	0.37	70	7.036	2891.09
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.1046	19.67	0	69	5.2284	187.52
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	AR(1)	2.8204	2.82	0.26	70	8.1804	8.18
TURB	Turbidity	02071L	WN	0.7196	9.66	0	70	2.2032	11.73

Appendix C-9
Table 9. Water Quality, Three Stations

SITE=BORDER SCHEME=BIMONTHLY2

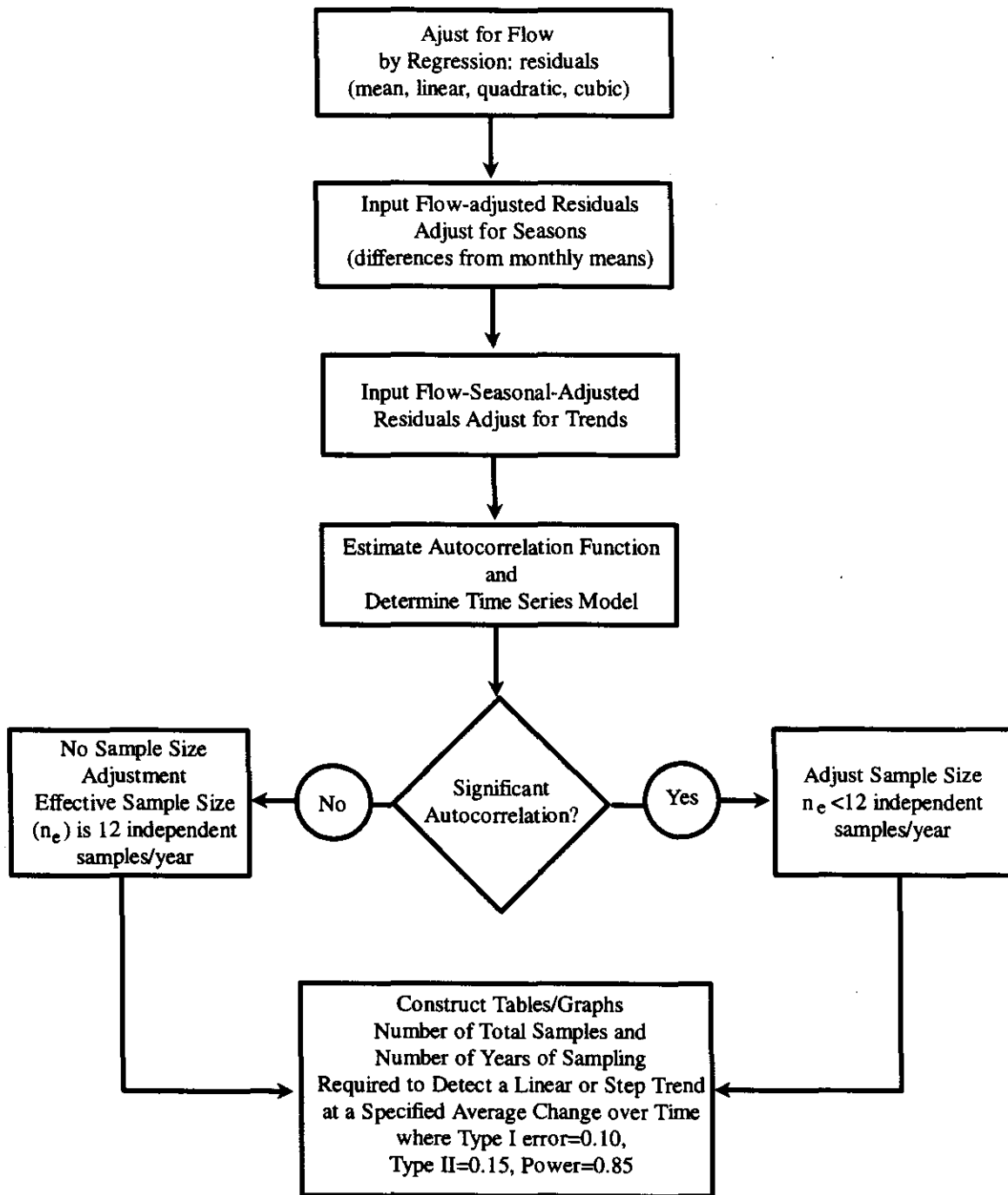
VARIABLE		CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC	18075L	AR(1)	0.505	0.001	0.42	71	-6.3061	0.002
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	WN	0.0958	12.527	0	71	4.8665	130.463
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105L	WN	0.3784	0.025	0	72	-2.807	0.065
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.1129	1.154	0	72	2.3145	10.185
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	06101L	WN	0.3457	1.19	0	68	1.1459	3.339
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011L	AR(1)	1.3029	44.217	0.39	72	2.1927	20.936
HCO3	Carbonate	06201L	AR(1)	0.0821	12.854	0.29	66	5.0484	156.299
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19101L	WN	0.225	0.302	0	72	0.2565	1.326
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12102L	WN	0.0824	1.09	0	72	2.5768	13.2
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11101L	WN	0.2688	2.352	0	71	2.1147	8.592
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	0.6416	10.306	0	72	2.4643	14.442
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07110L	WN	0.9273	0.316	0	72	-1.7373	0.271
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	07901L	AR(1)	0.5358	0.069	0.47	69	-2.2712	0.119
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103L	WN	0.6781	0.039	0	68	-3.1986	0.051
PH	pH	10301F	AR(1)	0.3576	0.358	0.26	72	8.0542	8.054
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	06901L	WN	0.5147	0.473	0	69	-0.2854	0.858
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	15901L	WN	0.5577	0.023	0	68	-3.4073	0.039
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	AR(1)	0.3538	0.034	0.26	72	-2.4336	0.093
SO4	Sulfate	16301L	WN	0.1497	6.169	0	69	3.7019	40.981
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	36001L	WN	1.3655	265.763	0	72	3.8022	113.806
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.082	16.09	0	72	5.2742	195.892
TEMP	Temperature	02061F	WN	3.5538	3.554	0	72	7.9102	7.91
TURB	Turbidity	02071L	WN	0.6386	7.311	0	68	2.1285	10.303

APPENDIX B - 1

APPENDIX B: STATISTICAL PROTOCOL FOR STUDIES ONE AND TWO

APPENDIX B - 2

Fig. 1. Protocol for Determining the Times Series Sample Sizes Required to Detect Specified Amounts of Change in Water Quality Variables for Monitoring the North Saskatchewan River.



APPENDIX C - 1

APPENDIX C: STUDY ONE: WATER QUALITY VARIABLES, NAQUADAT CODES
NAQUADAT CODES AND MODEL SUMMARIES FOR THREE STATIONS
ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

(Note: Bt=back transform from ln).

Fig. 15a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Organic Carbon as Particulate (POC)

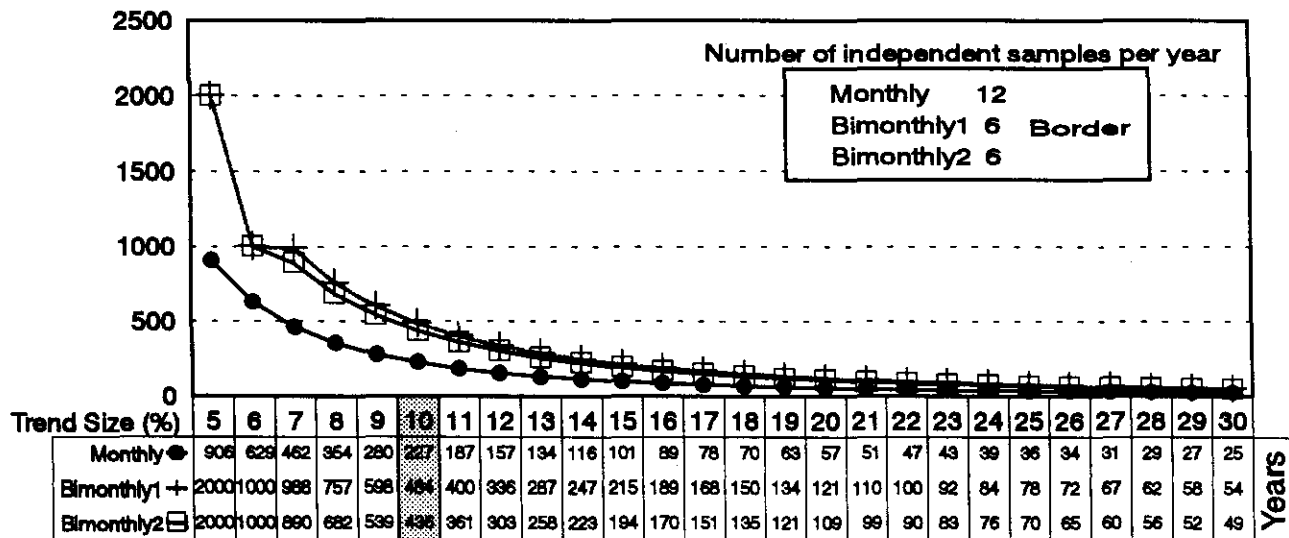
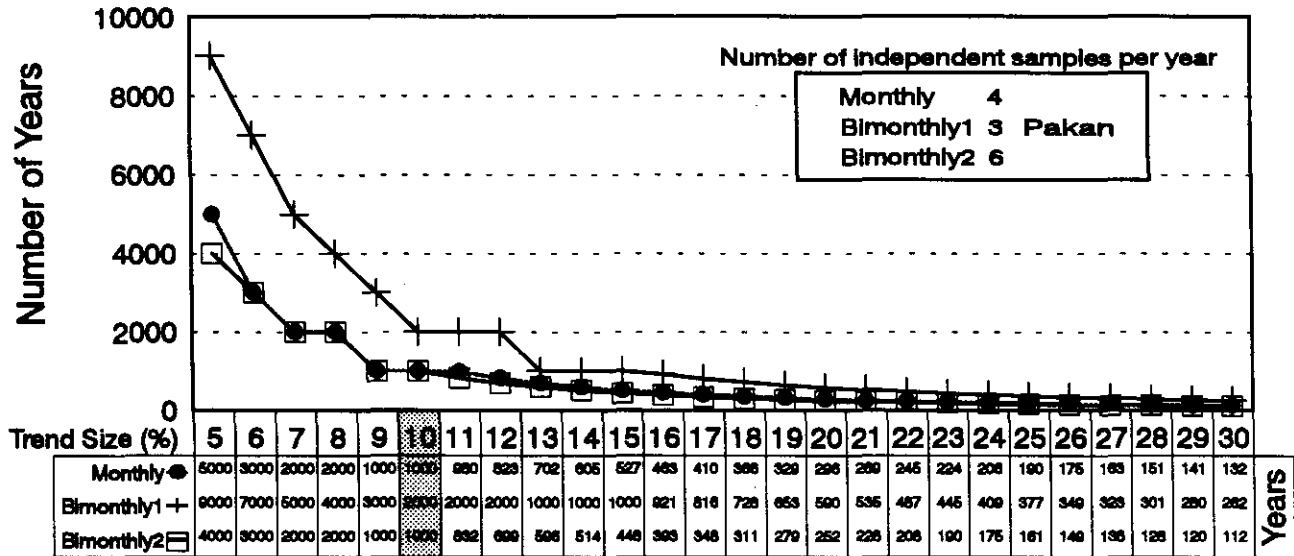
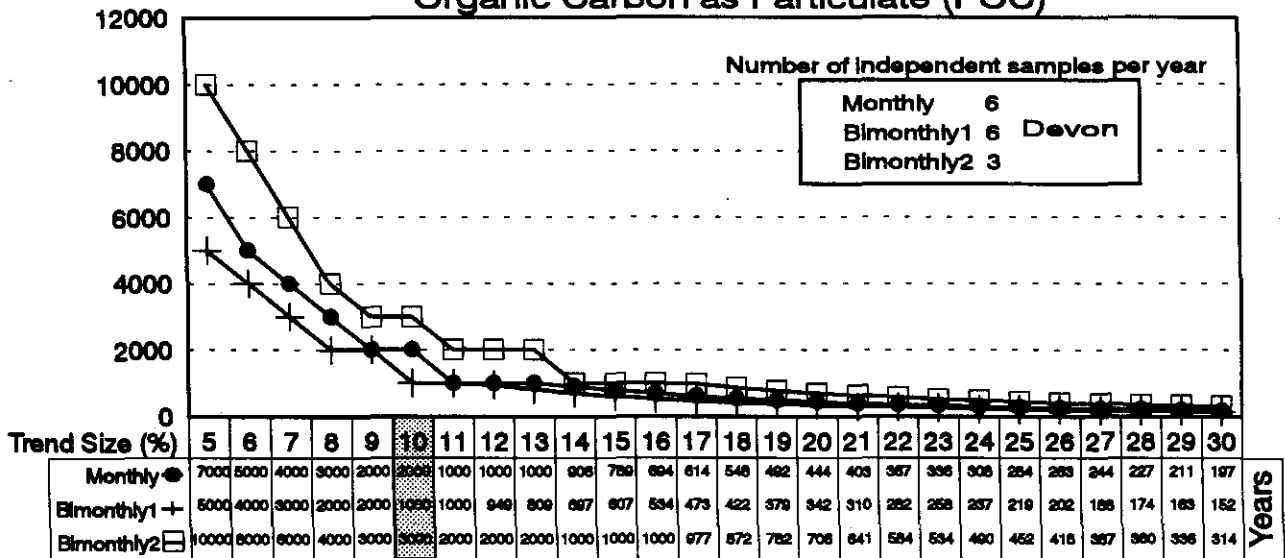


Fig. 15b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%) For Three Monitoring Schemes

Organic Carbon as Particulate (POC)

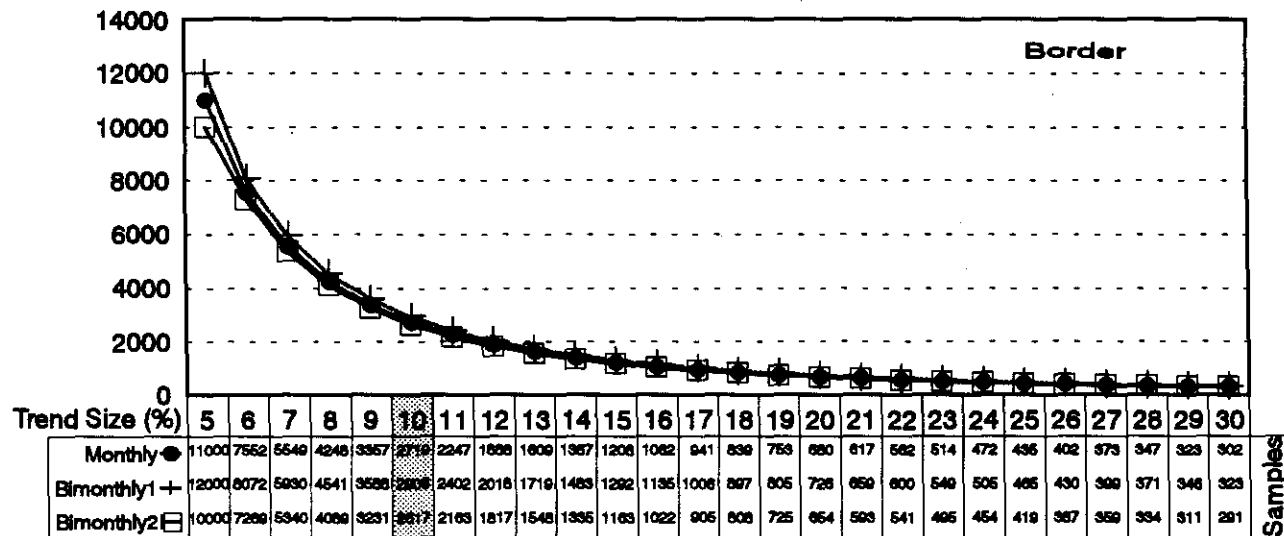
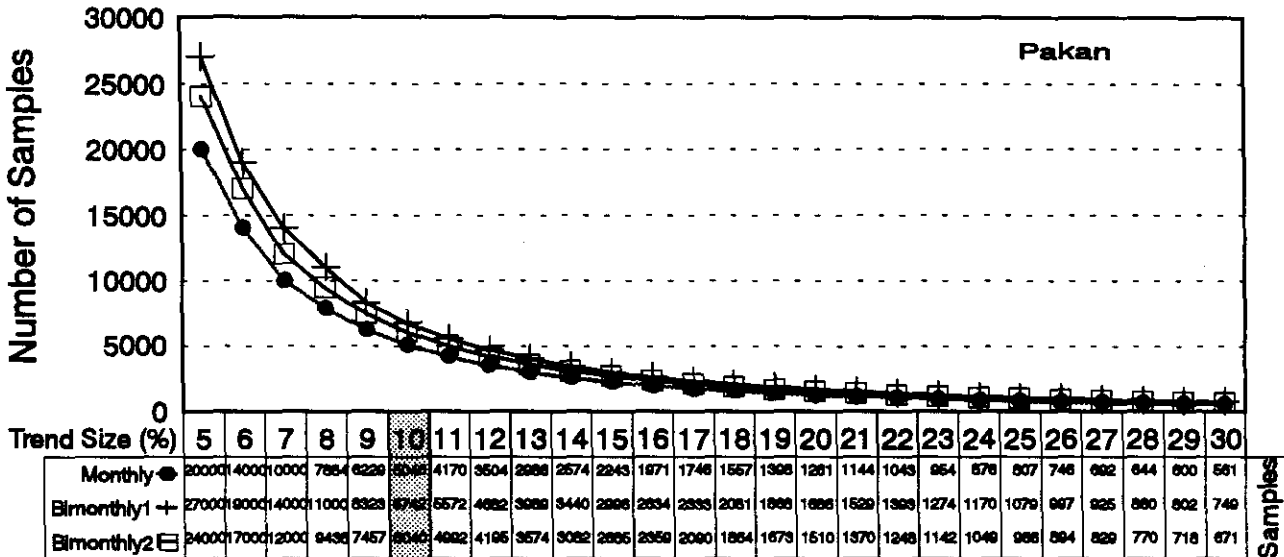
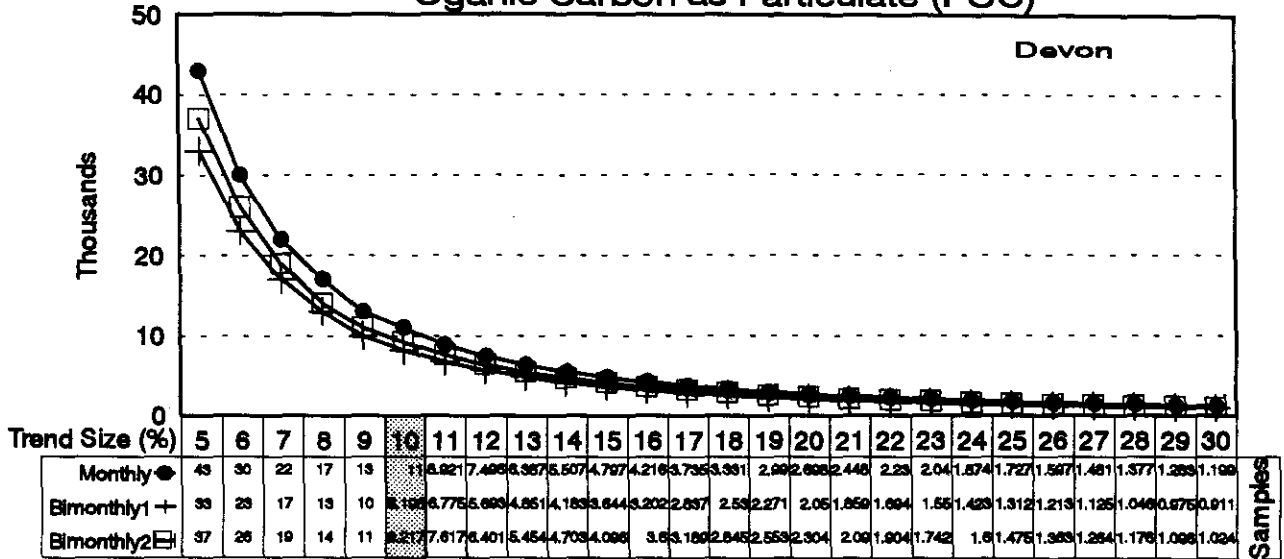


Fig. 16a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Phosphorus as Particulate (PP)

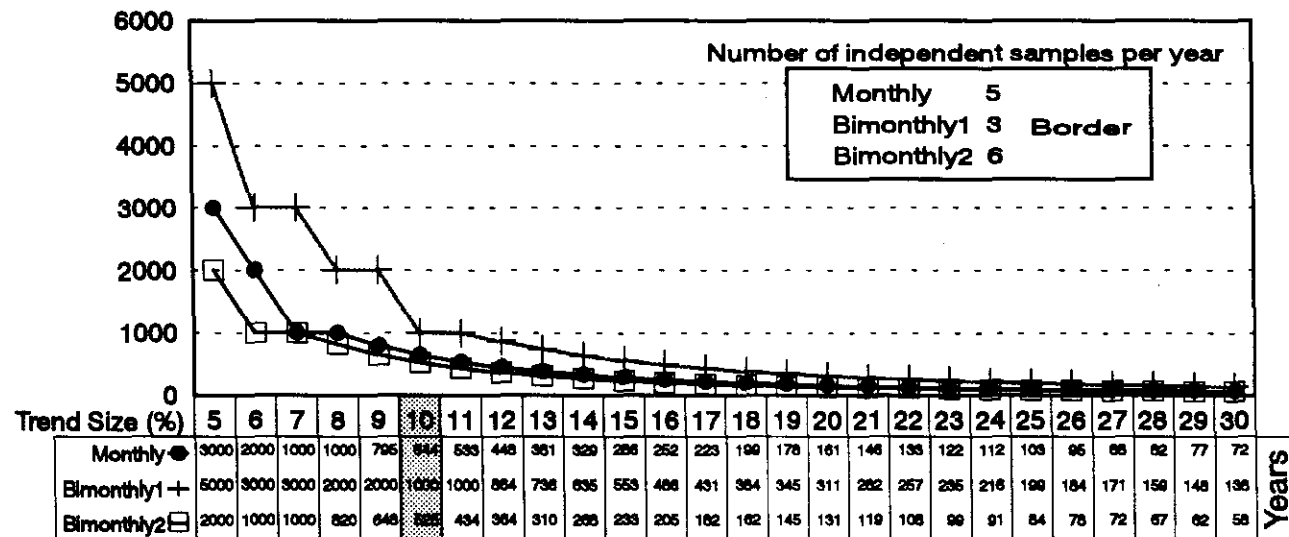
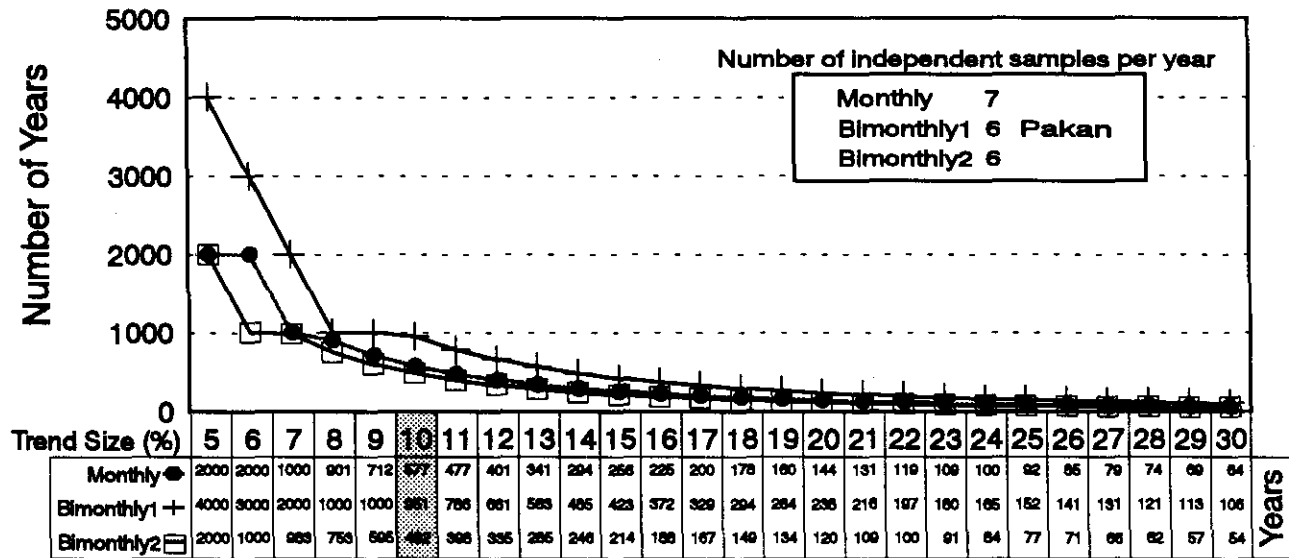
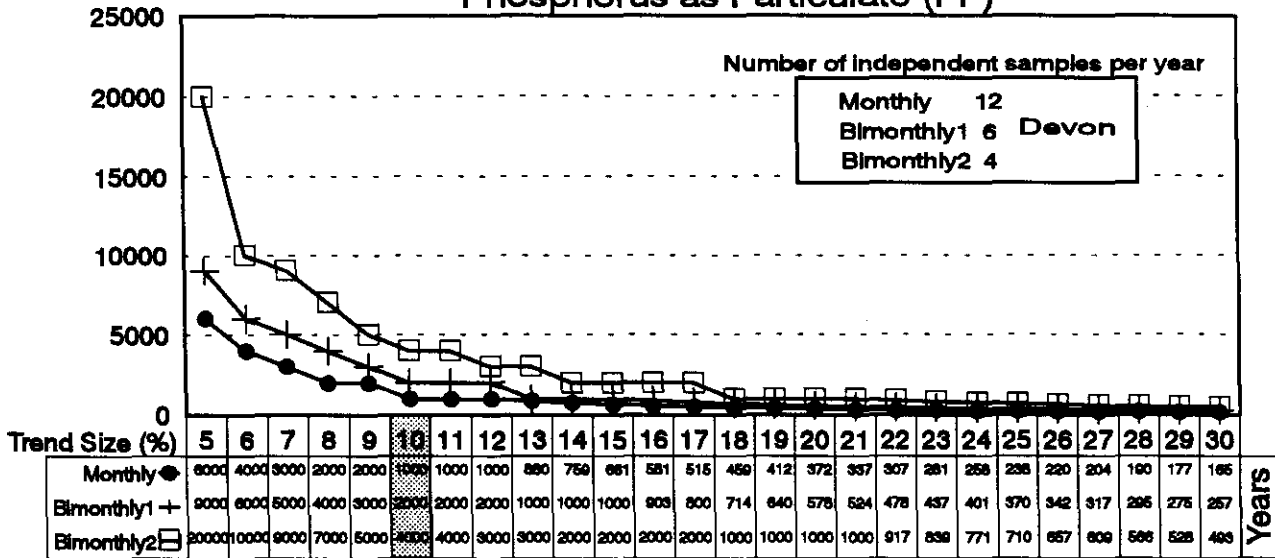


Fig. 16b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%) For Three Monitoring Schemes

Phosphorus as Particulate (PP)

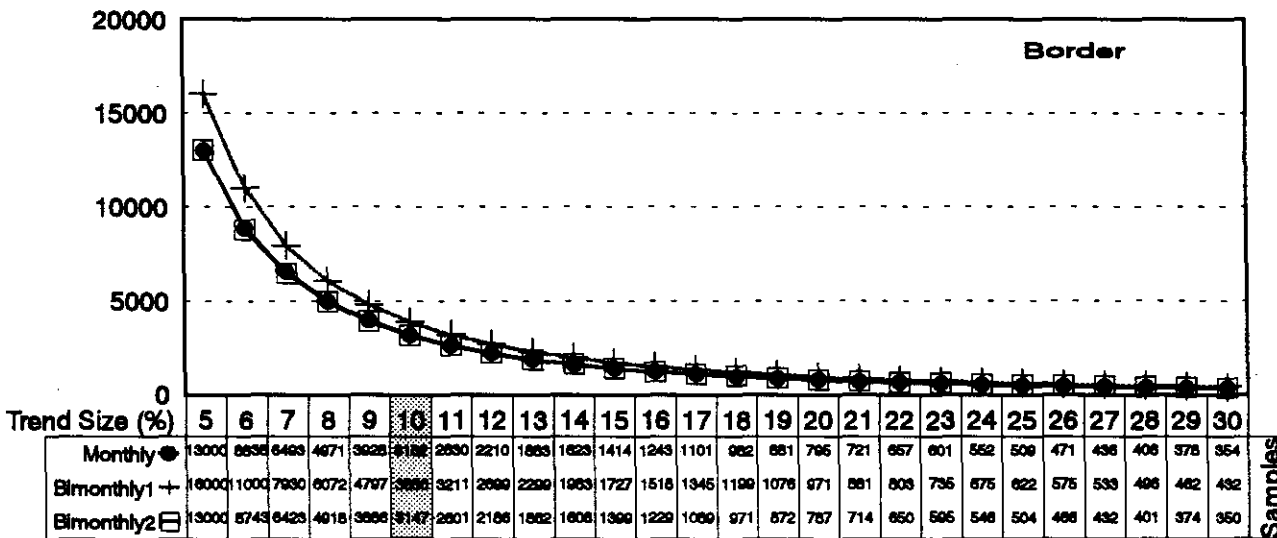
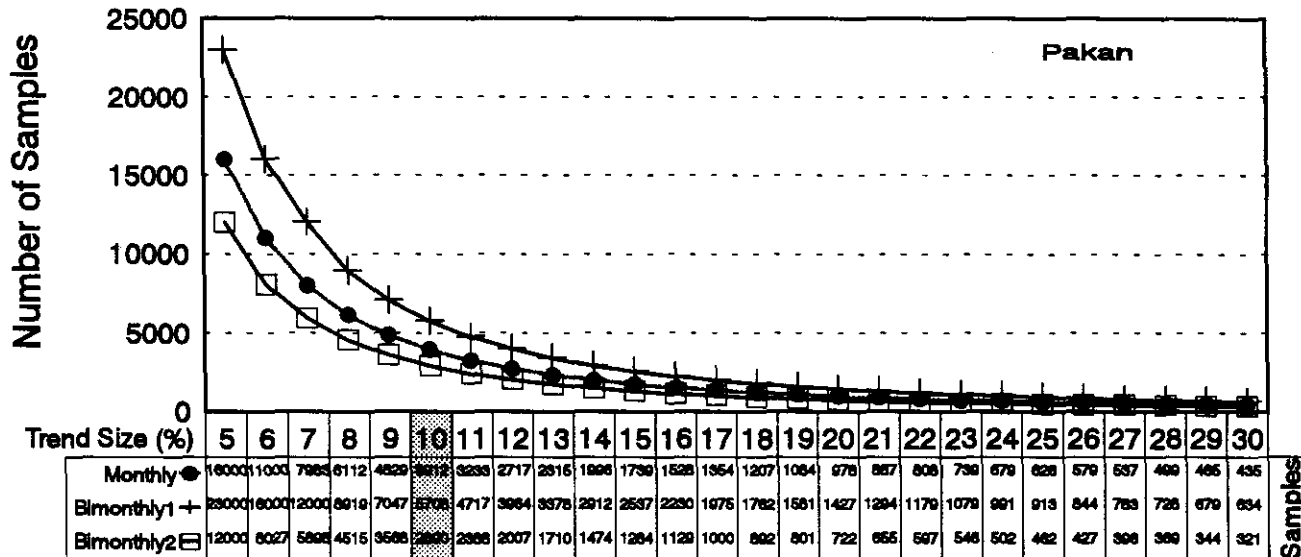
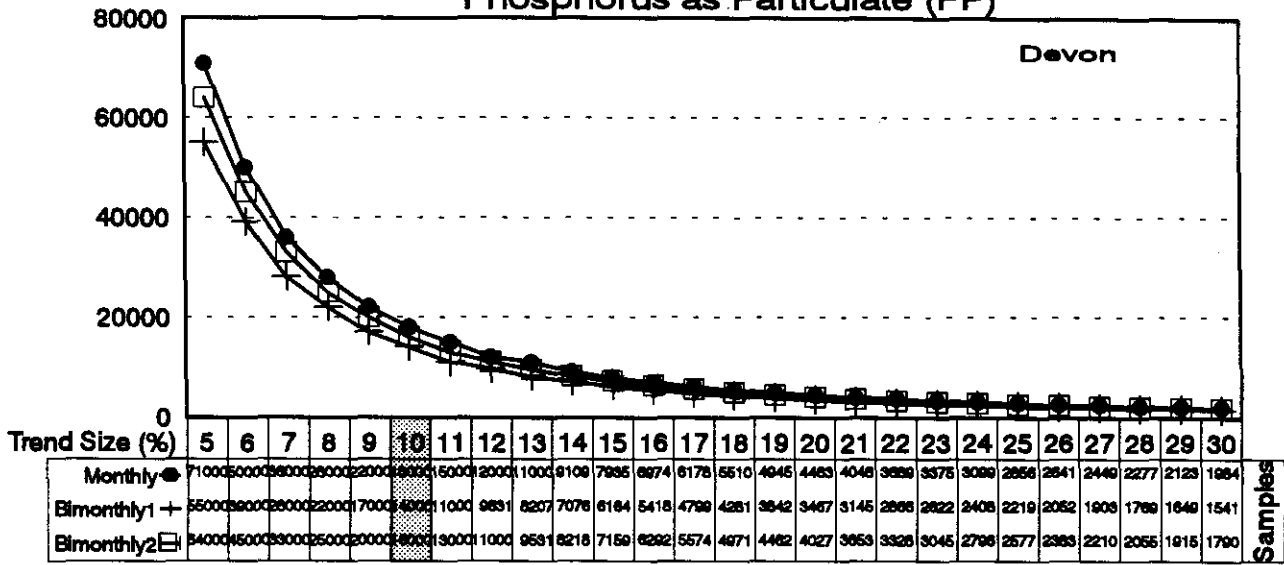


Fig. 17a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Phosphorus Total (PTOT)

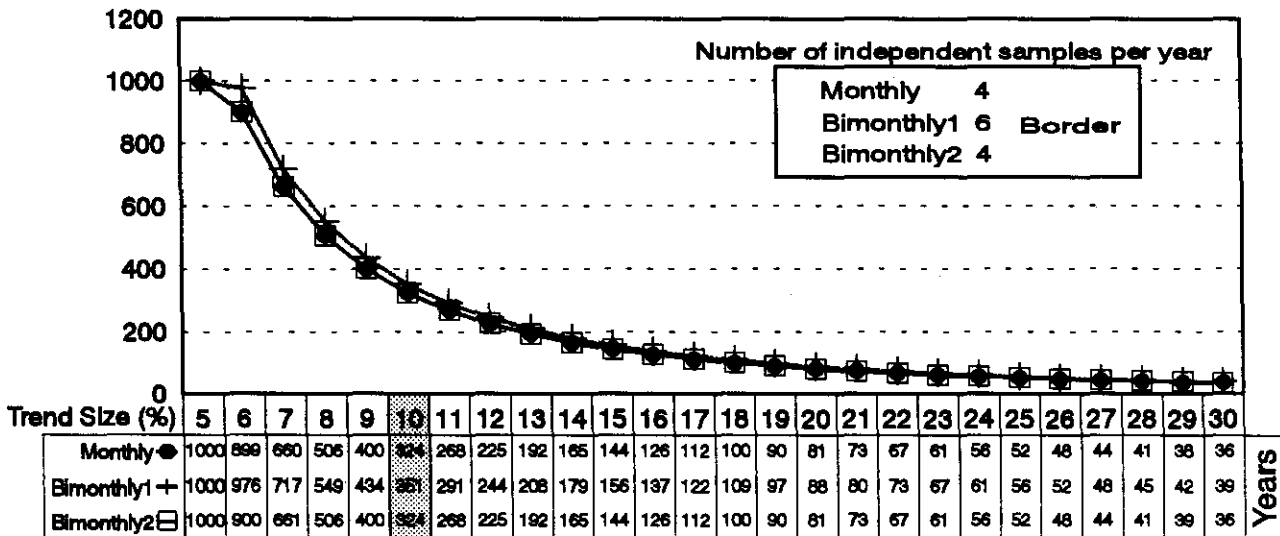
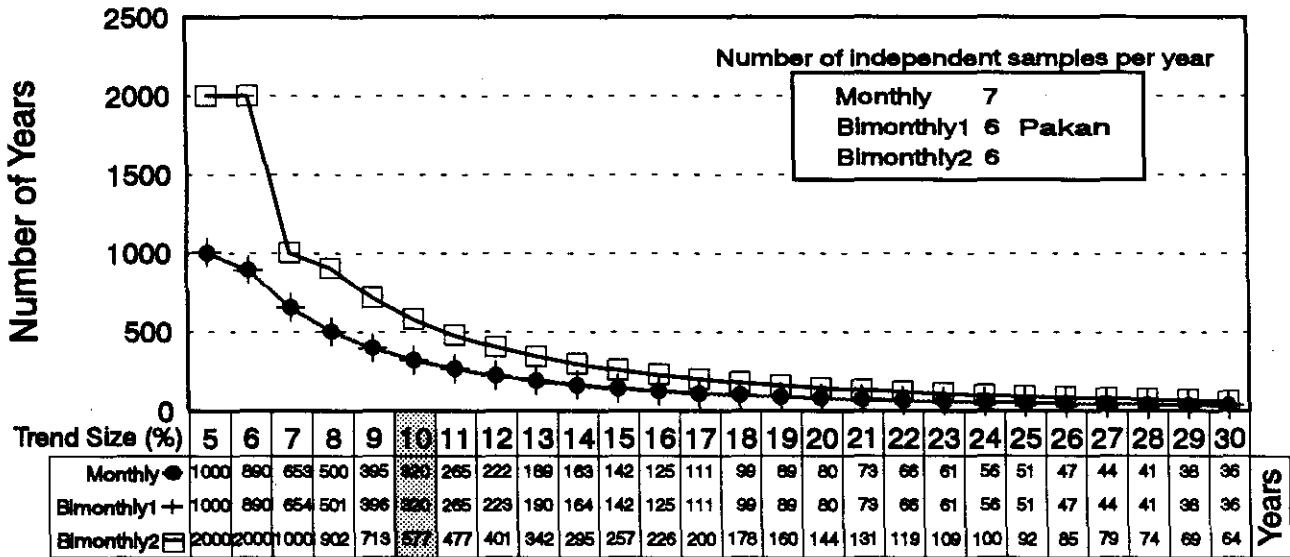
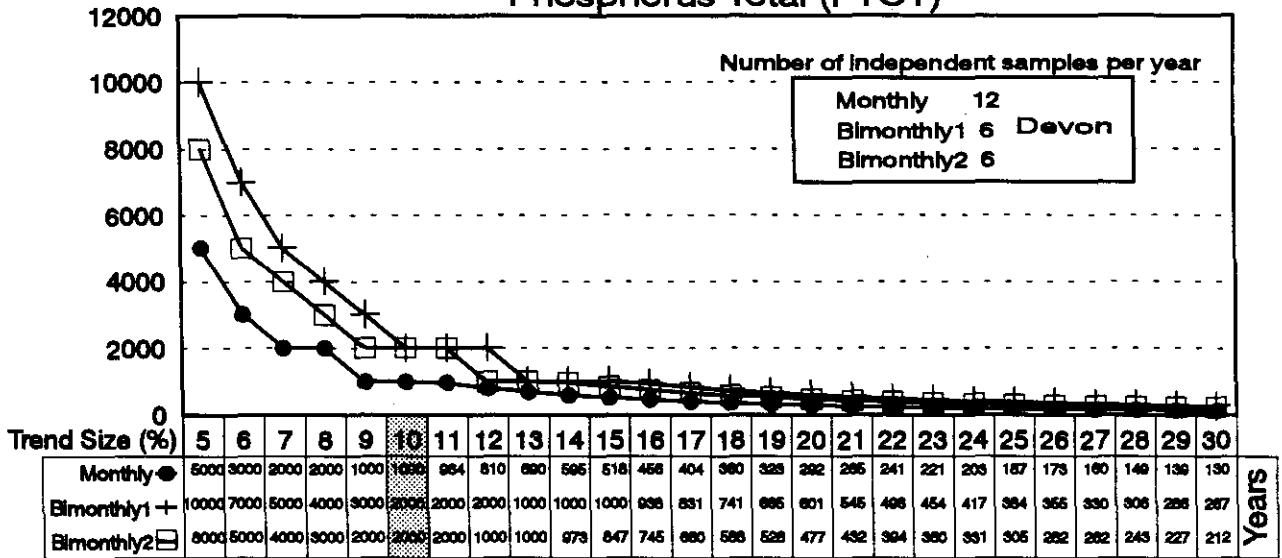


Fig. 17b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Phosphorus Total (PTOT)

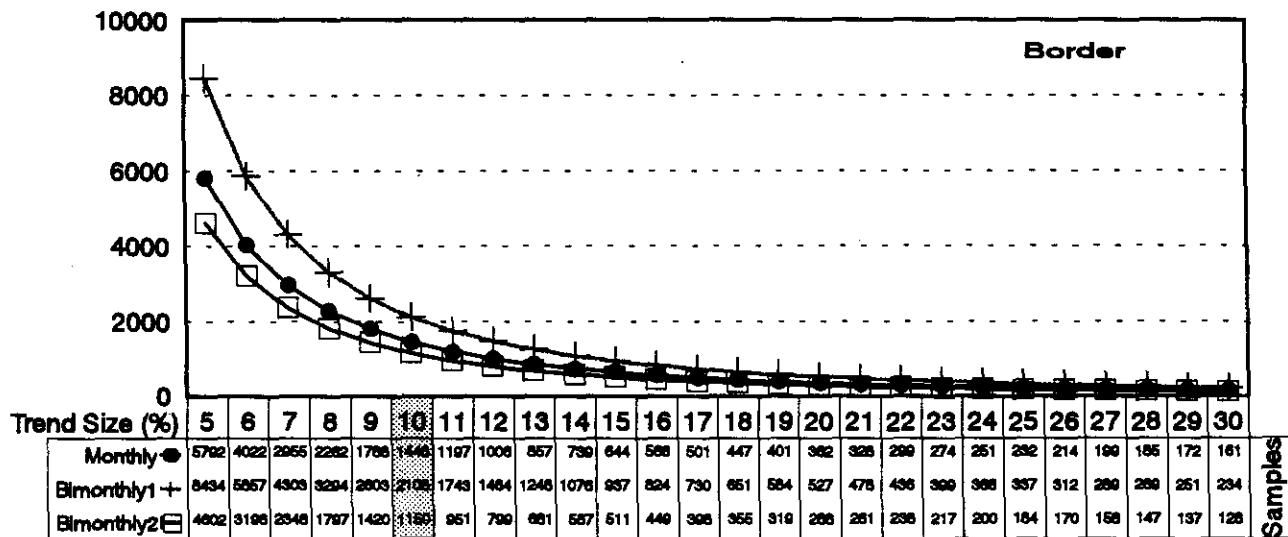
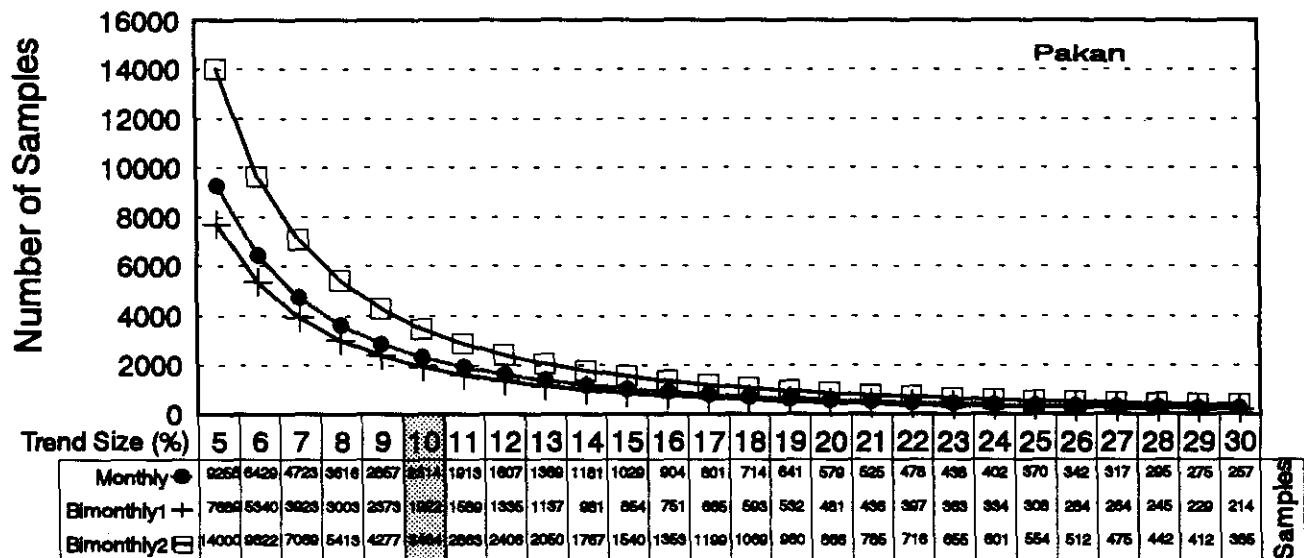
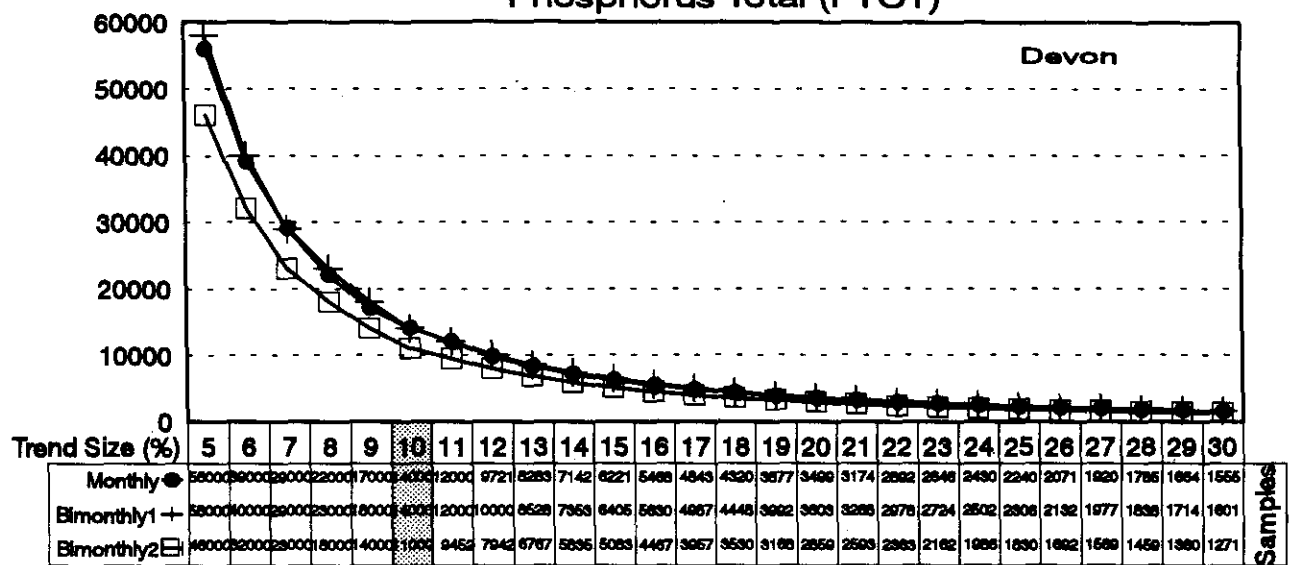


Fig. 18a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Sulfate (SO₄)

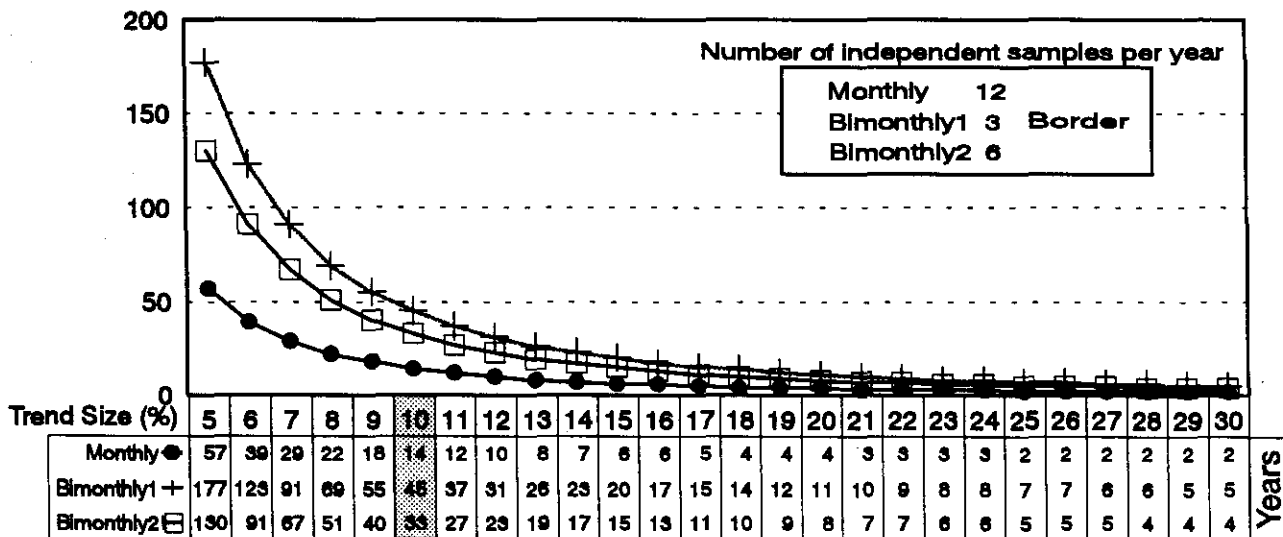
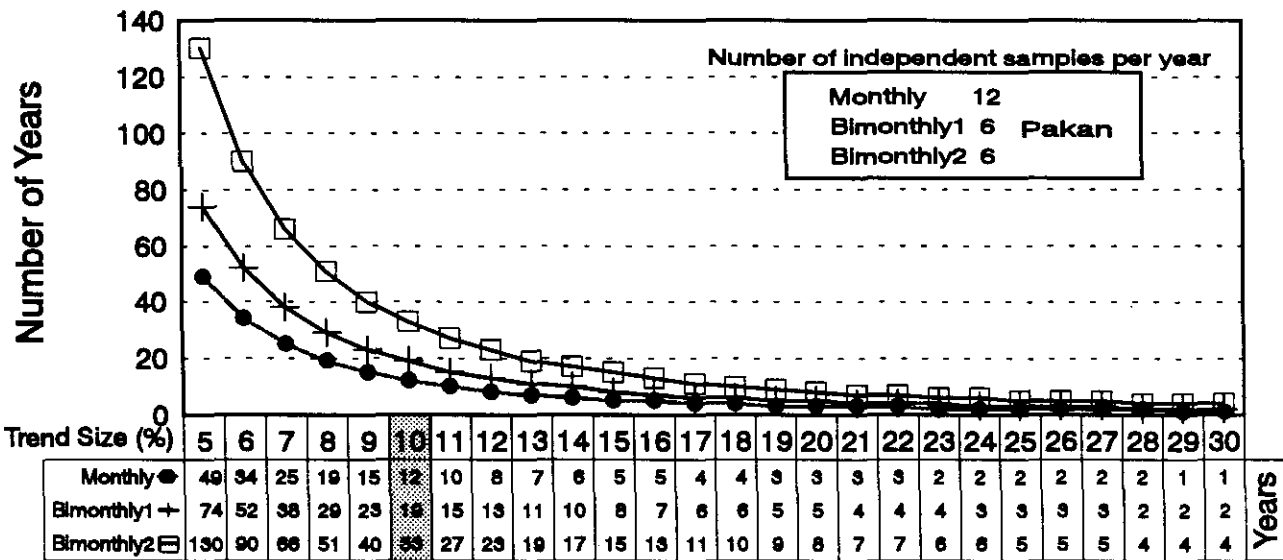
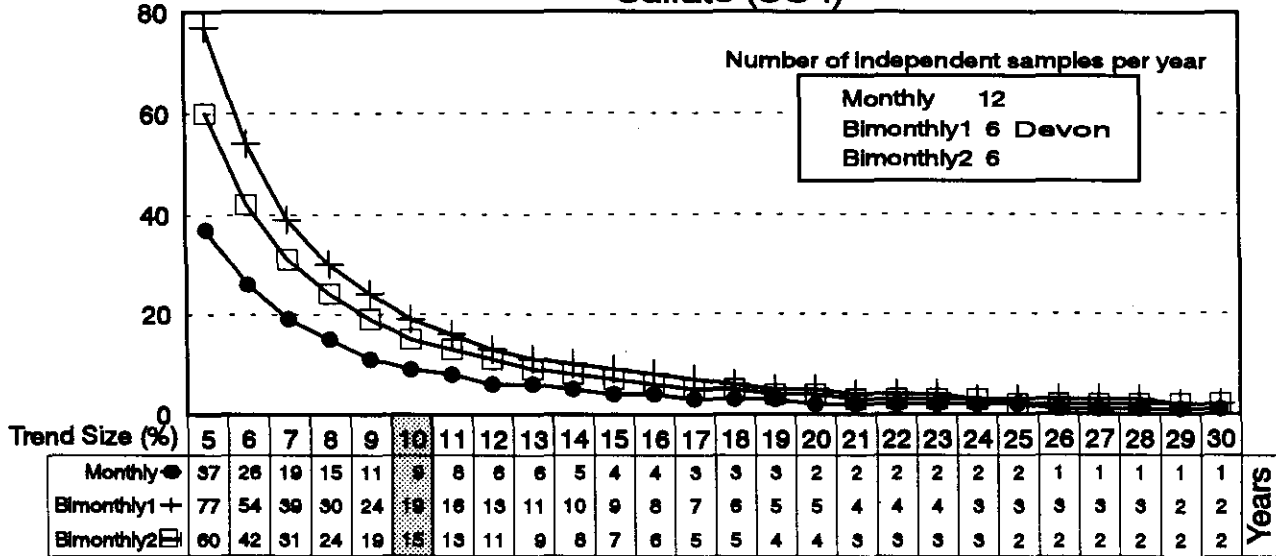


Fig. 18b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

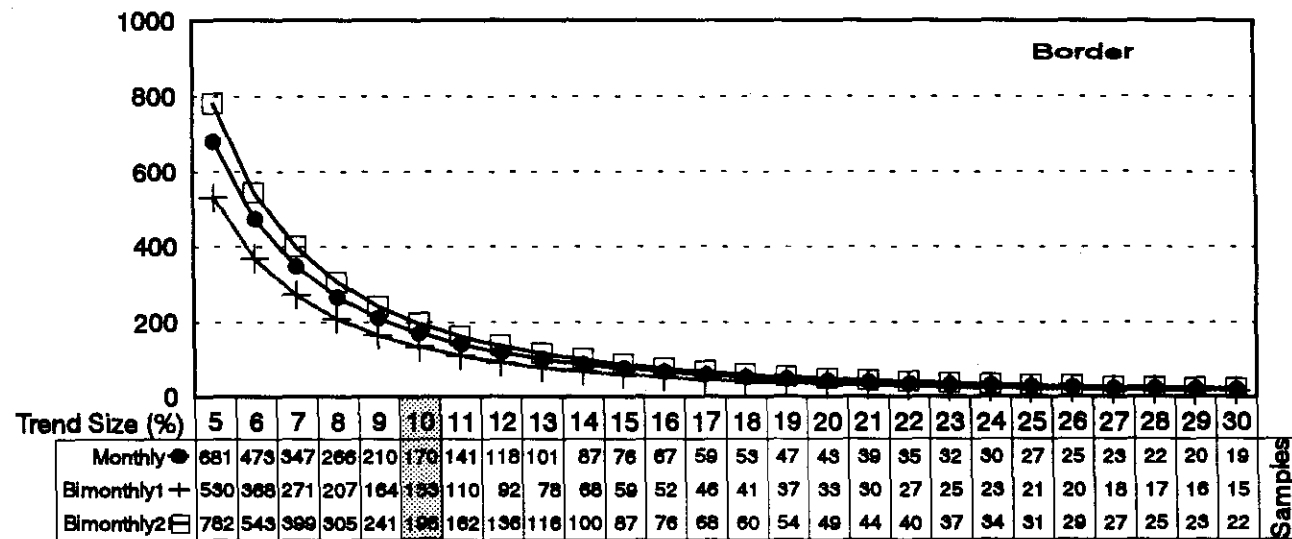
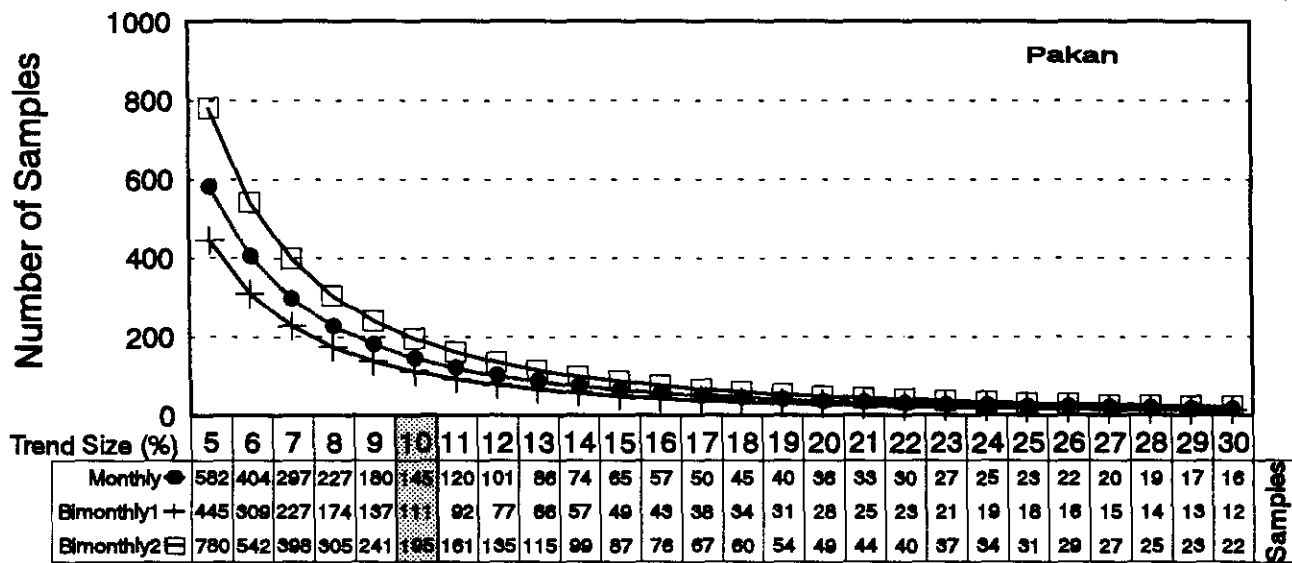
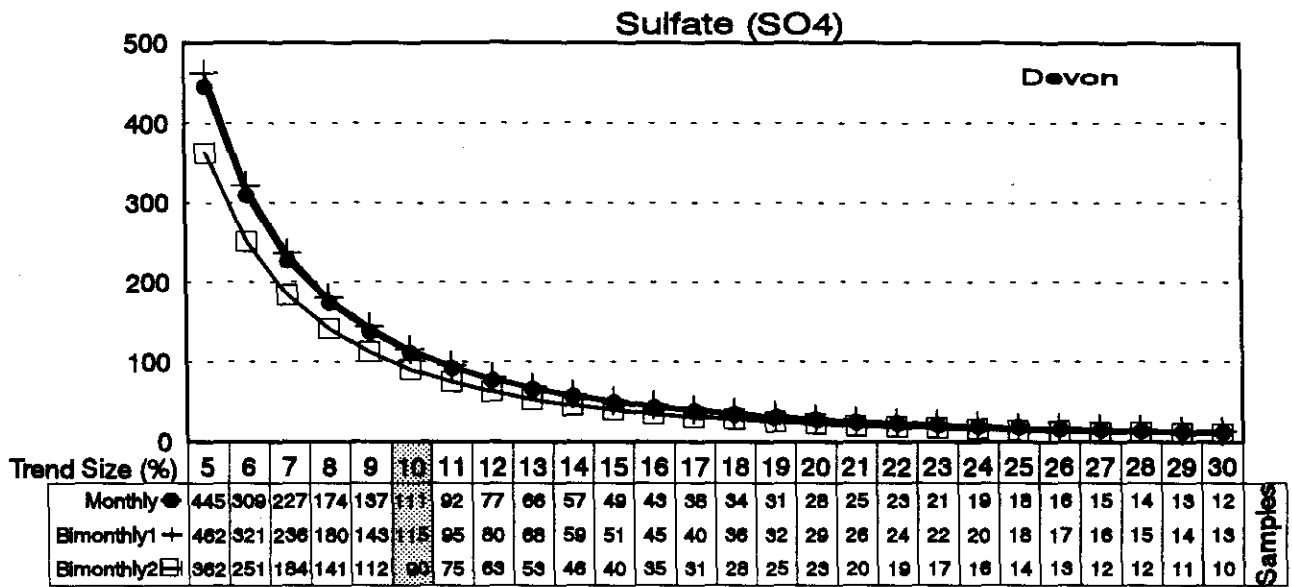


Fig. 19a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Total Coliforms (TCOLI)

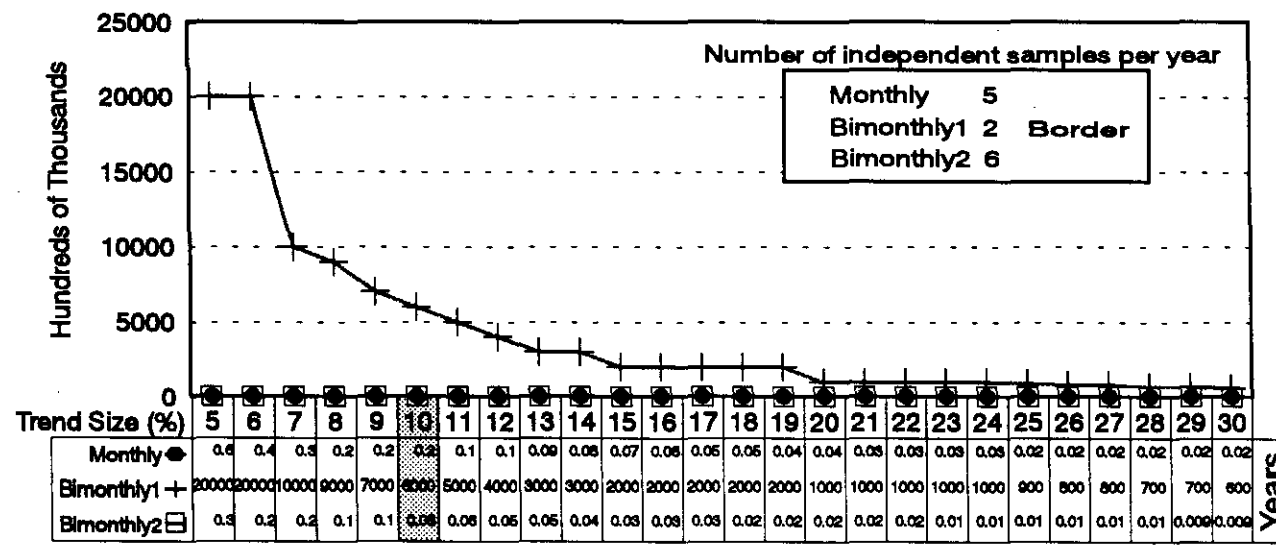
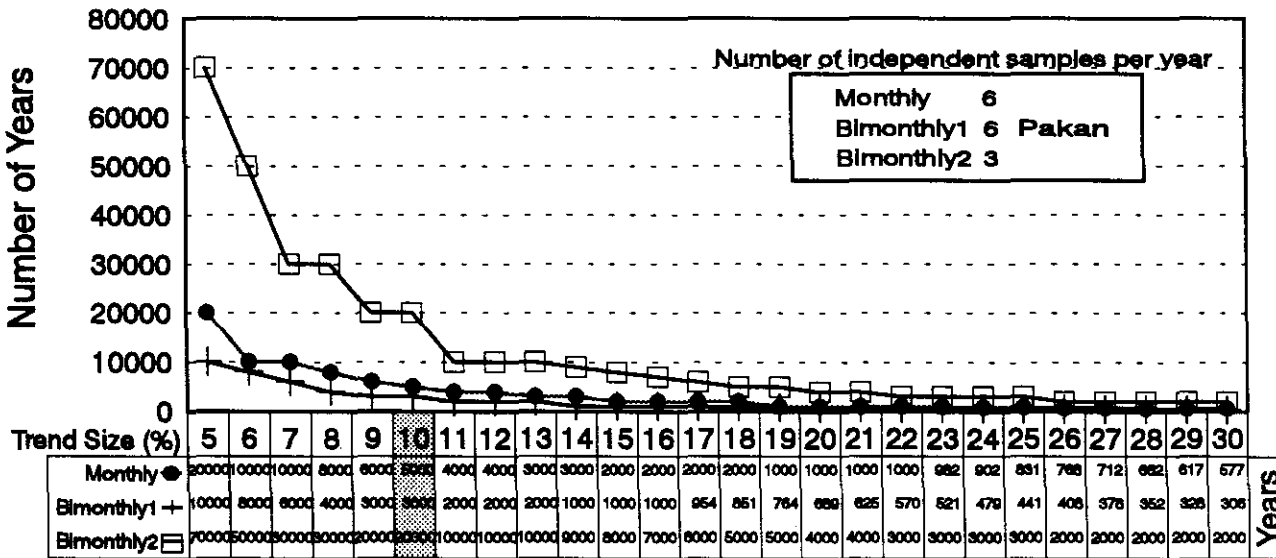
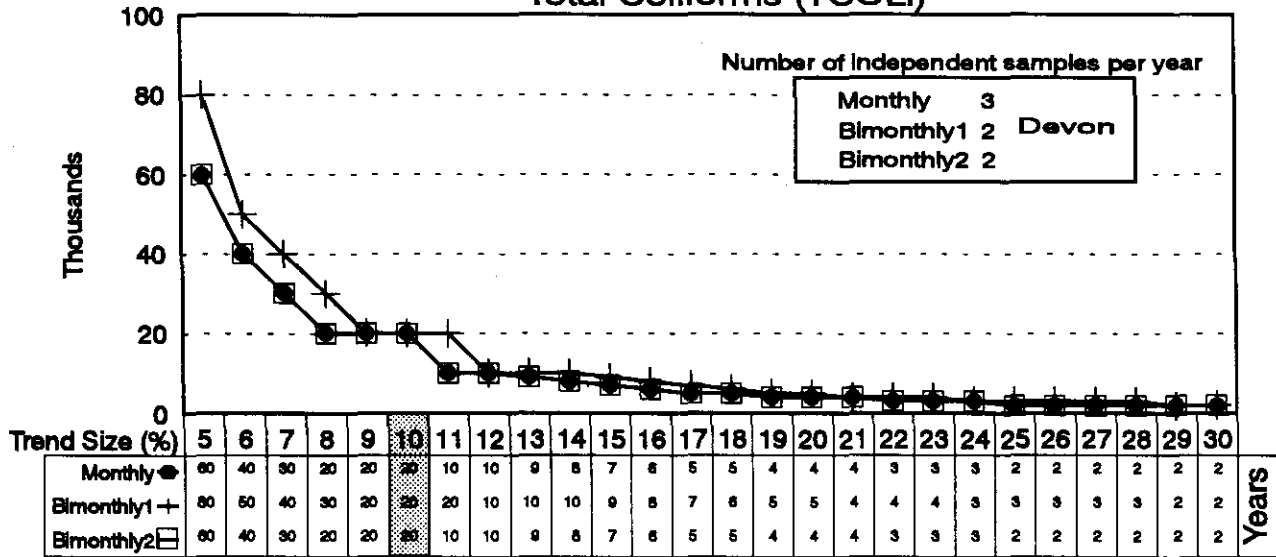


Fig. 19b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%) For Three Monitoring Schemes

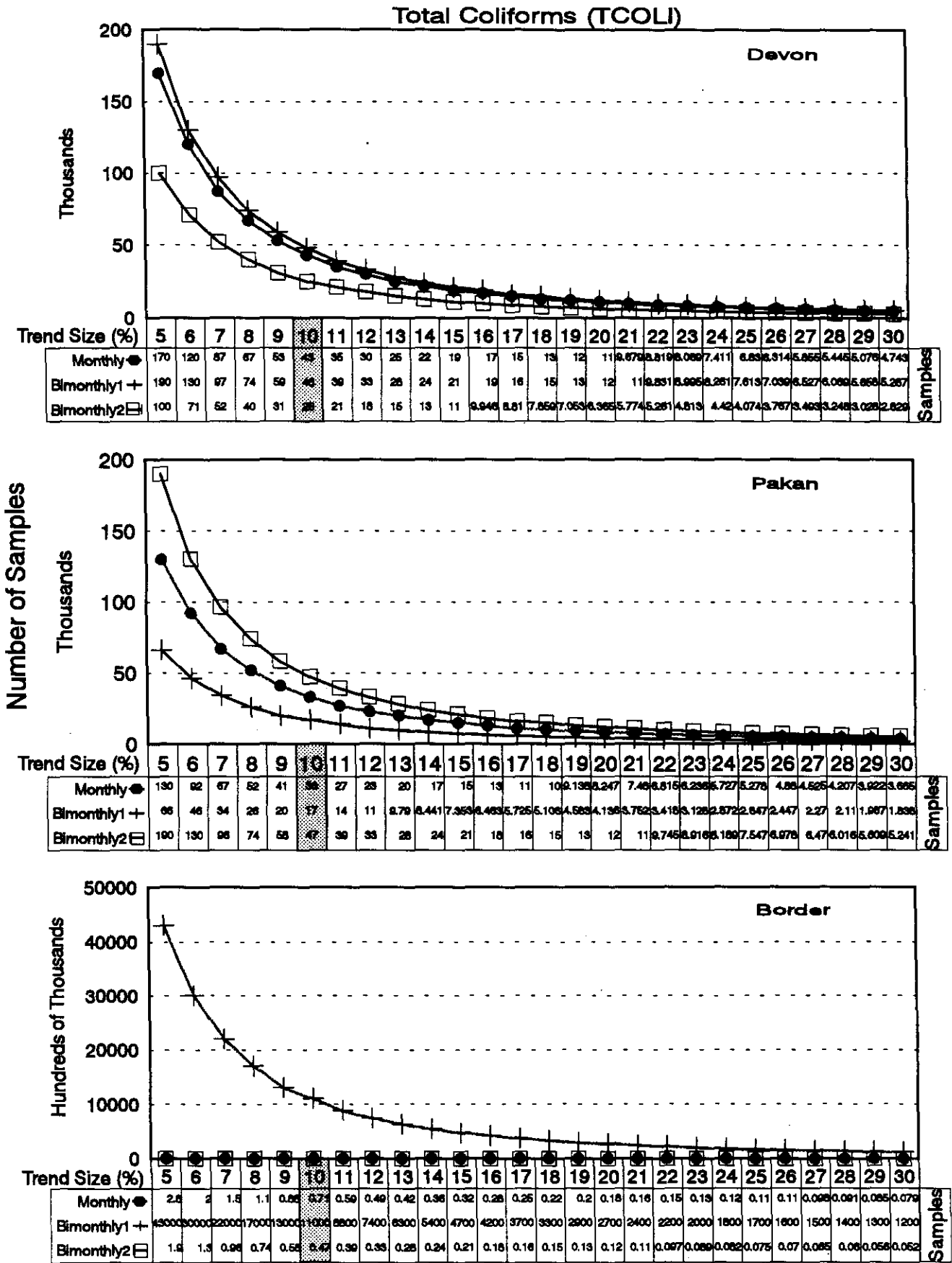


Fig. 20a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

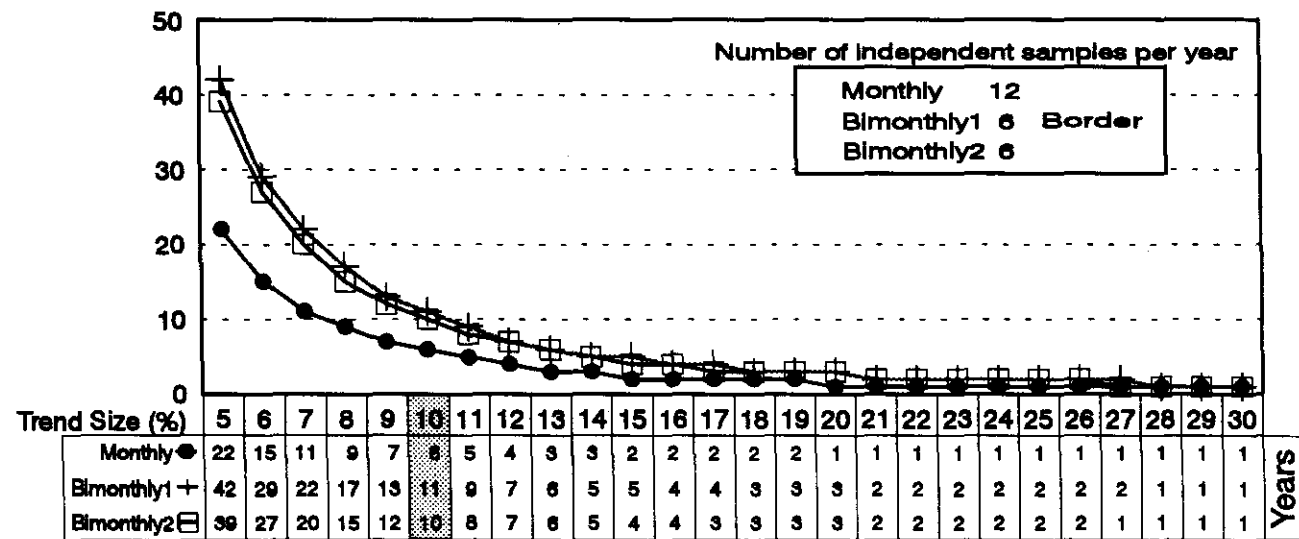
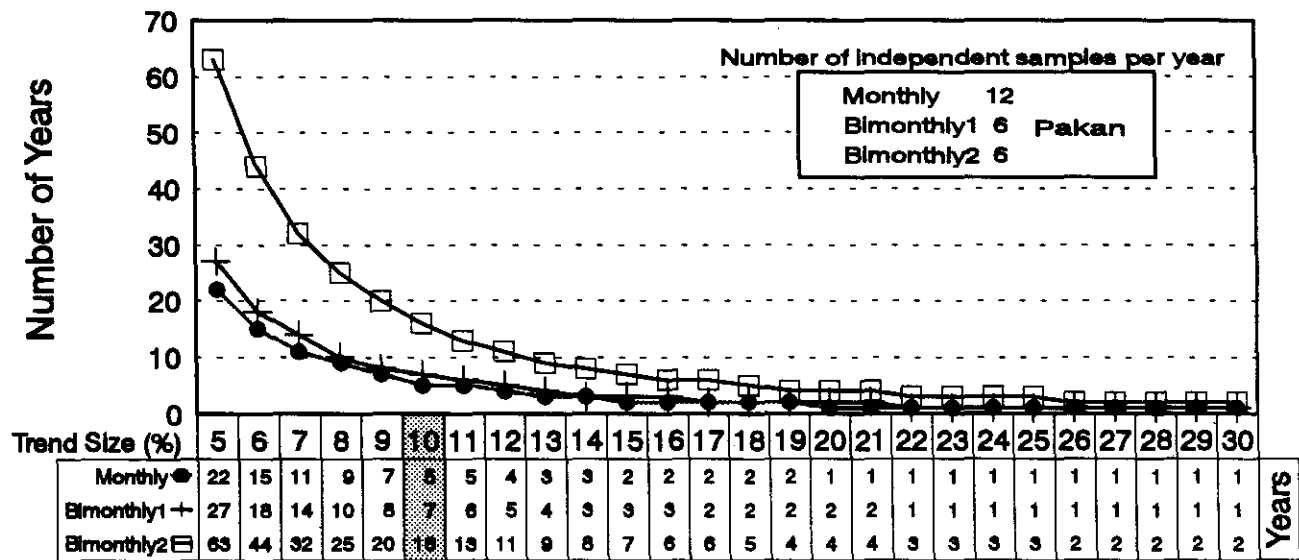
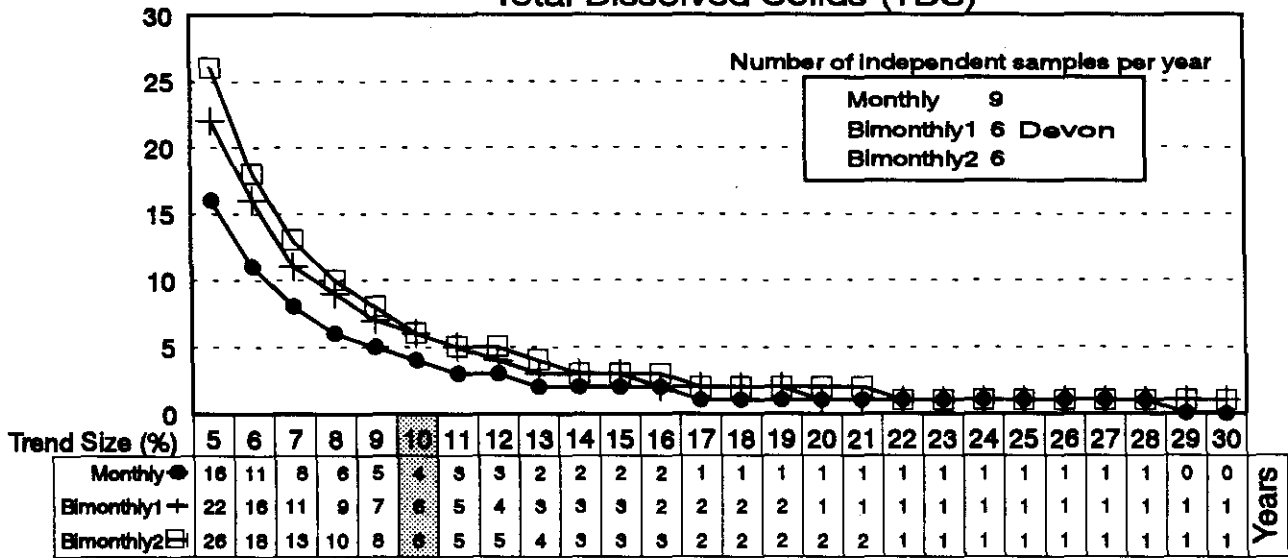


Fig. 20b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

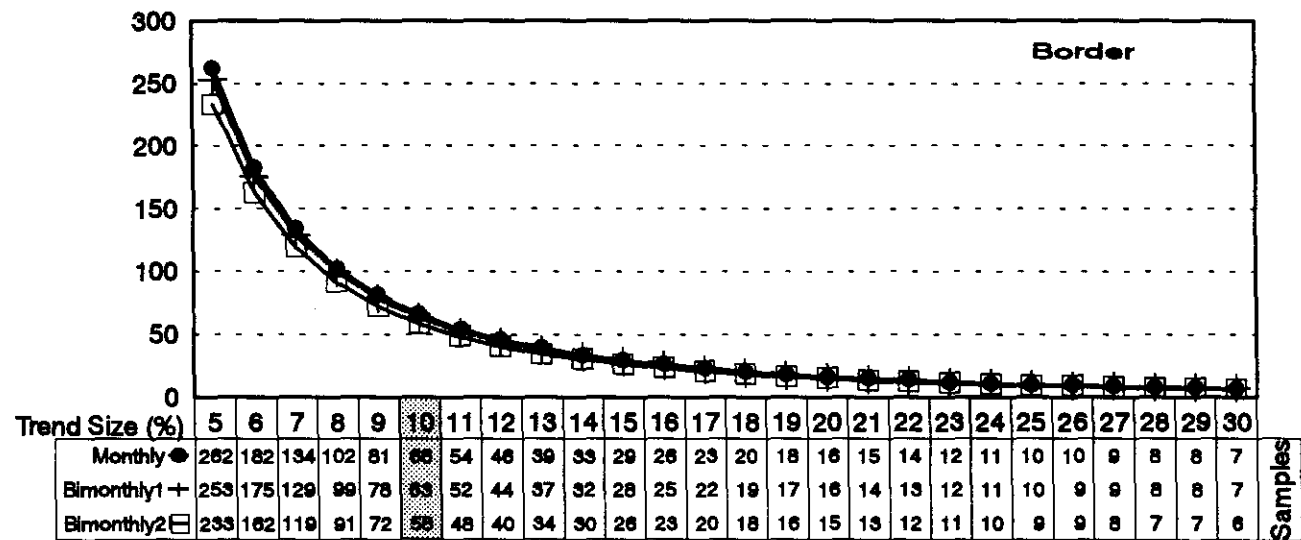
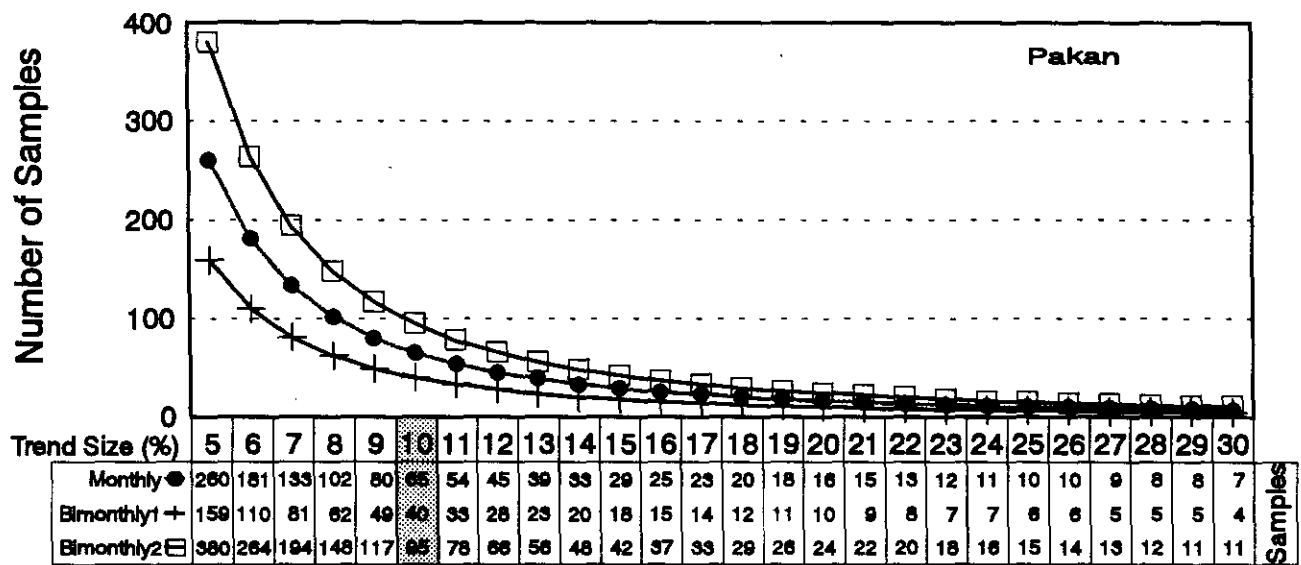
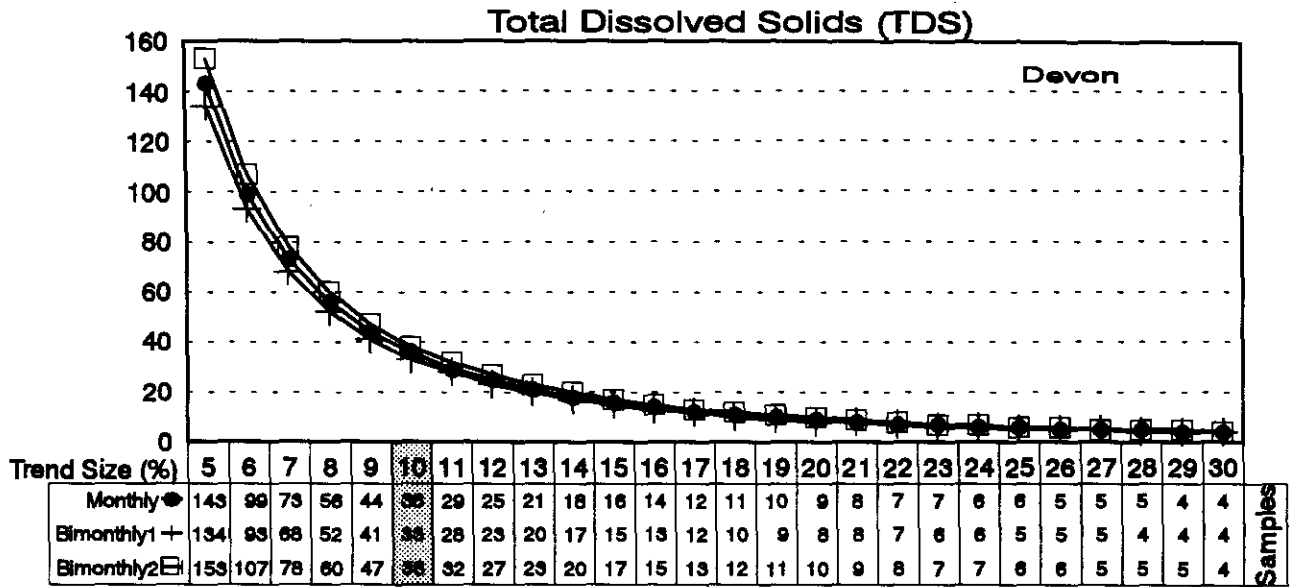


Fig. 21a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

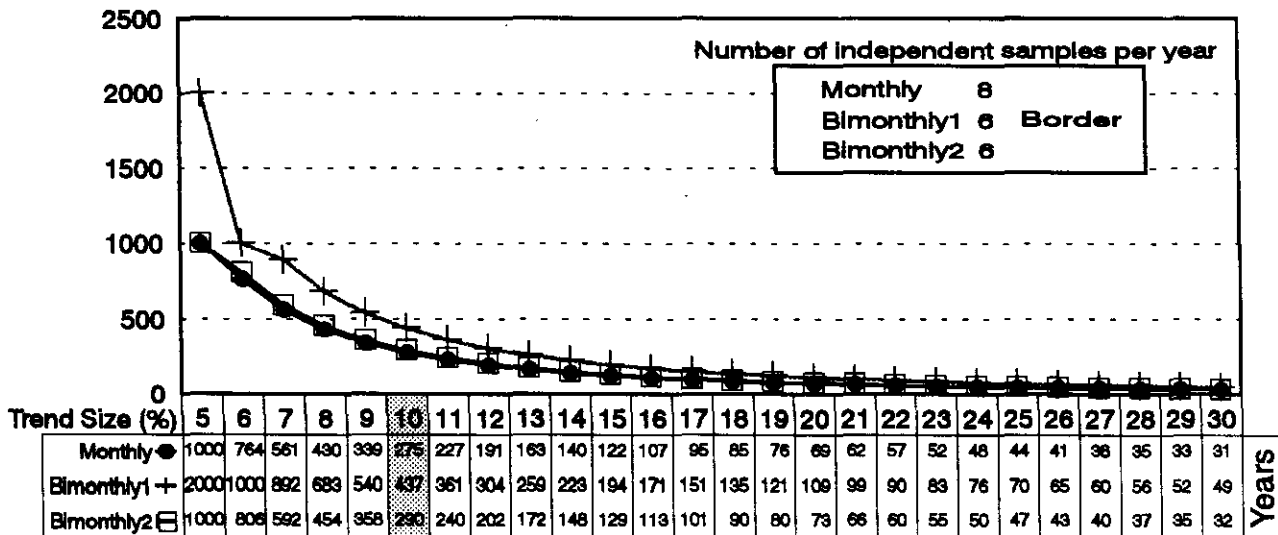
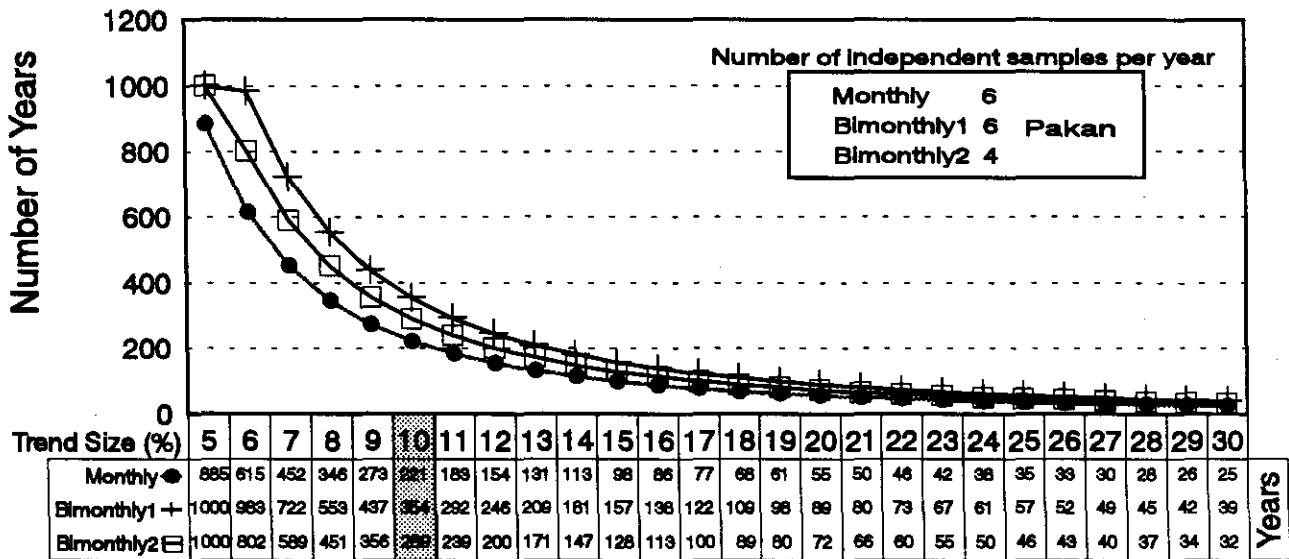
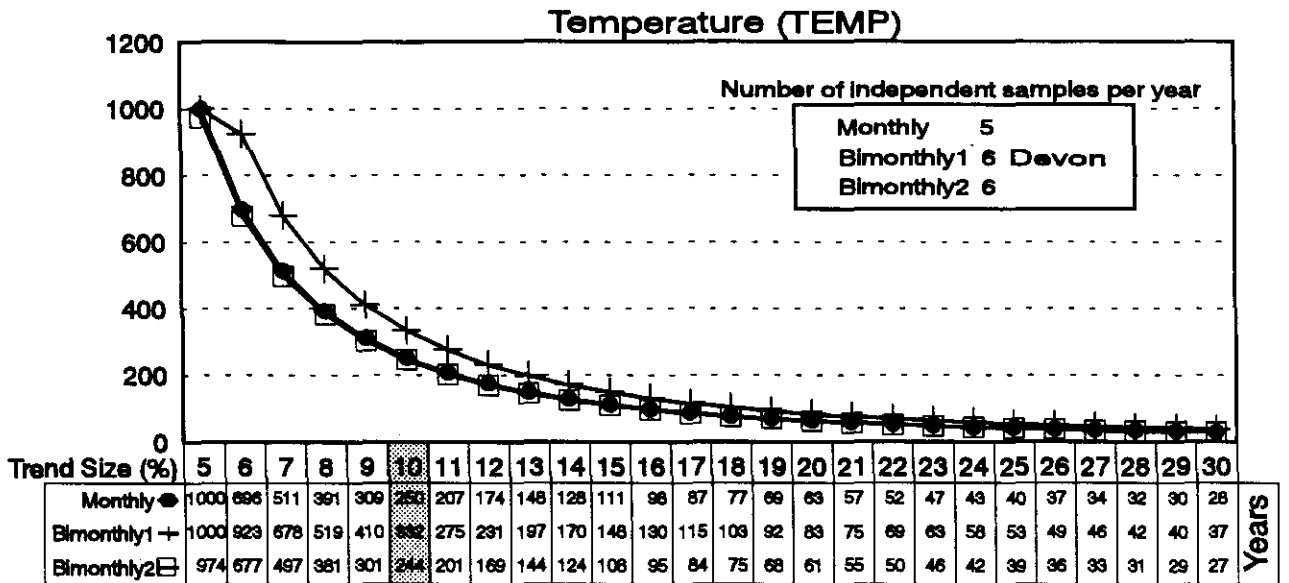
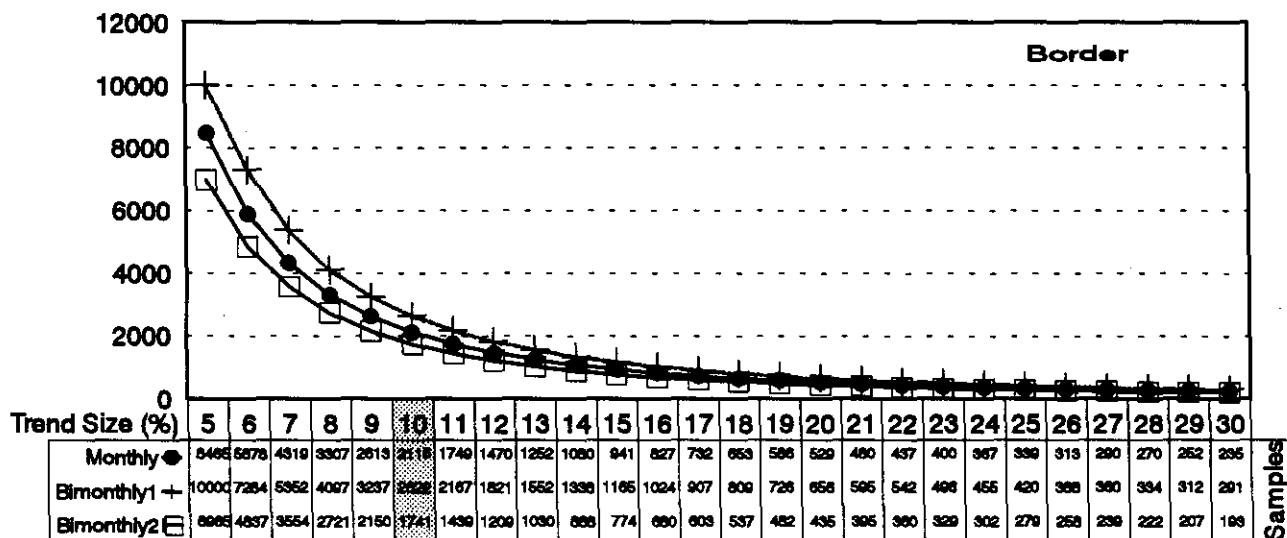
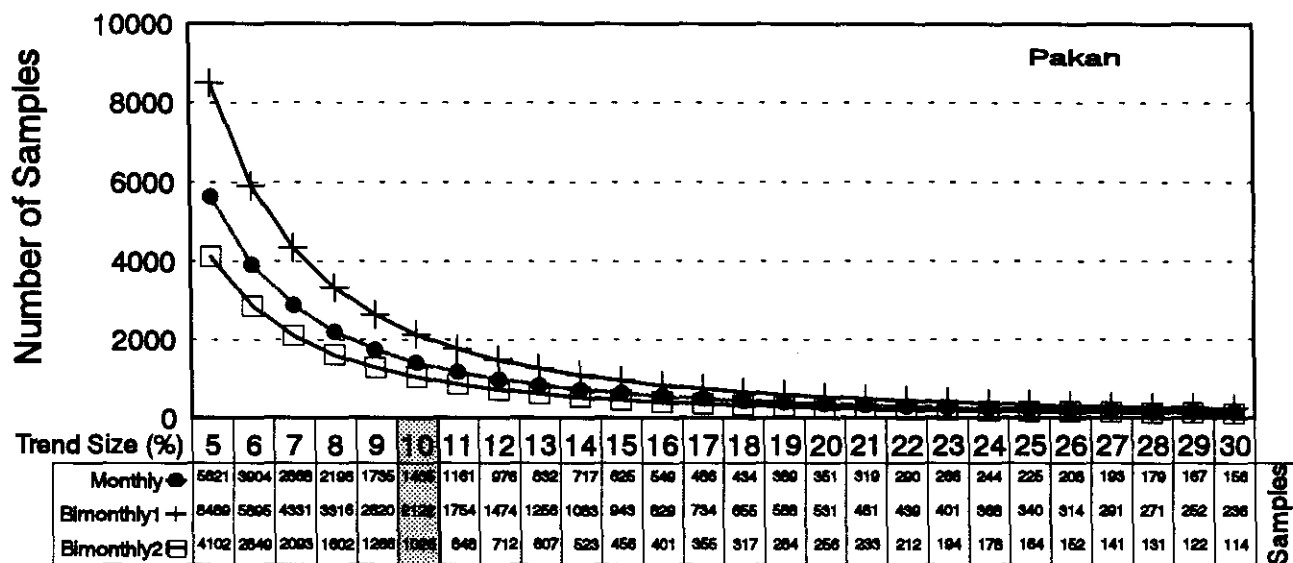
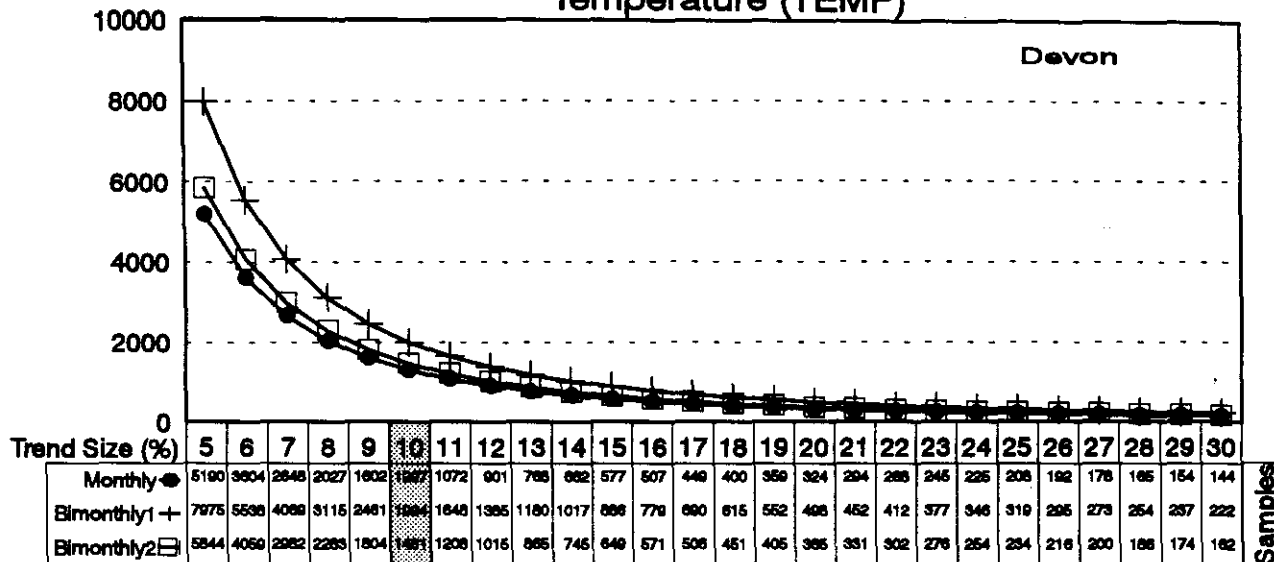


Fig. 21b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes
Temperature (TEMP)



APPENDIX E - 1

APPENDIX E: STUDY ONE: NUMBER OF YEARS TO DETECT TREND SIZES EQUAL TO THE ESTIMATE OF RESIDUAL ERROR IN THE TIME SERIES (RATIO = 1) AT THREE LONG-TERM MONITORING STATIONS ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

Appendix E-1
Table 1. Water Quality, Three Stations

VARIABLE		SCHEME=MONTHLY					
		SITE					
		DEVON		PAKAN		BORDER	
		N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC					13	56.2
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	17	7.1	13	8.6	11	11.6
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	29	67.9	29	68.9	10	44.0
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	7	8.5	7	9.0	7	13.6
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	7	75.0	10	48.9	13	42.7
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	7	112.8	14	239.7	18	207.5
HCO3	Carbonate	12	9.1	16	8.4	17	8.7
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	7	24.5	10	34.7	11	26.2
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	12	7.8	9	9.1	11	8.4
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	7	20.4	12	21.6	7	29.3
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	12	129.5	7	126.3	7	78.0
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	12	72.2	12	49.5	7	214.7
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	21	129.2	24	109.0	17	60.7
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	7	44.4	7	54.2	11	65.7
PH	pH	19	3.2	14	3.2	17	4.0
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	14	111.9	20	76.5	7	56.1
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	7	143.9	13	67.3	17	60.7
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	7	127.4	12	51.8	19	41.0
SO4	Sulfate	7	11.4	7	13.0	7	14.0
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	31	222.4	14	195.5	18	287.4
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	10	6.4	7	8.7	7	8.7
TEMP	Temperature	17	38.8	14	40.4	11	49.5
TURB	Turbidity			7	96.9	10	70.8

Appendix E-2
Table 2. Water Quality, Three Stations

		SCHEME=BIMONTHLY1					
		SITE					
		DEVON		PAKAN		BORDER	
VARIABLE		N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC						
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	14	7.4	14	7.0	24	8.5
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	47	70.6	84	62.6	28	47.0
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	14	9.5	14	9.4	14	10.1
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	14	86.2	14	53.8	14	52.0
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	14	121.3	14	264.0	14	231.6
HCO3	Carbonate	14	7.4	14	7.1	14	9.4
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	14	28.7	14	37.0	14	26.7
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	14	8.3	14	8.2	14	8.3
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	14	23.3	14	23.7	14	26.9
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	14	128.0	14	117.9	14	79.2
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	14	75.2	14	48.4	14	175.6
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	14	126.1	14	98.8	14	73.3
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	14	43.7	14	48.6	14	71.0
PH	pH	14	3.3	14	3.3	30	3.7
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	14	97.5	30	88.4	14	58.0
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	14	126.8	14	81.3	28	67.1
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	14	129.2	14	47.2	14	49.4
SO4	Sulfate	14	11.6	14	11.4	29	12.4
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	35	234.8	14	138.5	44	35114.5
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	14	6.2	14	6.8	14	8.6
TEMP	Temperature	14	48.1	14	49.6	14	55.1
TURB	Turbidity						

Appendix E-3

Table 3. Water Quality, Three Stations

VARIABLE		SCHEME=BIMONTHLY2					
		SITE					
		DEVON		PAKAN		BORDER	
		N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %
A-BHC	Alpha-BHC					35	53.9
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	37	7.5	14	18.6	14	9.6
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	48	69.4	35	82.1	14	39.2
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	14	7.6	14	10.2	14	11.3
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	14	52.8	14	46.8	14	35.6
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	14	78.8	26	212.8	32	211.2
HCO3	Carbonate	40	7.2	29	9.9	26	8.2
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	14	21.5	14	32.8	14	22.8
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	25	7.6	14	9.8	14	8.3
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	14	18.2	14	20.3	14	27.4
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	14	152.0	14	112.9	14	71.4
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	14	59.9	14	56.7	14	116.7
NP	Particulate Nitrogen	14	112.1	14	88.9	39	57.7
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	14	43.1	14	65.5	14	76.4
PH	pH	14	3.3	27	3.0	24	4.4
POC	Organic Carbon as Particulate	26	103.4	14	83.7	14	55.1
PP	Phosphorus as Particulate	24	136.6	14	57.9	14	60.4
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	14	115.1	14	63.4	24	36.5
SO4	Sulfate	14	10.2	14	15.0	14	15.1
TCOLI	Total Coliforms	53	171.8	31	233.8	14	233.5
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	14	6.7	14	10.5	14	8.2
TEMP	Temperature	14	41.2	24	34.5	14	44.9
TURB	Turbidity			14	82.4	14	71.0

APPENDIX F - 1

APPENDIX F: STUDY TWO: WATER QUALITY VARIABLES, NAQUADAT CODES
AND MODEL SUMMARIES FOR THE BORDER STATION, YEARS
1974-1991, ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER
(Note: Bt=back transform from ln)

Appendix F-1
Table 1. Water Quality, Border (PPWB)

SCHEME=MONTHLY

	VARIABLE	CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	AR(1)	0.124	16.6575	0.21	213	4.8888	133.819
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105D	AR(1)	0.433	0.0302	0.38	195	-2.8034	0.067
CADISS	Calcium Dissolved	20101L	AR(1)	0.0853	3.77	0.22	213	3.7832	44.117
CLDISS	Chloride Dissolved	17206L	WN	0.4723	2.3399	0	213	1.4319	4.681
COND	Conductivity Field	02041F	AR(1)	0.1094	37.7783	0.37	213	5.8355	344.29
CUDISS	Copper Dissolved	29005P	WN	0.6674	0.0019	0	141	-6.1765	0.003
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	AR(1)	0.1276	1.3043	0.15	213	2.3123	10.18
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011F	AR(1)	1.1935	33.3381	0.49	212	2.2199	18.767
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19103L	AR(1)	0.3	0.4484	0.13	213	0.3343	1.461
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	25104D	WN	0.1602	2.1437	0	213	2.5746	13.296
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11103L	AR(1)	0.3128	3.0077	0.26	213	2.1898	9.381
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	AR(1)	0.6981	11.2949	0.27	211	2.4133	14.253
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07106L	WN	1.1144	0.5244	0	213	-1.717	0.334
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103D	AR(1)	0.6411	0.035	0.3	194	-3.2193	0.049
PH	pH	10301F	AR(1)	0.2355	0.2355	0.29	213	8.09	8.09
PHF	pH Field	10301F	AR(1)	0.3171	0.3171	0.45	213	8.05	8.05
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	AR(1)	0.3639	0.0366	0.52	213	-2.3963	0.097
SO4DIS	Sulfate Dissolved	16304L	WN	0.1741	7.2429	0	213	3.7054	41.287
SPCOND	Specific Conductivity	02041F	AR(1)	0.0881	31.2319	0.38	213	5.8649	353.817
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	AR(1)	0.0912	18.1259	0.26	213	5.2858	198.335
TEMPF	Temperature Field	02061F	AR(1)	3.8727	3.8727	0.31	213	8.1	8.1
TN	Total Nitrogen	07602L	AR(1)	0.3633	0.2834	0.23	213	-0.3476	0.755
TURBF	Turbidity Field	02073F	AR(1)	0.7212	10.6897	0.9	175	2.3004	12.942
TURBL	Turbidity Lab	02071L	AR(1)	0.6462	7.0665	0.37	213	2.0752	9.816
ZNTOT	Zinc Total	30005P	WN	0.5466	0.003	0	141	-5.43	0.005

Appendix F-2
Table 2. Water Quality, Border (PPWB)

SCHEME=BIMONTHLY1

	VARIABLE	CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	WN	0.0837	11.0755	0	106	4.88	132.093
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105D	AR(1)	0.4908	0.0313	0.42	97	-2.93462	0.06
CADISS	Calcium Dissolved	20101L	WN	0.0808	3.5773	0	106	3.7855	44.202
CLDISS	Chloride Dissolved	17206L	AR(1)	0.5103	2.4297	0.4	106	1.3638	4.455
CONDF	Conductivity Field	02041F	AR(1)	0.1057	36.446	0.27	106	5.8346	343.843
CUDISS	Copper Dissolved	29005P	WN	0.7447	0.0024	0	70	-6.1451	0.003
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.1329	1.361	0	106	2.3131	10.195
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011F	WN	1.3867	88.9897	0	72	2.6446	36.821
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19103L	WN	0.3205	0.4812	0	106	0.3291	1.463
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	25104D	WN	0.1932	2.5958	0	106	2.5699	13.311
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11103L	WN	0.3044	2.8733	0	106	2.1752	9.221
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	AR(1)	0.6576	10.6809	0.27	105	2.4594	14.521
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07106L	WN	1.2184	0.6852	0	106	-1.734	0.371
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103D	WN	0.6517	0.035	0	97	-3.2462	0.048
PH	pH	10301F	WN	0.2601	0.2601	0	104	8.108	8.108
PHF	pH Field	10301F	AR(1)	0.3192	0.3192	0.43	104	8.0531	8.053
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	WN	0.4361	0.0407	0	104	-2.5142	0.089
SO4DIS	Sulfate Dissolved	16304L	WN	0.1304	5.4331	0	106	3.7169	41.488
SPCOND	Specific Conductivity	02041F	AR(1)	0.0842	29.7866	0.34	106	5.8633	353.133
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.0824	16.3385	0	106	5.2846	197.946
TEMPF	Temperature Field	02061F	AR(1)	4.4317	4.4317	0.21	104	8.375	8.375
TN	Total Nitrogen	07602L	WN	0.381	0.2522	0	106	-0.5218	0.638
TURBF	Turbidity Field	02073F	AR(1)	0.5786	7.7382	0.44	75	2.3399	12.272
TURBL	Turbidity Lab	02071L	AR(1)	0.6219	6.4819	0.2	106	2.0508	9.433
ZNTOT	Zinc Total	30005P	AR(1)	0.5014	0.0027	0.37	70	-5.3966	0.005

Appendix F-3
Table 3. Water Quality, Border (PPWB)

SCHEME=BIMONTHLY2

VARIABLE		CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	WN	0.1447	19.5489	0	107	4.8903	134.393
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105D	AR(1)	0.45	0.0305	0.56	98	-2.8427	0.064
CADISS	Calcium Dissolved	20101L	WN	0.0919	4.0563	0	107	3.781	44.045
CLDISS	Chloride Dissolved	17206L	WN	0.4184	2.0691	0	107	1.4665	4.73
CONDF	Conductivity Field	02041F	AR(1)	0.1094	37.8312	0.23	107	5.8369	344.772
CUDISS	Copper Dissolved	29005P	WN	0.6239	0.0017	0	71	-6.2051	0.002
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.1094	1.1071	0	107	2.3055	10.089
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011F	AR(1)	1.3537	54.9278	0.36	72	2.2607	23.974
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19103L	WN	0.2832	0.4227	0	107	0.3402	1.463
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	25104D	WN	0.1112	1.5101	0	107	2.5993	13.538
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11103L	WN	0.3282	3.2263	0	107	2.20443	9.567
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	AR(1)	0.6986	10.2002	0.31	106	2.3101	12.86
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07106L	WN	0.9538	0.3414	0	107	-1.7268	0.28
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103D	WN	0.7055	0.0324	0	97	-3.4591	0.04
PH	pH	10301F	WN	0.2192	0.2192	0	105	8.078	8.078
PHF	pH Field	10301F	WN	0.3497	0.3497	0	105	8.048	8.048
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	AR(1)	0.4066	0.0415	0.39	107	-2.4063	0.098
SO4DIS	Sulfate Dissolved	16304L	AR(1)	0.1864	7.6946	0.49	107	3.6943	40.922
SPCOND	Specific Conductivity	02041F	AR(1)	0.094	33.4037	0.22	107	5.8665	354.574
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.1003	19.9845	0	107	5.287	198.746
TEMPF	Temperature Field	02061F	AR(1)	3.5342	3.5342	0.28	105	7.8273	7.827
TN	Total Nitrogen	07602L	WN	0.3303	0.2549	0	107	-0.3413	0.751
TURBF	Turbidity Field	02073F	AR(1)	0.6943	9.0505	0.83	88	2.2013	11.5
TURBL	Turbidity Lab	02071L	AR(1)	0.6866	8.7363	0.31	107	2.1853	11.257
ZNTOT	Zinc Total	30005P	WN	0.5294	0.0027	0	71	-5.488	0.005

Appendix F-4
Table 4. Water Quality, Border (PPWB)

SCHEME=QUARTERLY1

	VARIABLE	CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	WN	0.1363	18.1332	0	71	4.8767	132.421
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105D	WN	0.4175	0.0331	0	65	-2.667	0.076
CADISS	Calcium Dissolved	20101L	WN	0.0822	3.5433	0	71	3.7586	43.033
CLDISS	Chloride Dissolved	17206L	WN	0.5624	2.9141	0	71	1.4058	4.778
CONDF	Conductivity Field	02041F	AR(1)	0.1112	37.3619	0.41	71	5.8078	334.95
CUDISS	Copper Dissolved	29005P	WN	0.6597	0.0021	0	47	-6.0597	0.003
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.1158	1.1747	0	71	2.3068	10.11
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011F	WN	1.1261	7.3758	0	70	0.8953	4.615
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19103L	WN	0.3633	0.6364	0	71	0.4613	1.694
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	25104D	WN	0.124	1.6105	0	71	2.5525	12.938
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11103L	WN	0.3589	3.5763	0	71	2.2021	9.646
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	AR(1)	0.6561	11.4543	0.57	70	2.5331	15.617
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07106L	WN	0.9442	0.508	0	71	-1.305	0.423
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103D	WN	0.6447	0.0415	0	64	-3.0594	0.058
PH	pH	10301F	WN	0.1942	0.1942	0	71	8.0422	8.042
PHF	pH Field	10301F	AR(1)	0.2842	0.2842	0.33	71	8.0174	8.017
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	AR(1)	0.4104	0.0479	0.21	71	-2.2741	0.112
SO4DIS	Sulfate Dissolved	16304L	WN	0.1682	6.7831	0	71	3.6758	40.043
SPCOND	Specific Conductivity	02041F	AR(1)	0.0777	26.892	0.41	71	5.8422	345.578
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.0905	17.7705	0	71	5.2738	195.957
TEMPF	Temperature Field	02061F	AR(1)	4.3064	4.3064	0.3	71	7.9072	7.907
TN	Total Nitrogen	07602L	WN	0.3473	0.3107	0	71	-0.202	0.868
TURBF	Turbidity Field	02073F	AR(1)	0.5888	9.3413	0.47	50	2.5016	14.512
TURBL	Turbidity Lab	02071L	AR(1)	0.5711	6.6084	0.35	70	2.2017	10.642
ZNTOT	Zinc Total	30005P	WN	0.4934	0.003	0	47	-5.2969	0.006

Appendix F-5
Table 5. Water Quality, Border (PPWB)

SCHEME=QUARTERLY2

	VARIABLE	CODE	FITTED MODEL	Log SE	Bt SE	R	N	Log Baseline Mean	Bt Baseline Mean
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	10101L	WN	0.1225	16.6318	0	71	4.8997	135.261
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	05105D	AR(1)	0.4451	0.0307	0.25	65	-2.8243	0.066
CADISS	Calcium Dissolved	20101L	WN	0.0882	3.9511	0	71	3.7963	44.71
CLDISS	Chloride Dissolved	17206L	WN	0.4263	1.9638	0	71	1.3905	4.399
CONDF	Conductivity Field	02041F	AR(1)	0.0879	30.2695	0.31	71	5.8359	343.698
CUDISS	Copper Dissolved	29005P	WN	0.5572	0.0013	0	47	-6.2798	0.002
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	08101F	WN	0.0973	0.9997	0	71	2.3226	10.251
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	36011F	WN	1.1813	34.5583	0	71	2.2895	19.831
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	19103L	WN	0.2378	0.3313	0	71	0.2891	1.374
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	25104D	WN	0.0818	1.1023	0	71	2.5959	13.454
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	11103L	WN	0.2769	2.5642	0	71	2.1681	9.083
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	10401L	WN	0.7049	12.6315	0	69	2.5081	15.745
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	07106L	WN	1.1733	0.4503	0	71	-2.0291	0.262
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	15103D	WN	0.6291	0.0294	0	65	-3.3617	0.042
PH	pH	10301F	WN	0.2387	0.2387	0	71	8.1131	8.113
PHF	pH Field	10301F	WN	0.3148	0.3148	0	71	8.1047	8.105
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	15406L	WN	0.3735	0.0347	0	71	-2.4825	0.09
SO4DIS	Sulfate Dissolved	16304L	WN	0.109	4.6312	0	71	3.7403	42.362
SPCOND	Specific Conductivity	02041F	WN	0.088	31.6169	0	71	5.8783	358.587
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	00201L	WN	0.0896	17.9685	0	71	5.295	200.139
TEMPF	Temperature Field	02061F	WN	4.1901	4.1901	0	71	8.049	8.049
TN	Total Nitrogen	07602L	WN	0.3628	0.2523	0	71	-0.4624	0.673
TURBF	Turbidity Field	02073F	WN	0.5806	6.7828	0	50	2.2029	10.713
TURBL	Turbidity Lab	02071L	WN	0.7015	7.2782	0	71	1.9653	9.128
ZNTOT	Zinc Total	30005P	WN	0.5375	0.0026	0	47	-5.5329	0.005

APPENDIX G - 1

APPENDIX G: STUDY TWO: PLOTS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES AND NUMBER OF YEARS TO DETECT LINEAR TREND SIZES, 5 TO 30% OF THE BASELINE MEAN, AND NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT SAMPLES PER YEAR FOR MONTHLY, BIMONTHLY AND QUARTERLY MONITORING SCHEDULES AT THE BORDER STATION, YEAR 1974-1991, ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

Fig. 1a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

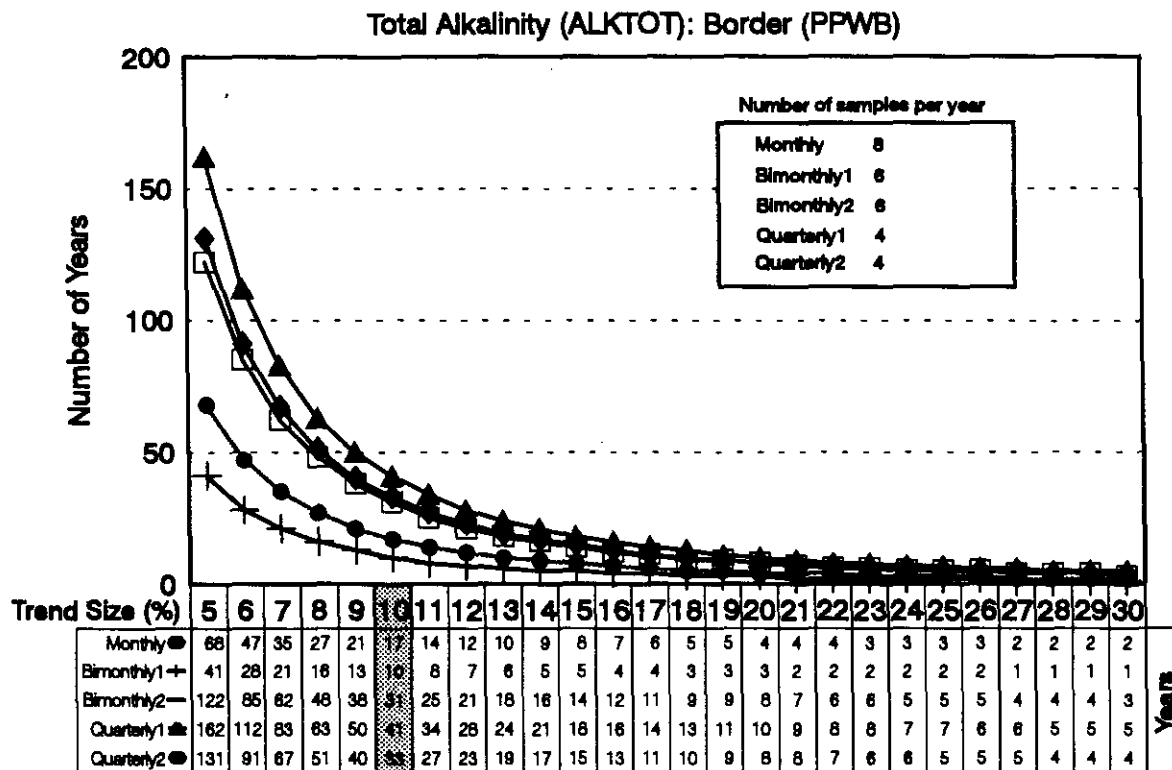


Fig. 1b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

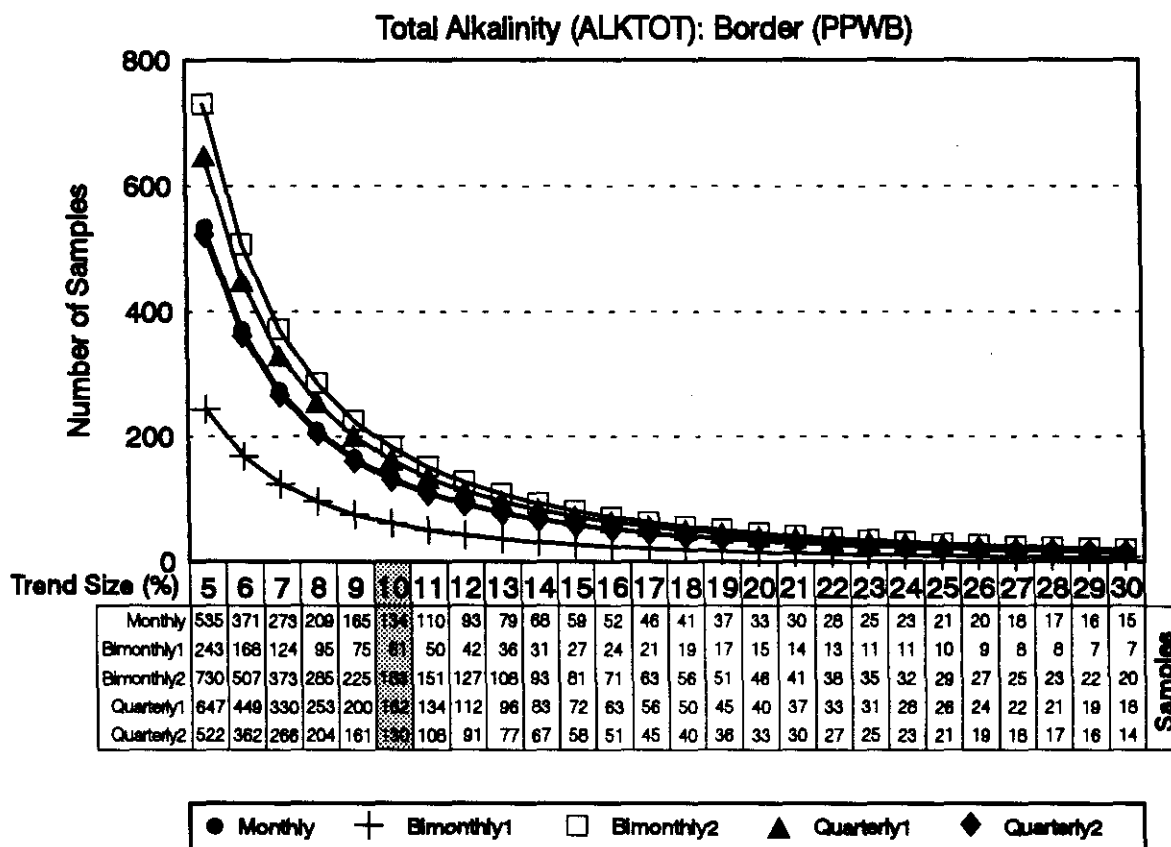


Fig. 2a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

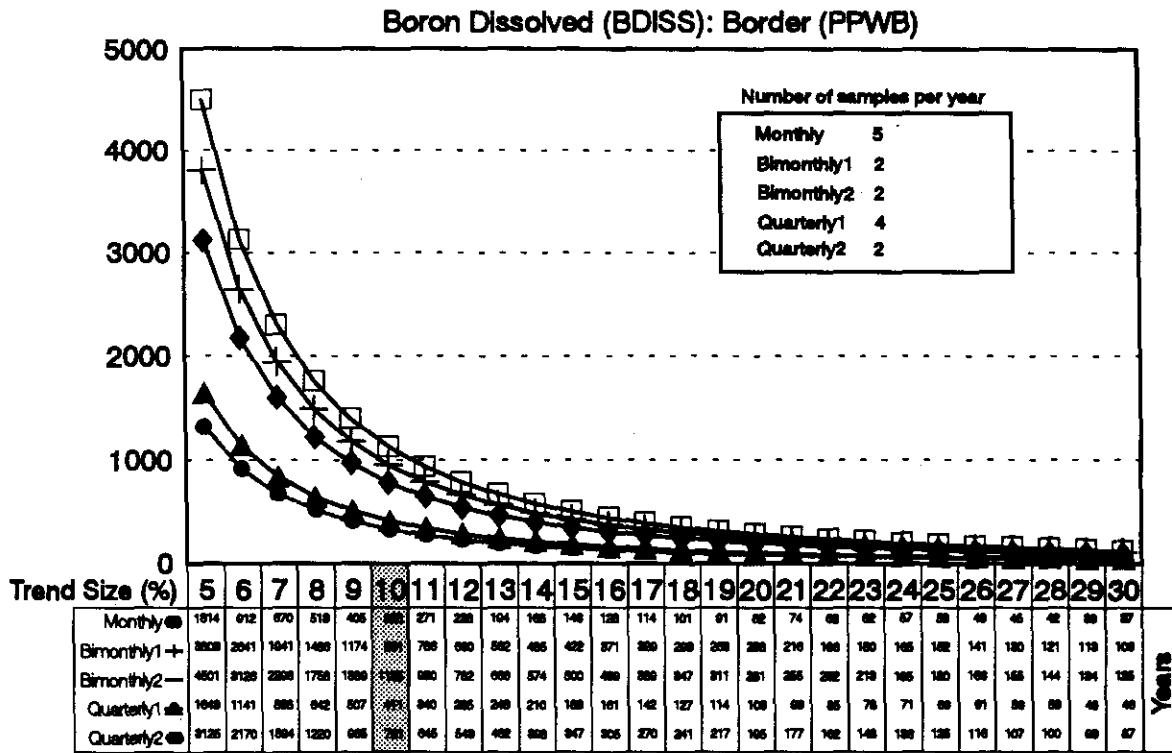


Fig. 2b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

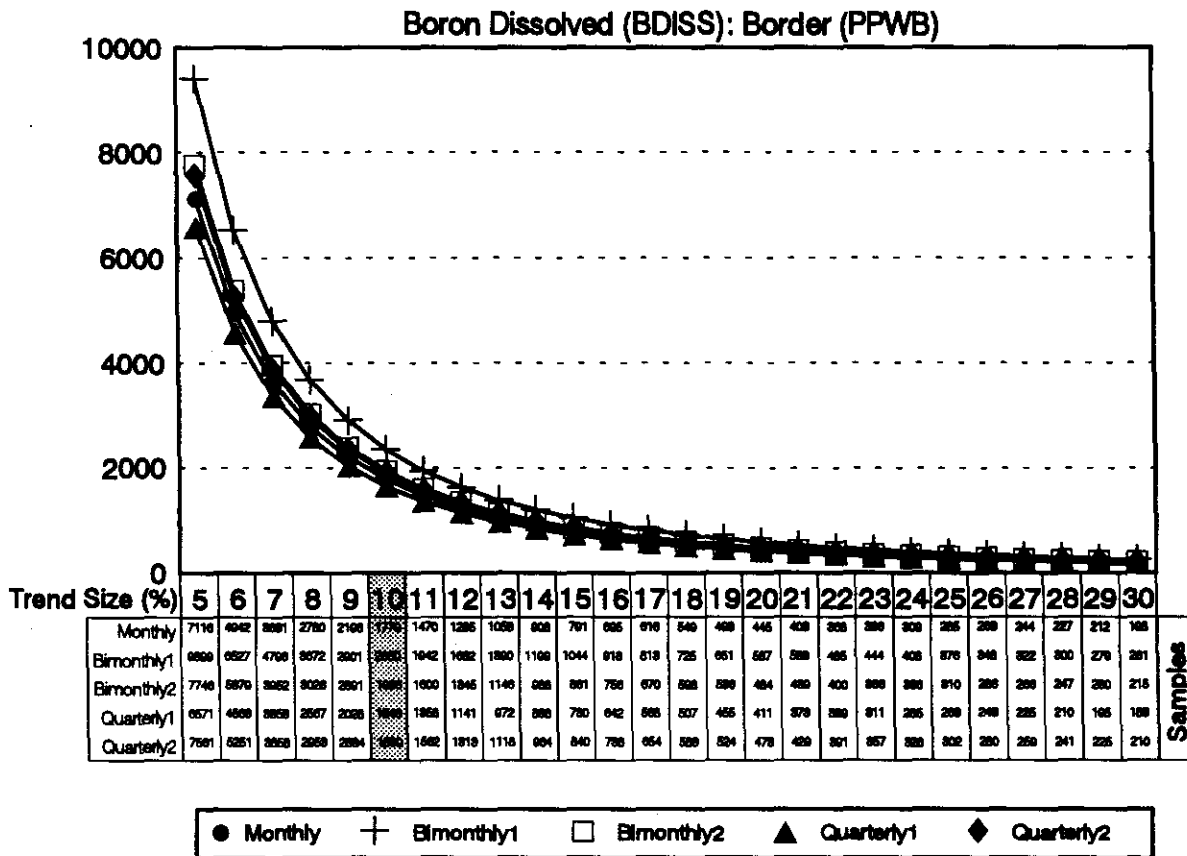


Fig. 3a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

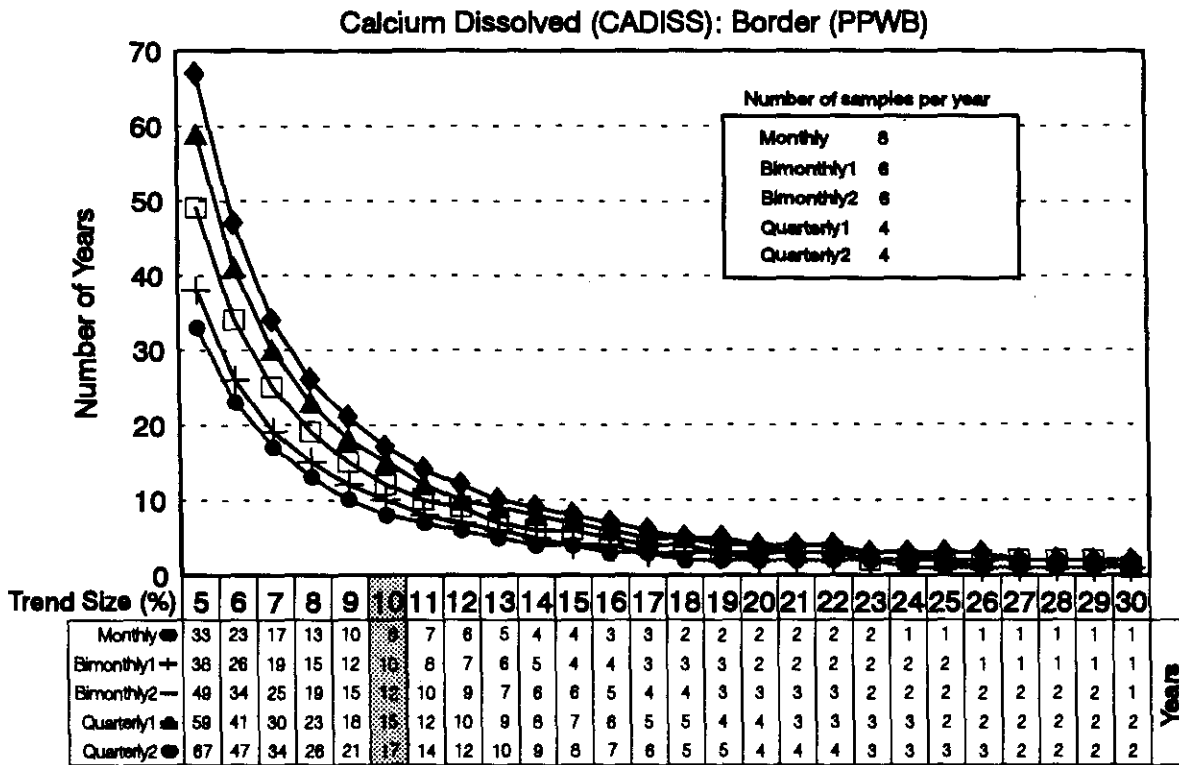


Fig. 3b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

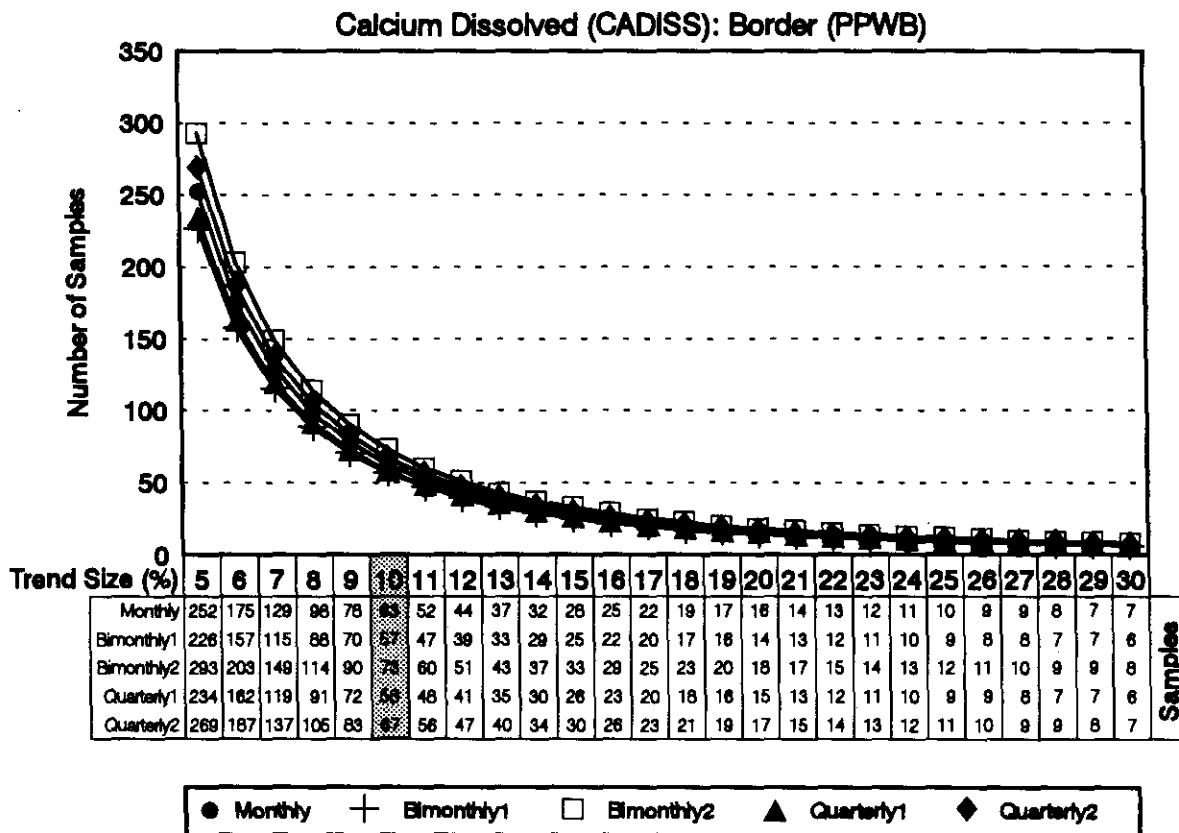


Fig. 4a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

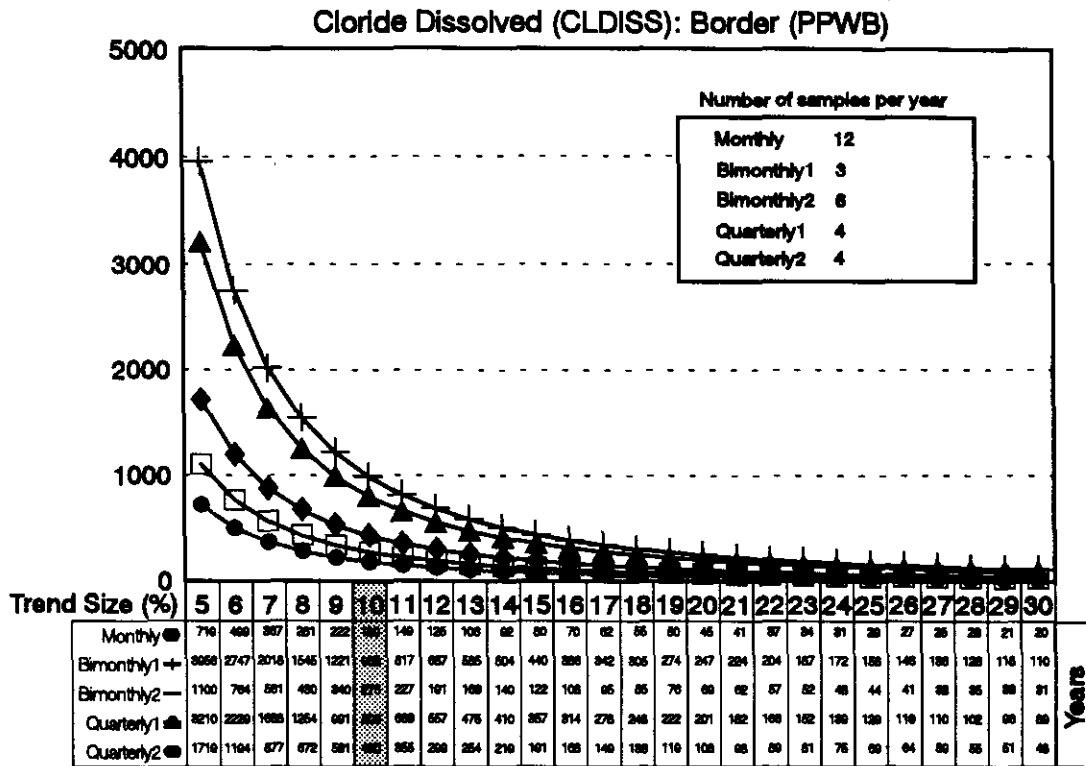


Fig. 4b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

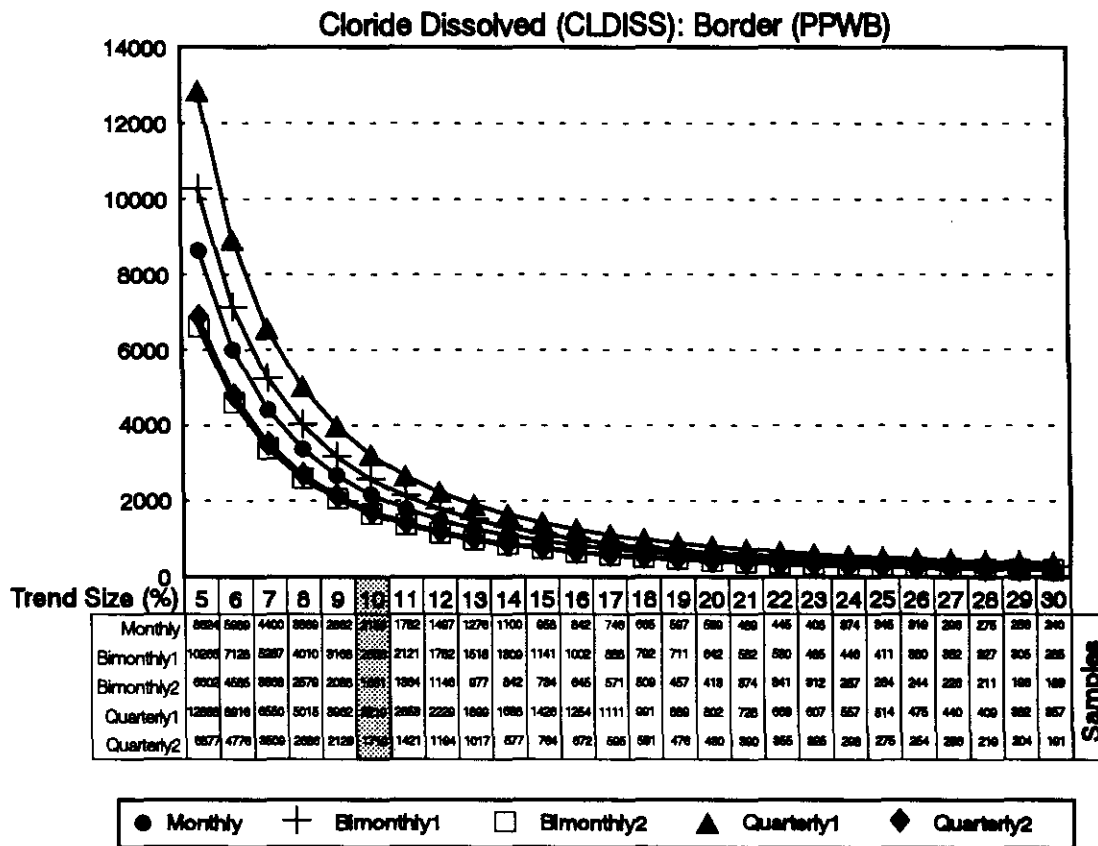


Fig. 5a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

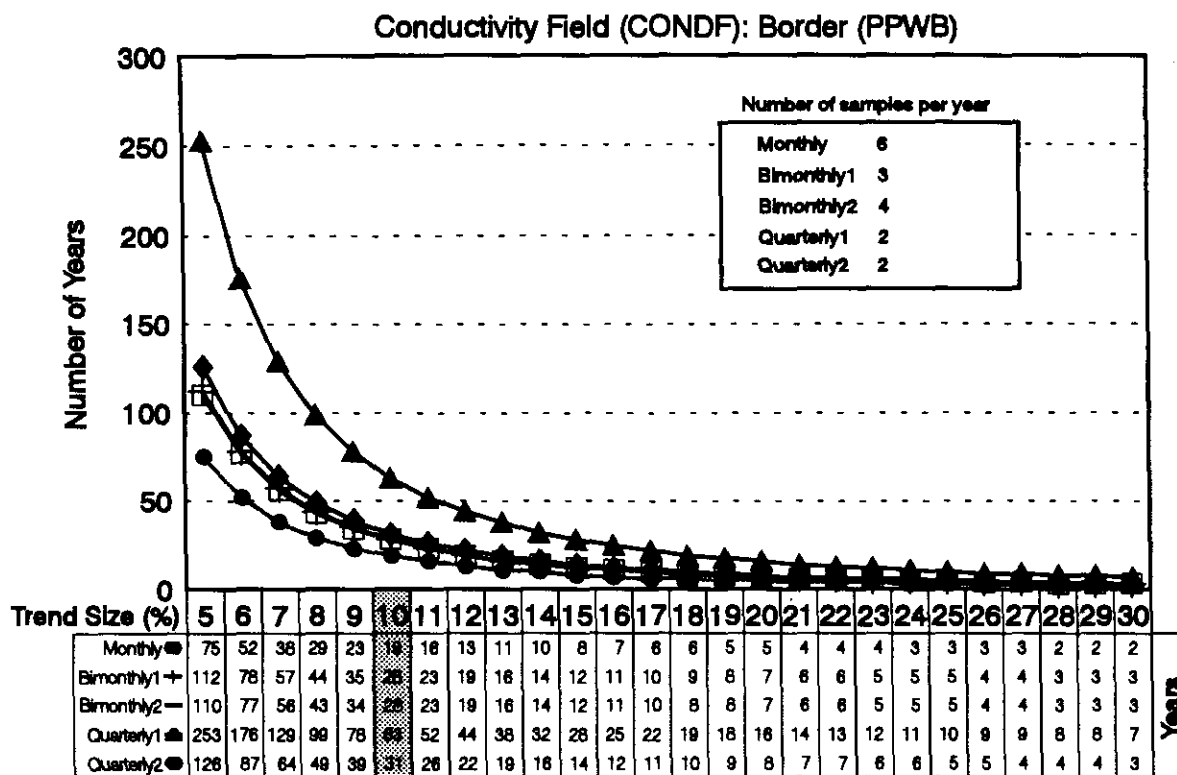


Fig. 5b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

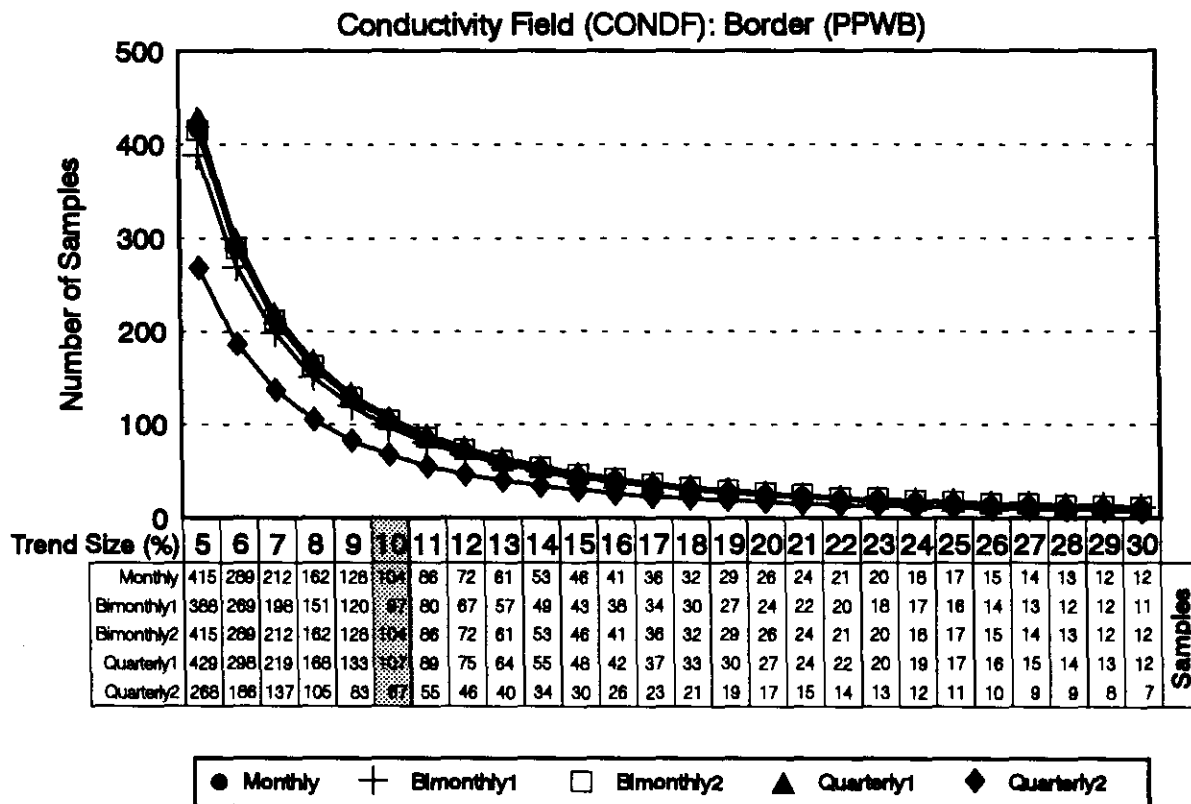


Fig. 6a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

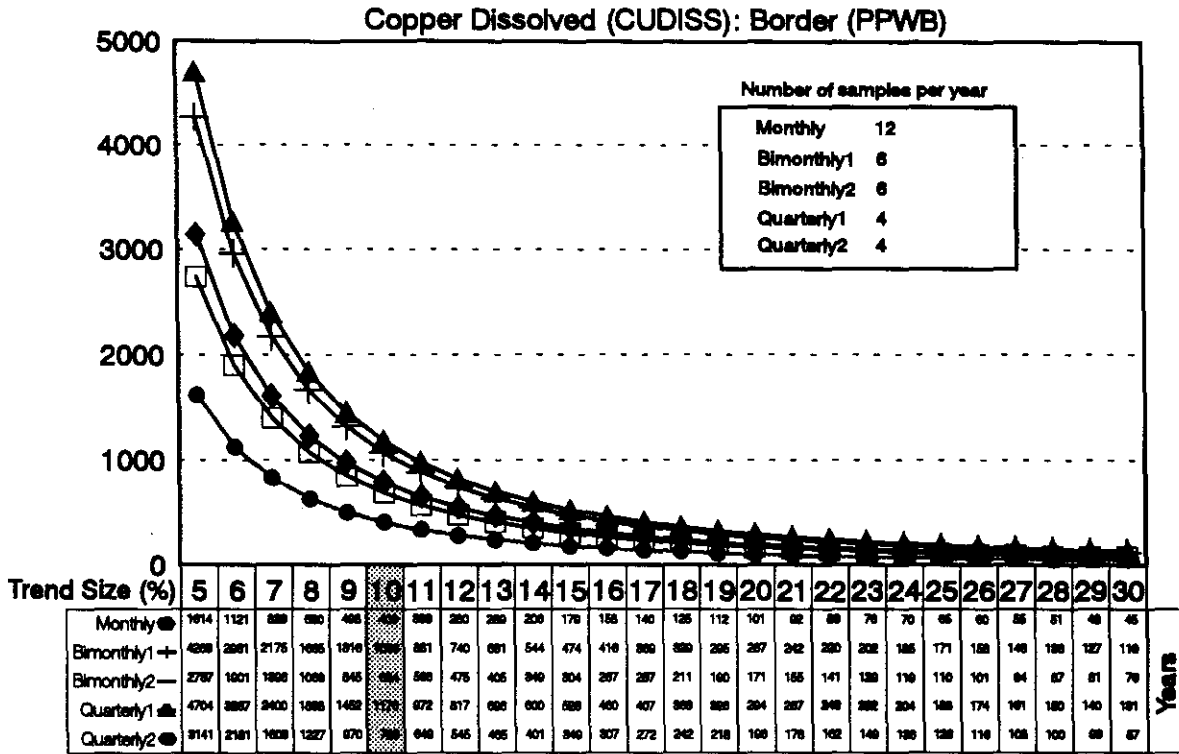


Fig. 6b Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

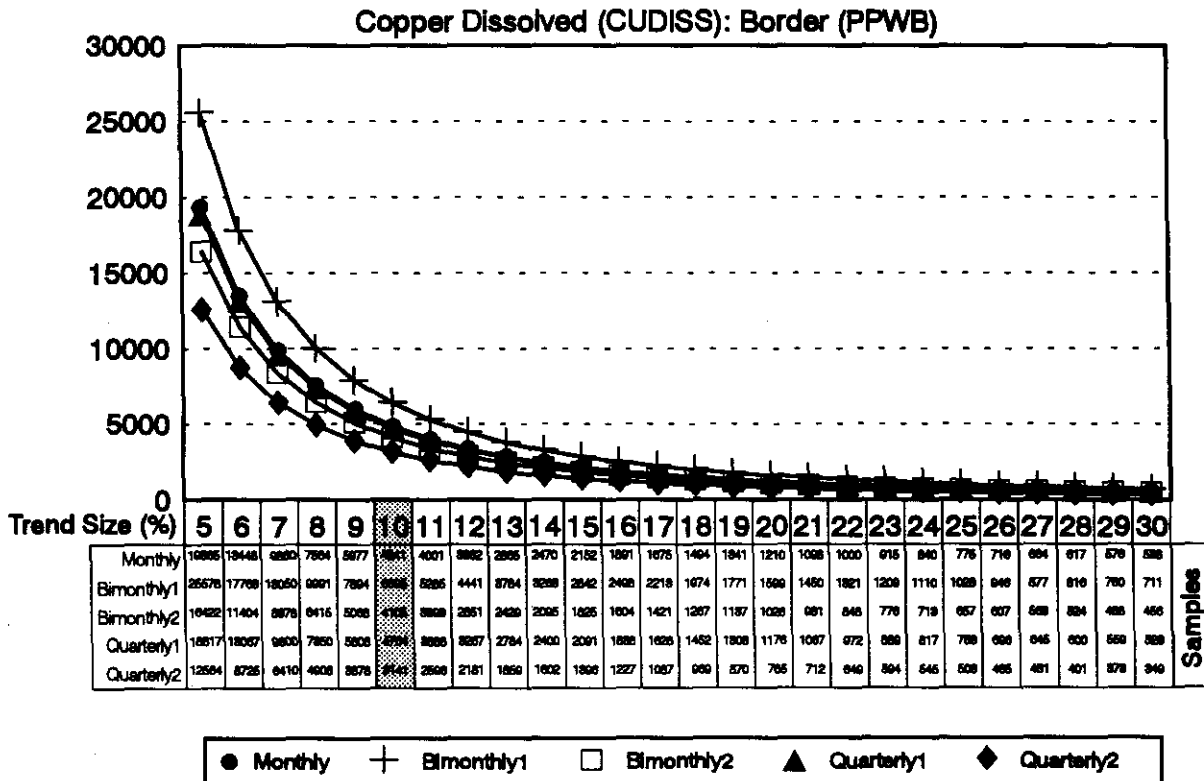


Fig. 7a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

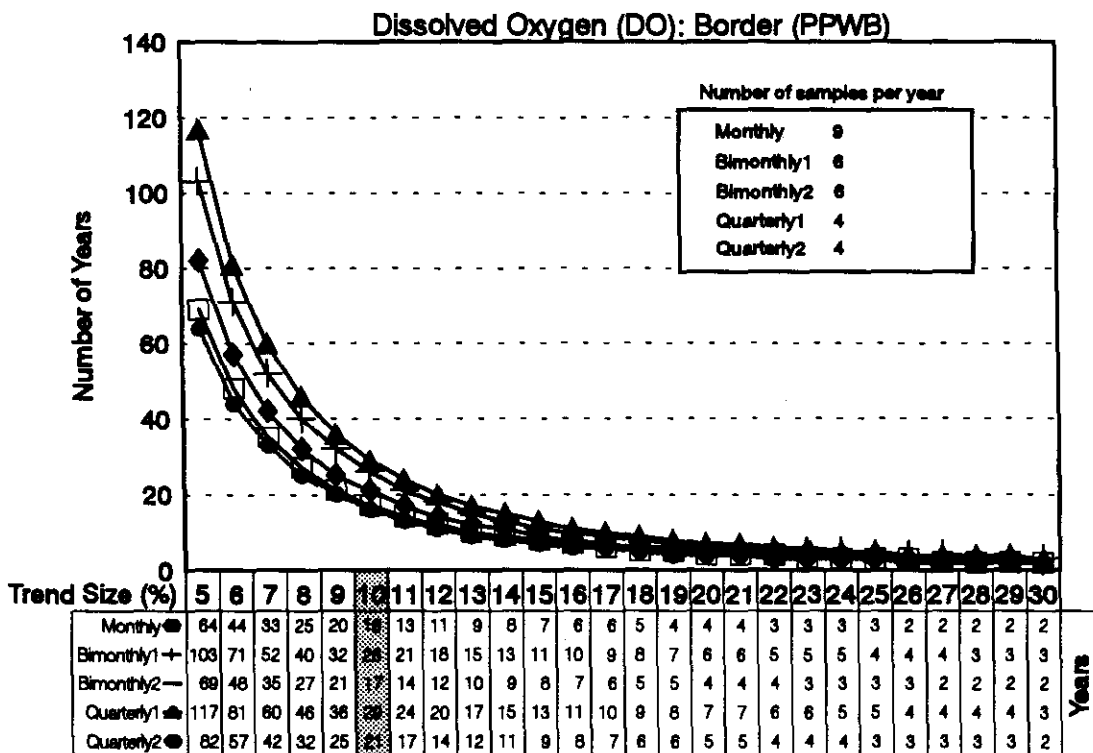


Fig. 7b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

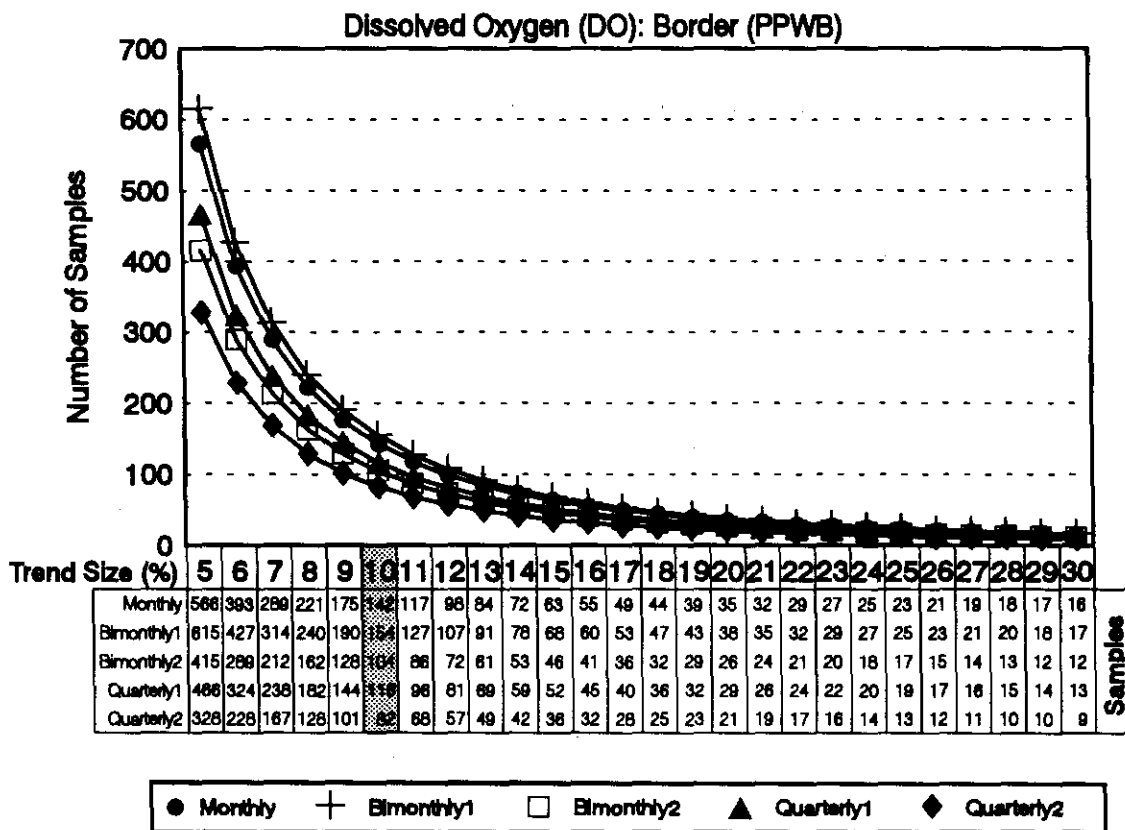


Fig. 8a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Fecal Coliforms (FCOLI): Border (PPWB)

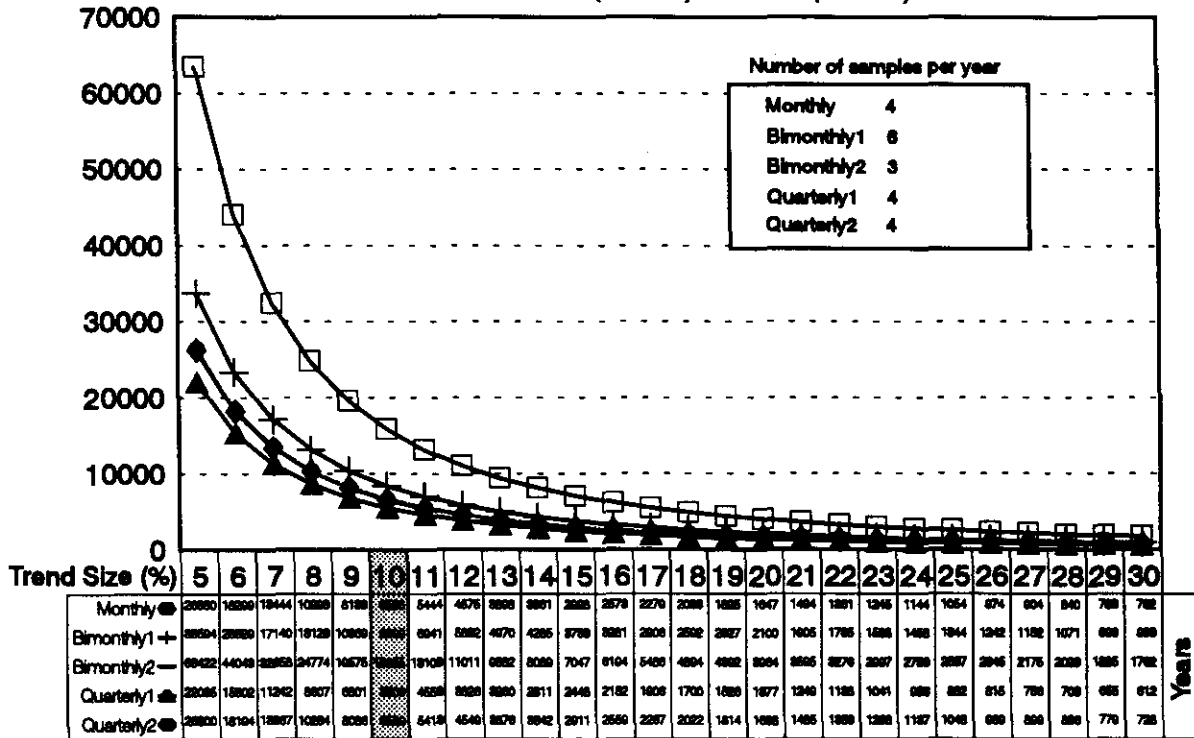


Fig. 8b Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

Fecal Coliforms (FCOLI): Border (PPWB)

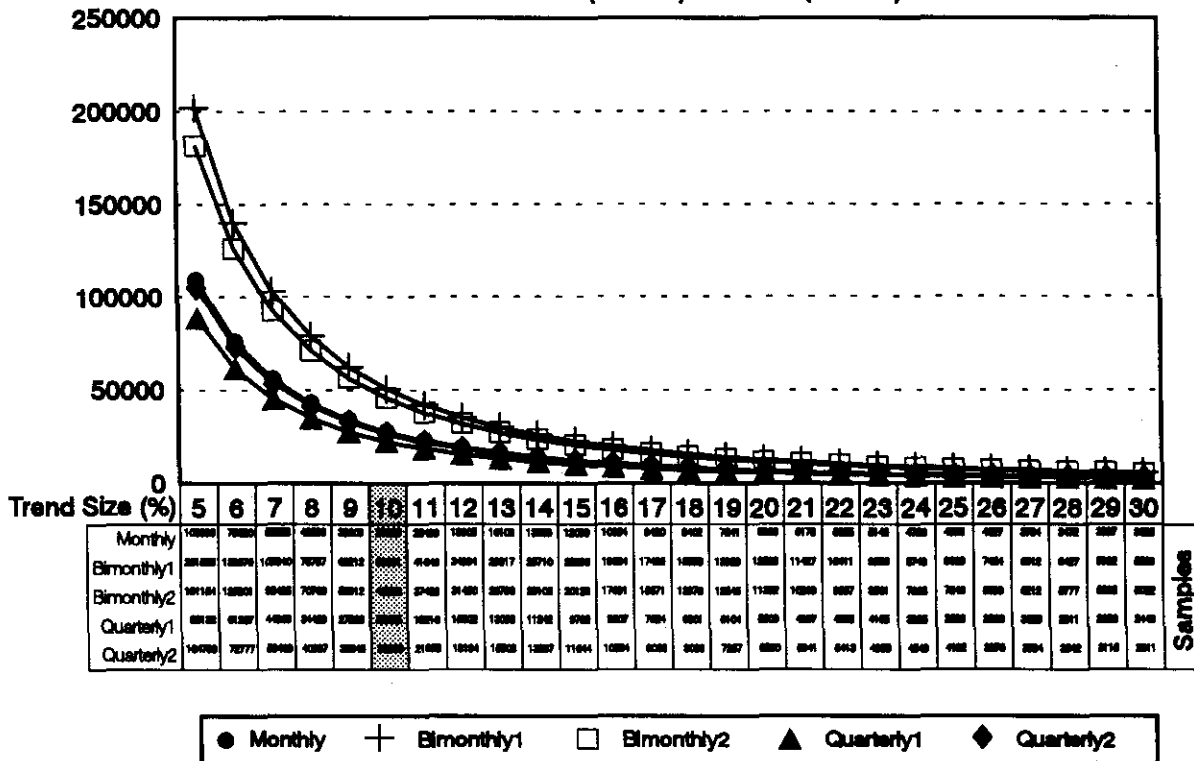


Fig. 9a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

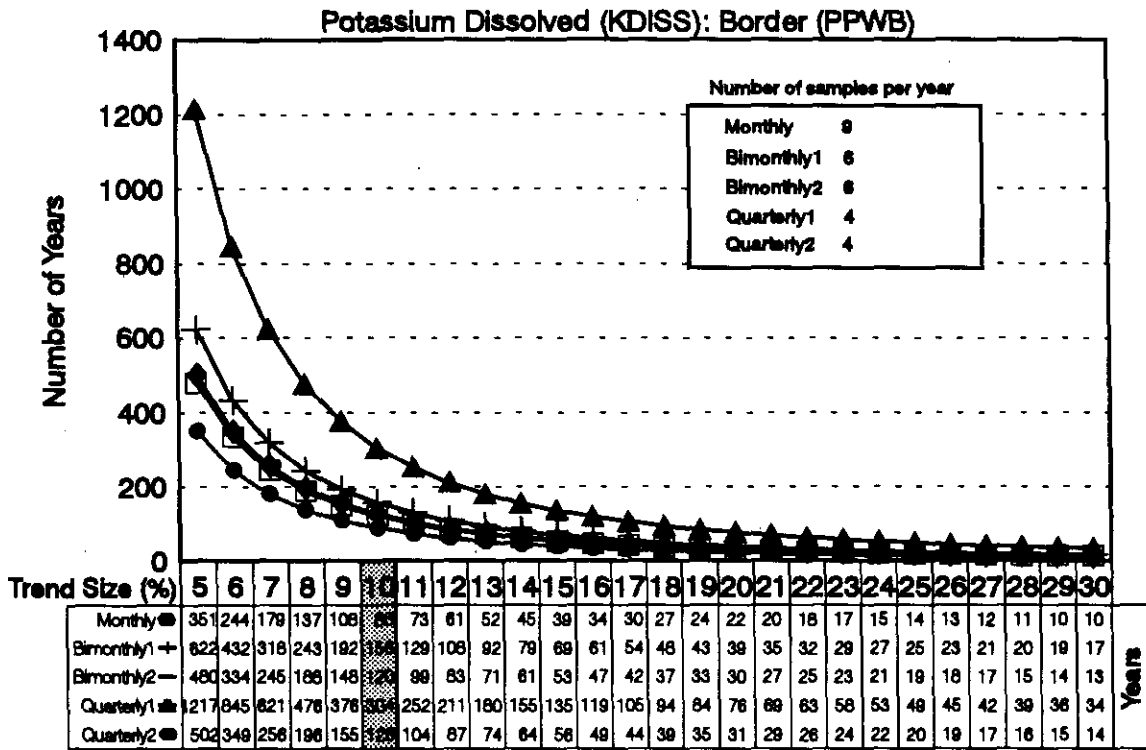


Fig. 9b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

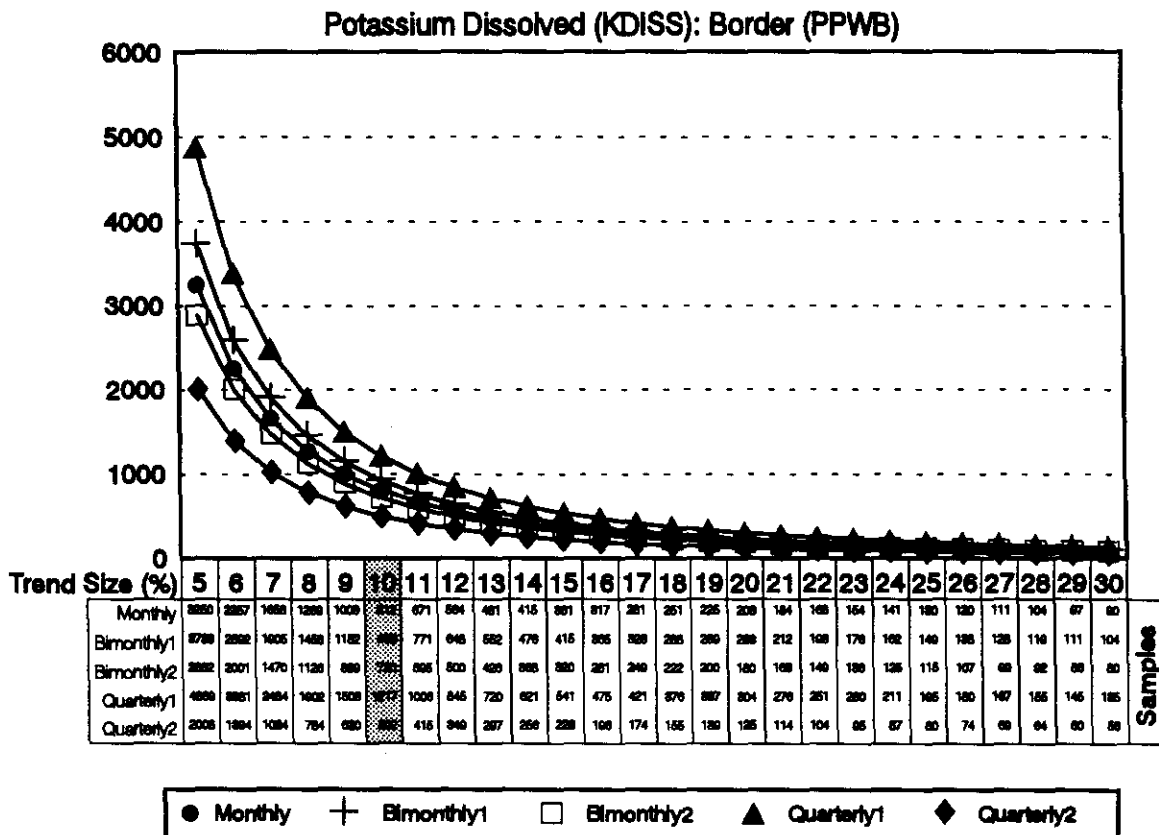


Fig. 10a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

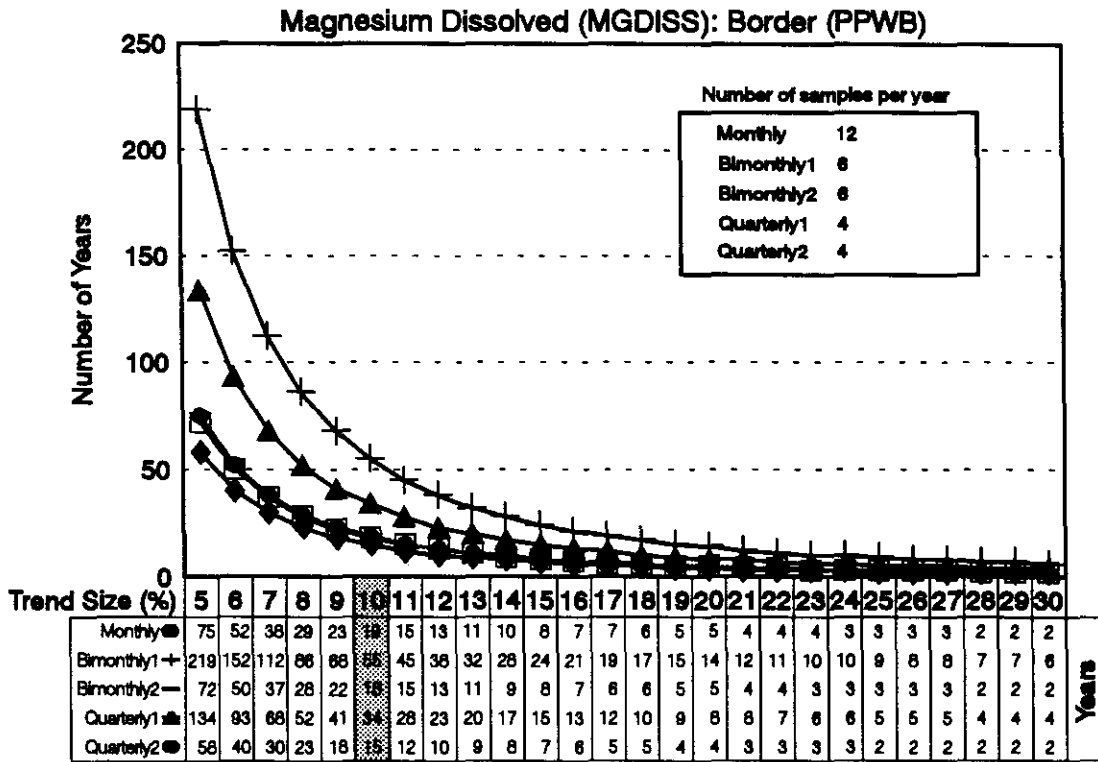


Fig. 10b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

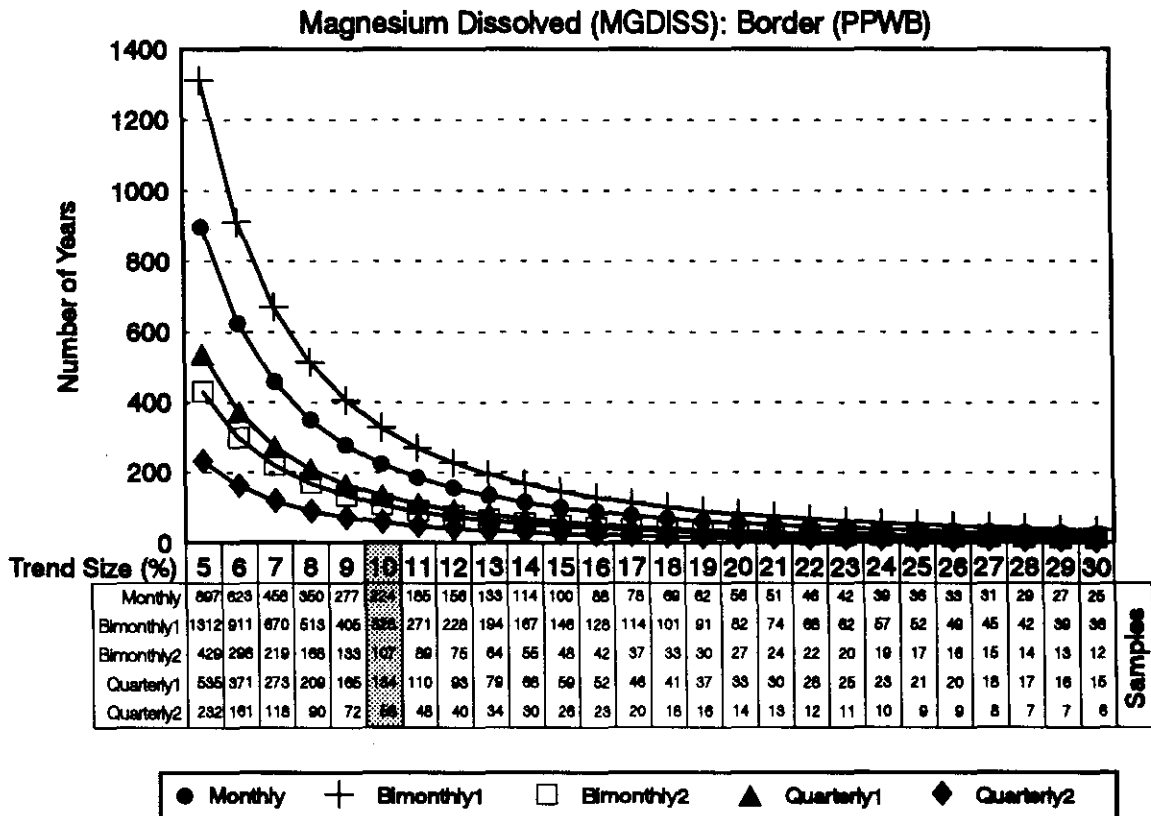


Fig. 11a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

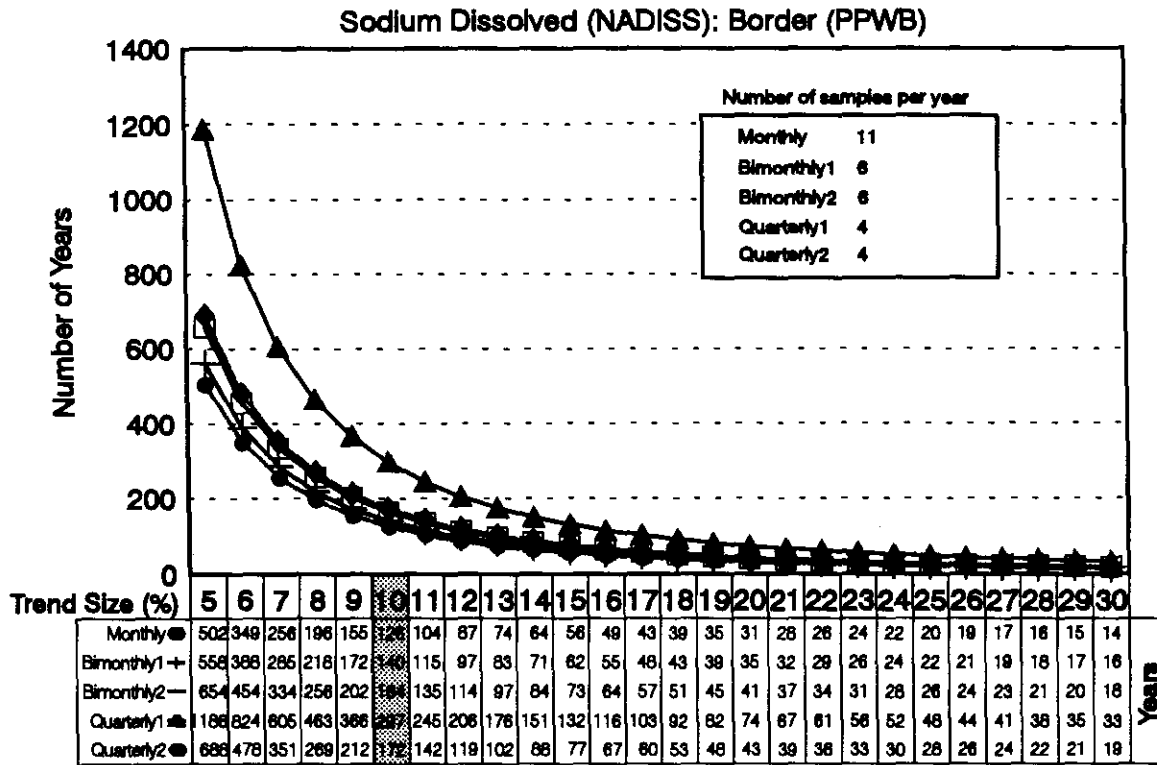


Fig. 11b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

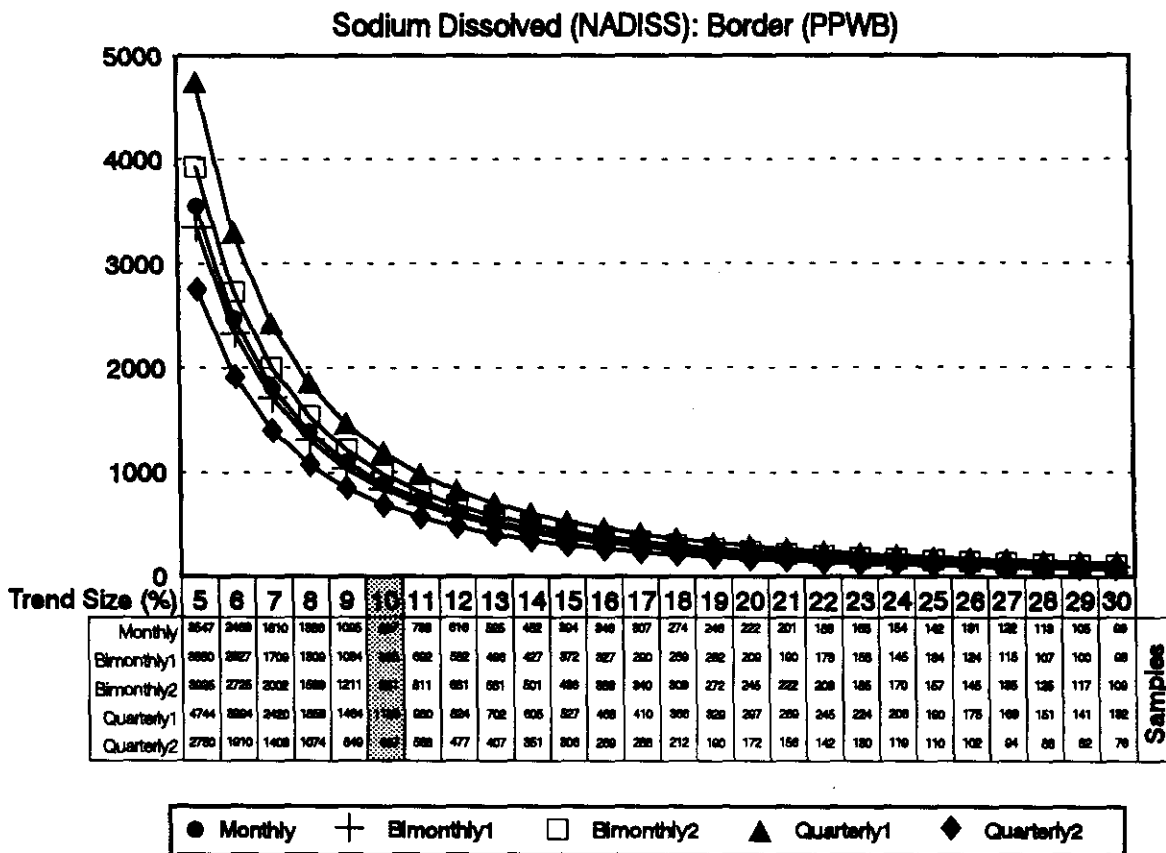


Fig. 12a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

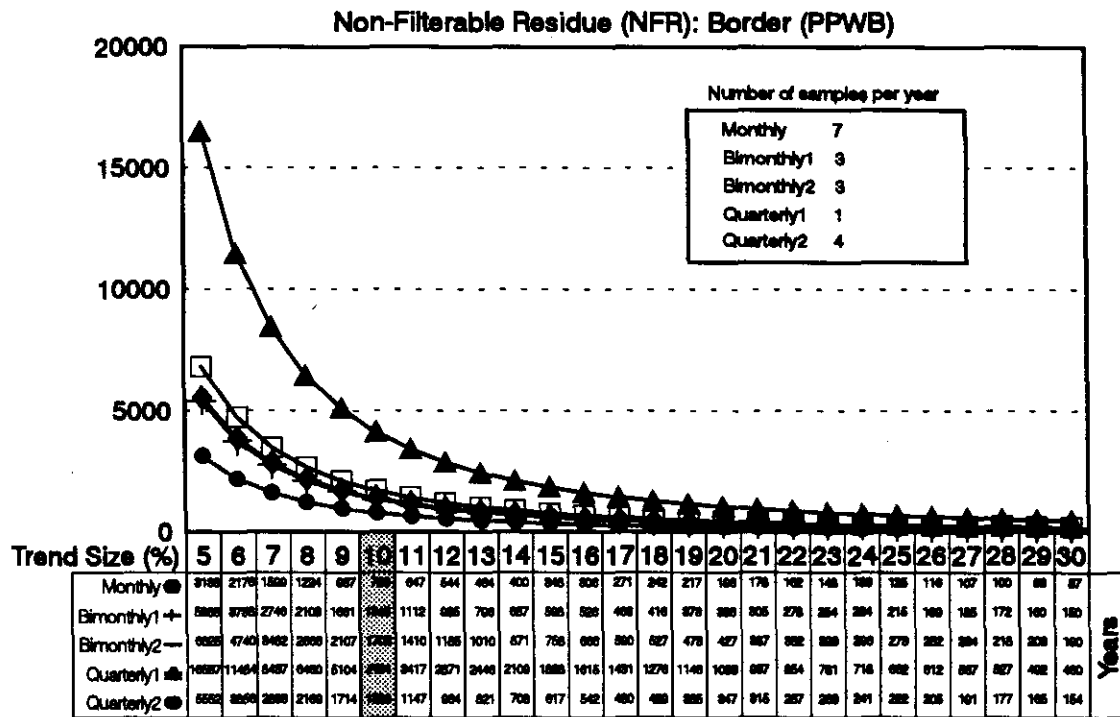


Fig. 12b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

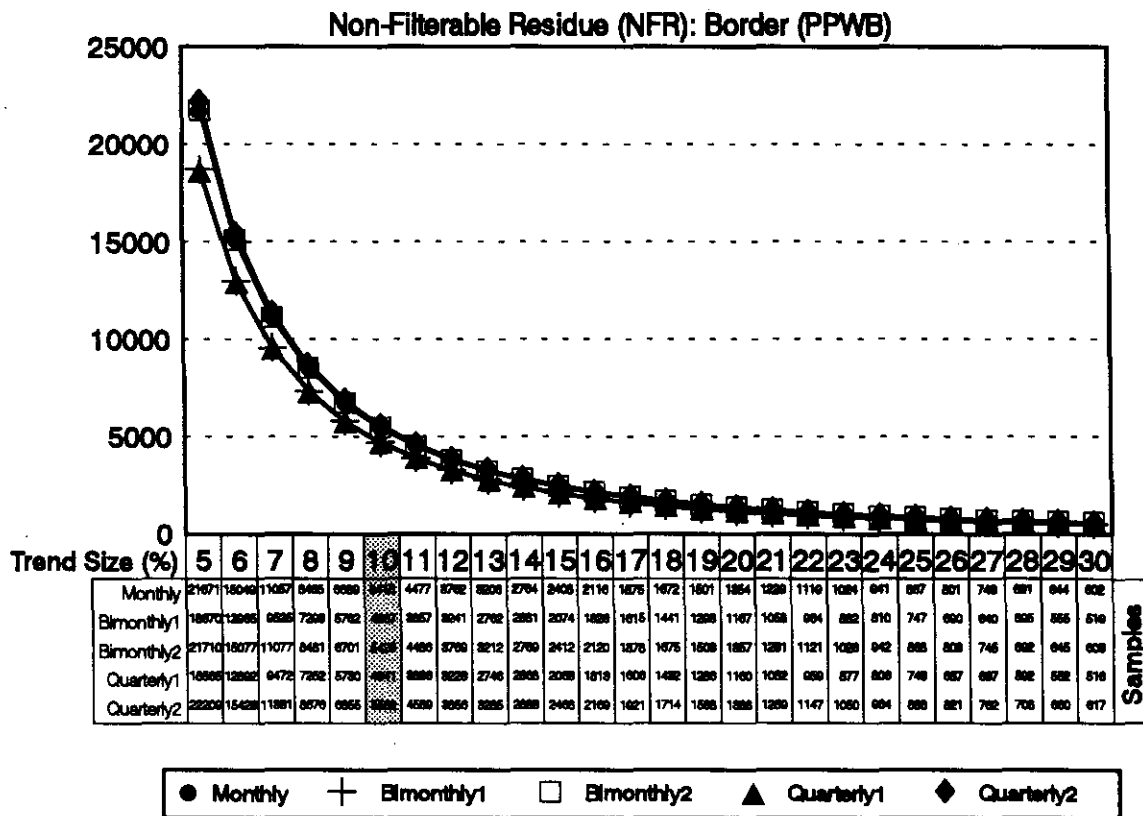


Fig. 13a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

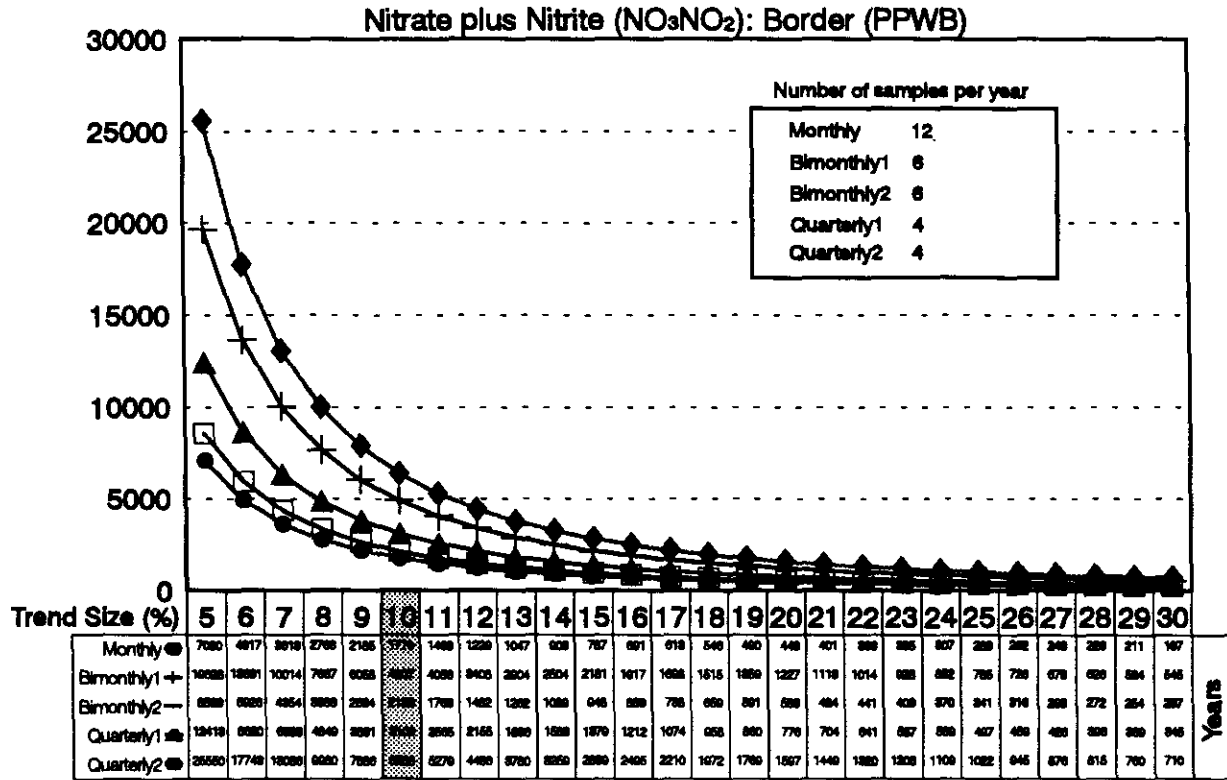


Fig. 13b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

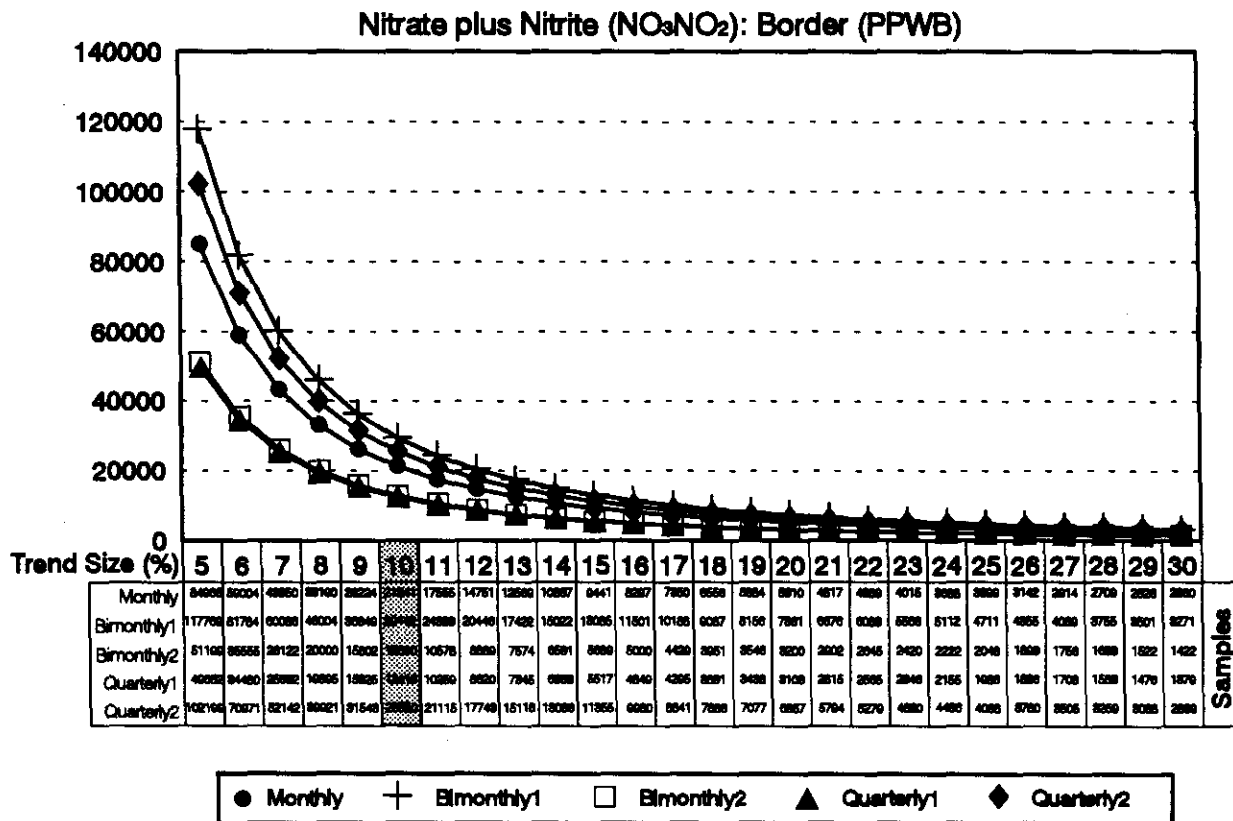


Fig. 14a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

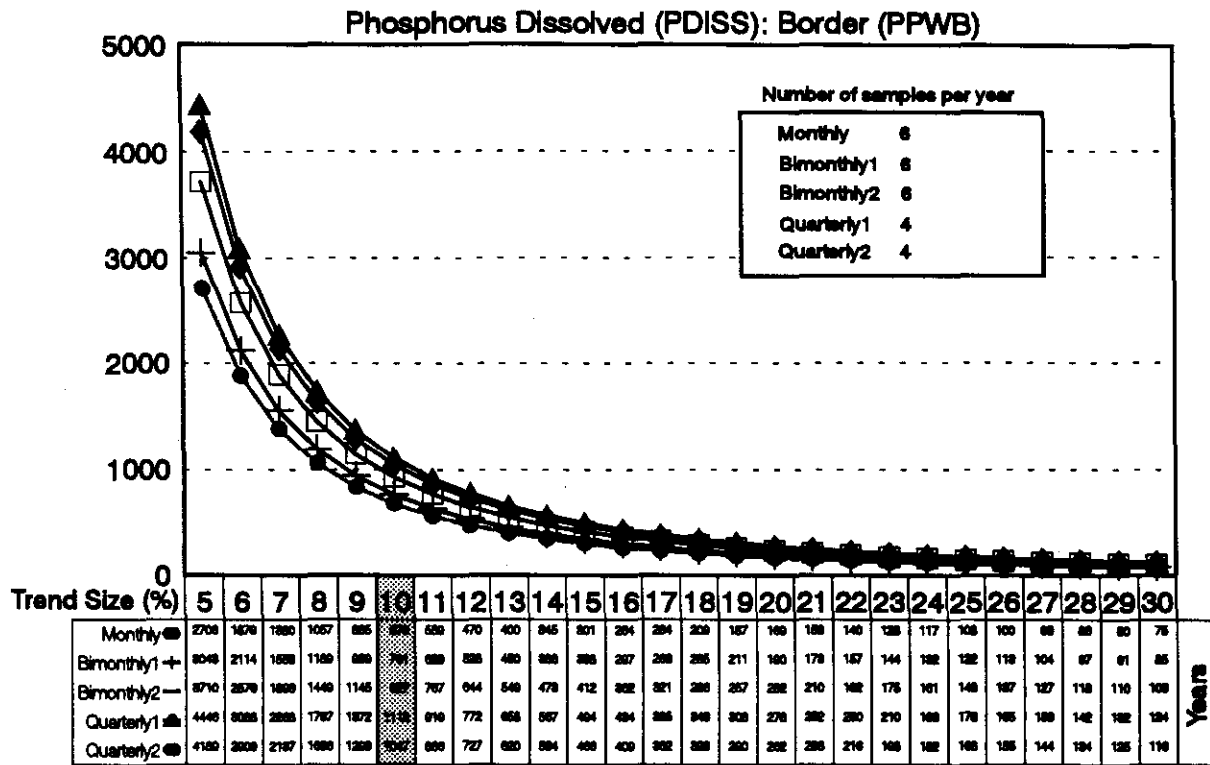
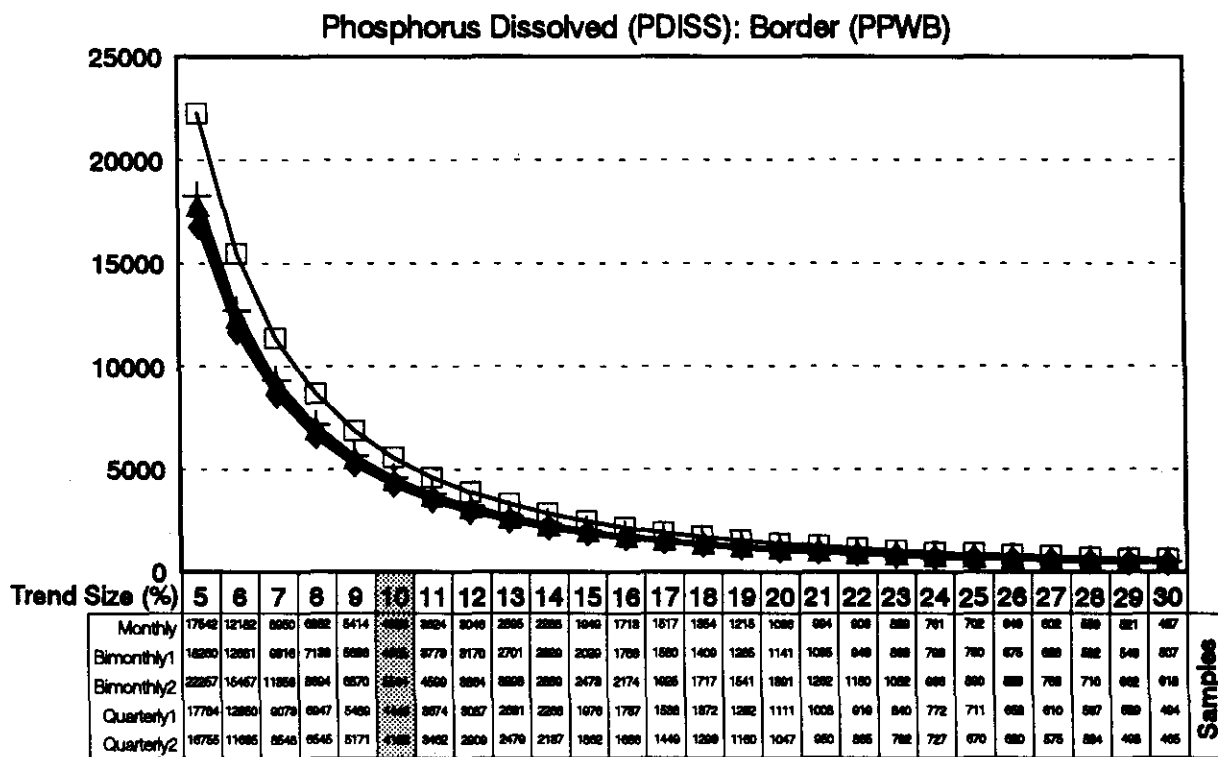


Fig. 14b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes



● Monthly + Bimonthly1 □ Bimonthly2 ▲ Quarterly1 ◆ Quarterly2

Fig. 15a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

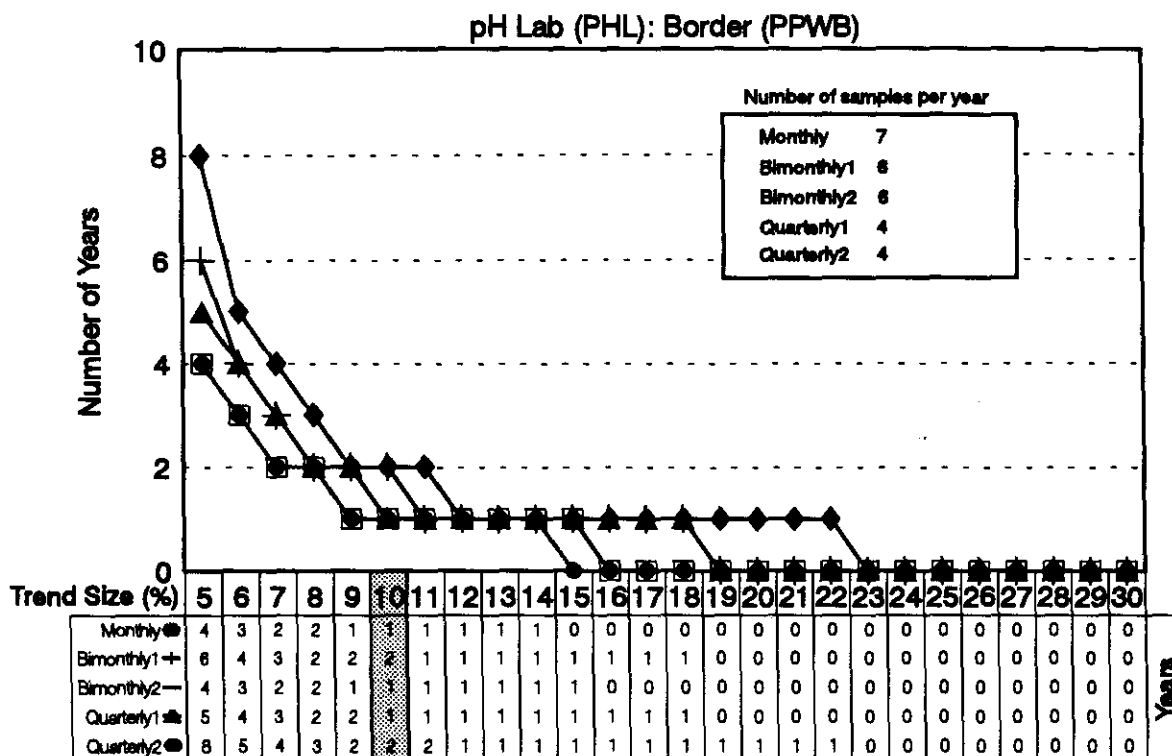


Fig. 15b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

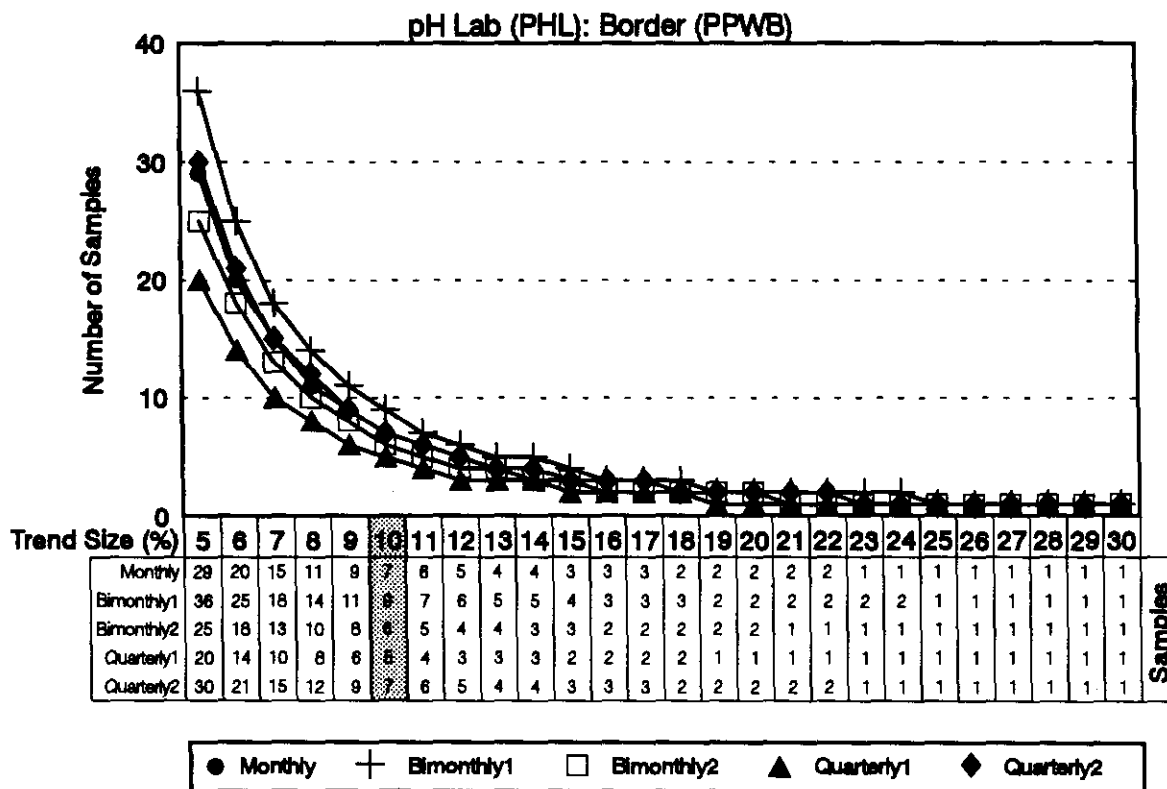


Fig. 16a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

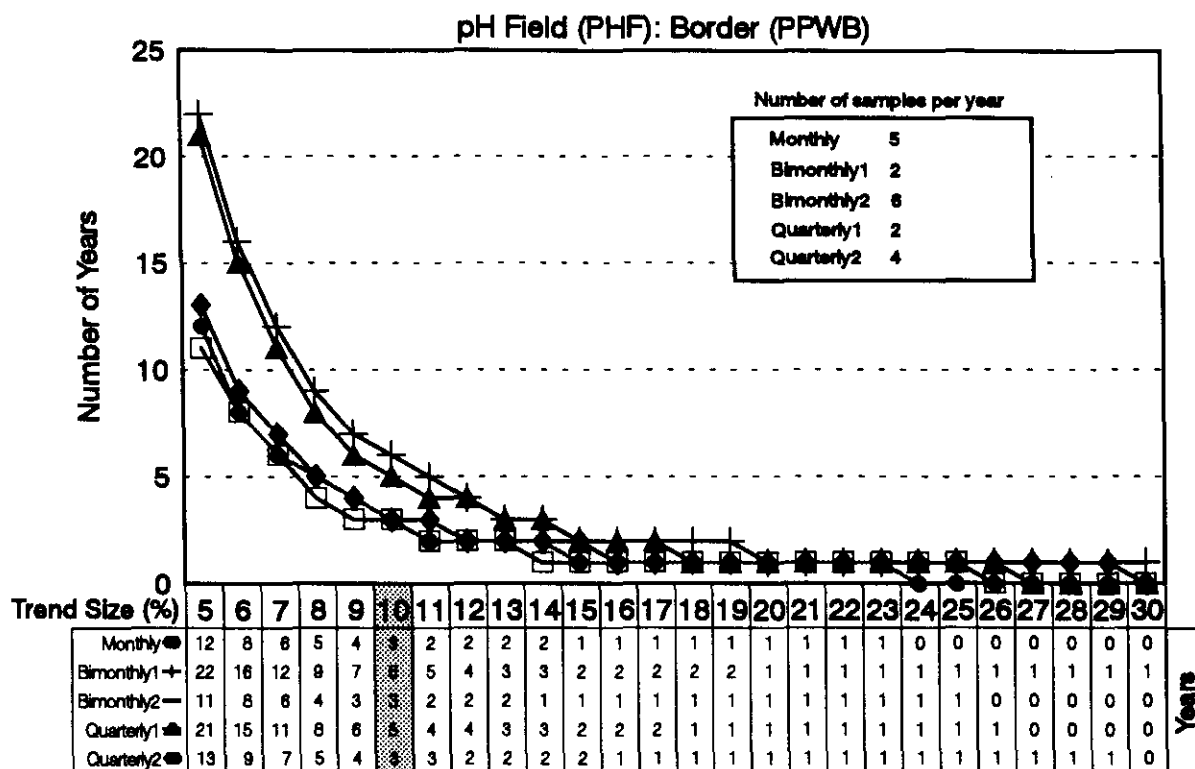


Fig. 16b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

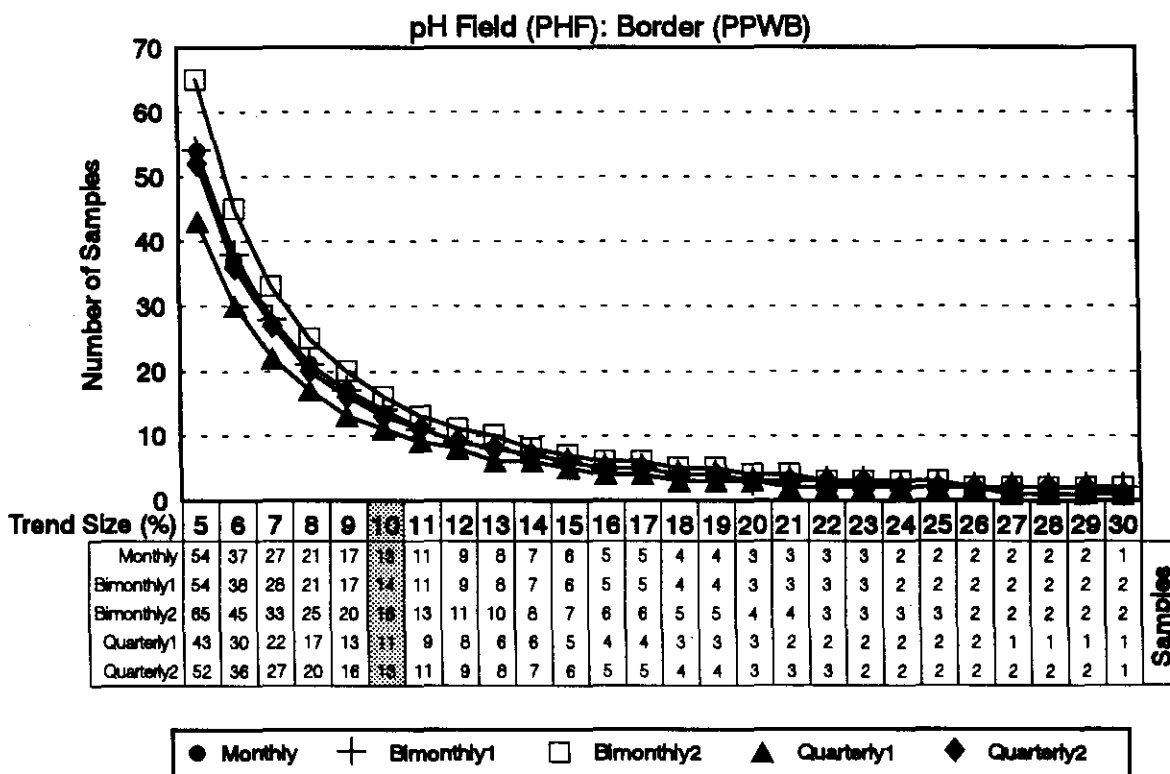


Fig. 17a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

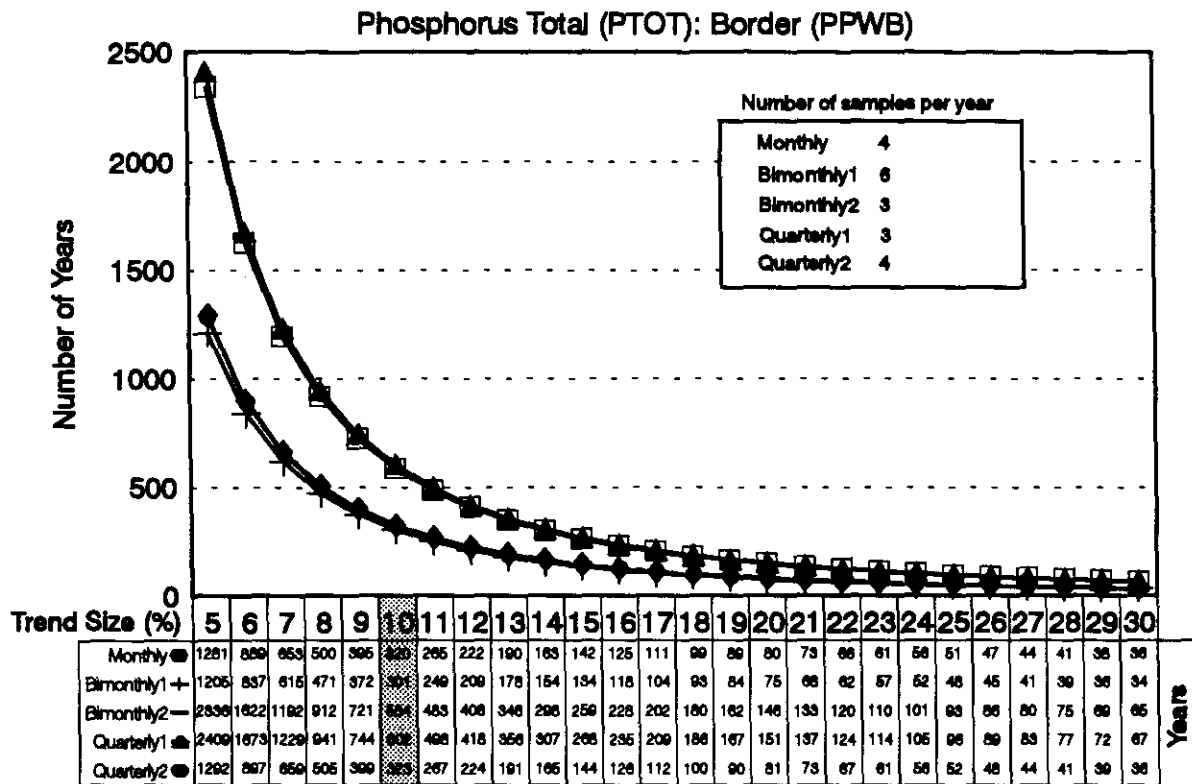
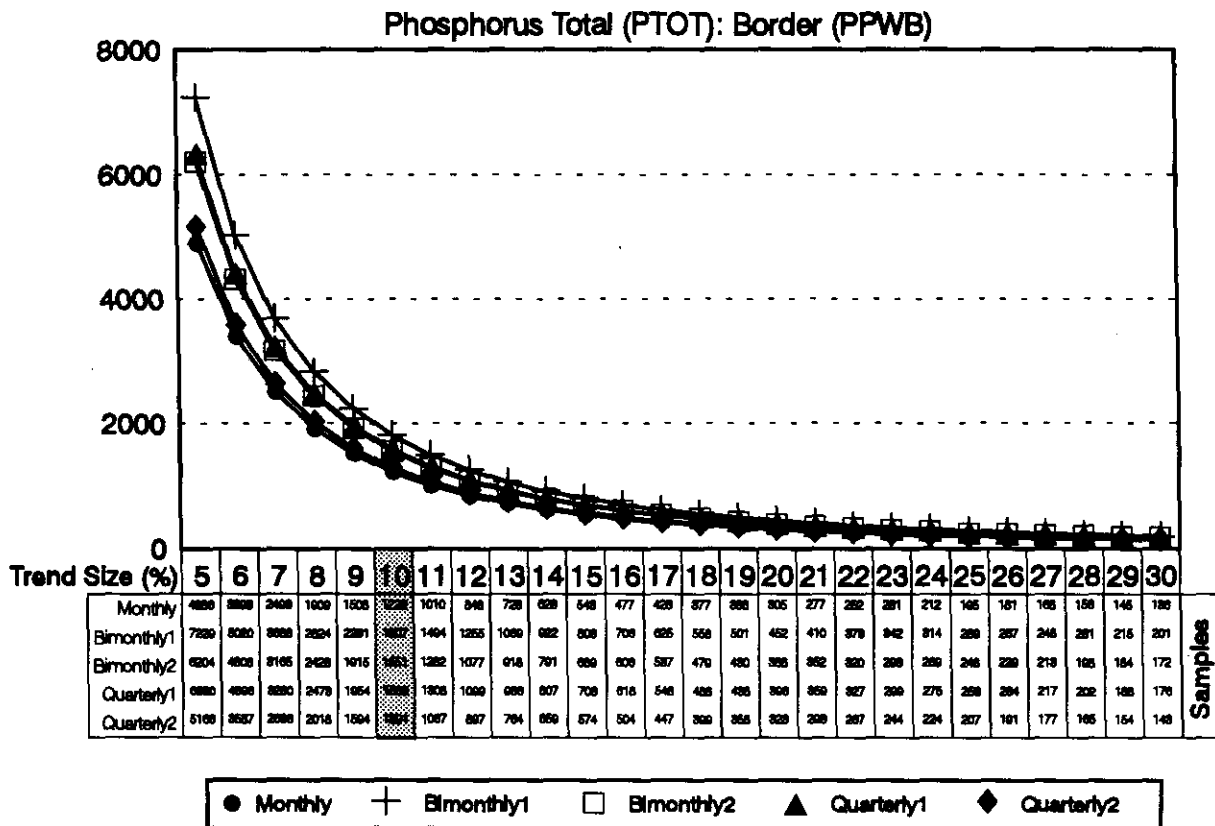


Fig. 17b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes



● Monthly + Bimonthly1 □ Bimonthly2 ▲ Quarterly1 ◆ Quarterly2

Fig. 18a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

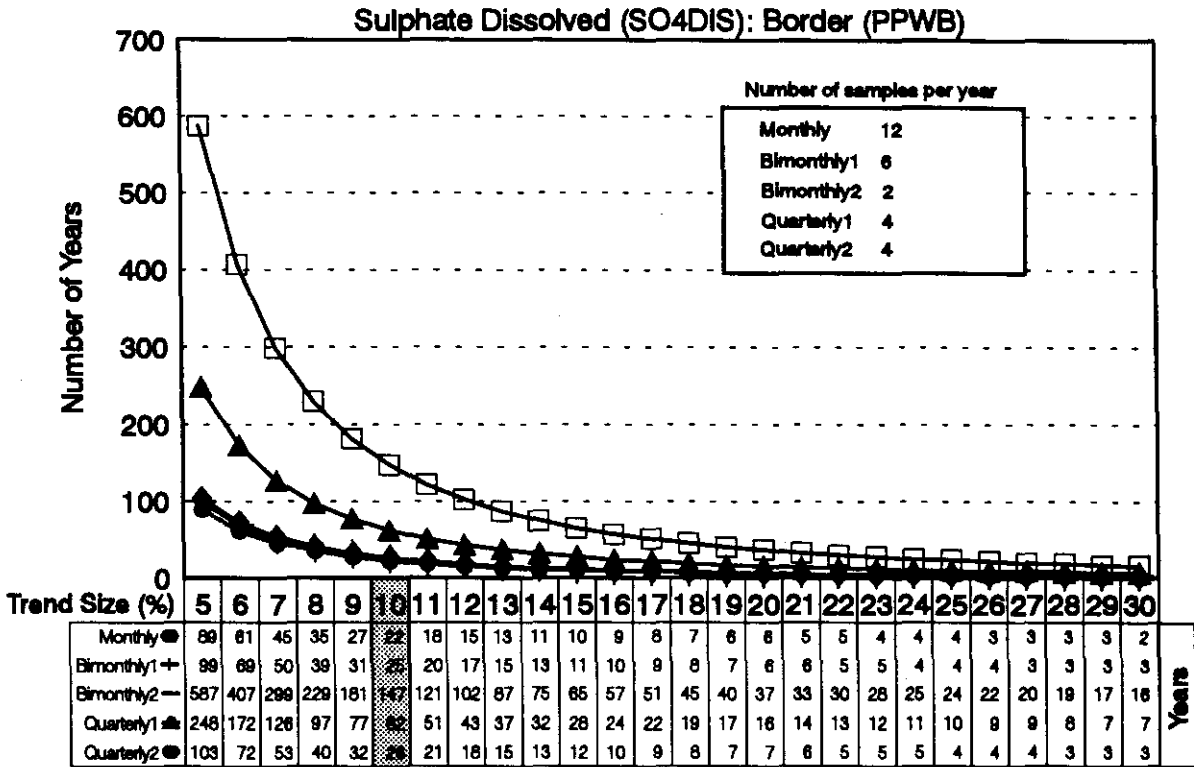


Fig. 18b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

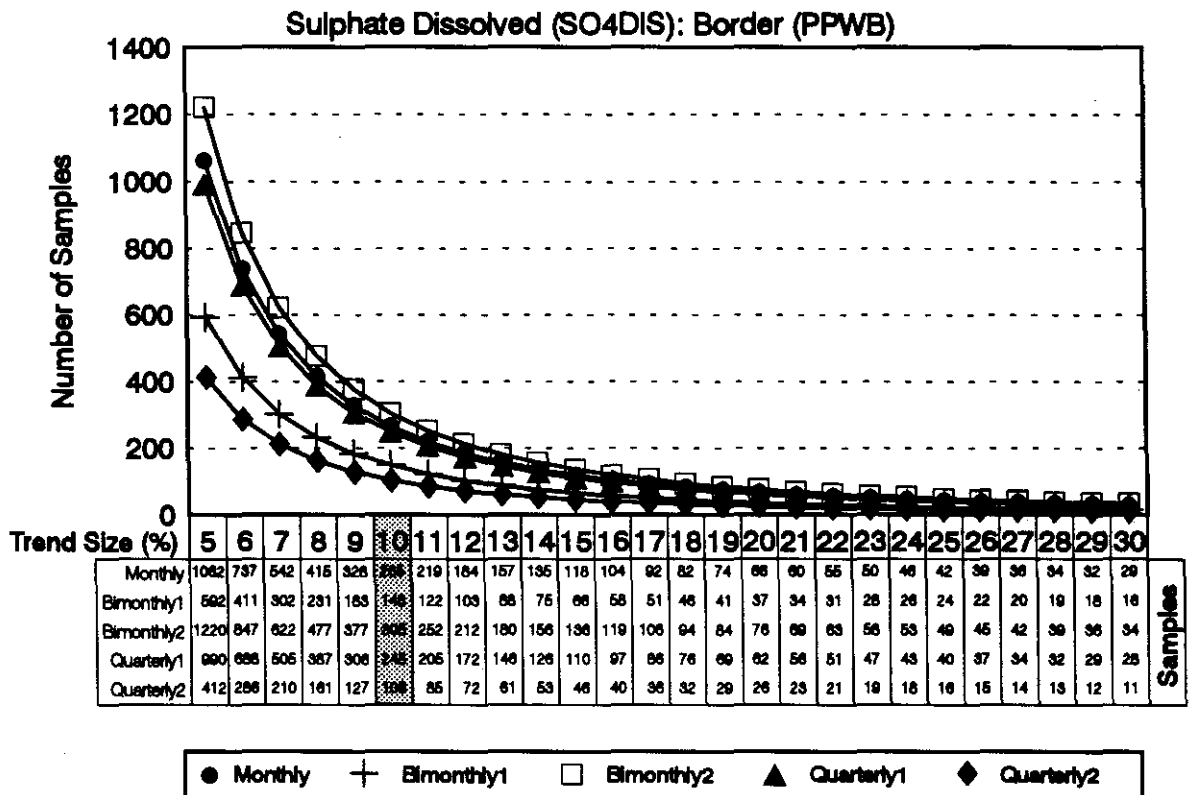


Fig. 19a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

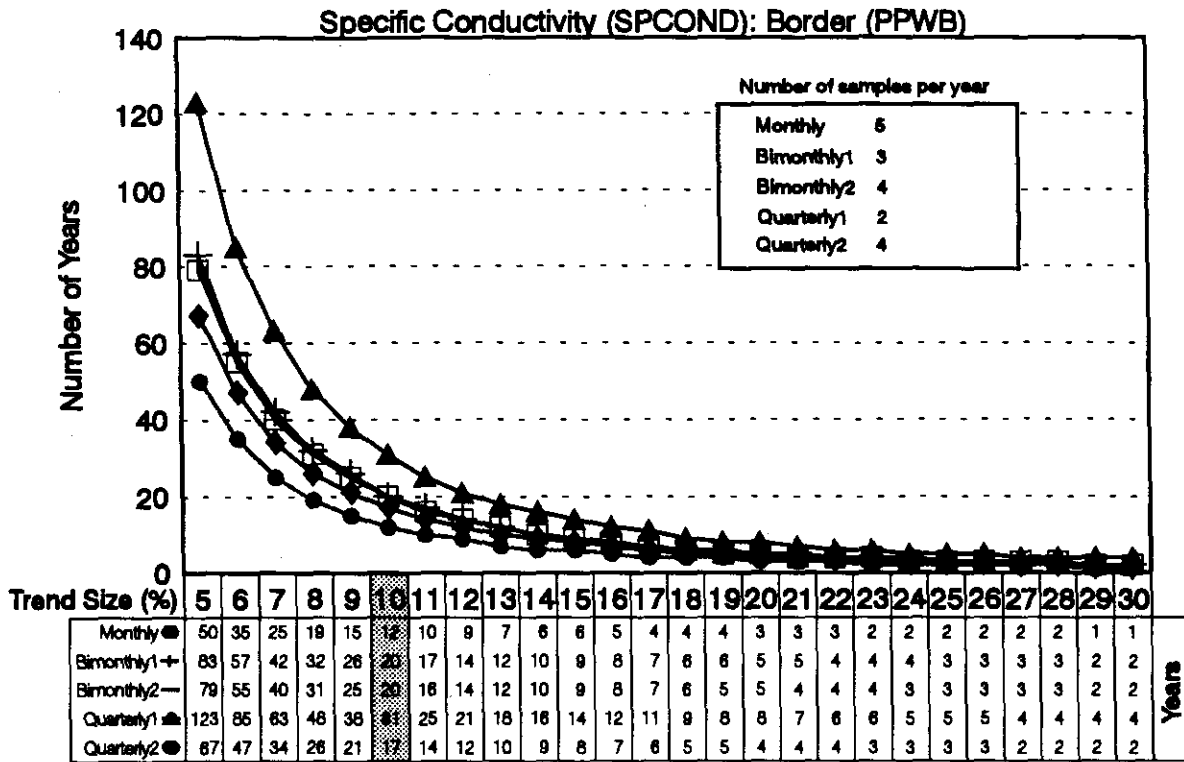


Fig. 19b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

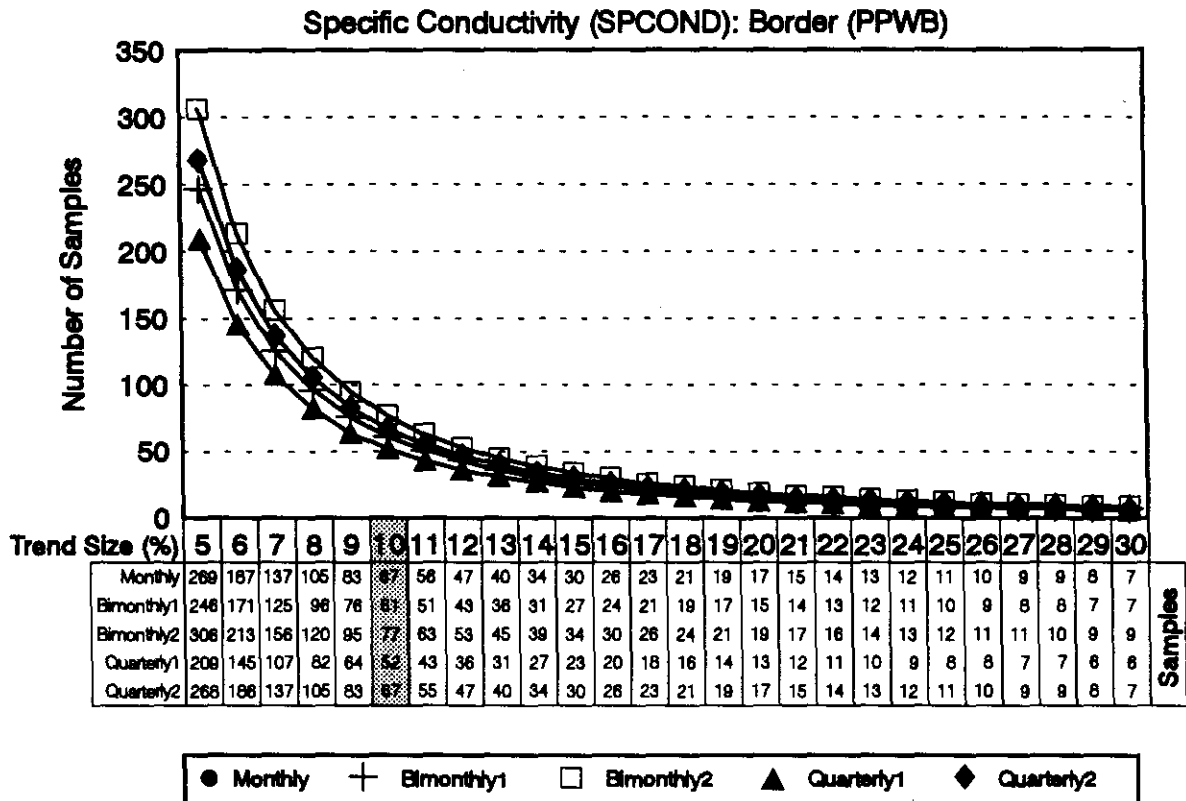


Fig. 20a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

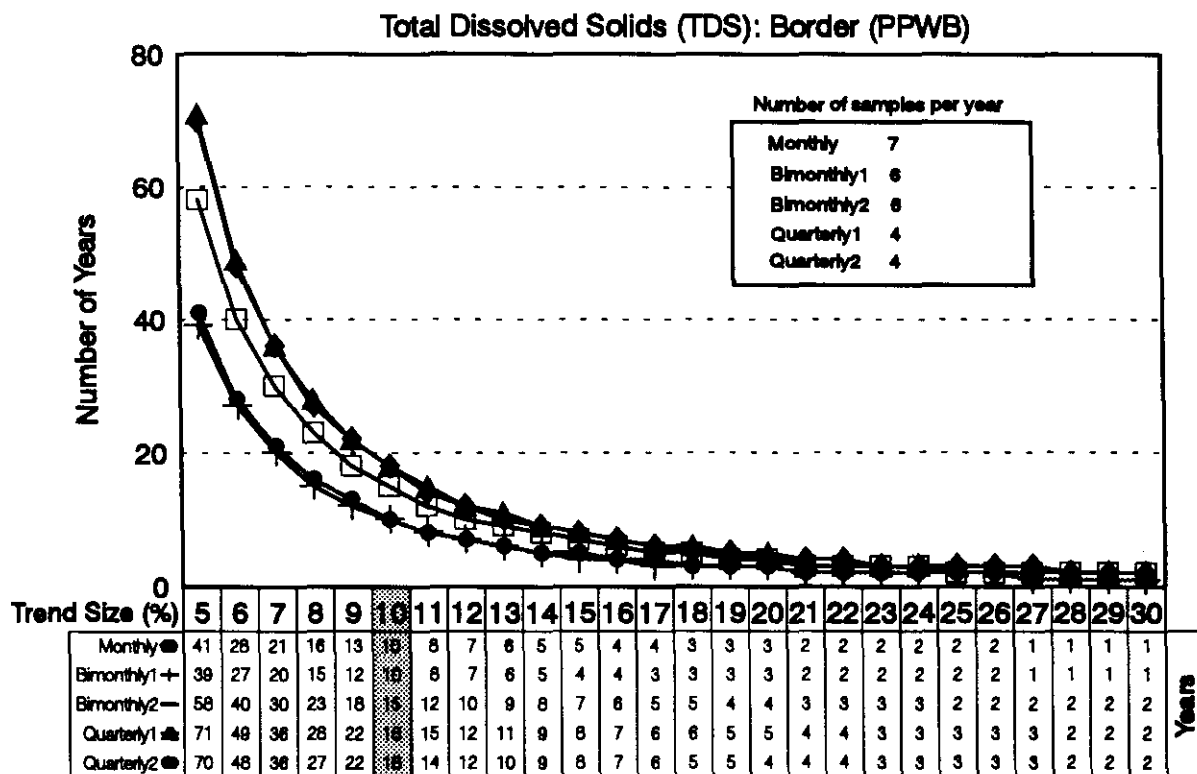


Fig. 20b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

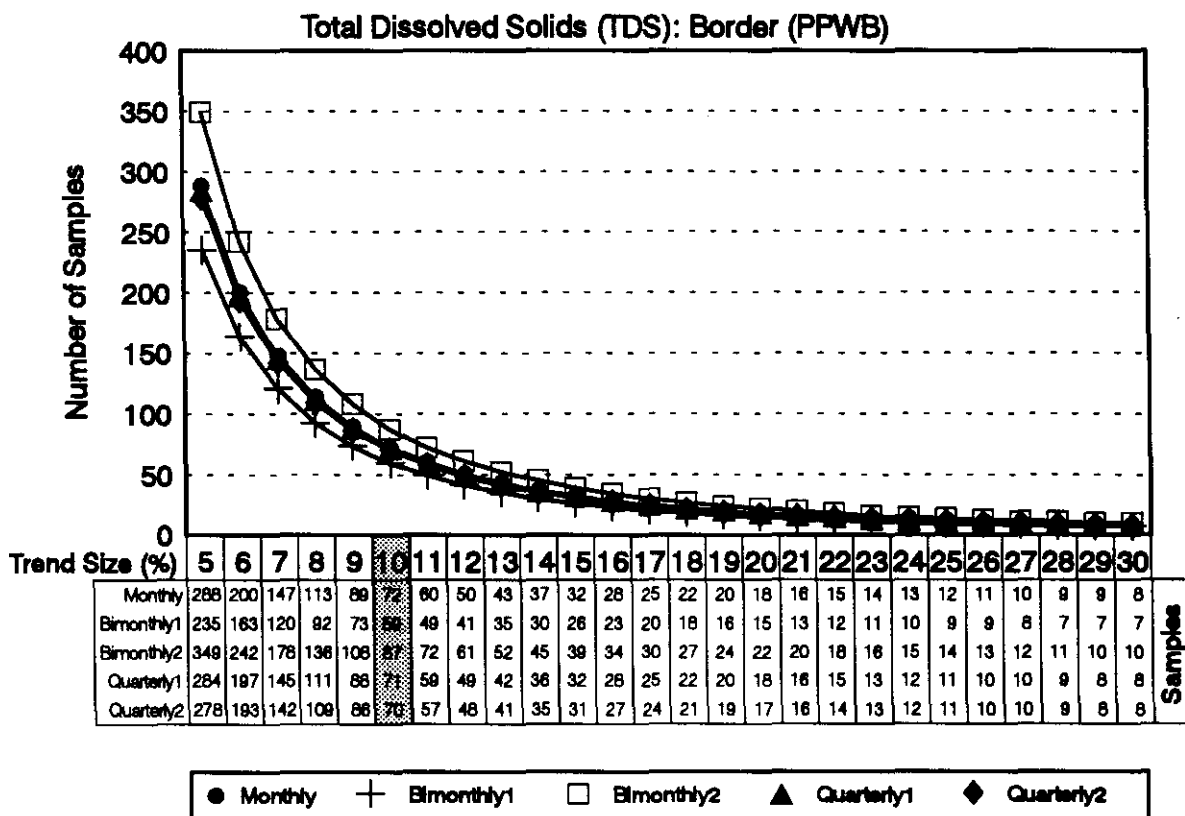


Fig. 21a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

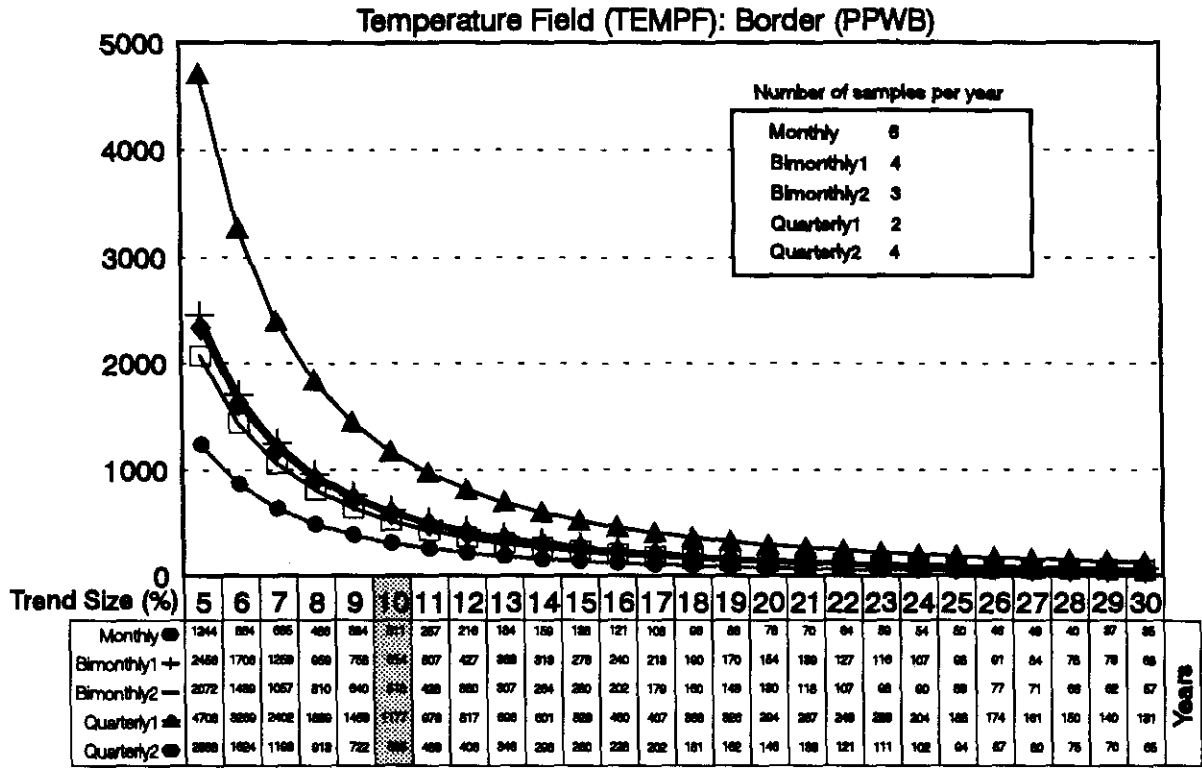


Fig. 21b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

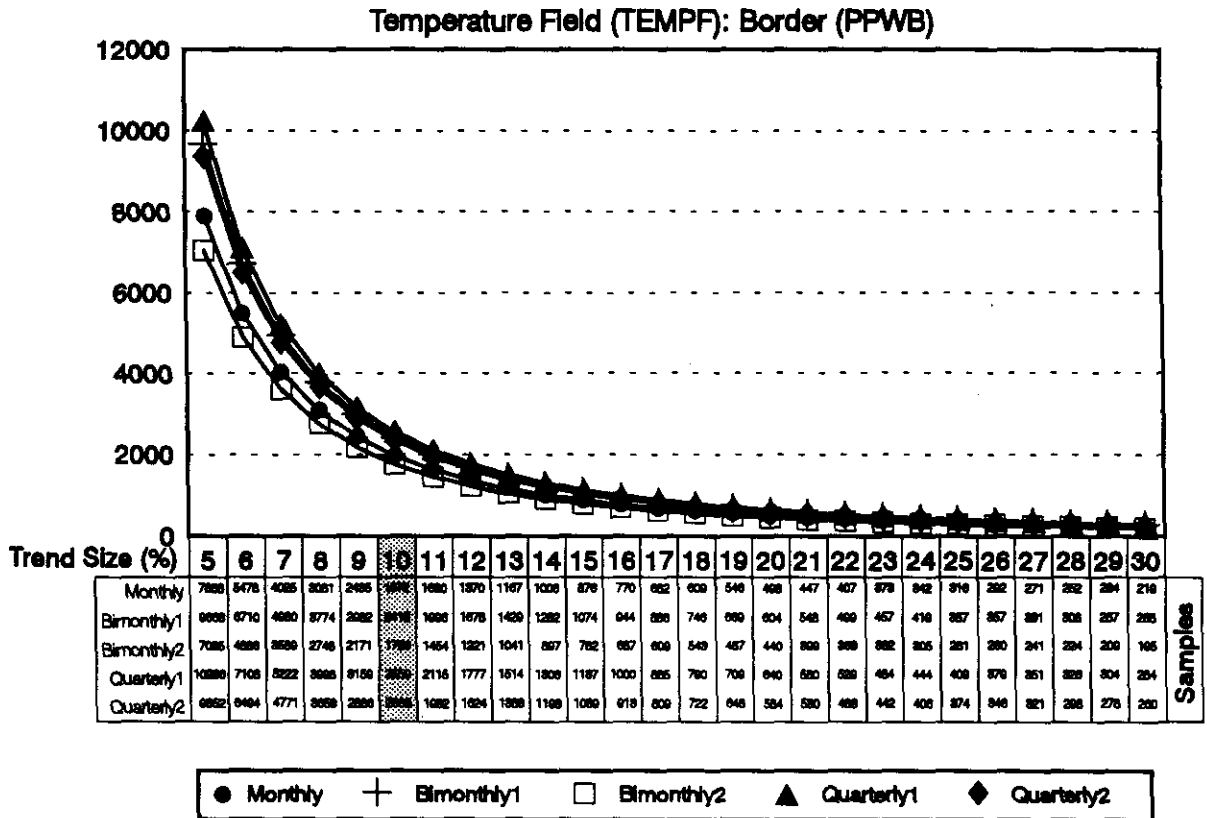


Fig. 22a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

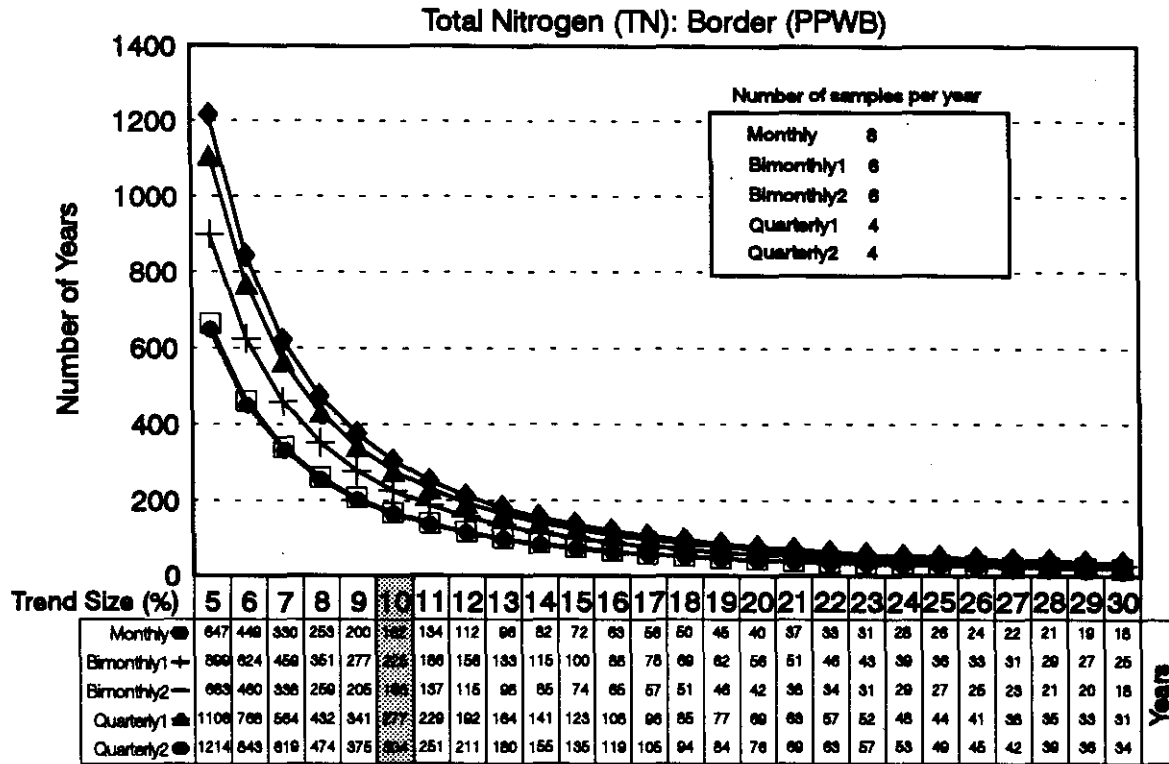
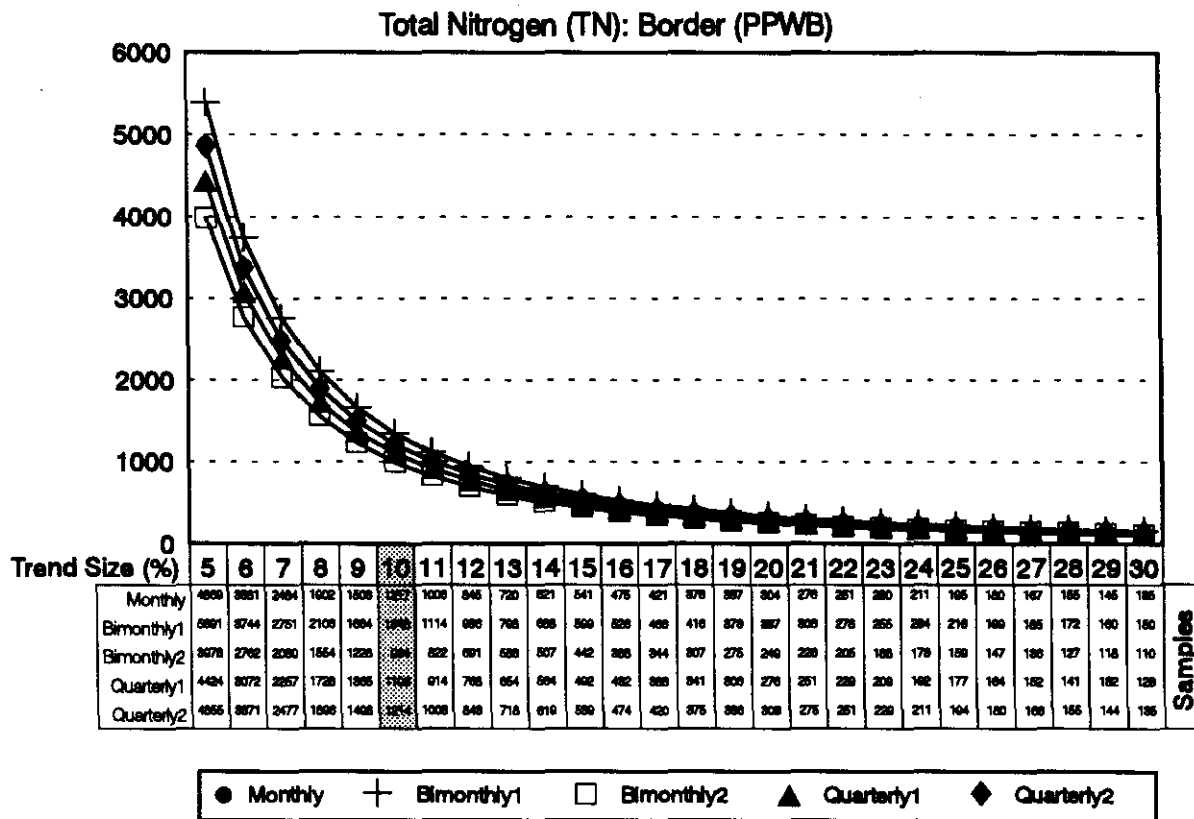


Fig. 22b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes



Monthly
 Bimonthly1
 Bimonthly2
 Quarterly1
 Quarterly2

Fig. 23a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

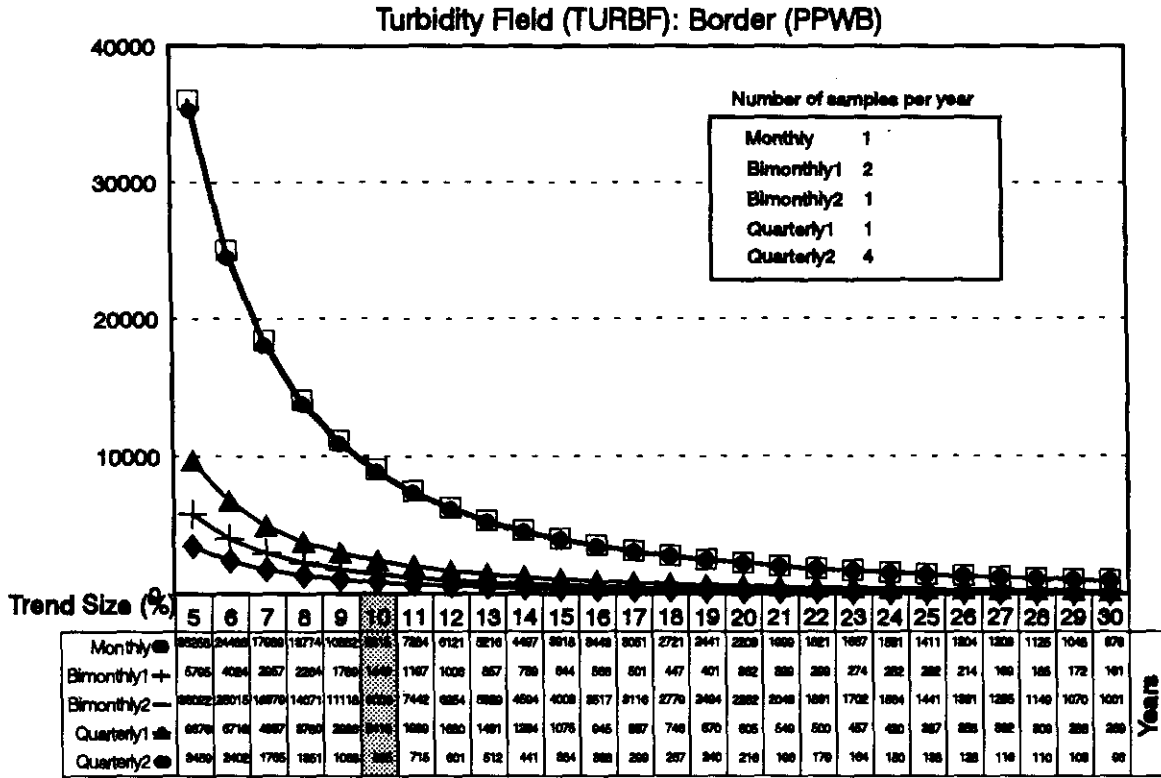


Fig. 23b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

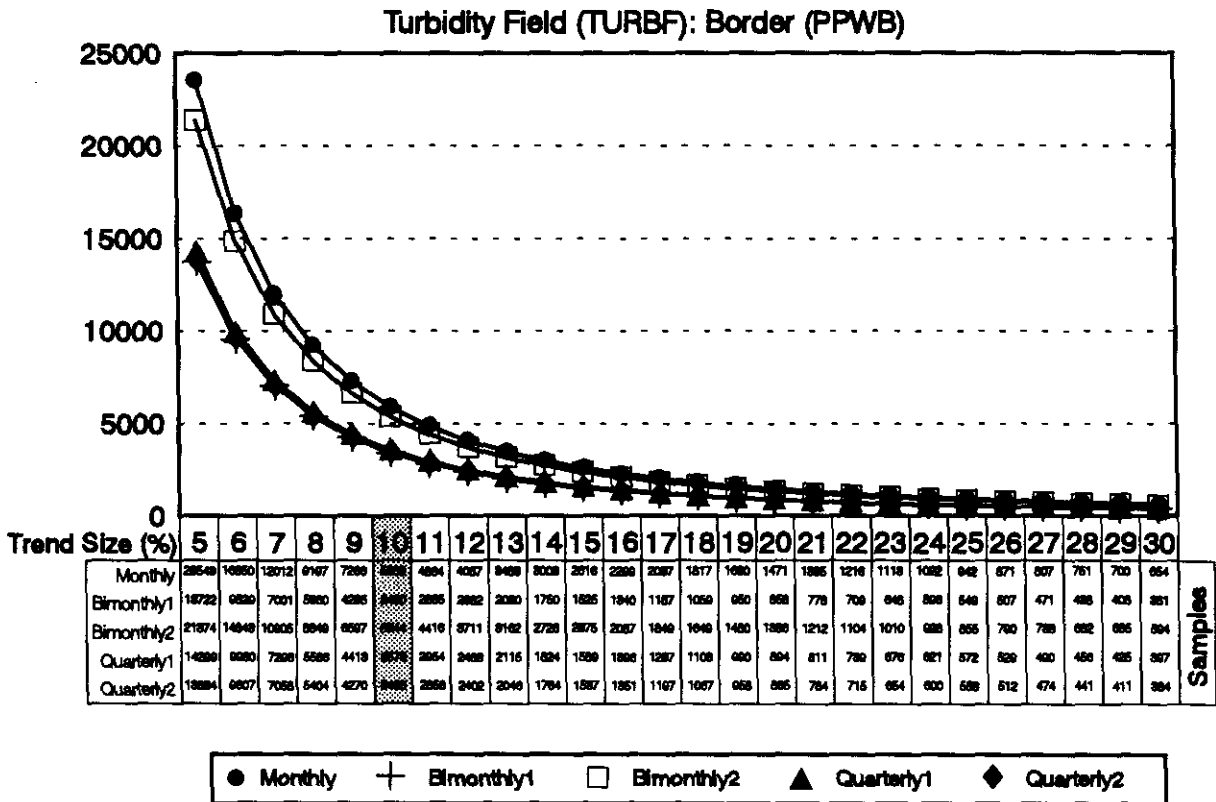


Fig. 24a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

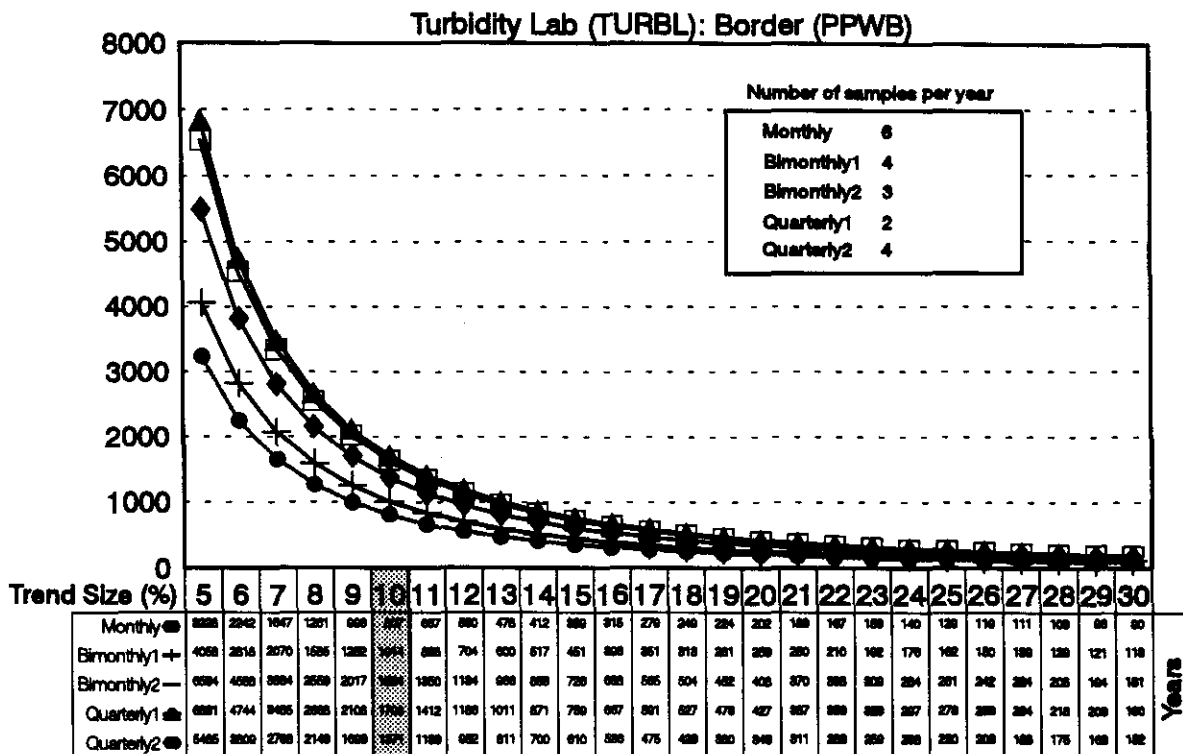


Fig. 24b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

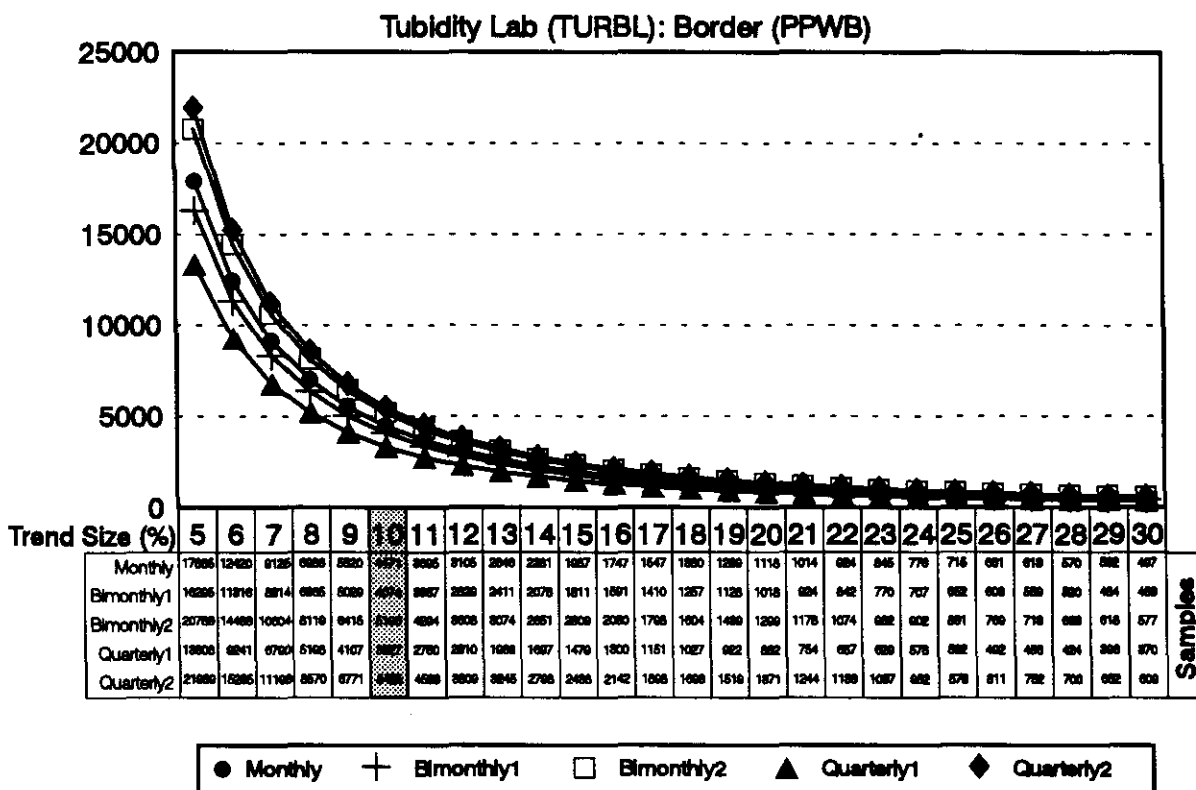


Fig. 25a. Number of Years to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes

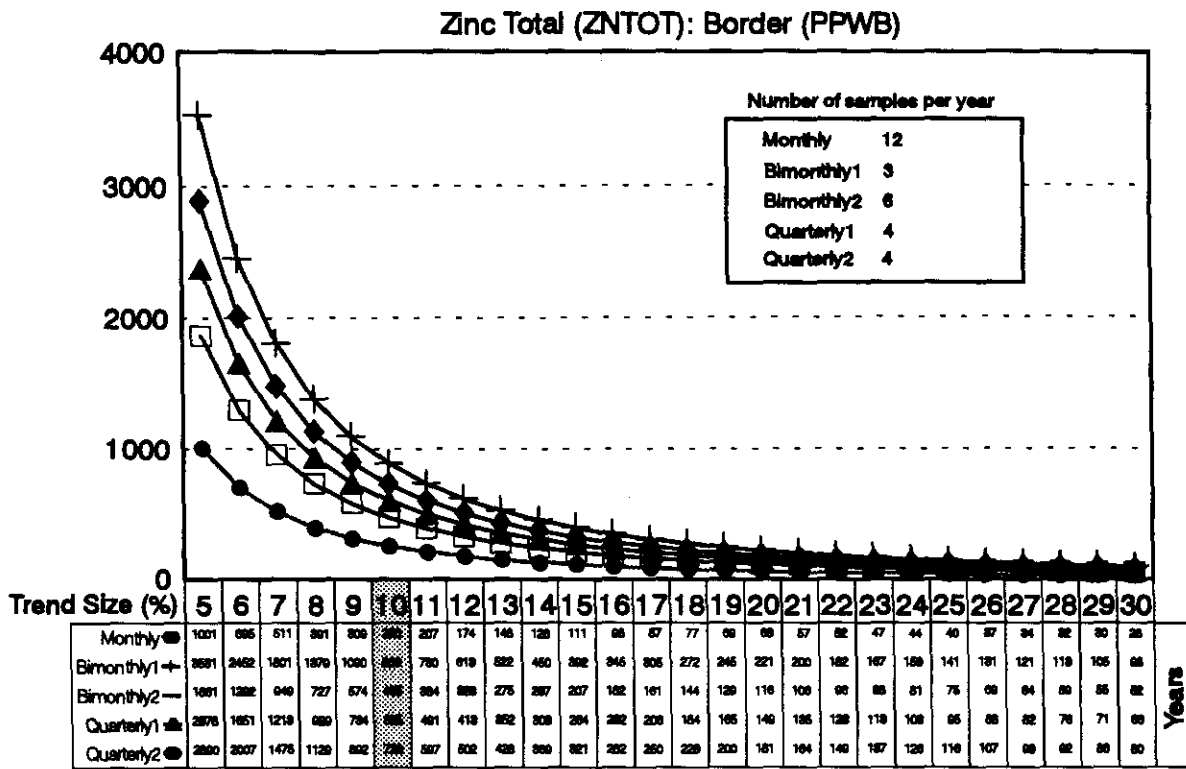
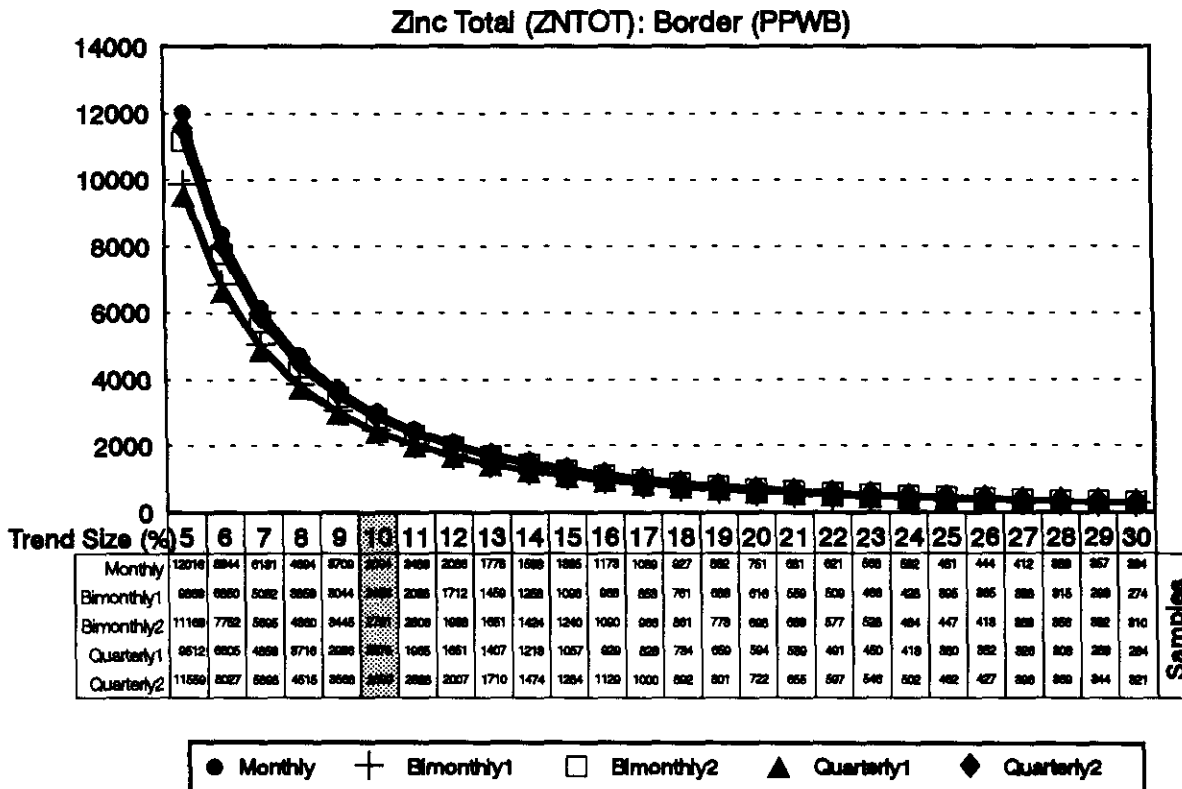


Fig. 25b. Number of Independent Samples to Detect a Linear Trend (%)
For Three Monitoring Schemes



APPENDIX H - 1

APPENDIX H: STUDY TWO: NUMBER OF YEARS TO DETECT TREND SIZES EQUAL TO THE ESTIMATE OF RESIDUAL ERROR IN THE TIME SERIES (RATIO = 1) AT THE BORDER STATION, YEARS 1974-1991, ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER

Appendix H-1
Water Quality, Border (PPWB)

VARIABLE		SCHEME									
		MONTHLY		BIMONTHLY1		BIMONTHLY2		QUARTERLY1		QUARTERLY2	
		N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %	N Years to Detect	Trend Size %
ALKTOT	Total Alkalinity	11	12.4	14	8.4	14	14.5	22	13.7	22	12.3
BDISS	Boron Dissolved	16	45.4	35	52.2	50	47.4	22	43.6	36	46.8
CADISS	Calcium Dissolved	11	8.5	14	8.1	14	9.2	22	8.2	22	8.8
CLDISS	Chloride Dissolved	7	50.0	33	54.5	14	43.7	22	61.0	22	44.6
CONDF	Conductivity Field	16	11.0	25	10.6	23	11.0	51	11.2	40	8.8
CUDISS	Copper Dissolved	7	74.9	14	86.1	14	69.0	22	73.8	22	60.3
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	10	12.8	14	13.3	14	11.0	22	11.6	22	9.8
FCOLI	Fecal Coliforms	21	177.6	14	241.7	30	229.1	22	159.8	22	174.3
KDISS	Potassium Dissolved	9	30.7	14	32.9	14	28.9	22	37.6	22	24.1
MGDISS	Manganese Dissolved	7	16.1	14	19.5	14	11.2	22	12.4	22	8.2
NADISS	Sodium Dissolved	12	32.1	14	31.2	14	33.7	22	37.1	22	28.2
NFR	Non-Filterable Residues	12	79.2	25	73.6	27	79.3	77	73.3	22	80.2
NO3NO2	Nitrate Plus Nitrite	7	156.9	14	184.7	14	121.8	22	120.0	22	172.1
PDISS	Phosphorus Dissolved	13	71.3	14	72.7	14	80.3	22	71.8	22	69.7
PH	pH	13	2.9	14	3.2	14	2.7	22	2.4	22	2.9
PHF	pH Field	19	3.9	36	4.0	14	4.3	42	3.5	22	3.9
PTOT	Phosphorus Total	23	37.6	14	45.8	32	42.4	33	42.8	22	38.7
SO4DIS	Sulfate Dissolved	7	17.5	14	13.1	41	18.8	22	16.9	22	10.9
SPCOND	Specific Conductivity	16	8.8	29	8.4	22	9.4	51	7.8	22	8.8
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	12	9.1	14	8.3	14	10.1	22	9.1	22	9.0
TEMPF	Temperature Field	14	47.8	22	52.9	25	45.2	40	54.5	22	52.1
TN	Total Nitrogen	11	37.6	14	39.5	14	34.0	22	35.8	22	37.5
TURBF	Turbidity Field	129	82.6	36	63.1	145	78.7	58	64.4	22	63.3
TURBL	Turbidity Lab	16	72.0	21	68.7	27	77.6	44	62.1	22	79.7
ZNTOT	Zinc Total	7	59.0	31	53.5	14	56.9	22	52.5	22	57.9

