

Whitefish Creek Water Quality Data Report



> A west-facing view of Whitefish Creek as spring passes and welcomes the warm summer breeze

CreekWatch is a program of the non-profit RiverWatch Institute of Alberta, specializing in community-based environmental monitoring and award-winning citizen science education for thirty years. This 2024 Report shares our findings with the public, governments, and water quality professionals to collaboratively work towards the baseline monitoring and improvement of our stormwater creeks in Alberta.

This first annual CreekWatch Report examines the state of Kikino’s Whitefish Creek based on the water quality data collected with the assistance of community-based environmental monitoring groups and water quality technicians. You can view a snapshot of data in the attached graphs generated by the RiverWatch online and responsive [graphing tool](#). Thank you to EPCOR, The City of Calgary, and the Land Stewardship Centre’s Watershed Stewardship Grant financed by Alberta Environment and Protected Areas for major funding support, and to all of our dedicated volunteers who have made this sampling season possible – we couldn’t have done it without you!

Whitefish Creek By-the-Numbers

	2024
Number of Sampling Events	5
Number of Data Points	31
Number of Sampling Hours	6.3

Analysis

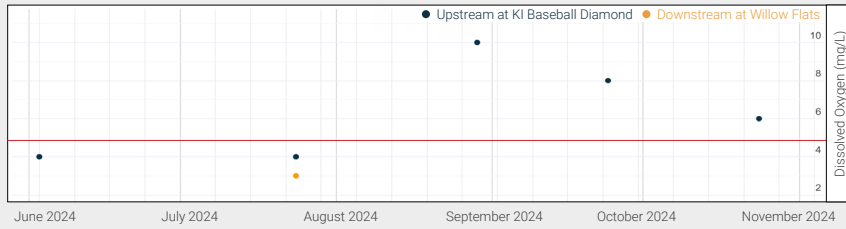
This first water quality report highlights baseline data gathered by CreekWatch volunteers, showing that phosphorus, pH, and turbidity fall within borderline healthy to healthy ecosystem ranges. However, the dissolved oxygen levels at both sites, ranging between 3-8 mg/L, are concerning as they may adversely affect fish and invertebrate species. Ongoing monitoring of Whitefish Creek is recommended to build a more comprehensive dataset and evaluate any potential long-term impacts on aquatic life.

Whitefish Creek Water Quality Data

Parameter	Median Value
	2024
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	4.5
Turbidity (NTU)	10
pH	7.8
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.25
Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.10
Chloride (mg/L)	30

NOTE: All data collected during the open water season of the specified calendar year.

Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)



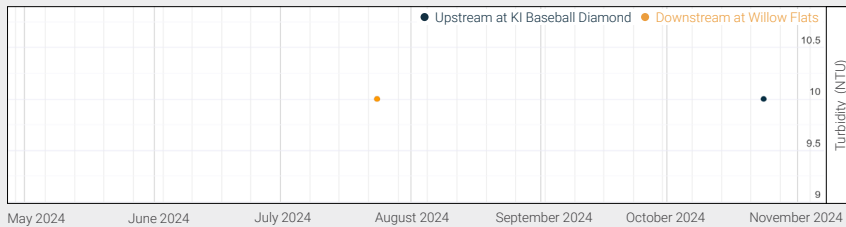
Median **6.0** **3.0**

Dissolved oxygen concentrations are measured using either a YSI probe or a Hach kit with a drop-by-drop titration to show a change in water colour until totally clear. Red line indicates the Environmental Quality Guidelines for Alberta Surface Waters (2018) for exceedance is minimum 5 mg/L for instantaneous (short-term) values. Data points may overlap.

Why monitor Ammonia Nitrogen?

Ammonia nitrogen is a familiar nutrient and pollutant in waterways, consisting of ionized ammonium (NH_4^+) and toxic ammonia (NH_3). It exists in water through natural processes like the nitrogen cycle and can be introduced through human activities, such as agriculture, urban runoff, wastewater discharge, and industrial emissions. Ammonia nitrogen is vital for plant growth but can harm aquatic life at elevated concentrations, causing eutrophication, oxygen depletion, and fish kills. Ammonia toxicity increases with higher water temperatures and pH levels, and prolonged exposure can be harmful to aquatic life, potentially leading to biodiversity loss.

Turbidity (NTU)



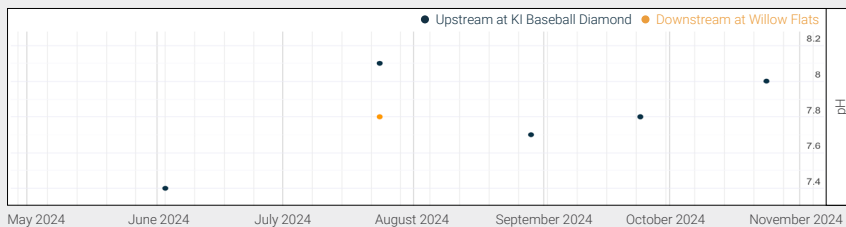
Median **10** **10**

Turbidity is measured by slowly pouring water into a type of graduated cylinder marked with "Nephelometric Turbidity Units" or NTU's or a LaMotte 2020t Turbidity Meter. Data points may overlap.

What is Phosphorus in water?

Phosphorus is a crucial component for living organisms, found in food like eggs, meat, and dairy, and moves through the biogeochemical cycle in ecosystems. It is absorbed by plants as inorganic phosphates and passed through the food web. However, excess phosphorus in waterways, often from human actions like agriculture, sewage, and stormwater runoff, can cause nutrient pollution. Increased phosphorus levels may lead to eutrophication, harmful algae blooms that deplete oxygen, and disrupt the ecosystem. Algae blooms can also release toxins and clog water treatment filters, posing environmental and human health risks.

pH



Median **7.8** **7.8**

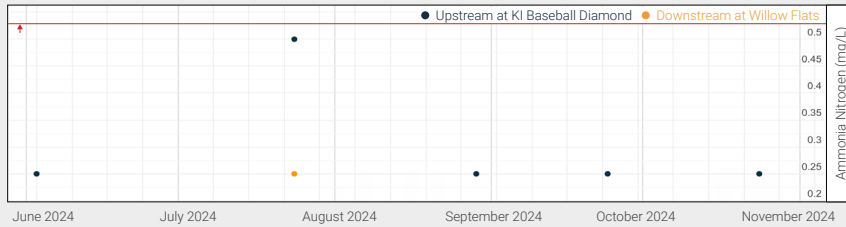
Creek pH is measured using either a YSI probe or a Hach kit that compare a change in water colour. The Environmental Quality Guidelines for Alberta Surface Waters (2018) for exceedance is a pH value outside the range of 6.5 - 9. Data points may overlap.

What does Chloride measure?

Chloride is an element found in compounds like road salts. When dissolved in water, chloride ions can be measured, indicating the "saltiness" of water. It can enter waterways naturally through coastal flooding, groundwater discharge, and weathering of chloride-containing rocks or human activities like deicing, agricultural runoff, and industrial processes like fracking. High chloride concentrations can harm freshwater ecosystems, interfere with an organisms osmoregulation, and make water unsuitable for drinking or irrigation. It may also complicate water treatment plants, requiring additional infrastructure to manage salinity.

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Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/L)



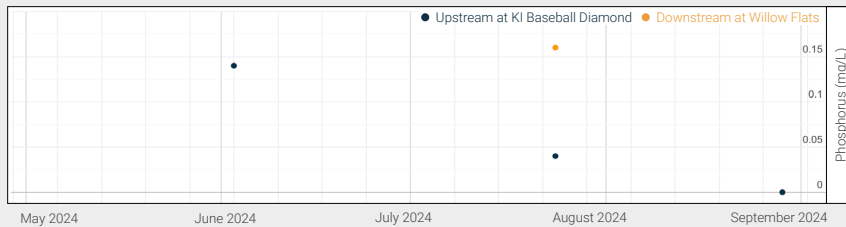
Median **0.25** **0.25**

Ammonia nitrogen concentrations are measured by dipping Hach test strips into water and noting the colour change. Red line indicates the Environmental Quality Guidelines for Alberta Surface Waters (2018) for exceedance is maximum 1.0 mg/L at pH 8.0, 10°C. Data points may overlap.

Why monitor Ammonia Nitrogen?

Ammonia nitrogen is a familiar nutrient and pollutant in waterways, consisting of ionized ammonium (NH_4^+) and toxic ammonia (NH_3). It exists in water through natural processes like the nitrogen cycle and can be introduced through human activities, such as agriculture, urban runoff, wastewater discharge, and industrial emissions. Ammonia nitrogen is vital for plant growth but can harm aquatic life at elevated concentrations, causing eutrophication, oxygen depletion, and fish kills. Ammonia toxicity increases with higher water temperatures and pH levels, and prolonged exposure can be harmful to aquatic life, potentially leading to biodiversity loss.

Phosphorus (mg/L)



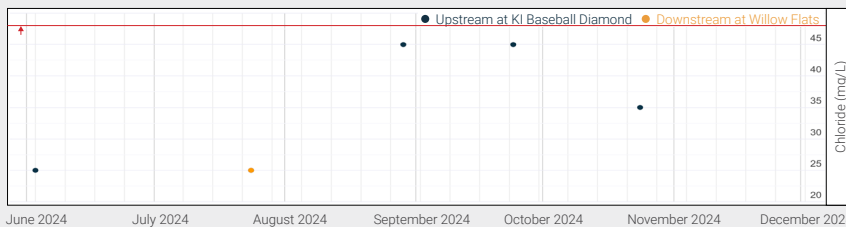
Median **0.04** **0.16**

Orthophosphate concentrations are measured with either a LaMotte 1200 Colorimeter or a Hach kit that compare a change in water colour. Data points may overlap.

What is Phosphorus in water?

Phosphorus is a crucial component for living organisms, found in food like eggs, meat, and dairy, and moves through the biogeochemical cycle in ecosystems. It is absorbed by plants as inorganic phosphates and passed through the food web. However, excess phosphorus in waterways, often from human actions like agriculture, sewage, and stormwater runoff, can cause nutrient pollution. Increased phosphorus levels may lead to eutrophication, harmful algae blooms that deplete oxygen, and disrupt the ecosystem. Algae blooms can also release toxins and clog water treatment filters, posing environmental and human health risks.

Chloride (mg/L)



Median **35** **25**

Chloride concentrations are measured using Hach kits with a drop-by-drop titration to show a change in water colour from yellow to orange. Red line indicates the Environmental Quality Guidelines for Alberta Surface Waters (2018) for exceedance is maximum 120 mg/L. Chloride results collected before July 15th, 2024 may have been corrected to account for titrant normality. Data points may overlap.

What does Chloride measure?

Chloride is an element found in compounds like road salts. When dissolved in water, chloride ions can be measured, indicating the "saltiness" of water. It can enter waterways naturally through coastal flooding, groundwater discharge, and weathering of chloride-containing rocks or human activities like deicing, agricultural runoff, and industrial processes like fracking. High chloride concentrations can harm freshwater ecosystems, interfere with an organisms osmoregulation, and make water unsuitable for drinking or irrigation. It may also complicate water treatment plants, requiring additional infrastructure to manage salinity.

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