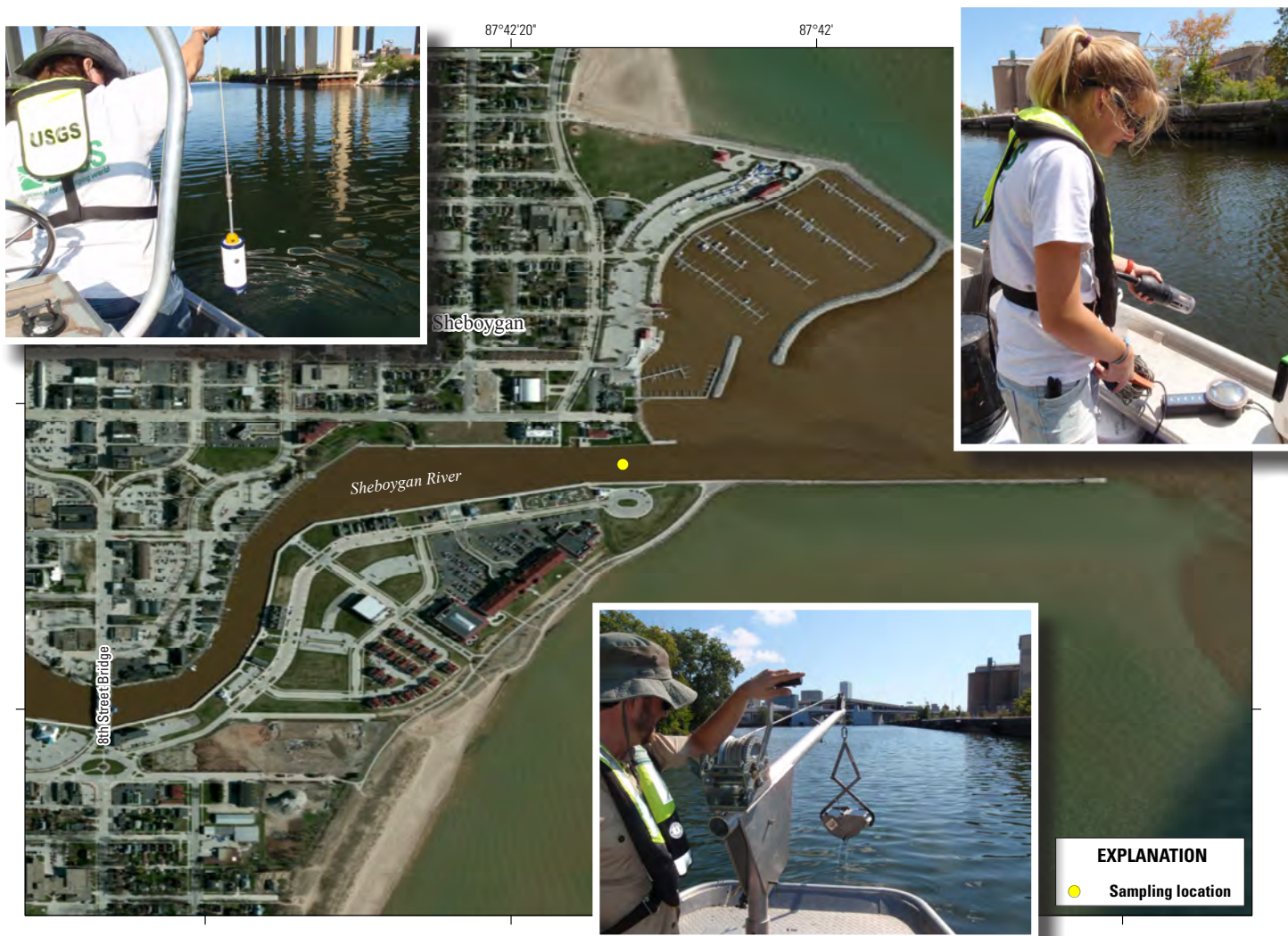


Prepared in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-Great Lakes National Program Office

Benthos and Plankton Community Data for Selected Rivers and Harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan Shoreline, 2012



Data Series 824

Cover

Background image: U.S. Geological Survey sampling location for benthos and plankton communities in the Sheboygan River, Wisconsin, Area of Concern (see figure 6). Satellite photo image courtesy of Esri© 2013, DeLorme, NAVTEQ. Small photos show various sampling methods used in this study. Photos taken by Barbara Scudder-Eikenberry.

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By Barbara C. Scudder Eikenberry, Amanda H. Bell, Daniel J. Burns, and Hayley A. Templar

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Data Series 824

**U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey**

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Conversion Factors

SI to inch-pound

Multiply	By	To obtain
Length		
centimeter (cm)	0.3937	inch (in)
millimeter (mm)	0.03937	inch (in)
meter (m)	3.281	foot (ft)
meter (m)	1.094	yard (yd)
kilometer (km)	0.6214	mile (mi)
Area		
square centimeter (cm ²)	0.1550	square inch (in ²)
square meter (m ²)	10.76	square foot (ft ²)
square kilometer (km ²)	0.3861	square mile (mi ²)
Volume		
milliliter (mL)	0.0338	ounce (oz)
liter (L)	0.2642	gallon (gal)
Mass		
gram (g)	0.03527	ounce, avoirdupois (oz)
kilogram (kg)	2.205	pound avoirdupois (lb)

Inch-pound to SI

Multiply	By	To obtain
Length		
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
Area		
square mile (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometer (km ²)
Flow rate		
cubic foot per second (ft ³ /s)	0.02832	cubic meter per second (m ³ /s)

Concentrations of chemical constituents in water are given either in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter (µg/L); specific conductance is given in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius (µS/cm at 25 °C).

Temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) may be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) as follows:
 $^{\circ}\text{F} = (1.8 \times ^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32$.

Vertical coordinate information is referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88).

Horizontal coordinate information is referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

Abbreviations

AOC	Area of Concern
BUI	Beneficial Use Impairment
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GBMSD	Green Bay Metropolitan Sewage District
GIS	Geographic information system
GLNPO	Great Lakes National Program Office
H-D	Hester-Dendy artificial substrate sampler
IBI	Index of Biotic Integrity
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCBs	Poly-Chlorinated Biphenyl compounds
QA-QC	Quality assurance and Quality control
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
WSLH	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

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Benthos and Plankton Community Data for Selected Rivers and Harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan Shoreline, 2012

By Barbara C. Scudder Eikenberry, Amanda H. Bell, Daniel J. Burns, and Hayley A. Templar

Abstract

Four river systems on the Wisconsin shoreline of Lake Michigan are designated Areas of Concern (AOCs) because of severe environmental degradation: the Lower Menominee River, Lower Green Bay and Fox River, Sheboygan River, and Milwaukee Estuary. Each AOC has one or more Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs) that form the basis of the AOC designation and that must be remediated or otherwise addressed before the AOC designation can be removed. All four of these AOCs have BUIs for benthos (bottom-dwelling or benthic invertebrates), and all but the Menominee River have a BUI for plankton (free-floating algae and invertebrates, or phytoplankton and zooplankton, respectively). The U.S. Geological Survey collected samples in 2012 at these four AOCs and at six non-AOCs to support the evaluation of the status of aquatic communities in the benthos and plankton at the AOCs. Samples were collected during three periods representing spring, summer, and fall. Benthos samples were collected using a dredge grab sampler and artificial substrates; plankton samples were collected using a tow net for zooplankton and a vertical water sampler for phytoplankton. Benthos and plankton were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic category and counted; samples for documenting water temperature, pH, and specific conductance, as well as sediment particle size and organic carbon were also collected during biological sampling.

Introduction

The Laurentian Great Lakes of the United States and Canada contain one-fifth of all the freshwater in the world. They face common plights of many large water bodies, such as invasive species, native species loss, nutrient enrichment, chemical contamination, habitat degradation, bank erosion, and sedimentation. Within the Great Lakes, certain geographic areas are considered to have severe environmental degradation and were defined as Areas of Concern (AOCs) in the United

States-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (International Joint Commission United States and Canada, 1987). Along the Great Lakes shoreline, 43 AOCs have been identified: 26 in U.S. waters and 17 in Canadian waters, and five AOCs are shared between the nations. Four AOCs in Wisconsin are along Lake Michigan's shoreline: the Lower Menominee River, Fox River and Lower Green Bay, Sheboygan River, and Milwaukee Estuary. Each AOC is officially "listed" due to one or more Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs), for example, degraded fish and wildlife populations, degradation of benthos (bottom-dwelling or benthic invertebrates), or degradation of plankton populations (free-floating algae and invertebrates, or phytoplankton and zooplankton, respectively). An AOC cannot be "delisted" until remediation has resulted in improvements meeting certain criteria, thus allowing the removal of all BUI designations for the AOC except in cases where a beneficial use cannot be fully restored (U.S. Policy Committee, 2001). A BUI may be removed without a full recovery only in cases where a) the BUI is due to natural, rather than human, causes; b) the BUI is not limited to the AOC but is instead typical of lakewide, regionwide, or areawide conditions; or c) the impairment was caused by stressors outside of the AOC (Grapentine, 2009).

The data presented in this report were collected to support evaluation of the BUIs for degradation of benthos and degradation of plankton populations. Degradation of benthos is one of the most widespread BUIs in the United States, and these aquatic communities in many cases cannot be brought back to a predisturbance state. Degradation of benthos is most often related to sediment contamination, but water chemistry, substrate type, inadequate food supply, and river flows may also be important (Reynoldson, 1987; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1994; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2009, 2011). The degradation of plankton populations may be the result of poor water quality due to excessive nutrient enrichment or toxic chemicals, inadequate food supplies, high flows at river mouths, and other physical, chemical, and biological stresses (Gannon and Stemberger, 1978; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 1994).

Results of site-specific monitoring are required for determination of whether or not target criteria have been met to remove one or more BUIs. For example, if the phytoplankton and zooplankton or benthos at an AOC do not differ significantly from one or more unimpacted control sites with comparable physical and chemical characteristics, the target criteria have been met to remove these BUIs (U.S. Policy Committee, 2001). In 2012, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in collaboration with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO), conducted a study of the benthos and plankton at 10 locations in rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline. Four sampling locations were in AOCs and six additional locations were relatively unimpacted or less-impacted comparison locations with similar physical and chemical characteristics (referred to hereafter as non-AOCs). The overall goal of the study was to inform the decision process with regard to removal of the BUI for degradation of benthos and the BUI for degradation of plankton populations. This report describes the study areas and field sampling methods, and it presents data on taxonomic identification and abundance of benthos and plankton for evaluation of related BUIs. Benthos were collected using grab samplers and artificial substrate samplers; plankton were collected using tow nets for zooplankton and vertical water samplers for phytoplankton. Physical and chemical data that were sampled concurrently (specific

conductance, temperature, pH, chlorophyll *a*, total and volatile suspended solids in water samples; particle size and volatile-on-ignition in benthic grab samples) and the results of field quality assurance-quality control are also presented.

Site Descriptions

Ten geographic locations were selected for this investigation (fig. 1). The WDNR and USGS are aware that there are no sites along the western Lake Michigan shoreline that are truly unimpacted; however, the non-AOC sites selected for comparison do not have the AOC designation and are therefore assumed to have communities similar to those that would be present in AOCs if the AOCs did not have the specific contamination that was identified during designation and listing. The locations of sampling sites in the four AOCs and the six non-AOC comparison sites, including their drainage basin areas and annual mean discharges, are listed in table 1. Many areas of the Midwest and Wisconsin were experiencing a stretch of high heat and drought during the summer and fall sampling periods that resulted in low stream discharges to some of sampling locations. Land use-land cover (table 2) was determined using a geographic information system (GIS) based on the National Land Cover Dataset for 2001 (Homer, Huang, and others, 2004; Yang, Huang, and others, 2002).

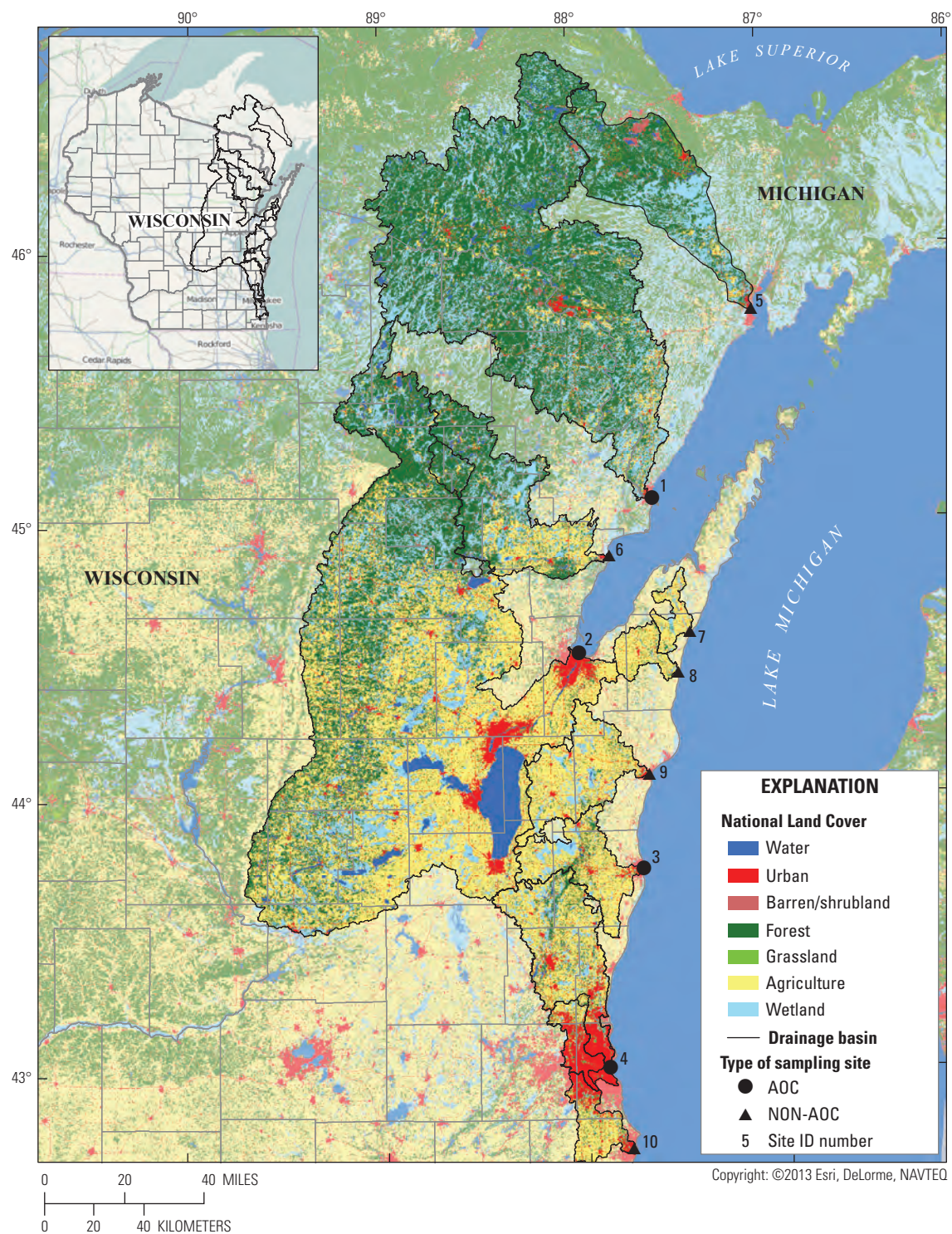


Figure 1. Ten sampling locations investigated for the evaluation of benthos and plankton communities for evaluation of Beneficial Use Impairments at Areas of Concern (AOCs) and non-AOC comparison sites along the western shoreline of Lake Michigan.

Table 1. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations at Wisconsin's Lake Michigan Areas of Concern (AOCs) and non-AOC comparison sites in Wisconsin and Michigan, including station number, latitude, longitude, drainage area, and discharge.

[SWIMS, Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System of Wisconsin; km2, square kilometers; ft3/s, cubic feet per second; NA, not available]

Map number (fig. 1)	Site name	SWIMS station number	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)	Drainage area (km ²)	Annual mean discharge ¹ 2012 (ft ³ /s)	Annual mean discharge ¹ historical (ft ³ /s)	Period of discharge record ¹	Map number of comparison site
AOCs									
1	Lower Menominee River	10037445	45.09810	-87.60772	10,490	1,983	3,197	1945–2012	5, 6
2	Lower Green Bay and Fox River								
2a	Lower Green Bay	10037530	44.57751	-87.98600	16,584	NA	NA	NA	NA
2b	Fox River near Allouez	10037435	44.49499	-88.02424	16,178	4,346	4,677	1989–2012	7, 8
2c	Fox River near De Pere	10037433	44.46251	-88.05776	16,011	NA	NA	NA	7, 8
3	Sheboygan River	10037451	43.74887	-87.70352	1,043	239	270	1916–2012	8, 9
4	Milwaukee Estuary								
4a	Milwaukee River	10037448	43.04789	-87.91269	1,779	438	448	1914–2012	9, 10
4b	Menominee River	10037446	43.03220	-87.92156	381	98.3	153	2009–12	9, 10
4c	Milwaukee Harbor	10037447	43.02501	-87.89722	2,193	562	716	1994–2012	NA
Non-AOC comparison sites									
5	Escanaba River, Mich.	10037431	45.77845	-87.06325	2,393	NA	829	1988–90	1
6	Oconto River	10037449	44.89198	-87.83678	2,502	541	591	1989–2012	1, 2b, 2c
7	Ahnapee River	10037430	44.60979	-87.43484	274	NA	NA	NA	2b, 2c
8	Kewaunee River	10037436	44.46073	-87.50205	354	58.1	82.2	1964–2012	2b, 2c, 3
9	Manitowoc River	10037444	44.09190	-87.66183	1,341	352	312	1972–2012	3, 4a, 4b
10	Root River	10037450	42.72866	-87.78827	514	86.8	158	1963–2012	4a, 4b

¹ Based on the nearest U.S. Geological Survey streamflow gaging station.

Table 2. Land use-land cover for U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations at Wisconsin's Lake Michigan Areas of Concern (AOCs) and non-AOC comparison sites in Wisconsin and Michigan.

[Land use-land cover was based on the National Land Cover Dataset for 2001 (NLCD01); %, percent]

Map number (fig. 1)	Open water (%)	Developed, open space (%)	Developed, low intensity (%)	Developed, medium intensity (%)	Developed, high intensity (%)	Developed, total (%)	Barren (%)	Forested, deciduous (%)	Forested, evergreen (%)	Forested, mixed (%)	Forested, total (%)	Shrubland (%)	Grassland, herbaceous upland (%)	Planted-cultivated, pasture-hay (%)	Planted-cultivated, row crops (%)	Planted-cultivated, total (%)	Wetlands, woody (%)	Wetlands, emergent herbaceous (%)	Wetland, total (%)
AOCs																			
1	2.93	3.03	0.62	0.16	0.06	3.88	0.11	39.73	5.68	9.70	55.11	0.91	1.76	1.77	2.56	4.32	29.58	1.40	30.98
2a	6.11	3.90	2.53	0.78	0.32	7.53	0.05	23.17	2.43	2.75	28.35	1.16	1.39	9.93	30.87	40.79	9.93	4.69	14.62
2b	6.26	3.87	2.30	0.69	0.27	7.13	0.04	23.55	2.49	2.82	28.86	1.17	1.40	9.47	30.77	40.23	10.13	4.78	14.91
2c	6.30	3.85	2.21	0.63	0.24	6.92	0.04	23.74	2.51	2.85	29.09	1.18	1.41	9.37	30.63	40.00	10.22	4.82	15.05
3	0.82	3.29	4.09	1.21	0.55	9.14	0.17	10.50	0.12	0.11	10.73	0.62	0.60	21.28	43.04	64.31	9.68	3.94	13.62
4a	1.18	5.31	7.79	3.31	1.26	17.67	0.14	12.80	0.63	0.27	13.69	0.89	0.82	18.87	32.71	51.57	11.37	2.67	14.04
4b	0.19	12.44	29.04	16.06	6.98	64.52	0.04	6.91	0.00	0.39	7.30	0.54	1.19	5.59	15.28	20.87	4.62	0.73	5.35
4c	1.02	6.55	11.98	6.54	2.63	27.70	0.12	11.42	0.51	0.29	12.22	0.80	0.88	16.14	28.81	44.96	10.01	2.29	12.30
Non-AOC comparison sites																			
5	2.23	2.88	0.84	0.22	0.11	4.06	1.63	22.57	12.77	13.73	49.06	0.89	3.59	1.89	0.45	2.34	35.76	0.44	36.20
6	2.25	4.19	0.60	0.11	0.05	4.95	0.01	35.37	3.74	2.76	41.87	0.59	0.56	6.16	15.39	21.55	26.19	2.02	28.21
7	0.27	1.94	3.69	0.40	0.10	6.12	0.10	3.30	0.05	3.57	6.91	0.62	0.07	48.16	23.76	71.93	13.67	0.30	13.97
8	0.20	2.39	3.58	0.27	0.19	6.43	0.10	5.89	0.08	2.04	8.00	0.66	0.46	52.66	25.91	78.57	4.82	0.74	5.56
9	0.55	3.44	3.22	0.61	0.26	7.53	0.12	5.51	0.01	0.74	6.25	0.61	0.59	32.11	37.52	69.63	10.19	4.53	14.72
10	0.46	7.29	15.16	5.86	2.53	30.83	0.07	9.28	0.01	0.36	9.65	0.70	2.20	8.54	42.83	51.37	4.26	0.46	4.72

Lower Menominee River Area of Concern

The Lower Menominee River AOC along the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan border is the northernmost AOC in the study (figs. 1 and 2), and it has a drainage area of 10,179 square kilometers (km²). The sediment in the river is contaminated with arsenic, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs, or coal tars), paint sludge, and heavy metals including cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc (Uvass and Baker, 2011). Remediation began in 2009 and continued in the turning basin through 2012 and 2013 (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2013b; Uvass and Baker, 2011). During remediation, the dredging area is encompassed by a containment curtain that prevents suspended dredged material from moving downstream. The sampling location for benthos and plankton was downstream of the proposed dredging area in the main channel, slightly upstream of the 6th Street Slip. Although artificial substrate samplers were placed in a location at the Menominee River site that was marked to be outside of proposed dredging areas for remediation, between the spring and summer sampler retrievals, the dredging containment curtain was placed such that it encompassed the samplers within the remediation dredging area. This may have adversely affected the benthos community in the summer Hester-Dendy (H-D) samplers.

The Menominee River watershed typically receives greater amounts of snowfall and generally has cooler temperatures than the more southern AOCs; therefore, the Escanaba and Oconto Rivers were selected as comparable river systems due to their similar climates and proximity to the Menominee River.

Lower Green Bay and Fox River Area of Concern

The Lower Green Bay and Fox River AOC (fig. 3) is the largest system in this study with a drainage area of 16,400 km² at the mouth of the Fox River, and the bay is different from any other system in the Great Lakes because of its size and circulation patterns. The Fox River has a large number of paper mills on its banks and historic discharges of contaminants, primarily polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), that were noted as the primary cause of AOC designation (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2013a). Extensive remediation efforts have been ongoing in the Fox Basin since the original Remedial Action Plan (RAP) in 1988 and will be continuing through at least 2017.

In previous studies, the diatom abundance and species found in Green Bay were markedly different than those in Lake Michigan. Average diatom concentrations were greater in Green Bay compared to Lake Michigan, and the species were those diatoms associated with eutrophic conditions (Holland, 1968). A study by Integrated Paper Services within the AOC stated that the benthos had remained relatively poor and indicated compromised physiochemical conditions during the 1980s and 1990s (Integrated Paper Services Inc., 2000). Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) scores from a WDNR study also showed that the Lower Fox River benthos was “very poor” (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2012a). A burrowing mayfly, *Hexagenia*, once common in the region, has been documented only once in Green Bay since the 1950s (Ball, Harris, and Patterson, 1985; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2012a).

Because of the size of this AOC, three separate sites within the area were sampled: one in Green Bay and two in the Lower Fox River (fig. 3). Plankton samples were collected in the bay, just southeast of Dead Horse Bay near where Green Bay Metropolitan Sewage District (GBMSD) has collected cyanobacteria samples historically. Due to large depths and wave action, benthos samples were not collected in the bay. Benthos and plankton samples were collected in the Lower Fox River near Allouez, Wis., downstream of State Highway 172 at the railroad bridge near another GBMSD sample station (fig. 4). Additional benthos samples were collected each season in the Lower Fox River near De Pere, Wis., by the Fox Point boat launch and near a WDNR artificial substrate sampling location (fig. 5). These sampling locations have historical benthos data, and every effort was made to maintain spatial consistency with the locations sampled by the GBMSD and WDNR.

The Oconto, Ahnapee, and Kewaunee Rivers were chosen as comparable sites to the Fox River based on geology, latitude, and climate. However, Green Bay could not be compared directly to any other systems in this study.

Sheboygan River Area of Concern

The Sheboygan River AOC (fig. 6) is in the smallest of the AOC watersheds with a drainage area of 1,083 km². It is also centrally located along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, with similar geology, climate, land-use, and other characteristics to several of the non-AOCs (fig. 1, table 2). The Sheboygan River AOC has several contaminant concerns: PCBs, PAHS, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 1995, 2012b). Since the original RAP in 1993, extensive remediation efforts have been made through several programs such as the EPA's Superfund, Sheboygan River Priority Watershed Project, Great Lakes Legacy Act, and most recently the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2013d). To avoid the ongoing dredging, which continued throughout the 2012 sampling year, the USGS sampling location was downstream of dredging activities taking place that year. The location was at the mouth of the river below the 8th Street Bridge and downstream of the bubble curtain that prevents suspended dredged material from moving downstream. The non-AOCs sites that were comparable to Sheboygan are the Kewaunee and Manitowoc Rivers.

Milwaukee Estuary Area of Concern

At the Milwaukee Estuary AOC, three separate and unique river systems converge to create the Milwaukee Inner Harbor (fig. 7). The Milwaukee River (fig. 8) is the largest river in the system, with watershed boundaries in seven counties (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2011; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Milwaukee River Basin Land and Water Partners Team, 2001). The upper reaches of the watershed are heavily farmed and there are a few municipalities; however, the lower reaches transition to primarily urban land cover. The Milwaukee River sampling site was about 0.15 km upstream of Knapp Street. The Menomonee River (fig. 9) drains 352 km², and the majority of the watershed is covered by municipalities and urban land; the sampling site was immediately downstream of the North-South Freeway. The Kinnickinnic River has the smallest drainage area (85 km²) and is the most urban of the Milwaukee River Basin watersheds (87 percent urban land cover); however, the Kinnickinnic River was not sampled because it was the smallest in this system and also posed logistical sampling problems due to its generally shallow depth. The three river systems converge at the Inner Harbor (fig. 10) before flowing into Lake Michigan. Because these river systems represent vastly different land covers and areas, they were investigated individually for their contributions to the BUIs impacting the AOC. The original AOC boundary was expanded in 2008 to include upstream reaches with known sources of contamination (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2013c). The non-AOCs comparable to the Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers were the Manitowoc and Root Rivers. As with Green Bay, the Milwaukee Harbor could not be compared directly to other systems in the study.



Figure 2. U.S. Geological Survey sampling location for benthos and plankton communities in the Lower Menominee River, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.

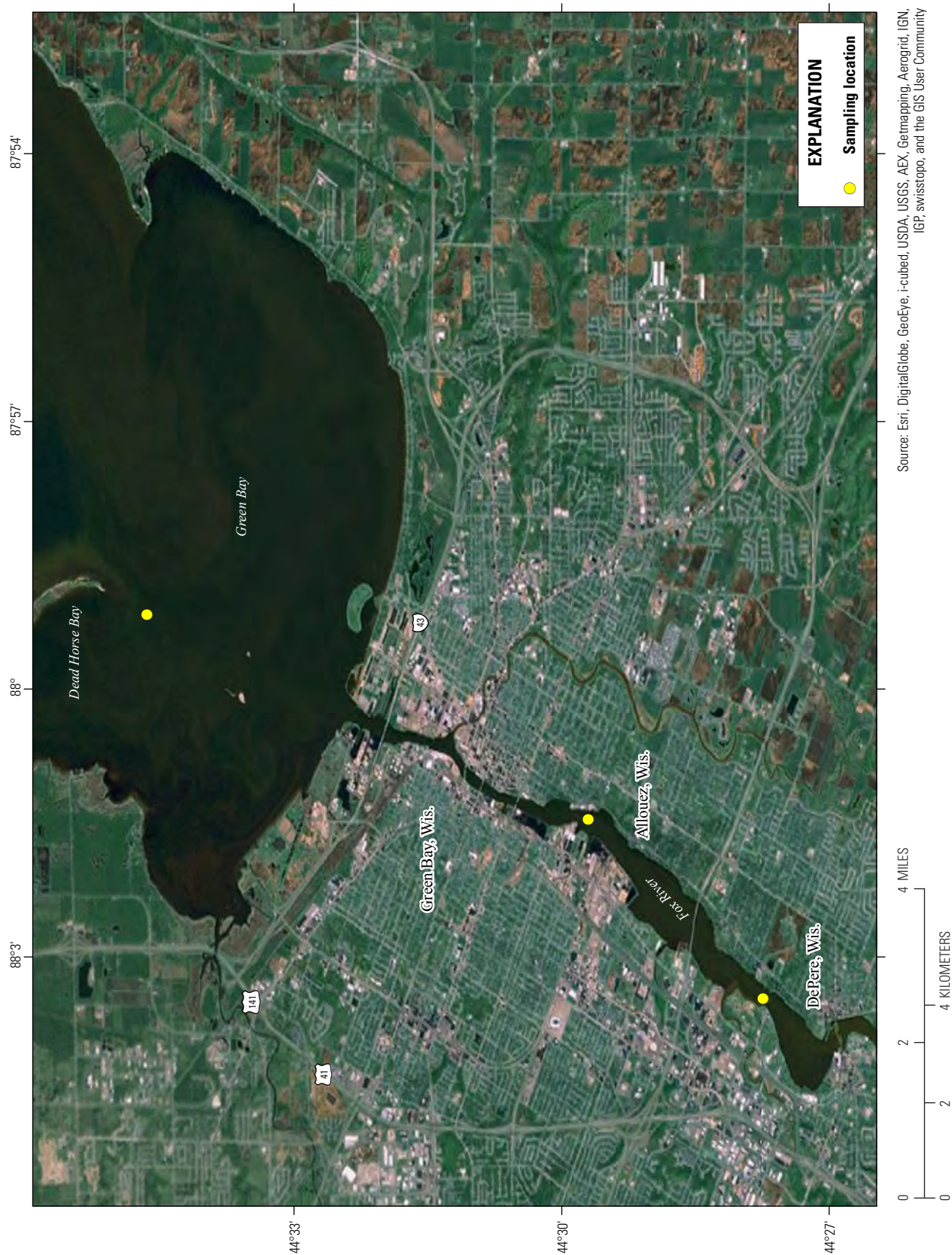


Figure 3. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations in Green Bay, the Fox River near Allouez, and the Fox River near De Pere for benthos and plankton communities in the Lower Green Bay and Fox River, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.

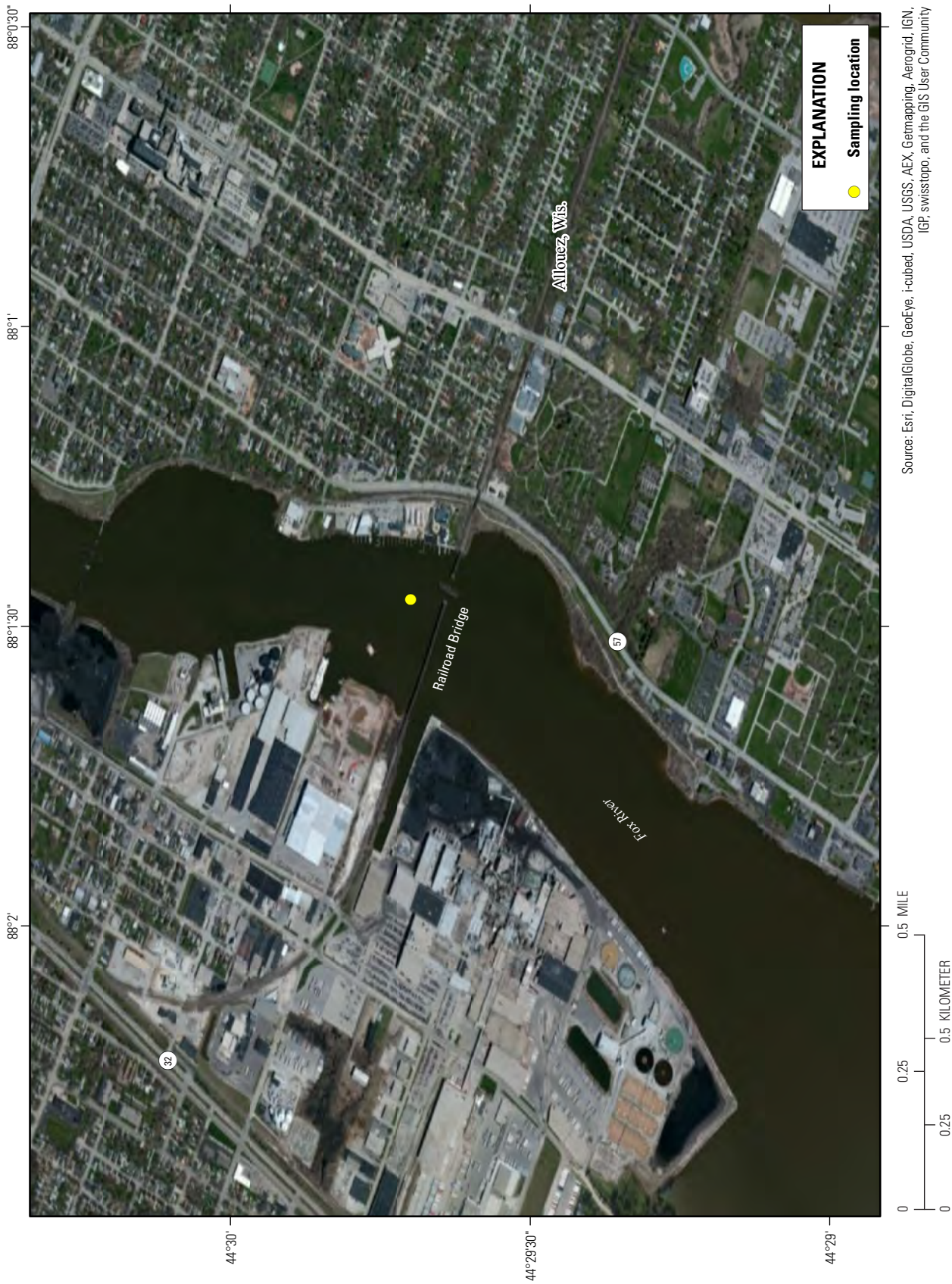


Figure 4. U.S. Geological Survey sampling location for benthos and plankton communities in the Fox River near Allouez, Wisconsin, within the Lower Green Bay and Fox River, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.



Figure 5. U.S. Geological Survey sampling location for benthos communities in the Fox River near De Pere, Wis. within the Lower Green Bay and Fox River, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.



Figure 6. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations for benthos and plankton communities in the Sheboygan River, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.



Figure 7. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations in the Milwaukee River, Menomonee River, and Milwaukee Harbor for benthos and plankton communities in the Milwaukee Estuary, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.



Figure 8. U.S. Geological Survey sampling location for benthos and plankton communities in the Milwaukee River within the Milwaukee Estuary, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.

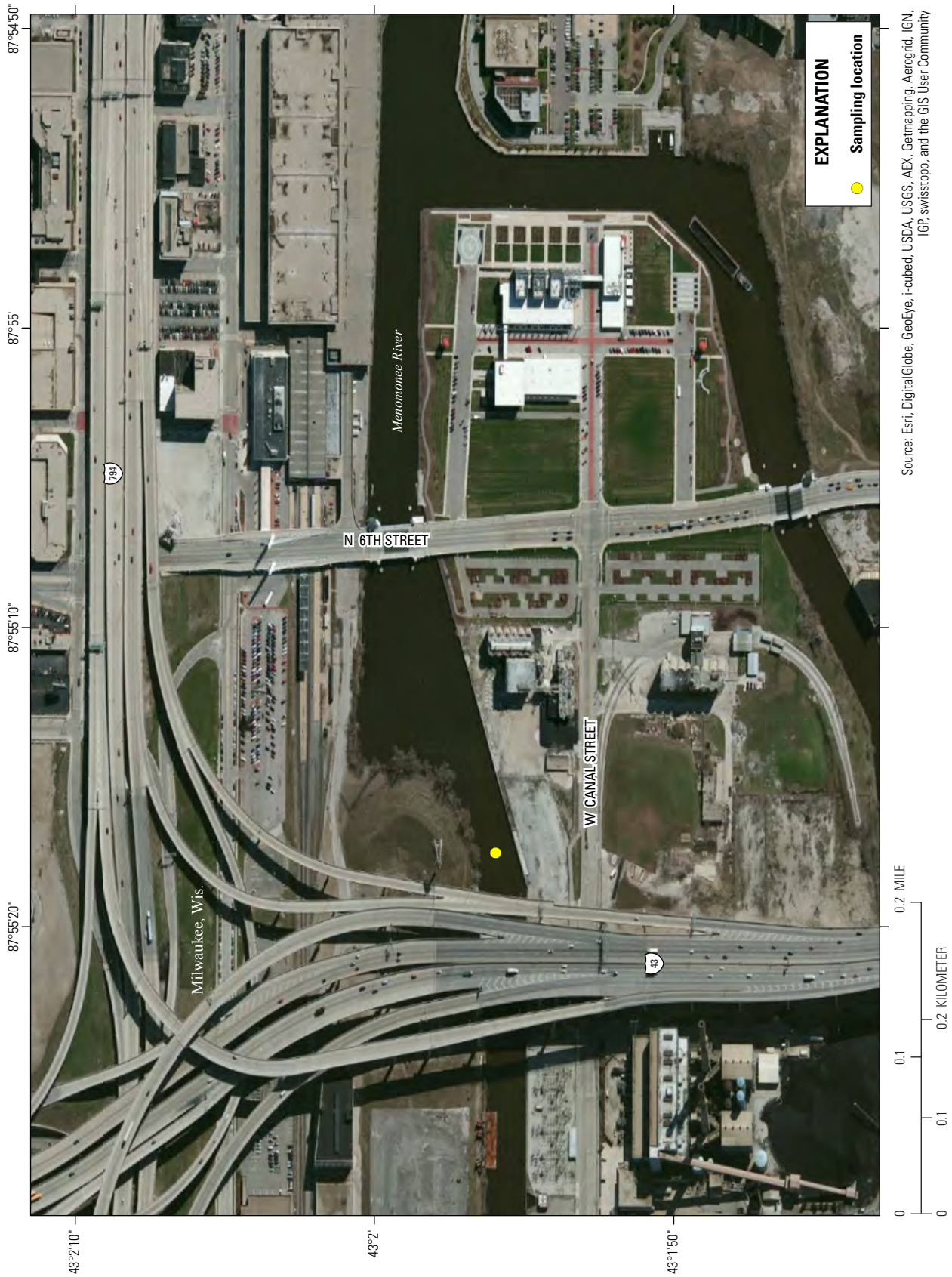


Figure 9. U.S. Geological Survey sampling location for benthos and plankton communities in the Menomonee River within the Milwaukee Estuary, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.

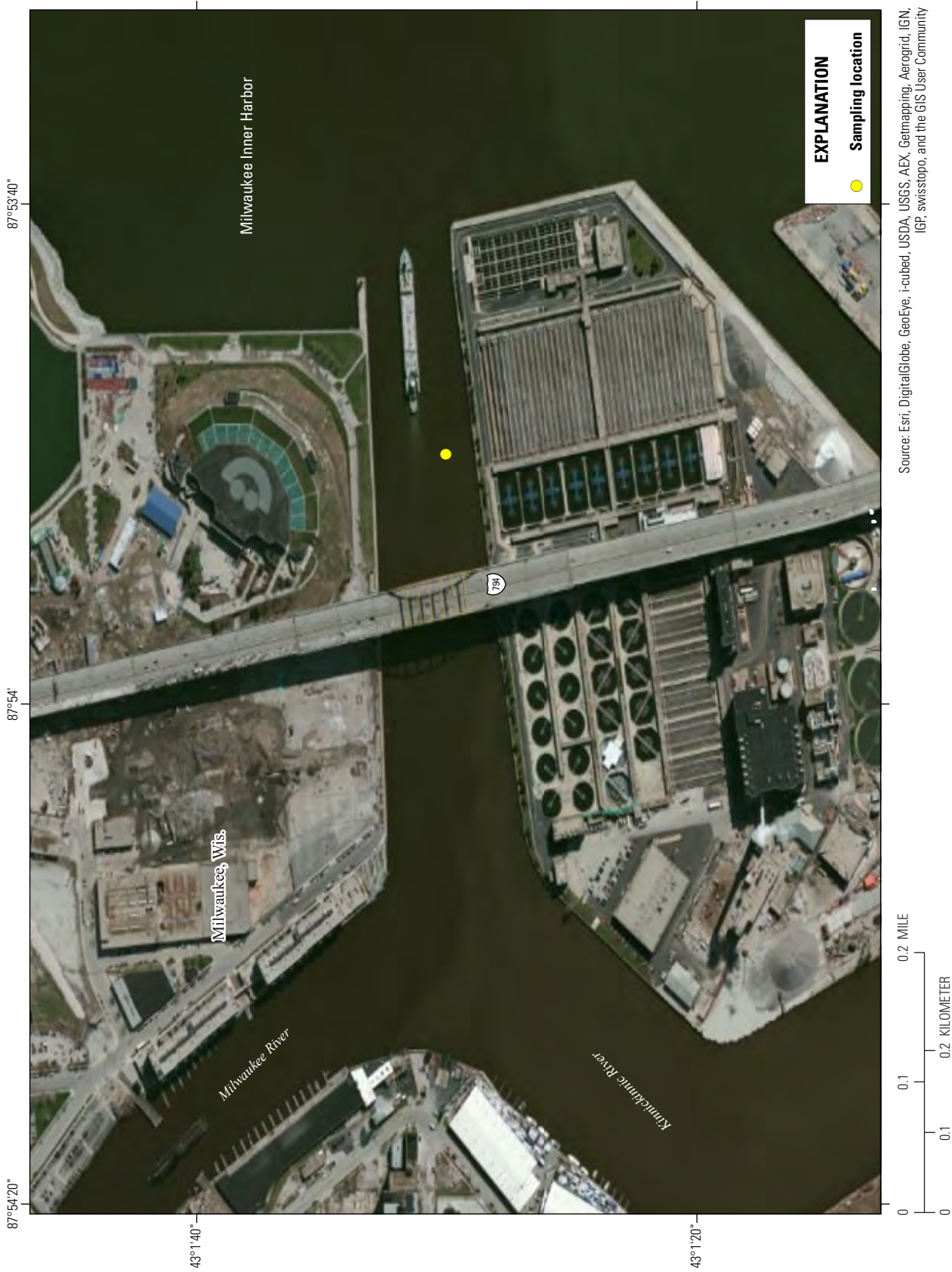


Figure 10. U.S. Geological Survey sampling location for benthos and plankton communities in the Milwaukee Inner Harbor within the Milwaukee Estuary, Wisconsin, Area of Concern.

Escanaba River Non-Area of Concern Comparison Site

The Escanaba River (fig. 11) in Michigan's Upper Peninsula was selected as a non-AOC comparison site based on similar climate, geography, and geology with the Menominee River. Both the Menominee and the Escanaba Rivers are coldwater rivers with relatively high gradients and portions flowing over bedrock. Because of these similarities, the Menominee and Escanaba Rivers were expected to have similar benthos communities, despite the significantly smaller size of the Escanaba River. There is historical contamination in the Escanaba River from point sources such as paper companies and water treatment plants, as well as nonpoint source runoff from urban areas. Additionally, there is a dam within 1 mile of the mouth that restricts fish migration upstream. The sampling location for this study was downstream of the dam near the boat launch at the mouth of the river.

Oconto River Non-Area of Concern Comparison Site

The Oconto River (fig. 12) drains into upper Green Bay and was selected as a non-AOC comparison site for the Menominee River as well as the Fox River. The Oconto has a smaller watershed area (2,502 km²) than the other two rivers, but it is still considered a coldwater stream with similar characteristics to the Menominee River. It too has historical contamination from paper mills, water-treatment facilities, urban runoff, and boat building. The sampling location for this site was about 1.8 km upstream of the mouth.

Ahnapee River Non-Area of Concern Comparison Site

The Ahnapee River (fig. 13) is a small river approximately 48 km northeast of the mouth of the Fox River. Although it drains to Lake Michigan rather than Green Bay and has a much smaller drainage area (303 km²), its proximity to the Fox River lends to a comparison. The Ahnapee River is a low gradient stream, and it flows through predominantly agricultural land and wetlands. The Ahnapee River generally has good water quality and supports a healthy warmwater fishery (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Lakeshore Basin Partnership Team, 2001a). Other than water-treatment facilities, no industries directly discharge into the river. The sampling location for this site was near the 2nd Street Bridge in Algoma, Wis.

Kewaunee River Non-Area of Concern Comparison Site

The Kewaunee River (fig. 14) is a small (329 km²), predominantly agricultural watershed and was chosen as a comparison site for the Fox and Sheboygan Rivers. Most of the Kewaunee River supports a warmwater sport fishery and has seasonal runs of salmon and trout from Lake Michigan. Sediment sampling in 1988 by the WDNR found moderate levels of petroleum products, total phosphorus, lead, and chemical oxygen demand in sediments (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Lakeshore Basin Partnership Team, 2001a). Along with nonpoint source contaminants from agricultural and urban runoff in the watershed, water-treatment facilities and several industries in the watershed may contribute contaminants to the river. The sampling location for this study was near the State Highway 42 Bridge.

Manitowoc River Non-Area of Concern Comparison Site

The Manitowoc River (fig. 15) is approximately 40 km north of the Sheboygan River. It was selected as a comparison site for the Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Menominee Rivers based on similarities in drainage area size and land use and land cover. The land cover is predominantly agriculture with areas of protected wetlands and urban land cover primarily near the river mouth. Multiple water-treatment facilities and industries discharge to the river, which has fish consumption advisories for PCBs and heavy metals. In addition, an EPA Superfund site is near the river. Despite these known chemical issues, this river was selected as a non-AOC comparison site because it has water and sediment quality concerns similar to the AOCs mentioned above; however, this water body is not designated as an AOC. The sampling location for this site was just upstream of the 10th Street Bridge.

Root River Non-Area of Concern Comparison Site

The Root River (fig. 16) was selected as a comparison site for the Milwaukee and Menominee Rivers. The Root River watershed is approximately 515 km² and the land use ranges from mostly urban in the headwaters near Milwaukee, to agriculture in the middle drainage area, to highly urban at the mouth in Racine. There are fish consumption advisories for PCBs and heavy metals for the Root River (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Lakeshore Basin Partnership Team, 2001b). In addition, several water-treatment facilities as well as several industries discharge into the river. The sampling location for this site was near the corner of Villa Street and Water Street, upstream of the State Street Bridge.



Figure 11. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations for benthos and plankton communities in the Escanaba River, Michigan.



Figure 12. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations for benthos and plankton communities in the Oconto River, Wisconsin.



Figure 13. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations for benthos and plankton communities in the Ahnapee River, Wisconsin.



Figure 14. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations for benthos and plankton communities in the Kewaunee River, Wisconsin.



Figure 15. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations for benthos and plankton communities in the Manitowoc River, Wisconsin.



Figure 16. U.S. Geological Survey sampling locations for benthos and plankton communities in the Root River, Wisconsin.

Data Collection

Samples were collected from each of the sites in rivers and harbors during three sampling periods in 2012. For AOCs, all sampling was done within the AOC boundaries. All sampling was done by boat, and coordinates of each sampling site were recorded with a GPS system and recorded on the field data sheets. In-situ water-quality measurements were taken at each site for pH, specific conductance, and water temperature by use of a Hydrolab Quanta™ Sonde that was calibrated daily (fig. 17, appendix 1). Samples taken at each site consisted of two benthos and two plankton sampling techniques. Benthic grabs, plankton tows, and water depth profiles were taken at the same location; artificial substrate samplers (Hester-Dendy, H-D) were deployed nearby. The spring samples were collected in late May and early June; summer samples were collected in mid-July; and fall samples were collected in late August.

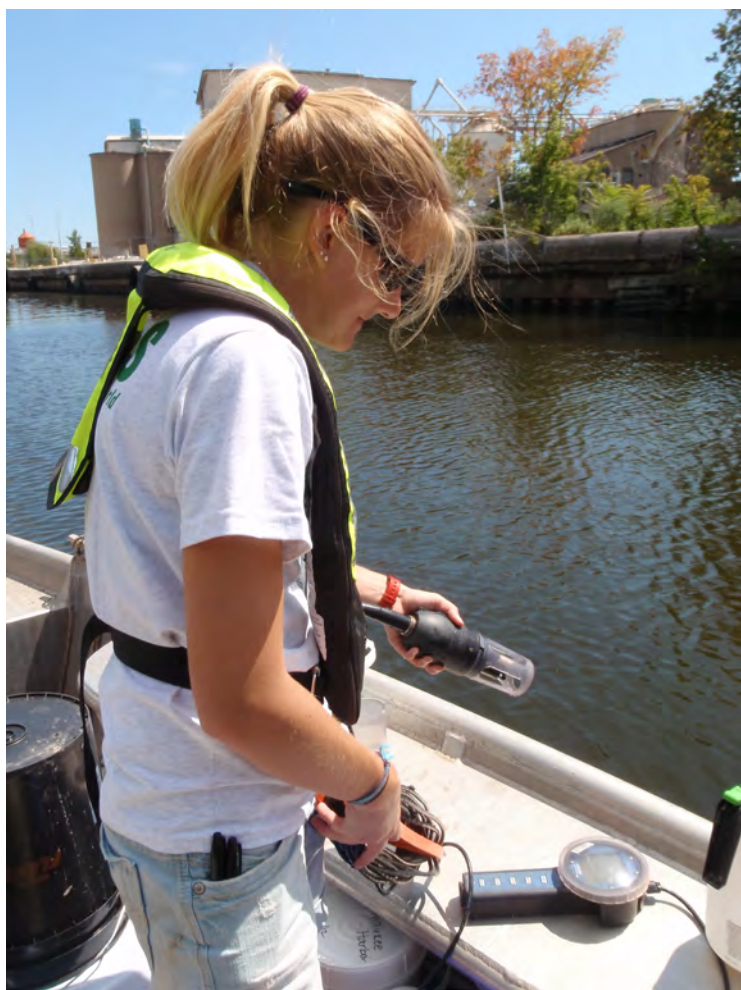


Figure 17. Hydrolab Quanta™ Sonde used to record in-situ field measurements.

Benthos Collection and Processing

Benthos samples were collected from each site using two methods: a grab sample and H-D samplers (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1994). Grab samples of sediment were collected from each site using a stainless steel standard Ponar® dredge that collected a 229 by 229 millimeter (mm) sample from the upper layer of bed sediments with an approximate volume of 8,200 milliliters (mL) (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010a). The dredge was lowered on a cable, which was marked at 0.5-meter (m) intervals to ensure accurate depth readings (fig. 18). The depth to the bottom was recorded, and the dredge was retrieved and checked to insure complete closure of the mechanism. If material such as woody debris or rock prevented closure, the grab material was discarded and a new grab was collected. Three to five grabs were taken at each site, depending on the substrate present. For example, hardpan substrates often required more dredges to collect sufficient sediment to provide a representative sample, whereas soft sediment allowed the dredge to sink deeper and collect larger amounts of sediment. The grabs were combined into a cooler for storage until processing on shore.

A small amount of sediment from each composited dredge sample was placed into two plastic bags for analyses of sand-silt-clay fractions and volatile-on-ignition (appendix 2) to determine substrate size and type and estimate organic matter content at each location. The particle-size samples were analyzed by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH), and volatile-on-ignition samples were analyzed at the USGS in Middleton, Wis. (U.S. Geological Survey, 1989; Wentworth, 1922). The remainder of the composite sample was then washed through a series of sieves (1 centimeter (cm) and 500 micrometers (μm)) to remove debris, larger sand particles, inorganic particles, and finer sediment. The processed samples were then transferred into a collection pail, preserved with 10-percent formalin solution (buffered to pH 7), stained with Rose Bengal, and submitted to the University of Wisconsin-Lake Superior Research Institute for benthos identification and enumeration (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010b) (appendix 3).



Figure 18. Ponar® dredge being retrieved with a grab for a benthos community sample.

The second benthos sample was collected using H-D samplers (Weigel and Dimick, 2011). Each H-D sampler consisted of eight 7.6-cm square plates of hardened Masonite separated by spacers to create three single spaces (0.32 cm), three double spaces (0.63 cm), and one triple space (0.95 cm), totaling 774 square centimeters (cm²) of surface area. At each location, two concrete blocks with two H-D samplers each were deployed; each block was independently anchored to an immobile structure such as a wing wall or pier piling. After about 6 weeks, to allow adequate time for colonization by invertebrates, the H-D samplers and blocks were retrieved. Three of the H-D samplers were randomly chosen to provide the sample for the site (fig. 19). The fourth H-D sampler was used as a backup if one or more of the samplers



Figure 19. Hester-Dendy artificial substrate samplers retrieved for benthos community assessment.

was compromised. For the summer sample at the Oconto River, one of the blocks that held two H-D samplers was found onshore; therefore, only the remaining two samplers on the other block were available for analysis. An equipment malfunction at the Root River resulted in loss of a block for the summer sample, so only two of three H-D samplers were available for analysis. Samplers were disassembled in the field and any attached organisms were gently scraped off with a soft bristle brush into a 4-liter (L) sample container, where they remained until processing on shore. Samplers were then reassembled and redeployed for the next sampling event. During processing, samples were rinsed with tap water to remove fine sediment through a 500- μ m wash frame. The samples were preserved with a 10-percent formalin solution (buffered to pH 7), stained with Rose Bengal, and submitted to the University of Wisconsin-Lake Superior Research Institute for benthos identification and enumeration (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010b) (appendix 4).

Plankton Collection and Processing

Plankton samples for each site consisted of a plankton tow sample, designed to capture larger zooplankton, and a vertical water sample to collect a set of whole water samples for identification of smaller phytoplankton and diatoms.

The zooplankton samples were collected based on the EPA's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for zooplankton sample collection and preservation (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010f). Usually, the SOP requires two plankton tows, one from 20 m depth to the surface with a 63- μ m net and one from 100 m depth to the surface with a 153- μ m net. However, sampling was performed in bays, harbors, and rivers, where the depth for any given site did not exceed 10 m. Therefore, samples were collected from no greater than 5 m below the surface using a 63- μ m plankton net with a 0.51-m diameter opening and a 500-mL dolphin bucket. A minimum of one 5-m tow was taken at each site; however, at sites

where the depth was less than about 7 m, additional tows were taken and composited until a minimum of 5 m of water depth were sampled, not including the length of the tow net (about 2 m). The net was then lifted out of the water and sprayed with tap water to wash organisms into the dolphin bucket, and then the sample was transferred to a 1-L bottle (fig. 20). For samples where algal blooms clogged the net, the sample was transferred to multiple sample bottles and all were sent to the lab for compositing and processing as a single sample. Samples were preserved on shore with 25 percent glutaraldehyde to a 1-percent solution. Preserved samples were sent to the WDNR for zooplankton identification and enumeration (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010e) (appendix 5).



Figure 20. A plankton net being washed to collect a sample of zooplankton.

For the phytoplankton samples, approximately 1 L of water from each meter of water depth was collected using a Kemmerer™ vertical water sampler (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010d) (fig. 21). The sampler was attached to a cable marked at 0.5-m increments to ensure accurate depth samples. The sampling began at 1 m below the water surface and continued at 1-m increments until 5 m was sampled and a total of approximately 5 L of water was collected, which would provide enough water to split for the various samples. If the sampling location was less than 5 m deep, additional samples were collected beginning at 1 m and continuing until a minimum of 5 samples were collected. For example, if the depth was 3.5 m, samples were taken at 1 m, 2 m, 3 m, and again at 1 m and 2 m. The samples from each depth were composited in a bucket for subsampling and processing on shore.

Several subsamples were taken from this integrated depth-profile sample. Approximately 500 mL of the integrated sample was placed in a plastic bottle, preserved to a 1-percent solution with 25 percent glutaraldehyde, and sent to the WSLH for soft algae (that is, excluding diatoms) phytoplankton identification and enumeration (Karner, 2005) (appendix 6). Approximately 1 L of the sample was placed

in a plastic bottle, preserved to a 1-percent solution with 25 percent glutaraldehyde, and sent to the WDNR for diatom phytoplankton identification and enumeration (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010c) (appendix 7). A minimum of 50 mL was filtered in the field for chlorophyll *a* using Milipore type SM, 47-mm diameter 5.0- μ m pore size membrane filters, placed in analysis vials, wrapped in aluminum foil, and preserved with dry ice until delivery to the WSLH for analysis (Kennedy-Parker, 2011) (appendix 8). A minimum of 50 mL was filtered for total suspended solids and volatile suspended solids using a Whatman 1.5- μ m pore size glass fiber filter, wrapped in aluminum foil, placed in a Petri dish, and preserved with dry ice until delivery to the WSLH (American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Environment Federation, 2006) (appendix 8). For July samples only, suspended solids analyses were done on glutaraldehyde-preserved samples; later test values for fresh and preserved samples were not significantly different. The total water volume, volume of each subsample, volume of preservative, and weight of filters were recorded on field sheets and sample labels for each site.



Figure 21. A Kemmerer™ vertical water sampler being deployed for collection of phytoplankton.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

To evaluate variability in the field for taxonomic results, quality assurance and quality control (QA-QC) samples were collected each sampling period at two sites, the Sheboygan River AOC and its non-AOC comparison site, the Manitowoc River. Primary and replicate samples were compared using similarity matrixes of the taxonomic data using PRIMER software (Clarke and Gorley, 2006). Similarities greater than 60 percent are considered acceptable for QA-QC purposes (Kelly, 2001). For each season, primary and replicate samples within

each site had similarities greater than 60 percent except for diatom samples and the combined algae samples (diatoms and soft algae) (table 3). In general, the diatom density was relatively low for all samples. For example, Manitowoc summer diatom samples had a similarity of 0, likely due to the fact that only 13 taxa total were found in the samples and none of those taxa were found in both primary and replicate samples. The total diatom cell counts for the primary and replicate samples were also low (appendix 7). Overall, however, QA-QC results indicated minimal variability among field replicates within each season for the majority of taxonomic groups.

Table 3. Quality assurance and quality control (QA-QC) results for replicate samples of benthos and plankton collected at the Sheboygan and Manitowoc Rivers, Wisconsin, showing similarity for relative abundance of taxa collected within each season.

[Average similarities greater than 60 percent, indicating QA-QC within acceptable limits, are highlighted in gray]

Site	Taxonomic group	Spring similarity (percent)	Summer similarity (percent)	Fall similarity (percent)	Average similarity (percent)
Sheboygan River	Zooplankton with nauplii	74.96	80.93	85.97	80.62
	Zooplankton without nauplii	73.20	80.33	86.14	79.89
	Diatoms	51.32	28.59	48.67	42.86
	Soft algae	89.89	67.78	70.55	76.07
	Algae (combined)	67.19	45.91	53.54	55.55
	Benthos	79.52	79.84	77.30	78.89
Manitowoc River	Zooplankton with nauplii	79.63	88.34	81.82	83.26
	Zooplankton without nauplii	78.06	88.63	81.82	82.84
	Diatoms	54.00	0.00	25.20	26.40
	Soft algae	59.83	63.31	71.00	64.71
	Algae (combined)	55.49	35.04	43.35	44.63
	Benthos	87.73	82.84	80.22	83.60

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Appendixes 1–8

The data files listed below are included as part of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Data Series 824 and are available for download at <http://dx.doi.org/10.313/ds824>. The data were collected in 2012 as part of the USGS benthic invertebrate and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline. See the report text for details about the study and for information on collection and processing of all data. The data files are available in Microsoft® Excel (.xlsx) and formatted to properly display the data.

1. Water-quality measurements made in situ with a using a Hydrolab Quanta™ Sonde, collected as part of the U.S. Geological Survey benthos and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, 2012.
2. Sediment size fractions and volatile-on-ignition data for composite benthic grabs made with a Ponar® dredge, collected as part of the U.S. Geological Survey benthos and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, 2012.
3. Invertebrate taxonomic data for composite benthic grabs made with a Ponar® dredge, collected as part of the U.S. Geological Survey benthos and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, 2012.
4. Invertebrate taxonomic data for composited Hester-Dendy artificial substrate samplers, collected as part of the U.S. Geological Survey benthos and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, 2012.
5. Zooplankton taxonomic data for composited plankton tows, collected as part of the U.S. Geological Survey benthos and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, 2012. (*unavailable)
6. Soft algae taxonomic data for composited water samples from a Kemmerer™ vertical water sampler, collected as part of the U.S. Geological Survey benthos and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, 2012.
7. Diatom taxonomic data for composited water samples from a Kemmerer™ vertical water sampler, collected as part of the U.S. Geological Survey benthos and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, 2012.
8. Chlorophyll *a*, total and volatile suspended solids for composited water samples from a Kemmerer™ vertical water sampler, collected as part of the U.S. Geological Survey benthos and plankton community data for selected rivers and harbors along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline, 2012.

*Note: Appendix 5 is temporarily unavailable while it is being updated.

