

Shenandoah Watershed Study-Virginia Trout Stream Sensitivity Study (SWAS-VTSSS): stream water quality and hydrologic monitoring data for mid-Appalachian headwater streams

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Abstract

The Shenandoah Watershed Study (established in 1979) and the Virginia Trout Stream Sensitivity Study (established in 1987) serve to increase understanding of hydrological and biogeochemical changes in western Virginia mountain streams that occur in response to acidic deposition and other ecosystem stressors. The SWAS-VTSSS program has evolved over its 40+ year history to consist of a temporally robust and spatially stratified monitoring framework. Currently stream water is sampled bi-hourly during high-flow events at 3 sites and weekly at 4 sites within Shenandoah National Park (SHEN), and quarterly at 72 sites and on an approximately decadal frequency at ~ 450 sites within the wider western Virginia Appalachian region. Stream water is evaluated for pH, acid neutralizing capacity (ANC), base cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium ion), acid anions (sulfate, nitrate and chloride), silica and ammonium, with a subset of samples evaluated for monomeric aluminum and dissolved organic carbon. Hourly stream discharge (4 sites) and in-situ measurements of conductivity, water and air temperature (3 sites) are also measured within SHEN. Here we provide an overview and timeline of the SWAS-VTSSS stream water monitoring program, summarize the field and laboratory methods, describe the water chemistry and hydrologic data sets, and document major watershed disturbances that have occurred during the program history. Website links and instructions are provided to access the stream chemistry and time-series monitoring data in open-access federal databases. The purpose of this publication is to promote awareness of these unique, long-term data sets for wider use in catchment studies. The water chemistry and hydrologic data can be used to investigate a wide range of biogeochemical research questions and provide key inputs for models of these headwater stream ecosystems. SWAS-VTSSS is an ongoing program and quality assured data sets are uploaded to the databases annually.

Stream Monitoring Program

The Shenandoah Watershed Study (SWAS) was founded by Dr. James Galloway, Dr. George Hornberger and Dr. Roger Pielke, as a joint program between the University of Virginia Environmental Sciences Department and Shenandoah National Park (SHEN), to assess watershed response to elevated acid deposition in the central Appalachian region. In 1979, SWAS established its first site in SHEN for weekly stream water sample collection and analysis of acid-base chemistry and stream discharge monitoring. The water chemistry monitoring program was spatially expanded in 1987 with the initiation of the Virginia Trout Stream Sensitivity Study (VTSSS) which, in collaboration with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) (recently renamed Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources, VDWR) and Trout Unlimited (TU) citizen volunteers, sampled the majority of native brook trout streams (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) in Virginia. Results from the state-wide trout stream survey determined that the chemical response to acid deposition is primarily mediated by underlying bedrock (Sullivan, Webb, Snyder, Herlihy, & Cosby, 2007; Webb, Cosby, Galloway, & Hornberger, 1989). This point-in-time assessment informed a quarterly stream water sampling scheme for a geographically and geologically/chemically stratified subset of 72 sites (Webb *et al.*, 2004).

Further spatial and temporal expansion of the SWAS program occurred in the early 1990's in conjunction with the Fish in Sensitive Habitats (FISH) program (Bulger *et al.*, 1995), with 6 sites throughout SHEN sampled weekly by 1992. A subset of 3 weekly sites (hereafter 'intensive sites'), representing the range of sensitivity to acid deposition, were selected for streamflow monitoring and event-based sampling necessary to assess high-flow chemistry/episodic acidification (Eshleman, Miller Marshall, & Webb, 1995; Hyer, Webb, & Eshleman, 1995). In addition to maintaining the episodic, weekly and quarterly sampling until present, the SWAS program further advanced temporal monitoring in 2014/2015 with the incorporation of in-situ high-frequency air and water temperature and conductivity sensors at the 3 intensive sites. The state-wide VTSSS water quality survey (hereafter 'decadal survey') has been repeated in 2000, 2010, and is planned for 2021. A timeline of the SWAS-VTSSS program is presented in Figure 1.

Overview of study area and watersheds

The western Virginia study region includes the Valley and Ridge and the Blue Ridge physiographic provinces in the central Appalachian Mountains (Fig. 2). The region consists of parallel mountain ridges ranging from 750 to 1500 m above sea level. Forest cover is nearly complete and predominantly deciduous. The main bedrock types (classes) include igneous (mafic and felsic) rocks along the crest and eastern flank of the Blue Ridge province, with sedimentary (siliceous and argillaceous) rocks along the western flank of the Blue Ridge province and on the ridges of the Valley and Ridge Province (Dicken *et al.*, 2005; Gathright, 1976; Sullivan *et al.*, 2007). Most of the mountain stream watersheds in the region are small (2-20 km²) and the landscape is mostly protected or managed as public land, including SHEN and two U.S. Forest Service (USFS) National Forests (Fig. 2). A summary of the watershed size, dominant bedrock class, and land designation of the three distinct watershed sampling subsets (decadal, quarterly and weekly) are provided in Table 1.

Field and Laboratory Methods

Stream samples were collected manually for weekly, quarterly and decadal sampling. Episodic high-flow samples were collected bi-hourly by automated samplers when flows were equal to or above the 5% exceedance for the respective season (high-flow season: Nov 15-May 14 and low-flow season: May 15-Nov. 14). A subset of the collected automated event samples were analyzed: all samples on the rising hydrograph limb and 20% selected from the falling hydrograph limb. Samples were analyzed for acid neutralizing capacity (ANC), pH, calcium ion (Ca²⁺), magnesium ion (Mg²⁺), potassium ion (K⁺), sodium ion (Na⁺) ammonium ion (NH⁺), sulfate ion (SO₄²⁻), nitrate ion (NO₃⁻), chloride ion (Cl⁻), silica (SiO₂), and specific conductance. A subset of samples were also evaluated for total monomeric aluminum (Al_{TM}), organic monomeric aluminum (Al_{OM}) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC). During the analysis period, laboratory instrumentation was upgraded, and in some cases, methods changed. The analytical methods and correction factors used to align the older results with current instrumentation are available at <https://swas.evsc.virginia.edu/POST/assets/docs/Methods.pdf>.

Stream stage was measured hourly within a stilling well by an automated system and was verified by staff readings during weekly site visits. Routine manual discharge measurements were made with automated flow meters and salt dilution gaging methods (low flow conditions), and calculated with the Manning's equation (high flow conditions). Measured and calculated discharge were used to establish and maintain a rating curve, updated annually, for calculation of continuous discharge.

Data Availability

All water chemistry data are available through the Water Quality Portal (WQP, <https://www.waterqualitydata.us/>), a cooperative service sponsored by the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the National Water Quality Monitoring Council. SWAS-VTSSS data, collected as part of the long-term monitoring program, are organized by watershed land ownership into three Project IDs; SHEN_UVA_PRIMARY, USFS_UVA_PRIMARY, and OTHR_UVA_PRIMARY. Additional data collected and analyzed by the SWAS-VTSSS program, but not associated with the long-term monitoring sites (e.g. one-time synoptic sampling as part of the FISH program) are also available through the WQP. Time series data, including hourly discharge, air and water temperature and conductivity

are available through the NPS Aquarius Web Portal (AWP) <https://irma.nps.gov/aqwebportal/>. Sites and associated data are accessed using identifier prefix SHEN_SWAS_SITEID (where SITEIDs are PAIN, PINE, STAN, and WOR1).

Applications

The SWAS-VTSSS program has been maintained, in large part, to evaluate the response of streams in the Appalachian region to ongoing decreases in acid deposition (Fig. 1) stemming from the implementation of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (Riscassi, Scanlon, & Galloway, 2019; Robison, Scanlon, Cosby, Webb, & Galloway, 2013; Scanlon, Riscassi, & Galloway, in review; Webb *et al.*, 2004). Notably, a National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) site, which measures analytes in precipitation, was established in 1981 in central SHEN (Fig. 2), providing the data necessary to reliably quantify and assess changes to watershed retention/export of individual ions through mass balance calculations (Robison *et al.*, 2013) and to gain insight into the watershed characteristics responsible for regional differences in recovery (Eng & Scanlon, in review). The physical and chemical data may also be used to 1) identify driving factors of biological trends (e.g. Blum, Kanno & Letcher, 2018), 2) determine the most appropriate locations to investigate atmospheric pollutants, such as mercury, in both aqueous (e.g. Riscassi & Scanlon, 2011) and biological (e.g. Eagles-Smith *et al.*, 2020) environments, 3) calibrate and validate biogeochemical models for prediction of climate change impacts (e.g. Robison & Scanlon, 2018), and 4) assesses the hydrologic and chemical response to watershed disturbances such as insect defoliations (e.g. Eshleman, Morgan, Webb, Deviney, & Galloway, 1998), catastrophic flood events (e.g. Reinhardt & Furman, 2008), and fire (e.g. Jensen, Scanlon, & Riscassi, 2017) (Fig. 1).

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Sampling Frequency	# sites	Watershed Area, km ²					Dominant Bedrock Class [†] , % of watersheds					Majority land ownership, % of watersheds		
		mean	stdev	min	max	Mafic (e.g. basalt)	Felsic (e.g. granite)	Argillaceous [‡] (e.g. shale)	Siliceous [‡] (e.g. sandstone)	Carbonate	NPS	USFS	OTHER	
Decadal - 2010 (VTSSS)	457	6.6	6.7	0.1	78.2	6% (29 sites)	23% (104 sites)	23% (106 sites)	47% (215 sites)	1% (3 sites)	14% (65 sites)	67% (305 sites)	19% (87 sites)	
Quarterly (VTSSS)	72	6.8	4.9	1.4	23.7	7% (5 sites)	22% (16 sites)	13% (9 sites)	58% (42 sites)	-	21% (15 sites)	67% (48 sites)	12% (9 sites)	
Weekly (SWAS)	4	10.2	3.5	5.1	12.6	25% (1 site)	25% (1 site)	-	50% (2 sites)	-	100% (4 sites)	-	-	

[†] bedrock classification based on Dicken et al., 2005

[‡] Siliceous and Argillaceous classes were grouped into a single Siliciclastic class within Robison et al., 2013, and Scanlon et al., in review

