What's in Your Water?

What You Need

- Hach test strips
- Small container to collect water sample
- Directions for testing and color chart

What To Do

- 1. Collect a water sample in a small container
- 2. Dip the Hach test strip in the water sample
- 3. Follow directions from card from event (also online)
- 4. Compare to the color chart

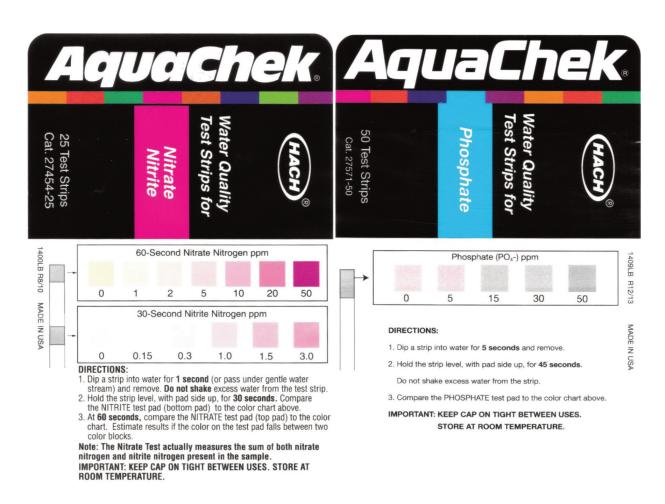


Water sample location	Nitrate (ppm)	Nitrite (ppm)	Phosphate (ppm)
Non-buffer zone			
Buffer zone			
Prediction for downstream			

The Science

Flowing streams can naturally restore themselves if there is a pollutant that enters due to run-off. Oxygen mixes into the water and allows microbes present in the water to break down anything that is biodegradable. Water quality goes down when there are many inputs of pollutants into a stream. The ability for the microbes to break down those substances can be overwhelmed so that the stream takes longer to recover.

However, when a pollutant is in the form of nitrate or phosphate, the algae normally present in the water get a boost to grow and reproduce. If there are too many nitrates or phosphates in the water, an algal bloom may result. That algae sometimes produces a toxin, depending on what types of algae are present. This results in water that cannot be cleaned by drinking water treatment when it occurs on a large scale.



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