

Appendix 2. Model Archive Summary for Total Suspended Solids at U.S. Geological Survey Site 07144780, North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney Reservoir, Kansas, during October 17, 2009, through December 31, 2019

This model archive summary summarizes the total suspended solids (TSS) model developed to compute hourly or daily TSS during October 17, 2009, onward. This model supersedes all prior models used during this period. The methods used follow U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) guidance as referenced in relevant Office of Surface Water/Office of Water Quality Technical Memoranda and USGS Techniques and Methods, book 3, chapter C4 (Rasmussen and others, 2009).

Site and Model Information

Site number: 07144780

Site name: North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney Reservoir, Kansas

Location: Lat 37°51'45", long 98°00'49" referenced to North American Datum of 1927, in NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec.19, T.25 S., R.6 W., Reno County, Kans., Hydrologic Unit 11030014, on right bank at upstream side of county highway bridge, 10 miles south of Hutchinson, 18.1 miles upstream from Cheney Dam.

Equipment: A YSI 6600 Extended Deployment System water-quality monitor equipped with sensors for water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity (a YSI Model 6026 turbidity sensor [November 9, 1998, to December 1, 2010] and a YSI Model 6136 turbidity sensor [October 17, 2009, to November 12, 2015; March 31, 2017, to June 7, 2017]) (YSI Incorporated, 2007, 2012a). The YSI 6600 water-quality monitor was in operation during November 9, 1998, through November 12, 2015.

A Xylem YSI EXO2 water-quality monitor equipped with sensors for water temperature, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, pH, and turbidity (YSI Incorporated, 2012b). The YSI EXO2 water-quality monitor began operation on November 13, 2015. Monitors were housed in a 4-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and placed in a location representative of the stream cross section. Monitor readings were recorded and satellite transmitted hourly.

Date model was developed: April 26, 2019

Model calibration data period: April 23, 2010, to May 2, 2017

Model Data

All data were collected using USGS protocols (U.S. Geological Survey, 2006; Wagner and others, 2006; Sauer and Turnipseed, 2010; Turnipseed and Sauer, 2010) and are stored in the National Water Information System (NWIS) database (<https://doi.org/10.5066/F7P55KJN>; U.S. Geological Survey, 2020). Explanatory variables were evaluated individually and in combination. Potential explanatory variables included streamflow, water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity. Seasonal components (sine and cosine variables) were also evaluated as explanatory variables.

The regression model is based on 30 concomitant values of discretely collected TSS samples and continuously measured turbidity during April 23, 2010, through May 2, 2017. Discrete samples were collected over a range of streamflows and turbidity conditions. No samples were less than laboratory detection limits. Summary statistics and the complete model-calibration data are provided below. Outliers were identified using studentized residuals (for values greater than 3 or less than -3). None of the samples in this dataset were deemed outliers or removed from the model calibration dataset.

Total Suspended Solids

Discrete samples were collected from the downstream side of the bridge or instream within 50 feet of the bridge using equal-width-increment, multiple vertical, single vertical, or grab methods following U.S. Geological Survey (2006) and Rasmussen and others (2014). Discrete samples were collected on a semifixed to event-based schedule ranging from 2 to 7 samples per year with a Federal Interagency Sedimentation Project U.S. DH-95 or D-95 with a

Teflon bottle, cap, and nozzle depth-integrating sampler; a DH-81 with a Teflon bottle, cap, and nozzle hand sampler; or a grab sample with a Teflon bottle depending on sample location. Samples were analyzed for TSS by the Wichita Municipal Water and Wastewater Laboratory in Wichita, Kans., according to standard methods (American Public Health Association and others, 1995).

Continuous Data

Turbidity was measured using a YSI model 6136 sensor installed during October 17, 2009, through November 12, 2015, and March 31, 2017, through June 7, 2017. Concomitant turbidity values were time interpolated. If the continuous data were not available (2 or more hours of turbidity values bracketing the sample collection time were missing) because of fouling, changes in equipment, or unsuitable site conditions, then the field monitor turbidity value measured during sampling was substituted. If no data were available, the sample was not included in the dataset.

Model Development

Ordinary least squares regression analysis was done using R programming language (R Core Team, 2019) to relate discretely collected TSS to turbidity and other continuously measured data. The distribution of residuals was examined for normality and plots of residuals (the difference between the measured and model calculated values) compared to model calculated TSS were examined for homoscedasticity (departures from zero did not change substantially over the range of model calculated values). Previously published explanatory variables were also strongly considered for continuity; however, the best explanatory variable(s) was ultimately selected.

Turbidity was selected as the best predictor of logarithm base 10 (\log_{10}) (TSS) based on residual plots, relatively high coefficient of determination (R^2), and relatively low model standard percentage error (MSPE).

Model Summary

Summary of final TSS regression analysis at USGS site 07144780:

TSS-based model:

$$\log_{10}(TSS) = 0.964 \times \log_{10}(TBY6136) + 0.26,$$

where,

TSS = total suspended solids, in milligrams per liter, and

$TBY6136$ = turbidity, YSI model 6136, in formazin nephelometric units.

The use of turbidity as an explanatory variable is appropriate physically and statistically. Turbidity makes sense physically because suspended solids are composed of particles that scatter light in water. The relation between turbidity and suspended-sediment concentration (SSC) can vary given varying concentrations of organic suspended particles that increase turbidity but are not included in the SSC analysis.

The log-transformed model may be retransformed to original units so that TSS can be calculated directly. The retransformation introduces a bias in the calculated constituent. This bias may be corrected using Duan's bias correction factor (BCF; Duan, 1983). For this model, the calculated BCF is 1.08. The retransformed model, accounting for BCF, is as follows:

$$TSS = (TBY6136^{0.964} \times 10^{0.26}) \times 1.08$$

Model Statistics, Data, and Plots

Definitions for terms used in this output can be found at the end of this document.

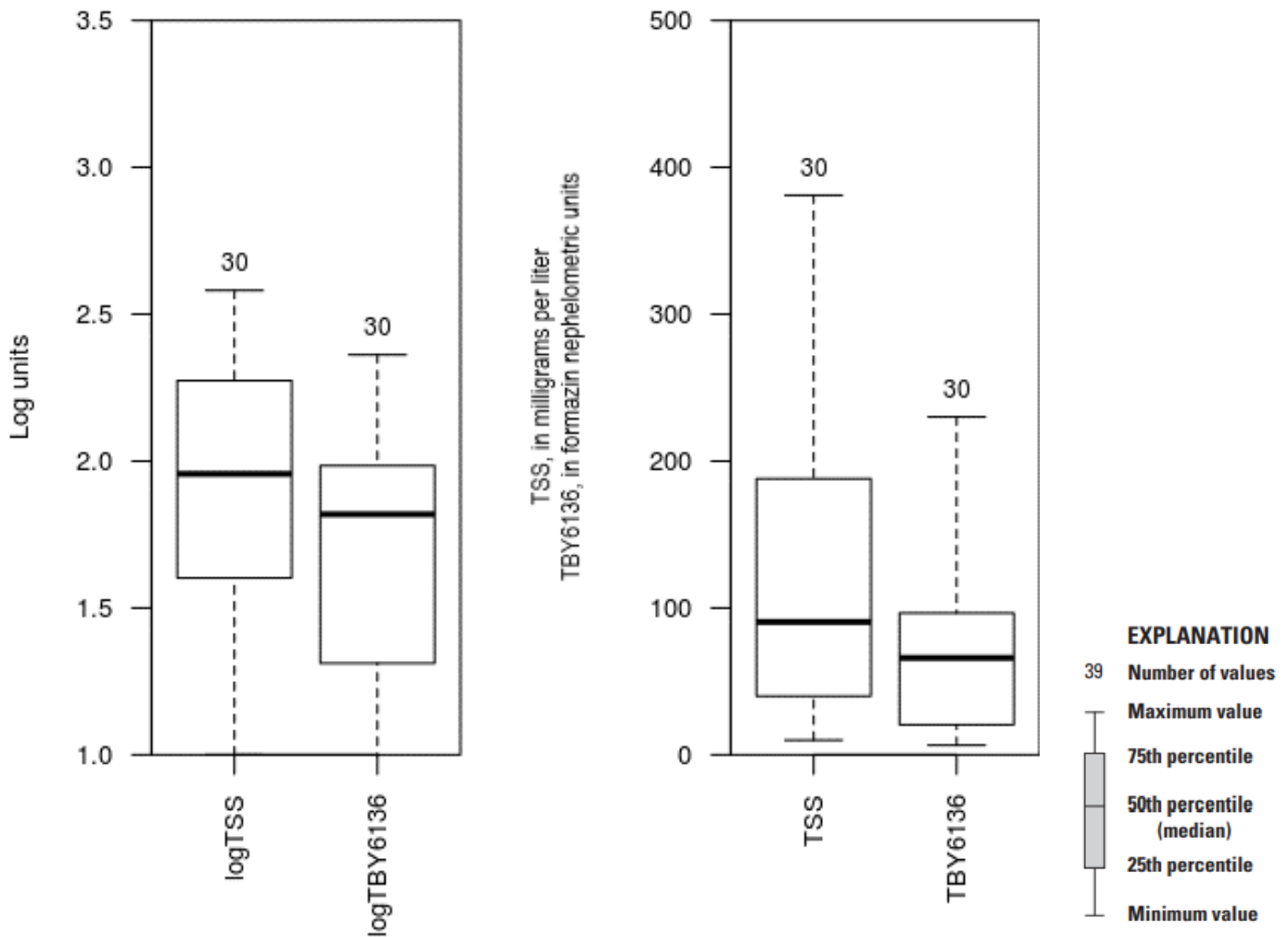
Model

$$\log TSS = + 0.964 * \log TBY6136 + 0.26$$

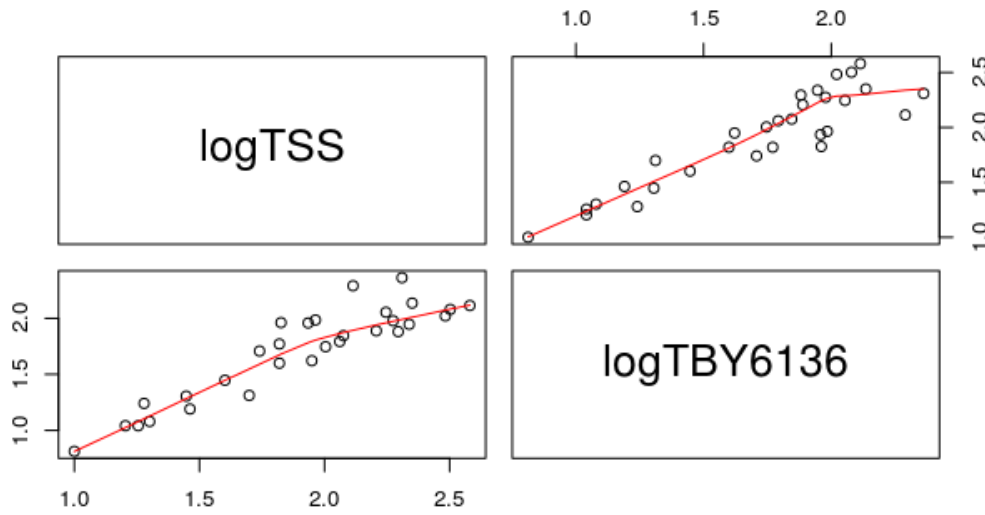
Variable Summary Statistics

	logTSS	TSS	logTBY6136	TBY6136
Minimum	1.00	10.0	0.813	6.5
1st Quartile	1.60	40.0	1.310	20.5
Median	1.96	90.5	1.820	66.0
Mean	1.90	120.0	1.710	72.2
3d Quartile	2.27	188.0	1.980	96.5
Maximum	2.58	381.0	2.360	230.0

Box Plots



Exploratory Plots



Red line shows the locally weighted scatterplot smoothing (LOWESS).

Basic Model Statistics

For a detailed definition and explanation of the terms used below, refer to Helsel and Hirsch (2002).

Number of Observations	30
Standard error (RMSE)	0.175
Average Model standard percentage error (MSPE)	41.4
Coefficient of determination (R^2)	0.841
Adjusted Coefficient of Determination (Adj. R^2)	0.835
Bias Correction Factor (BCF)	1.08

Explanatory Variables

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.260	0.1390	1.87	7.20e-02
logTBY6136	0.964	0.0792	12.20	1.07e-12

Correlation Matrix

	Intercept	E.vars
Intercept	1.000	-0.973
E.vars	-0.973	1.000

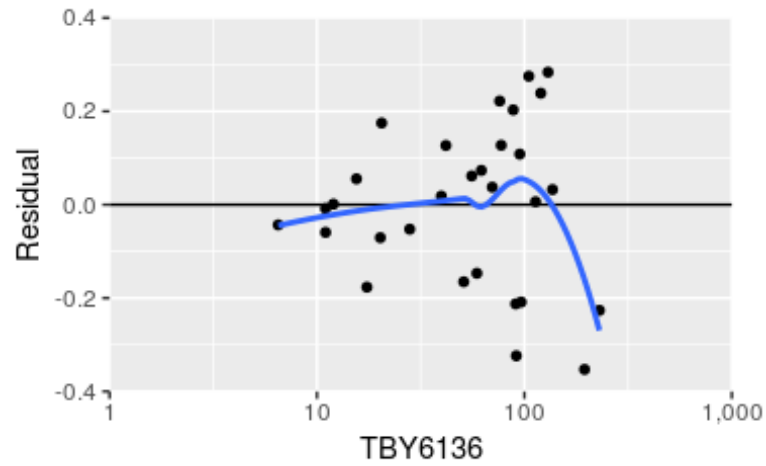
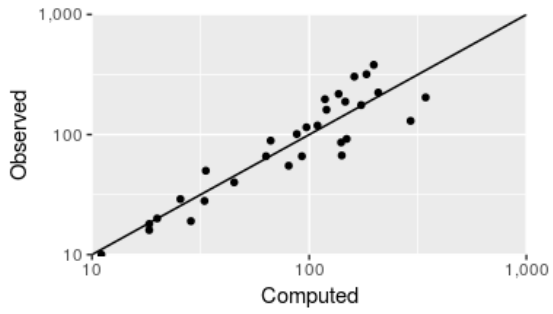
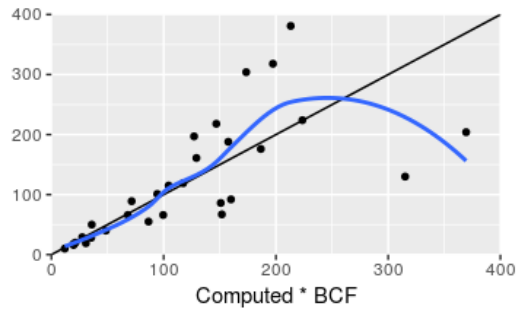
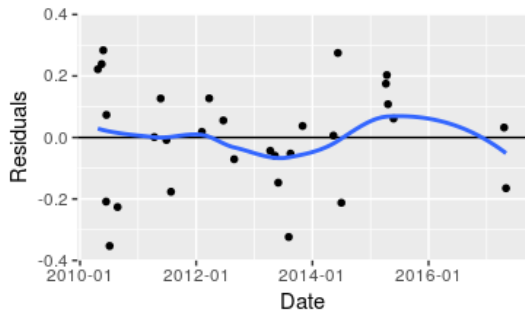
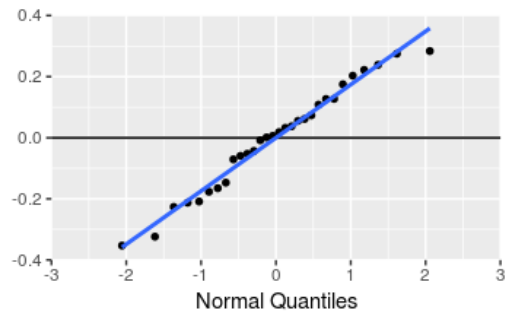
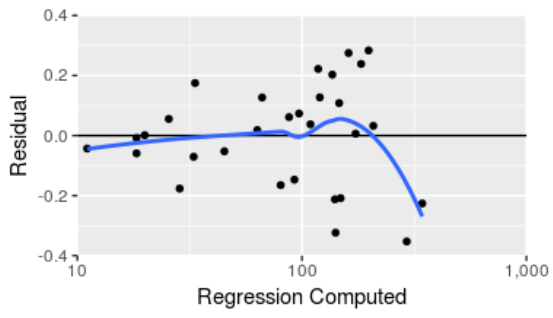
Outlier Test Criteria

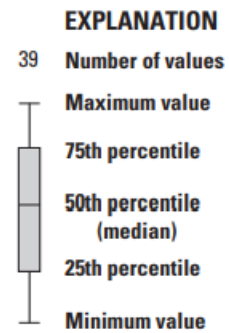
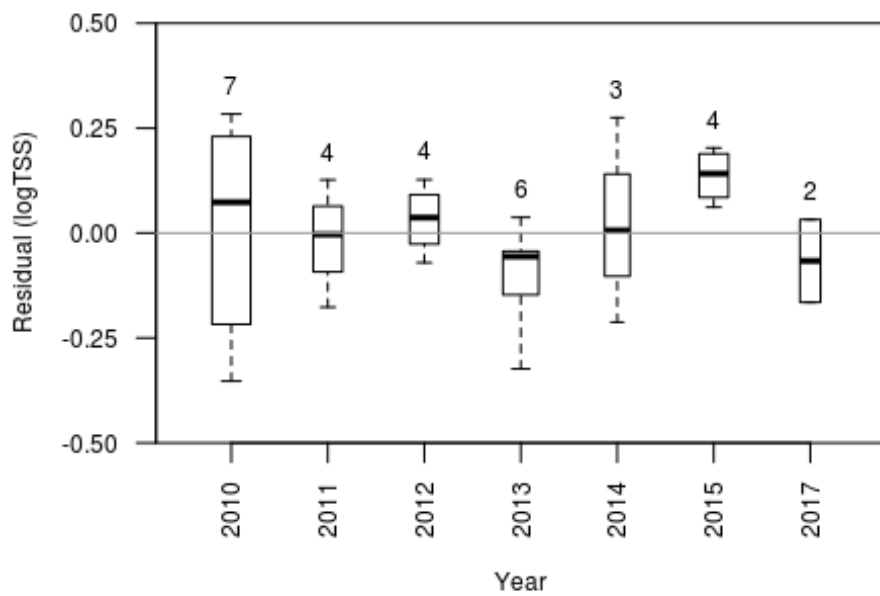
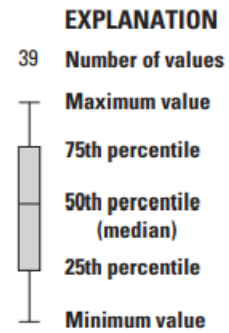
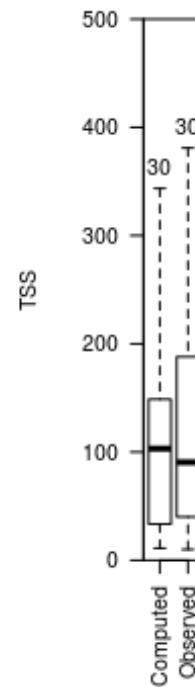
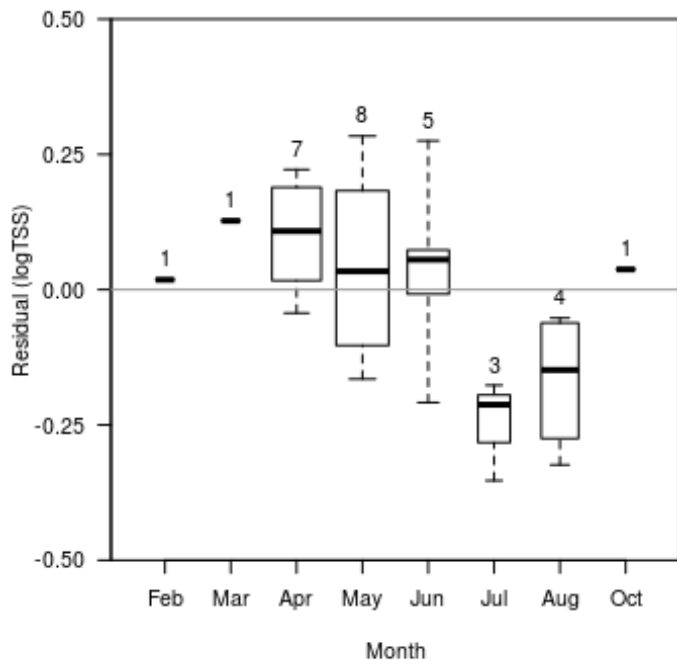
Leverage	Cook's D	DFFITS
0.200	0.193	0.516

Flagged Observations

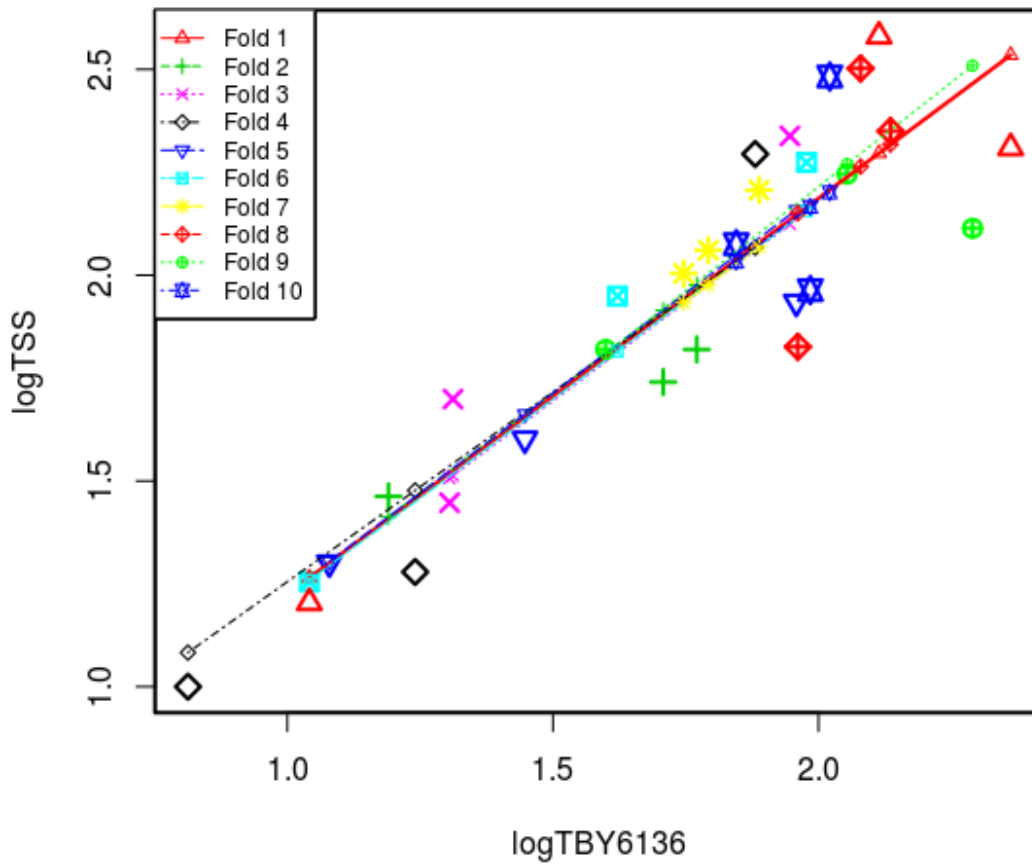
	logTSS	Estimate	Residual	Standard Residual	Studentized Residual	Leverage	Cook's D	DFFITS
7/6/2010 10:30	2.11	2.47	-0.353	-2.13	-2.29	0.103	0.261	-0.775
8/25/2010 11:00	2.31	2.54	-0.226	-1.38	-1.40	0.121	0.132	-0.522

Statistical Plots





Cross Validation



Fold - equal partition of the data (10 percent of the data)

Large symbols - observed value of a data point removed in a fold

Small symbols - recomputed value of a data point removed in a fold

Recomputed regression lines - adjusted regression line with one fold removed

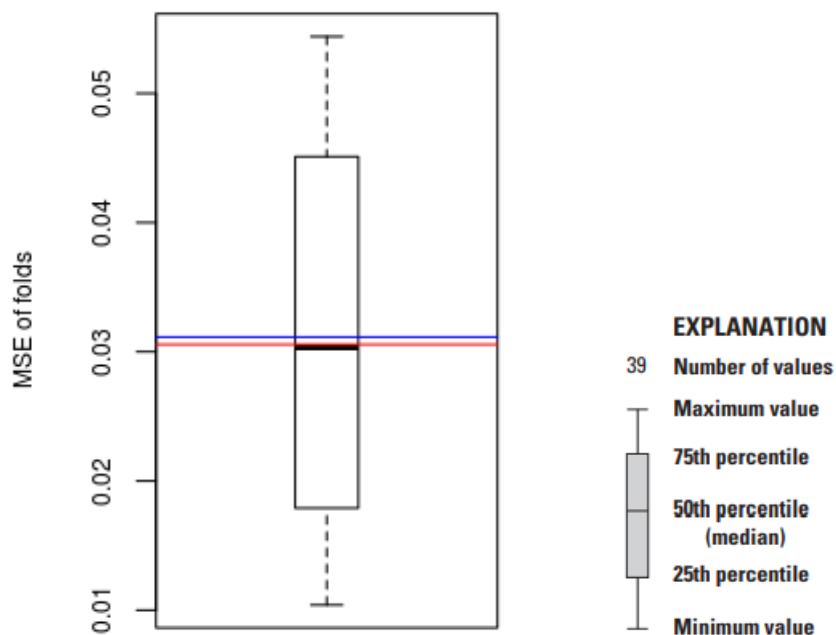
Minimum MSE of folds: 0.0104

Mean MSE of folds: 0.0311

Median MSE of folds: 0.0304

Maximum MSE of folds: 0.0544

(Mean MSE of folds) / (Model MSE): 1.0200



Red line - Model MSE

Blue line - Mean MSE of folds

Model-Calibration Data Set

	Date	logTSS	logTBY6136	TSS	TBY6136	Computed logTSS	Computed TSS	Residual	Normal Quantiles	Censored Values
0										
1	2010-04-23	2.29	1.88	197	76	2.07	127	0.222	1.18	--
2	2010-05-17	2.5	2.08	318	120	2.26	197	0.239	1.37	--
3	2010-05-27	2.58	2.11	381	130	2.3	213	0.284	2.06	--
4	2010-06-14	1.96	1.98	92	96.5	2.17	160	-0.209	-1.03	--
5	2010-06-16	2.06	1.79	115	62	1.99	104	0.0735	0.474	--
6	2010-07-06	2.11	2.29	130	195	2.47	315	-0.353	-2.06	--
7	2010-08-25	2.31	2.36	204	230	2.54	369	-0.226	-1.37	--
8	2011-04-13	1.3	1.08	20	12	1.3	21.5	0.00118	-0.125	--
9	2011-05-23	1.95	1.62	89	41.8	1.82	71.5	0.127	0.669	--
10	2011-06-28	1.26	1.04	18	11	1.26	19.7	-0.00816	-0.209	--
11	2011-07-27	1.28	1.24	19	17.4	1.46	30.7	-0.177	-0.895	--
12	2012-02-06	1.82	1.6	66	39.8	1.8	68	0.0184	0.0415	--
13	2012-03-23	2.21	1.89	161	77.3	2.08	129	0.127	0.777	--
14	2012-06-20	1.46	1.19	29	15.5	1.41	27.5	0.0554	0.295	--
15	2012-08-27	1.45	1.31	28	20.2	1.52	35.4	-0.0707	-0.569	--
16	2013-04-11	1	0.813	10	6.5	1.04	11.9	-0.0432	-0.295	--
17	2013-05-10	1.2	1.04	16	11	1.26	19.7	-0.0593	-0.474	--
18	2013-05-31	1.82	1.77	66	59	1.97	99.6	-0.147	-0.669	--
19	2013-08-05	1.83	1.96	67	91.4	2.15	152	-0.324	-1.62	--
20	2013-08-16	1.6	1.45	40	28	1.65	48.5	-0.0524	-0.383	--
21	2013-10-31	2.08	1.85	119	70	2.04	117	0.0375	0.209	--
22	2014-05-13	2.25	2.05	176	113	2.24	187	0.0063	-0.0415	--
23	2014-06-10	2.48	2.02	304	105	2.21	174	0.275	1.62	--
24	2014-07-02	1.93	1.96	86	90.8	2.15	151	-0.212	-1.18	--
25	2015-04-08	1.7	1.31	50	20.5	1.52	35.9	0.175	0.895	--
26	2015-04-14	2.34	1.95	218	88.3	2.14	147	0.203	1.03	--
27	2015-04-21	2.27	1.98	188	95	2.17	158	0.108	0.569	--

28	2015-05-26	2	1.75	101	55.8	1.94	94.3	0.0616	0.383	--
29	2017-04-20	2.35	2.14	224	137	2.32	224	0.0324	0.125	--
30	2017-05-02	1.74	1.71	55	51	1.91	86.5	-0.165	-0.777	--

Definitions

TSS: total suspended solids, in milligrams per liter (00530)

TBY6136: turbidity, YSI model 6136, in formazin nephelometric units (63680)

Any use of trade, firm, or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

References Cited

- American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Environment Federation, 1995, Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater (19th ed.): Washington, D.C., American Public Health Association, 905 p.
- Christensen, V.G., Graham, J.L., Milligan, C.R., Pope, L.M., and Ziegler, A.C., 2006, Water quality and relation to taste-and-odor compounds in the North Fork Ninescawh River and Cheney Reservoir, south-central Kansas, 1997–2003: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006–5095, 43 p. [Also available at <https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20065095>.]
- Duan, N., 1983, Smearing estimate—A nonparametric retransformation method: Journal of the American Statistical Association, v. 78, no. 383, p. 605–610. [Also available at <https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1983.10478017>.]
- Helsel, D.R., and Hirsch, R.M., 2002, Statistical methods in water resources: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 4, chap. A3, 522 p. [Also available at <https://doi.org/10.3133/tm4A3>.]
- R Core Team, 2019, R—A language and environment for statistical computing: Vienna, Austria, R Foundation for Statistical Computing, accessed August 2019 at <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Rasmussen, T.J., Bennett, T.J., Stone, M.L., Foster, G.M., Graham, J.L., and Putnam, J.E., 2014, Quality-assurance and data-management plan for water-quality activities in the Kansas Water Science Center, 2014: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2014–1233, 41 p., accessed April 2020 at <https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20141233>.

- Rasmussen, P.P., Gray, J.R., Glysson, G.D., and Ziegler, A.C., 2009, Guidelines and procedures for computing time-series suspended-sediment concentrations and loads from in-stream turbidity-sensor and streamflow data: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 3, chap. C4, 52 p. [Also available at <https://doi.org/10.3133/tm3C4>.]
- Sauer, V.B., and Turnipseed, D.P., 2010, Stage measurement at gaging stations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 3, chap. A7, 45 p., accessed April 2020 at <https://doi.org/10.3133/tm3A7>.
- Stone, M.L., Graham, J.L., and Gatotho, J.W., 2013, Continuous real-time water-quality monitoring and regression analysis to compute constituent concentrations and loads in the North Fork Ninescah River upstream from Cheney Reservoir, south-central Kansas, 1999–2012: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2013–5071, 44 p., accessed July 2020 at <https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20135071>.
- Turnipseed, D.P., and Sauer, V.B., 2010, Discharge measurements at gaging stations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 3, chap. A8, 87 p., accessed April 2020 at <https://doi.org/10.3133/tm3A8>.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 2006, Collection of water samples (ver. 2.0, September 2006): U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water Resources Investigations, book 9, chap. A4 [variously paged]. [Also available at <https://doi.org/10.3133/twri09A4>.]
- U.S. Geological Survey, 2020, USGS water data for the Nation: U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System database, accessed April 20, 2020, at <https://doi.org/10.5066/F7P55KJN>.
- Wagner, R.J., Boulger, R.W., Jr., Oblinger, C.J., and Smith, B.A., 2006, Guidelines and standard procedures for continuous water-quality monitors—Station operation, record computation, and data reporting: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 1, chap D3, 51 p. plus 8 attachments. [Also available at <https://doi.org/10.3133/tm1D3>.]
- YSI Incorporated, 2007, YSI 6136 turbidity sensor: YSI Incorporated, 2 p., accessed November 2019 at <https://www.yei.com/File%20Library/Documents/Specification%20Sheets/E56-6136-Turbidity-Sensor.pdf>.
- YSI Incorporated, 2012a, 6-series multiparameter water quality sondes—User manual, revision J: YSI Incorporated, 379 p., accessed November 2019 at <https://www.yei.com/File%20Library/Documents/Manuals/069300-YSI-6-Series-Manual-RevJ.pdf>.

YSI Incorporated, 2012b, EXO water quality field sensors—Features, specifications, and comparability to YSI 6-series sensors, revision B: YSI Incorporated, 14 p., accessed November 2019 at <https://www.exowater.com/media/pdfs/EXO-6Series-Sensor-Comparison.pdf>.