



Examining temporal water quality in Spokane River tributaries

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Spokane River Forum

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The Spokane River watershed

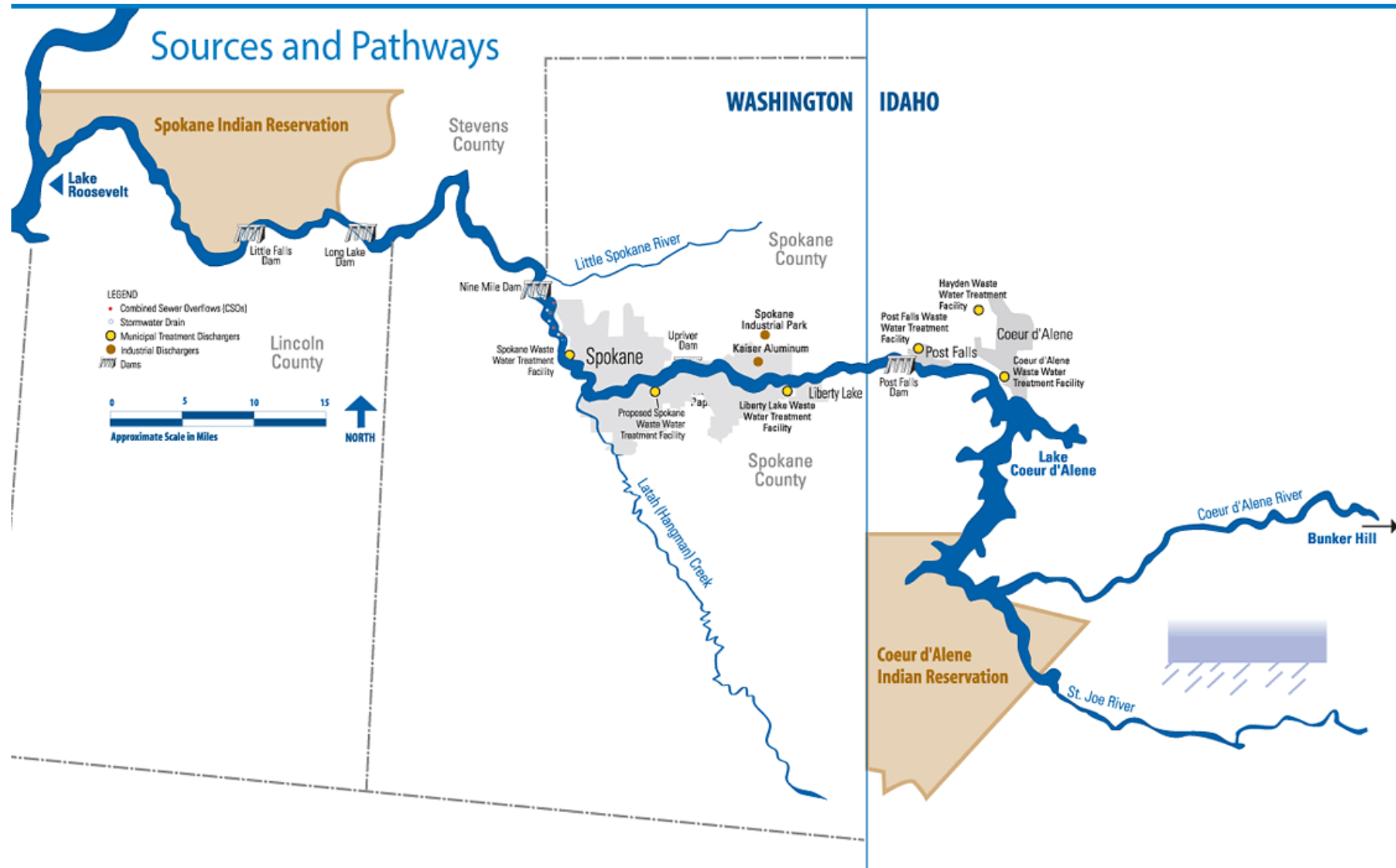
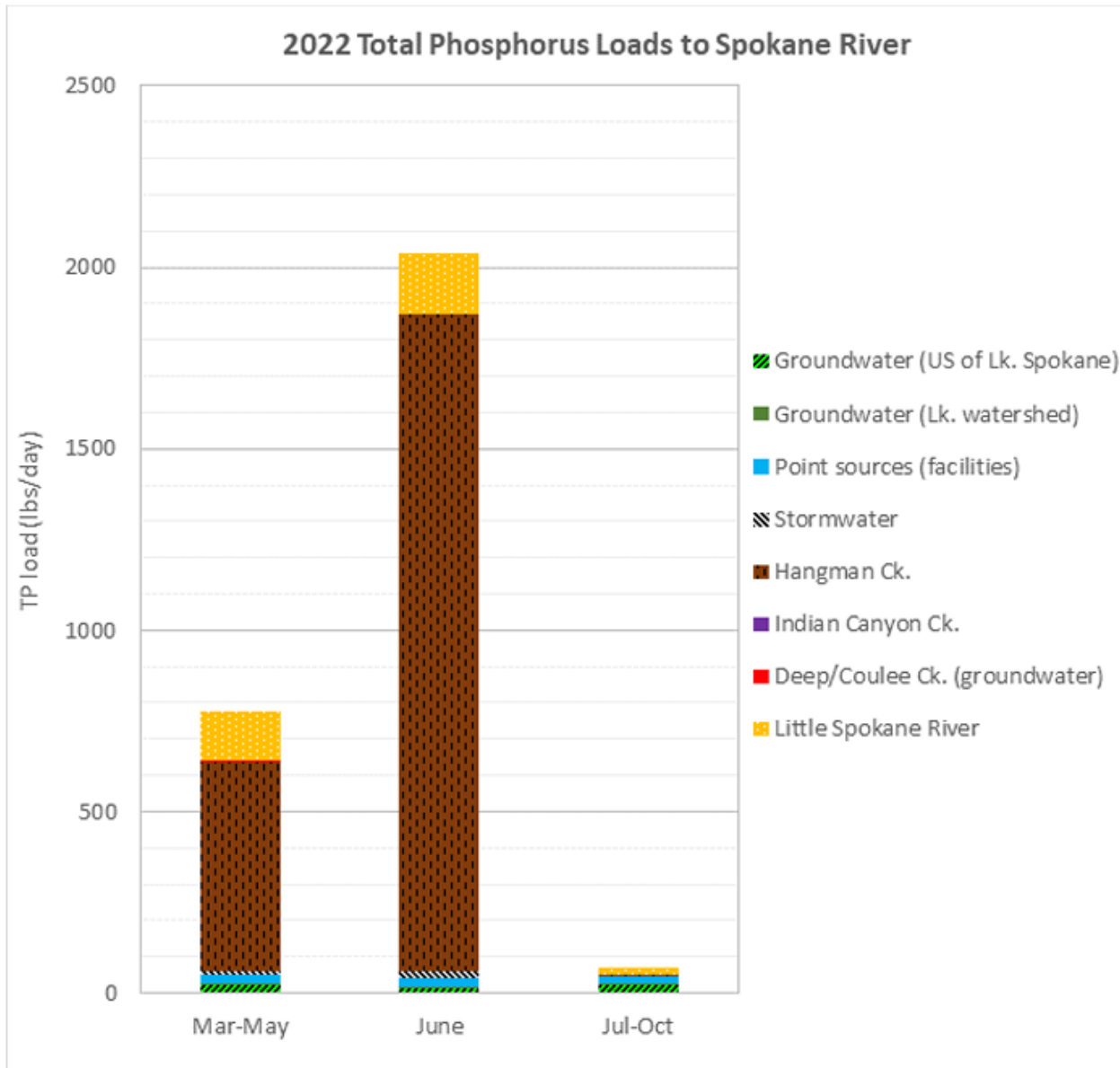


Figure: <https://spokaneriver.net/outreach-resources/spokane-river-public-guide/sources-and-pathways/>

Phosphorus in the Spokane River watershed

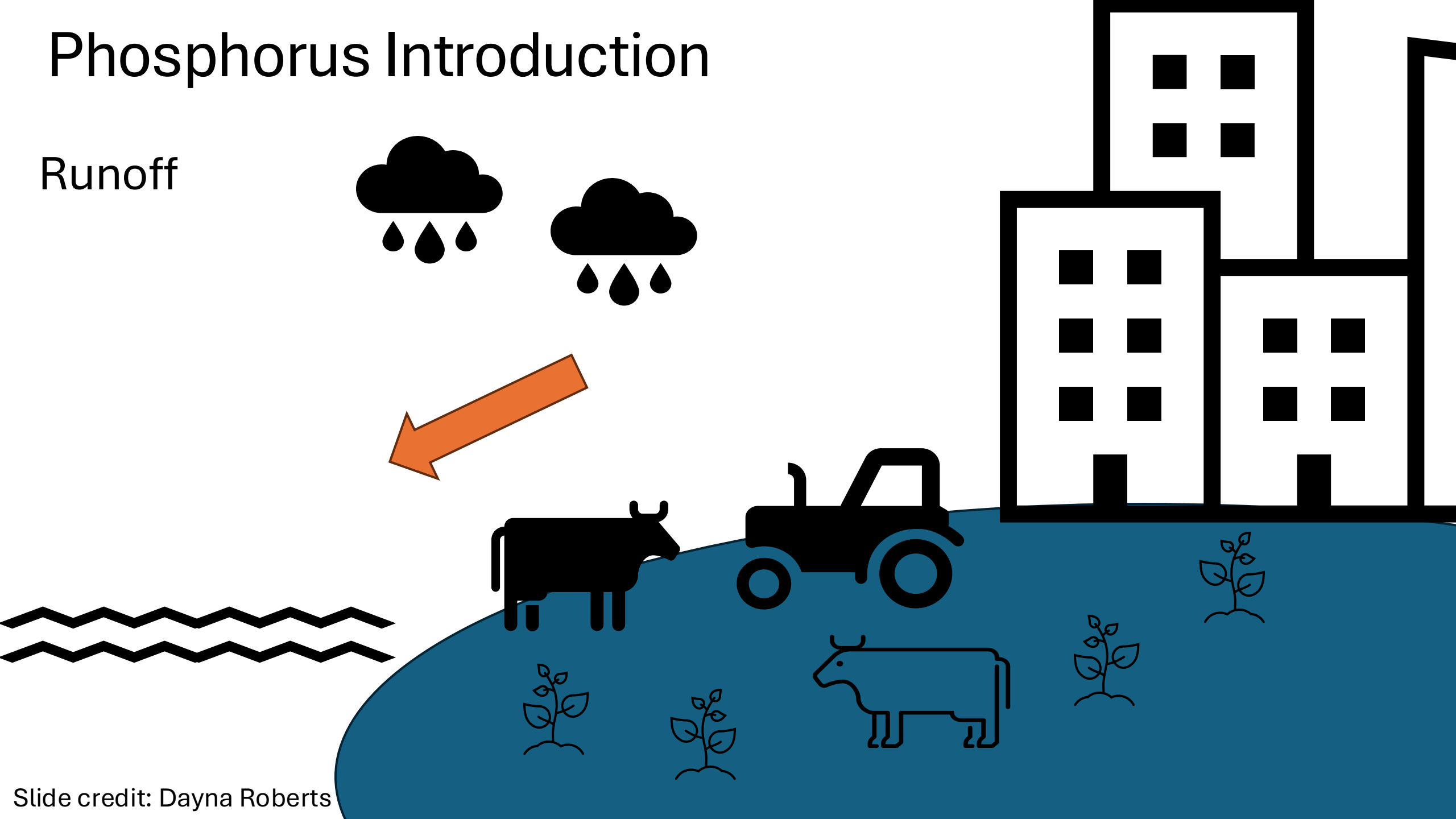


- Tributaries contributed > 90 % TP load during spring months in 2022
- This decreased to ~ 1/3 contribution in the summer months

Figure: Stuart, T. and J. Zimbric, 2025. Spokane River and Lake Spokane dissolved oxygen total maximum daily load 10-year effectiveness study. Washington State Department of Ecology.

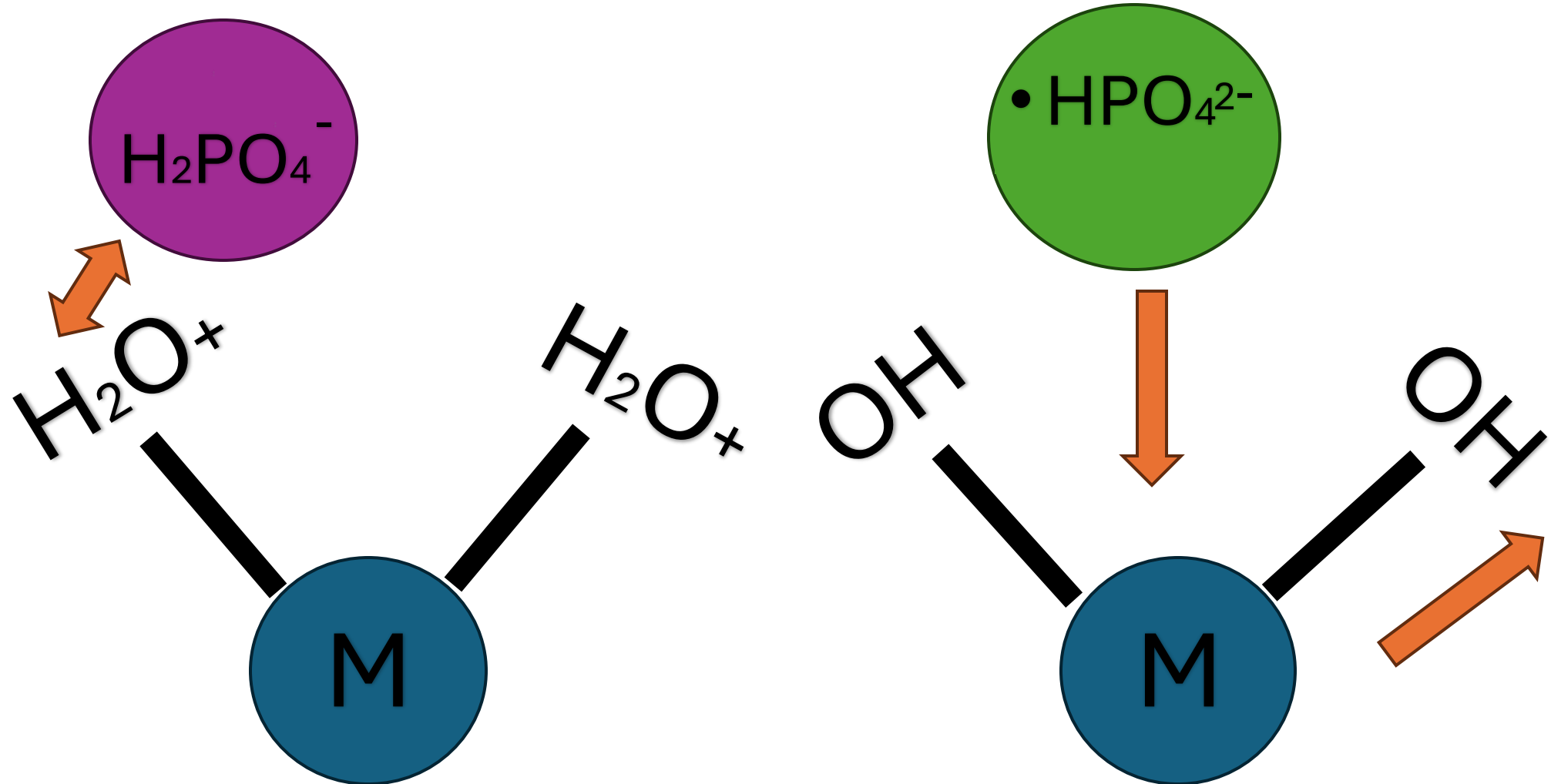
Phosphorus Introduction

Runoff



Phosphorus Uptake

Interactions with Minerals

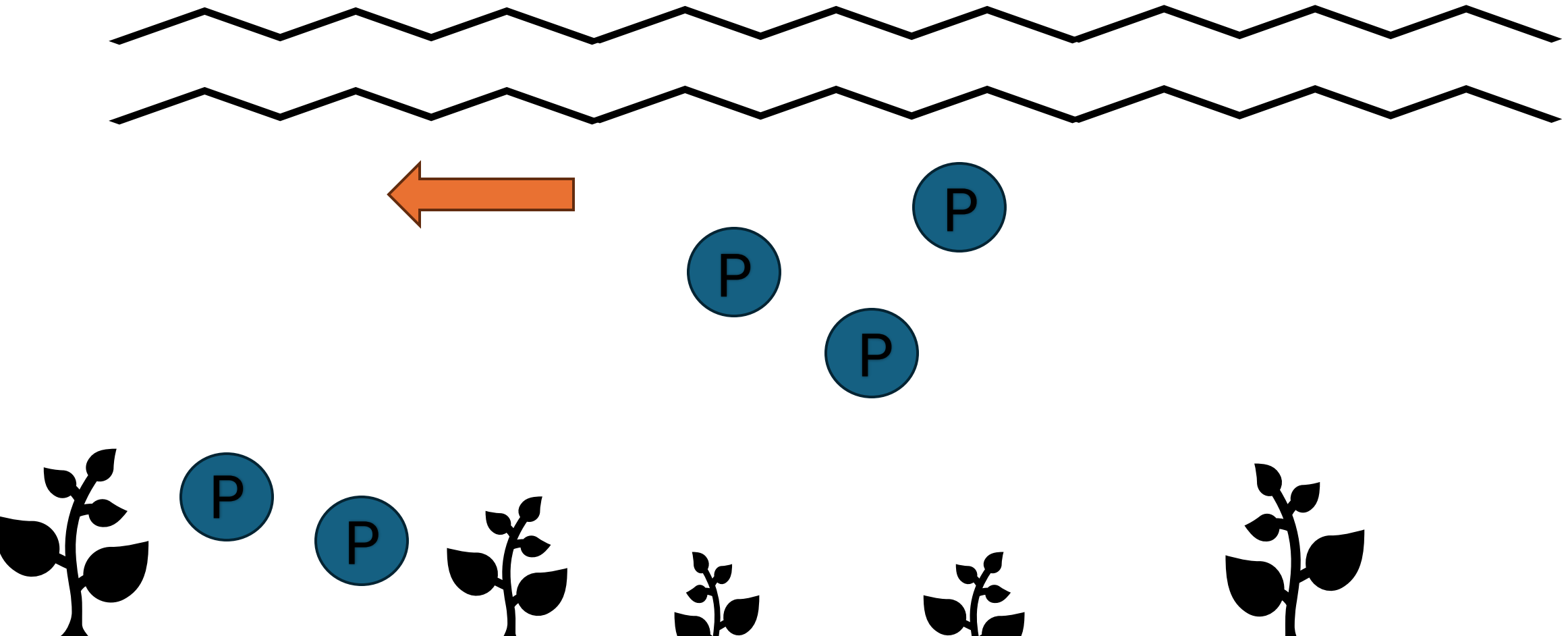


Phosphorus Uptake

Water Flow

Slow

Fast



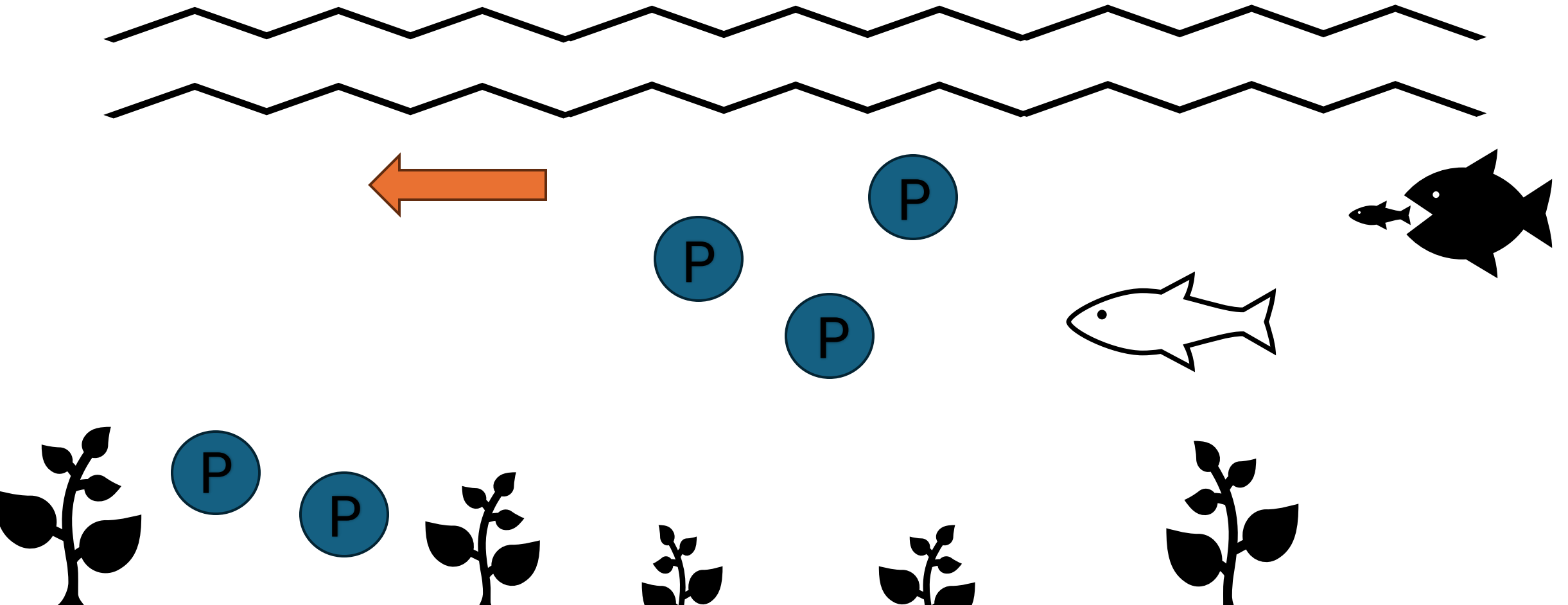
Phosphorus Uptake

Water Flow

Organisms

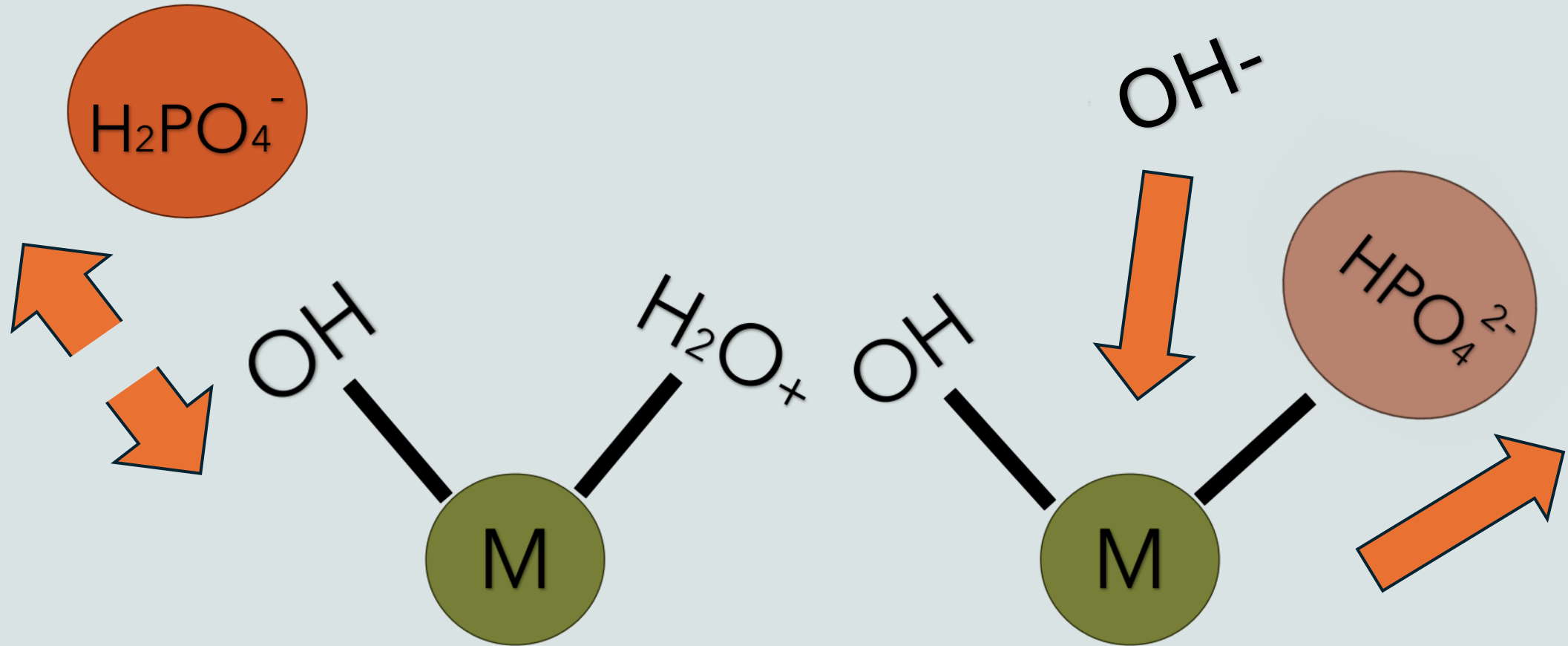
Slow

Fast



Phosphorus Release

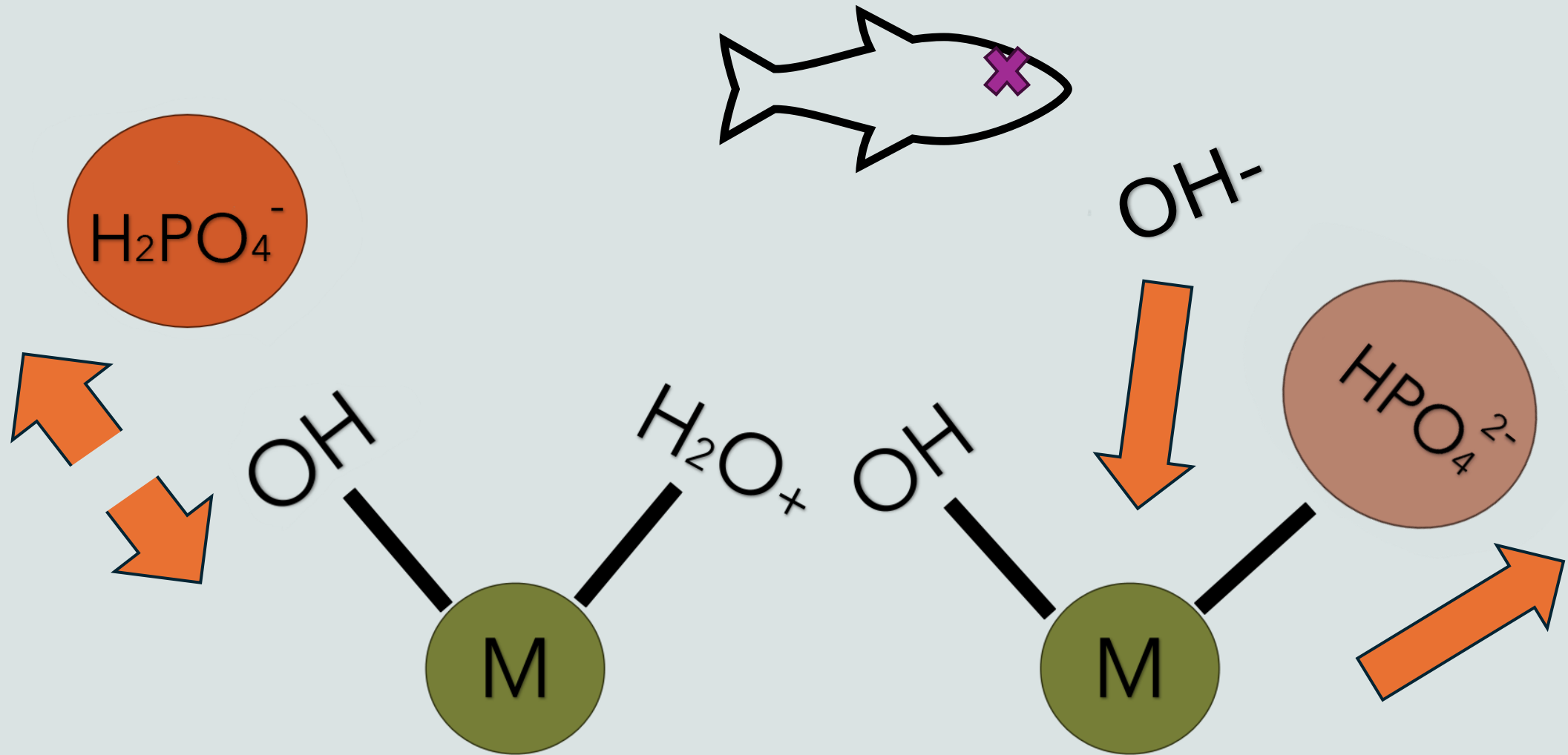
Metal Oxides and Hydroxides



Phosphorus Release

Metal Oxides and Hydroxides

Organisms

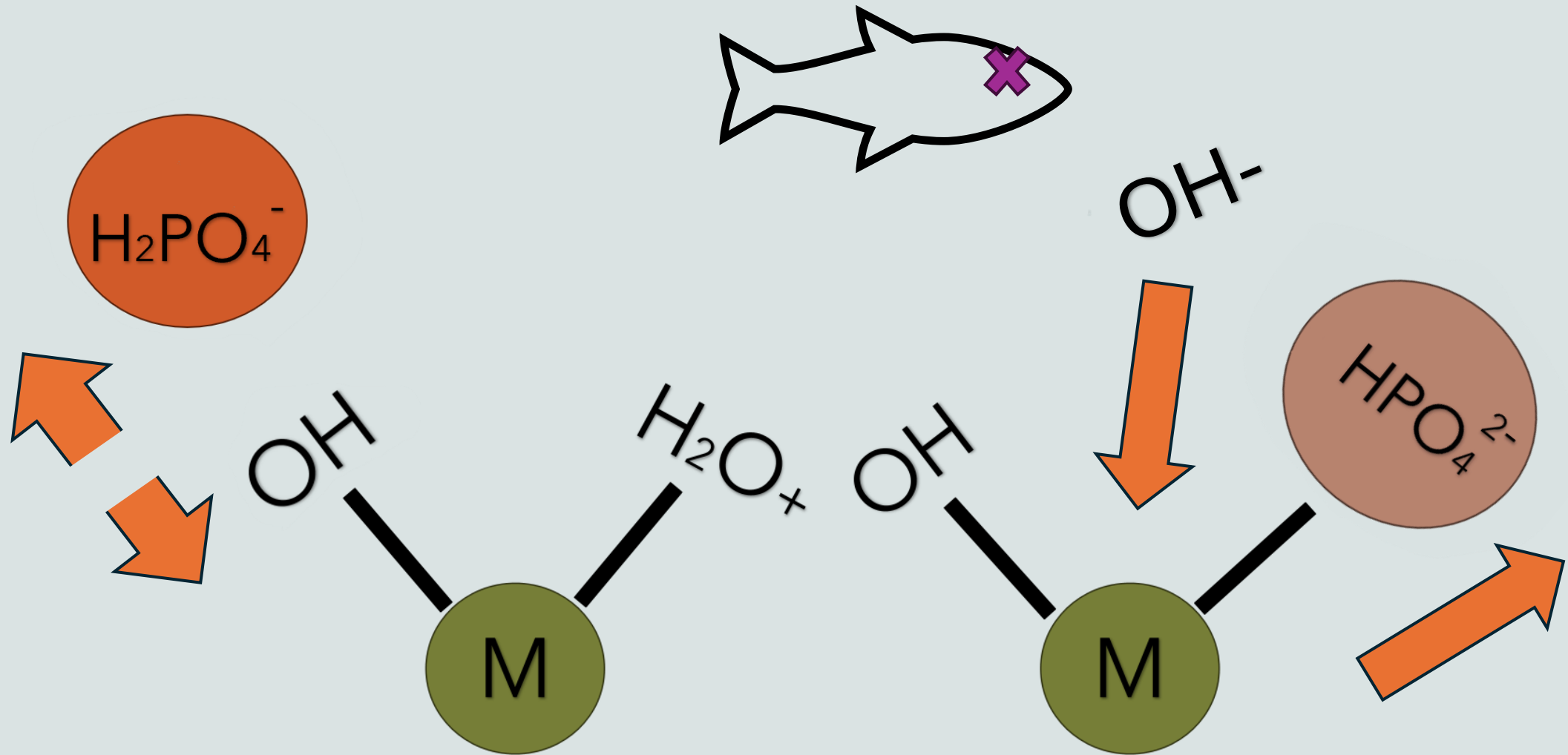


Phosphorus Release

Metal Oxides and Hydroxides

Organisms

Erosion



Eutrophication

Why do we care?

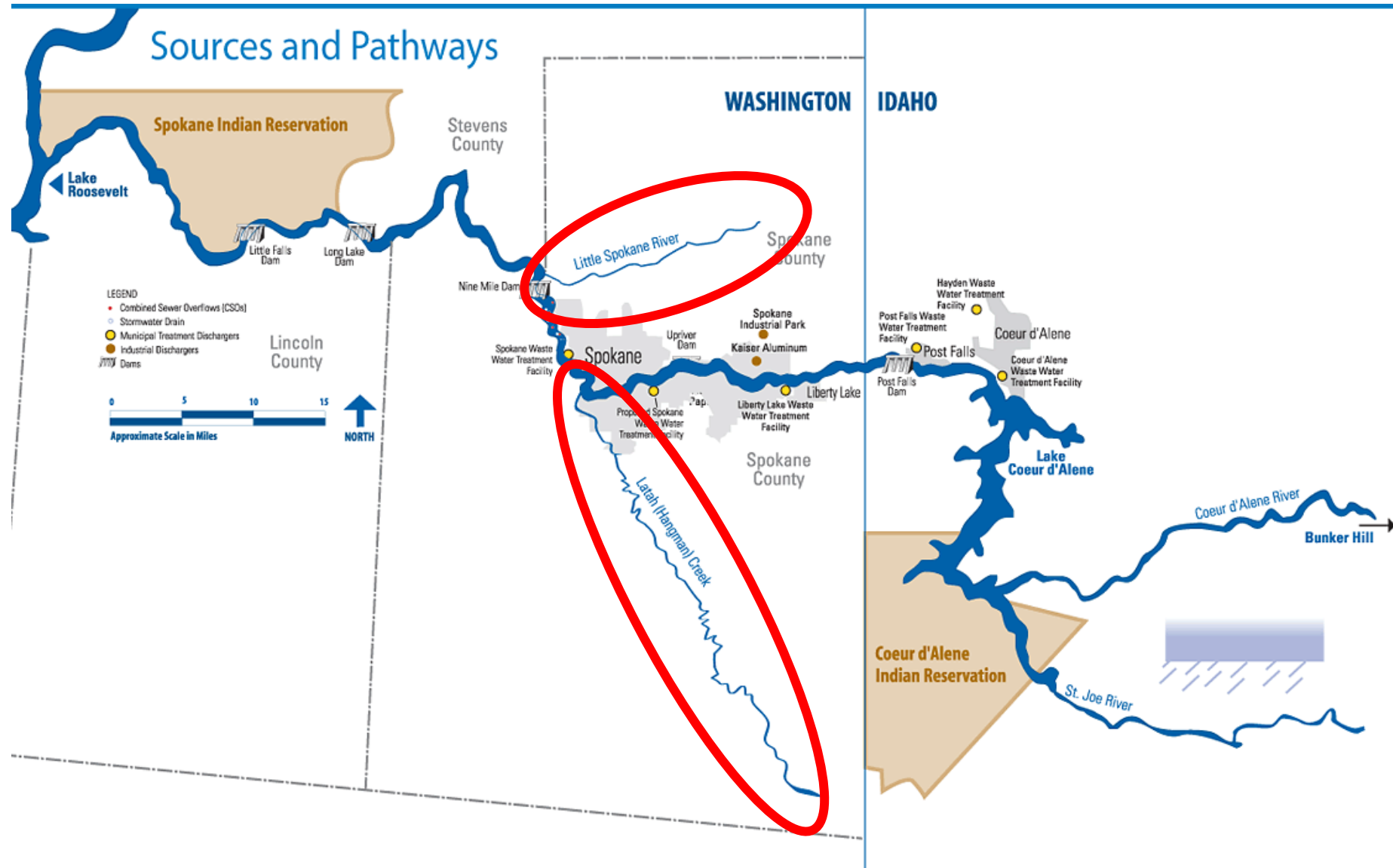


Phosphorus-sediment interactions

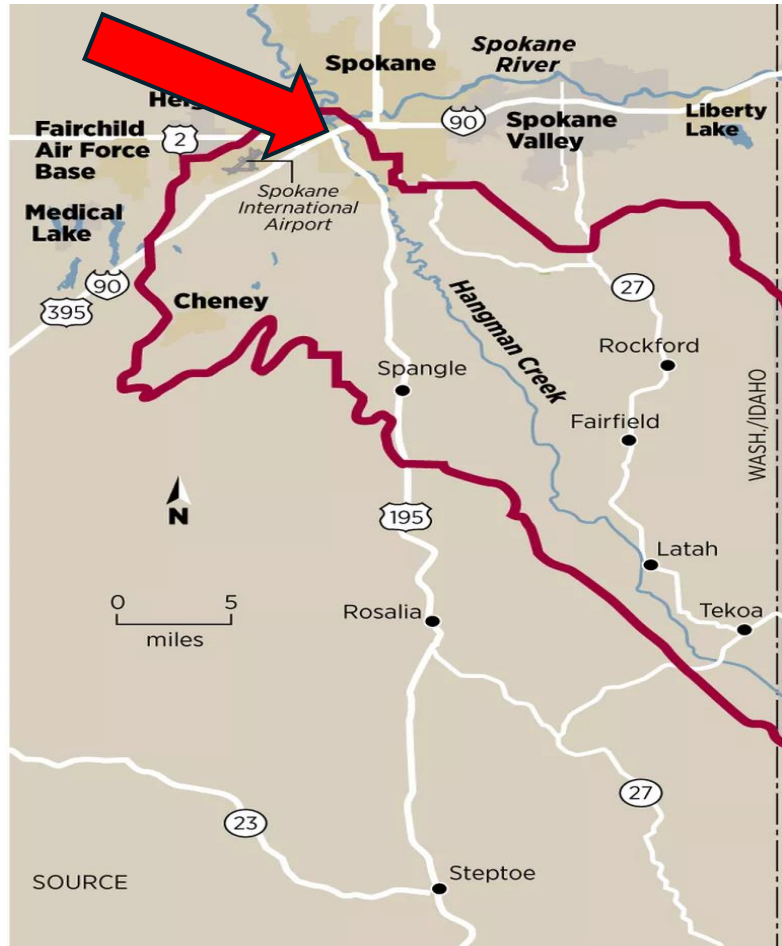


Goal: Examine phosphorus-sediment interactions in the major tributaries to the Spokane River - the Little Spokane River and Hangman Creek.

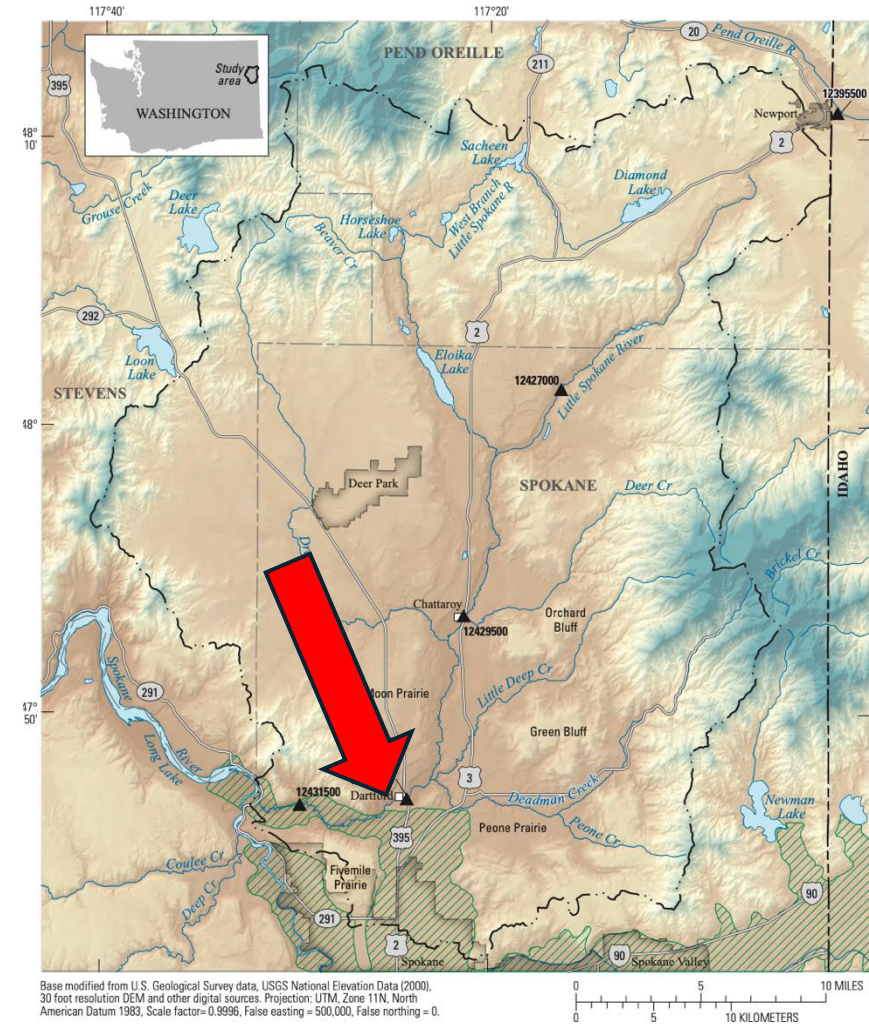
The Spokane River watershed



Spokane River – Major tributaries

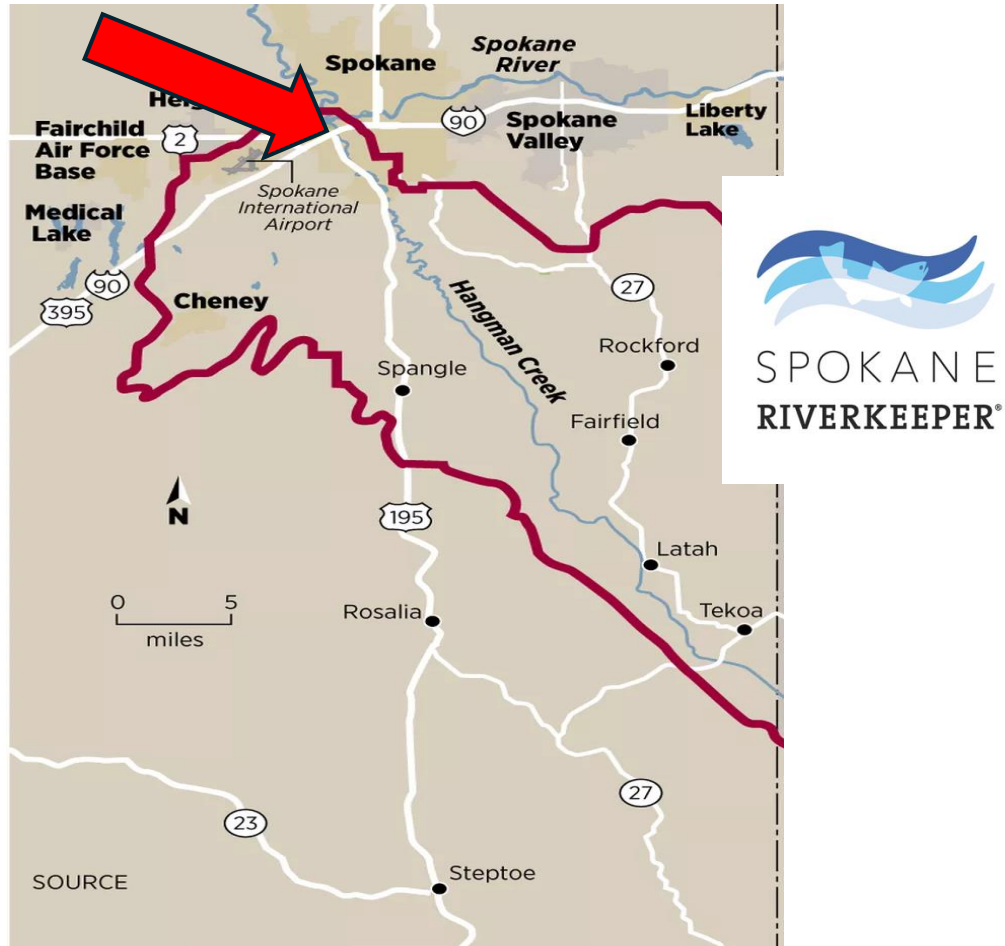


Hangman Creek Watershed

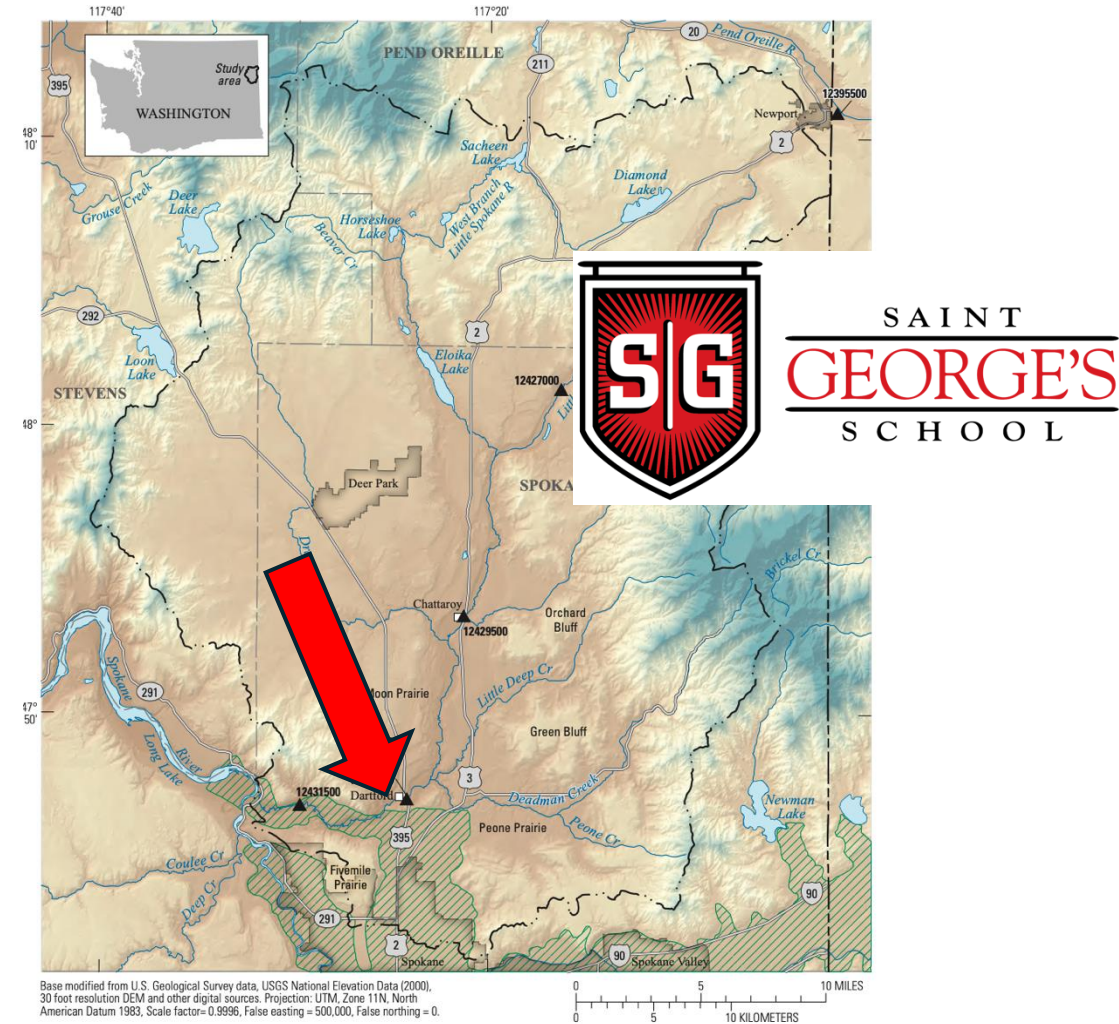


Little Spokane Watershed

Community partnerships in sampling!



Hangman Creek Watershed



Little Spokane Watershed

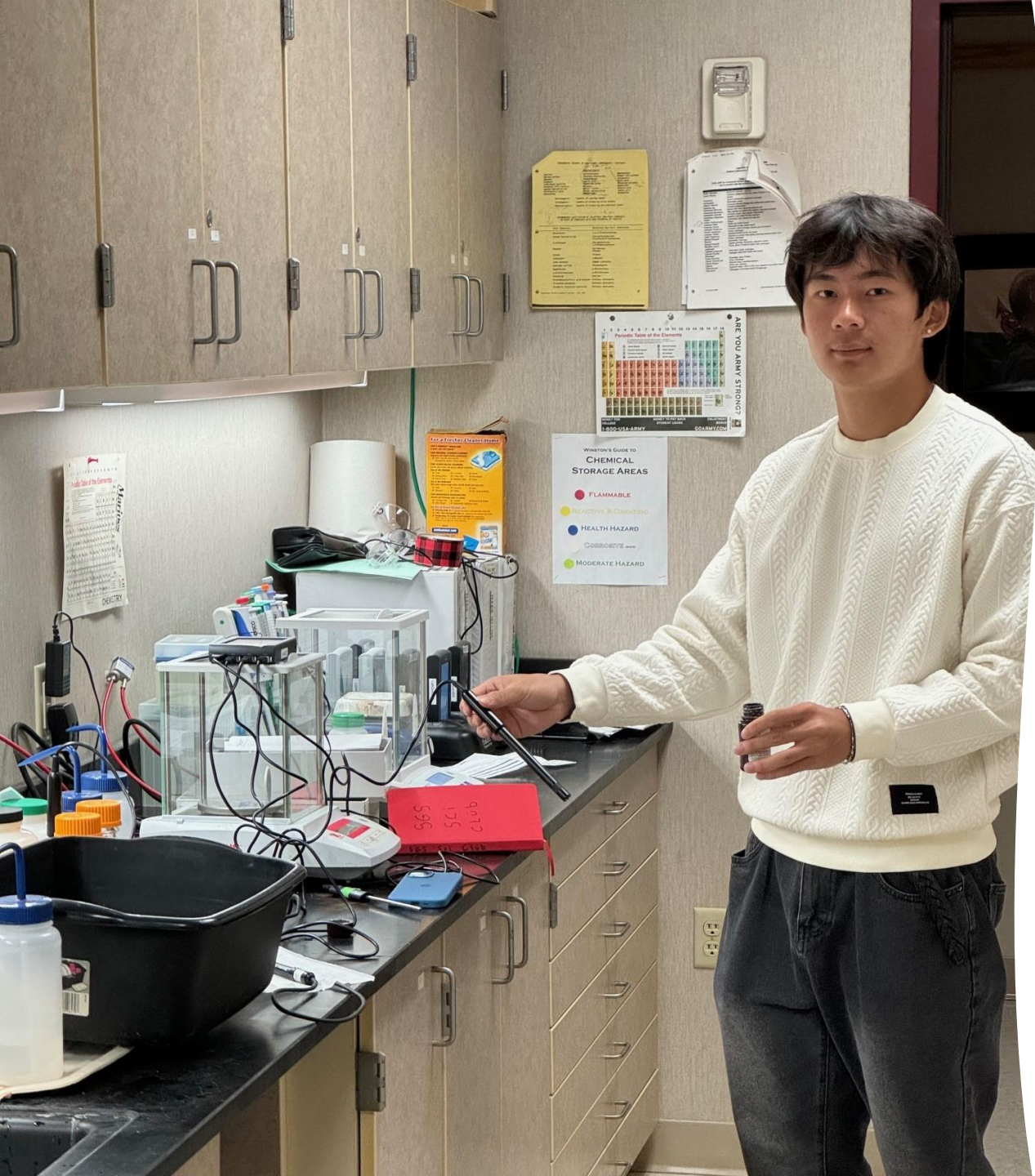
SGS Students Collecting Water

- SGS Students collect water from the Little Spokane River.
- Collected almost every week beginning in October.
- Samples are driven to Gonzaga for processing in Dr. Mathews Lab.



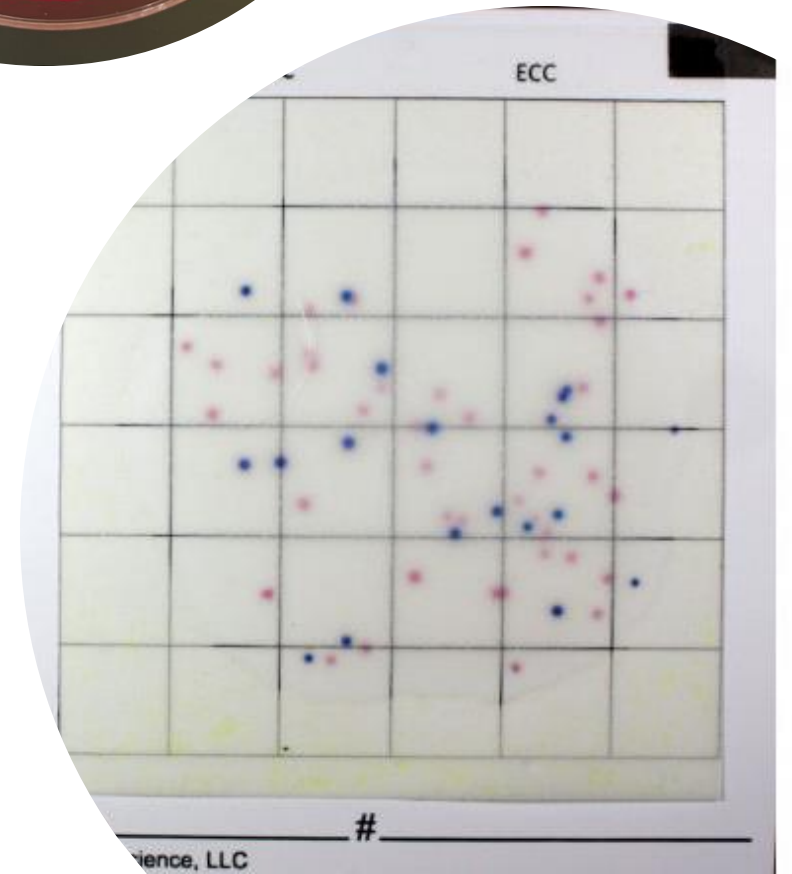
SGS Students Analyzing Water

- Each Week Data is recorded:
 - Weather at time of collection
 - Using Vernier probes
 - pH
 - Conductivity
 - Temp
 - Dissolved Oxygen



SGS Students Screen water samples for pathogenic bacteria

- In collaboration with Dr. Andrade we screen for:
 - *Aeromonas* bacteria
 - Students make GPS (*Pseudomonas Aeromonas* selective) agar plates.
 - We deliver plates to Dr. Andrade's lab each week if we identify positive colonies for genetic barcoding.
 - *E.coli*
 - Students plate R-Cards (Roth Biosciences, LLC) to get quantitative *E.coli* counts.
- Student autoclave all biohazardous material each week.



Goal and Outcomes of SGS Science Club



Goal

The only rule of Science Club is that you must do real science.



Outcomes



Conclusions

- Examining temporal water quality changes provides insight into phosphorus-sediment interactions
- This is not possible without working with awesome community groups!



Acknowledgements

Gonzaga Science Research
Program



St. George's School



SAINT
GEORGE'S
SCHOOL

The Spokane RiverKeeper



Nigel D'Souza and Christy
Andrade

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