

Data Delivery and Mapping Over the Web National Water-Quality Assessment Data Warehouse

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The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) began its National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program in 1991, systematically collecting chemical, biological, and physical water-quality data from study units (basins) across the Nation. In 1999, the NAWQA Program developed a data warehouse (fig. 1) to better facilitate national and regional analysis of data from 36 study units started in 1991 and 1994. Data from 15 study units started in 1997 were added to the warehouse in 2001. The warehouse currently contains and links the following data:

- Chemical concentrations in water, sediment, and aquatic-organism tissues and related quality-control data from the USGS National Water Information System (NWIS),
- Biological data for stream-habitat and ecologicalcommunity data on fish, algae, and benthic invertebrates,
- Site, well, and basin information associated with thousands of descriptive variables derived from spatial analysis, like land use, soil, and population density, and
- Daily streamflow and temperature information from NWIS for selected sampling sites.

The warehouse contains data for about 2,000 water-quality and biological constituents or properties analyzed in samples

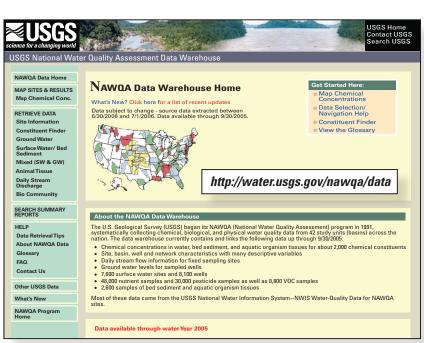


Figure 1. Data warehouse home page (http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/data).



Figure 2. Mapping interface example—mercury in streambed sediment.

collected at about 7,600 surface-water sites and 8,100 wells selected to be representative of various land uses. About 48,000 nutrient samples, 30,000 pesticide samples, and 8,100 volatile organic compound samples were collected from the water column. About 2,600 samples from streambed sedi-

ment and animal tissue were collected and analyzed for hydrophobic compounds. Most water, sediment, and tissue samples were analyzed for more than 40 different compounds. The biological and ecological data listed above were collected at many of the same stream sites. Collectively, these data represent about 14 million records in the data warehouse.

Data for environmental samples of water, sediment, and tissue, as well as the site and well information and daily streamflow and temperature data, were made available in 2000 through the data warehouse home page (fig. 1). An example of a popular retrieval option (using the "MAP SITES & RESULTS" application) showing locations of NAWQA Program sites and concentrations of selected chemicals is shown in figure 2. Most NAWQA data are available through the public version of the data warehouse—exceptions include the most recent water year's data, some biological data, and some site-, basin-, and well-descriptive variables and quality-control data that are available by request from individual study units.

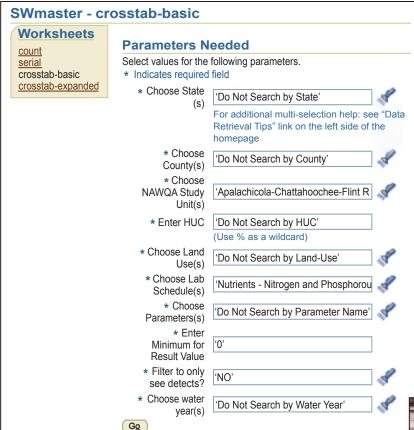


Figure 3. Example of the search-criteria interface retrieval option.

Data Warehouse Interface

The NAWQA data warehouse home page includes a variety of options for retrieving data collected at NAWQA Program sites, generating location maps and summary graphics, information about program background and design, and guidance pages and tutorials for navigating through the data warehouse pages and using the applications. Information contained in the data warehouse is accessed using a series of selection windows. To retrieve a dataset from the data warehouse and copy the resulting table to a

local computer, users select from the "RETRIEVE DATA" section (fig. 1, left frame): the desired medium type, for example Ground Water, Surface Water/Bed Sediment, Mixed, Animal Tissue, Daily Stream Discharge, or Bio Community. A new viewer window appears that allows the user to choose output options; after selecting a type of output (such as "Serial (Long) Output"), users select their search criteria, such as State, study-unit, land-use, laboratory schedule or parameter information (fig. 3). Additional selection criteria are available depending on the type of retrieval. After the retrieval is completed, users select an export-file format.

Results of data retrievals (fig. 4) can be displayed in a variety of table formats depending on the needs and choices of the user. Data tables can be exported and saved locally in a variety of popular formats, including Excel, tab-delimited, and HTML.

Government officials, consultants, researchers, and the public retrieve data from the NAWQA Data Warehouse.



	Primary Schedule Nam						Nutrients - Nitrogen and Phosph			
Parameter Short Name							Ammonia_wf		NH3+orgN_wf	
Parameter Code							00608		00623	
Report Units							mg/L as N		mg/L as N	
							Value	Remark	Value	
Place Name	Land Use Group	Use	Total Area in sq. miles		Result Datetime					
ANCHOR R AB TWITTER C NR HOMER AK	OTHER	fo	104.00	SURFACE WATER	20-Aug-01 05:20 PM		.02700		.28500	
ANCHOR R AT ANCHOR POINT AK	OTHER	fo	226.00	SURFACE WATER	16-Apr-01 04:00 PM		.00300		.19700	
					20-Aug01 12:20 PM		.01300		.36600	
STARISKI C NR ANCHOR POINT AK	OTHER	fo	48.40	SURFACE WATER	17-Apr-01 03:30 PM		.00700		.24100	
					25-Aug-01 02:20 PM		.01500		.22600	
NINOLCHIK R AT NINILCHIK AK	OTHER	fo	135.00	SURFACE WATER	06-Oct-98 05:01 PM		.05100		.20800	
					02-Nov-98 01:10 PM		.05800		.20200	
					04-Jan-99 05:30PM		.07400		.17500	
					01-Mar-99 03-35: PM		.05500		.17400	

Figure 4. Example of output using the surface water cross-tabulation retrieval option.

Mapping Concentrations of Chemicals Using Only Your Web Browser

Users can create maps showing the location of sampling sites and concentrations of chemical compounds at the sampling sites (fig. 5). The maps can be modified by the user to show results from NAWQA study units throughout the United

States (fig. 2) or the display can be "zoomed in" to focus on specific areas of interest (fig. 5). In addition to modifying the view of sampling sites, users also can select chemical compounds of interest, type of site, groupings of sites by State, USEPA region, and NAWQA study unit (basin), and specify "break points" to modify the range of concentrations that are displayed. Also, individual sampling sites on the map can be selected to show the site name, site identification number, different site characteristics, and results of all the analyses.

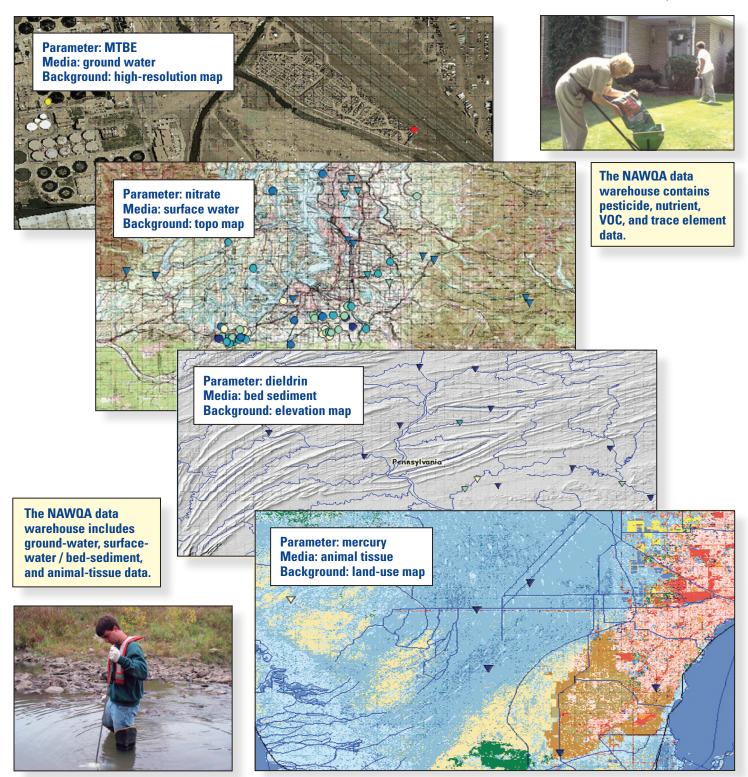


Figure 5. Maps showing location of sites where a chemical compound (parameter) was detected, with concentration indicated by color of site symbols.

Biological Information

Biological community samples (fish, benthic invertebrates, algae) are collected in streams and

rivers as part of ecological studies in the NAWQA Program. During the Program's first decade of operation (1991–2001), studies were conducted to assess the occurrence and distribution of fish, invertebrate, and algal communities.

The retrievals for fish, invertebrate, and algal communities include sample count, taxonomic list, and sample abundance (fig. 6). The retrieval process for biological-community samples is similar to the process described in the "Data Warehouse Interface" section. Note the link to ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System) reports.

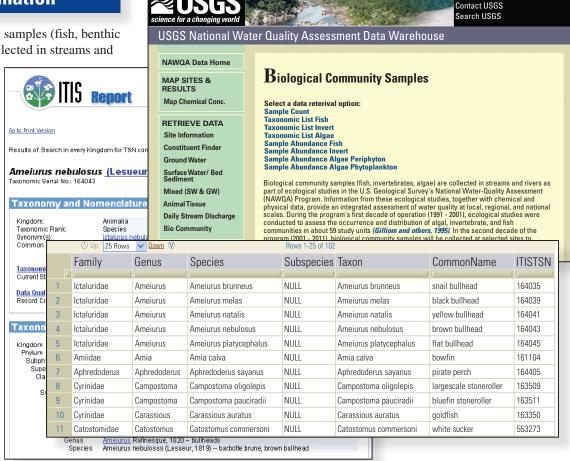


Figure 6. Biological community information.

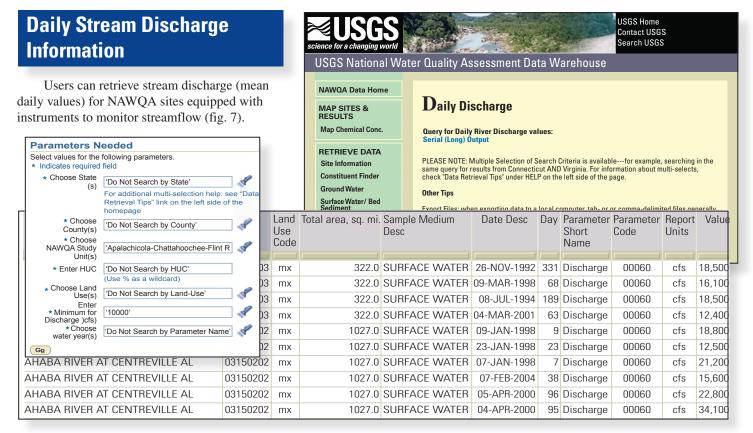
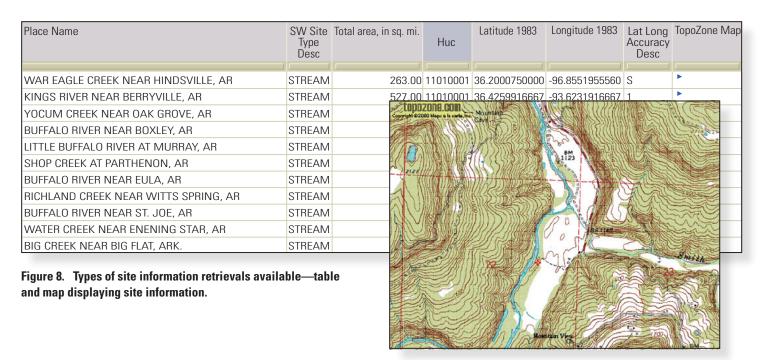


Figure 7. Examples of output table using the daily discharge option.

Site and Chemical Constituent Information

The "Site Information" option on the data warehouse home page provides details about NAWQA sampling sites. In addition to site information, several types of maps are available, including topographic maps (fig. 8).



The "Constituent Finder" option on the data warehouse home page allows users to obtain information about specific chemicals that the NAWQA Program has investigated. For example, the Constituent Finder can be used to retrieve information about atrazine (fig. 9).

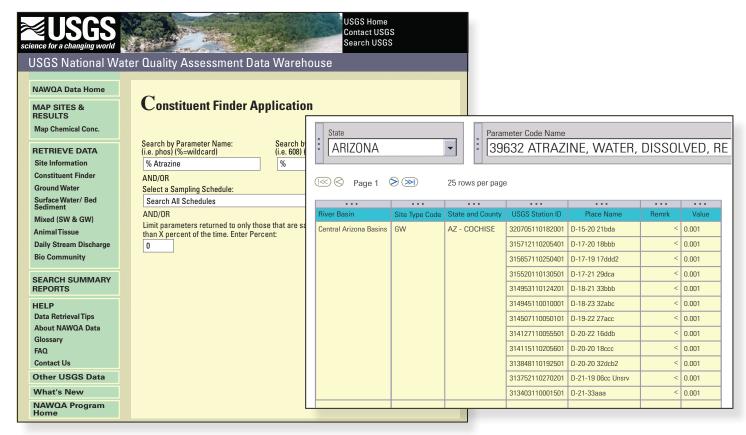


Figure 9. Chemical constituent information.

Online Help

Users can access several types of online help to assist in creating retrievals and formatting output (fig. 10).



USGS National Water Quality Assessment Data Warehouse

NAWQA Data Home

MAP SITES & RESULTS

Map Chemical Conc.

RETRIEVE DATA

Site Information

Constituent Finder

Ground Water

Retrieval Tips

Water Quality: Data Retrieval Tips

Biological Community: Data Retrieval Tips

Question: How do I locate water-quality data for surface-water sites near my home?

Answer: Select the "Surface Water/Bed Sediment" link under "Retrieve Data"

Select an output format from the "Choose a Surface Water Query Output below" drop-down menu, then press "Go"

Select the desired State and County options

Select the desired lab schedule(s) OR parameters

Select additional search criteria as needed Select "Go" at the bottom of the page

Using Search Criteria

Search criteria are used to specify what data should be retrieved. Most retrievals allow you to specify search criteria for several variables (e.g. NAWOA Study Unit, State, and County). In most cases you are asked to select the criteria from drop-down lists (e.g. State). In a few cases you are asked to input a value directly (e.g. Huc).

Helpful Hints

- Use Sample Medium to specify the type(s) of samples that you are interested in. This criterion is not available for the fish community queries. But it is available for the Sample Count, invertebrate, and algae queries
- If you run a retrieval and then decide to run it again, the second retrieval will use the same search criteria unless you edit them. For example, if you retrieve data by state and then want to retrieve data by study unit you'll need to clear the state selection first.

Figure 10. Examples of online help options.

Miscellaneous hints

formation can be expanded; adjust the window as needed.

efresh" button on the browser menu bar (and/or open up a new browser session),

mething overwhelmed the system in your data request. Enter password - JQPUBLIC

ify must be true for data to be retrieved. For example, if you specify the following y: state={Colorado or Nebraska} and NAWQA study Unit={South Platte}, then you sites in Colorado or Nebraska that are part of the South Platte Study. To make the lave Study Unit set to 'Do Not Search by Study Unit'.

ms that are false, the results of the query will be "This worksheet doesn't contain lowa} and NAWQA study unit={Southern Florida}). Similarly, if both the "Enter or select Parameter Name" search criteria are used, then results of the

query will be "This worksheet doesn't contain any data". Be sure that either "Do not search by lab schedule" or "Do not search by parameter name" is selected from the appropriate search criterion. Occasionally, after multiple queries have been performed using the same browser window, a data retrieval will result in the message "This worksheet doesn't contain any data". The "fix" for this situation is re-run the query after having closed all browser windows (and then opening a new browser window and re-attaching to the data warehouse.)

Additional Information about the NAWQA Data Warehouse and NAWQA Program

Information about the data warehouse and direct access to the data described in this fact sheet are available at: http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/data

Information about the NAWQA Program is available at: http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa

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