

FECAL COLIFORM CONCENTRATION IN SURFACE RUNOFF  
FROM PASTURES WITH APPLIED DAIRY MANURE

A Thesis

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study examined the magnitude of release of fecal coliform indicator bacteria in surface runoff from pasture amended with dairy manure. The experiment was conducted at Southeast Research Station in Franklinton, Louisiana between March and June, 2001. The experiment was designed to compare the effects of two methods of manure application on fecal coliform release. Manure application simulating natural deposition by cattle (Treatment A) was compared to that of land application of manure as fertilizer (Treatment B). Application of inorganic fertilizer was used as the control. Each Treatment was applied to three field plots. Simulated rainfalls were conducted on plots within hours of initial manure application and approximately 2, 7 and 14 days following initial manure application. This sequence of manure application and subsequent rainfall events was repeated three times. Runoff samples were analyzed for fecal coliform analyses using Membrane Filtration (APHA, 1995). Also, the IDEXX Quanti-Tray-Colilert total coliform method was experimentally modified to determine its validity for enumerating fecal coliforms.

Fecal coliform results indicated that Treatment B had significantly higher fecal coliforms in runoff than Treatment A. Fecal coliforms in runoff from manure-amended plots were well above the 200 CFU/100 ml recreational water use standard, with typical counts ranging from 1,000 to 1,000,000 CFU/100 ml for Treatment A and 10,000 to 10,000,000 CFU/100 ml for Treatment B. Fecal coliform concentrations in the runoff from the second or third rainfall event were often higher than those from the initial rainfall after manure application. Both manure Treatments had significantly higher fecal coliforms in runoff than the control. Typical counts from the control plots ranged from 10 to 1,000 CFU/100 ml.

The modified Quanti-Tray method produced results that were significantly correlated with those of membrane filtration for both manure Treatments. However, the control Treatment did not show similar correlation. In addition, paired t-tests indicated that the results of the Quanti-Tray method were not significantly different from those of membrane filtration for both manure Treatments. However, the results of the two methods were significantly different for the control Treatment.

## **INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW**

Wastes produced in livestock production are increasingly applied to agricultural soils for either disposal and/or nutrient recycling (Coyne et al., 1995). Once manure is land applied, it becomes a potential agricultural non-point source of pollution. Pasturing operations can also contribute to this type of pollution (Moore et al., 1989). One of the main concerns with land application of animal manure is that bacterial pathogens will reach groundwater and/or surface water via runoff during or after storm events (Stoddard et al., 1998). Surface runoff from agricultural soils treated with manure may exceed water quality standards for fecal bacteria (Coyne et al., 1995). Infectious diseases of microbiological etiology, originating in man and other animals, can be transmitted through waters that receive animal wastes. Thus, human and livestock exposure to surface or groundwater contaminated with fecal bacteria is an important water quality concern (Stoddard et al., 1998).

After land application, fecal organisms are largely retained at or near the soil surface, thereby creating greater potential for pollution of surface water via runoff. Organisms isolated in runoff have been found to be in direct relation to counts in soils (Van Donsel et al., 1967). The number of bacteria lost from the soil system is a function of die-off, infiltration and runoff (Crane and Moore, 1986). Factors influencing microbial transport include advection, dispersion, soil adsorption, filtration, soil moisture content, soil water flux, rainfall intensity and soil management (Reddy et al., 1981). Furthermore, several factors influence the degree to which livestock grazing serves as a non-point source of water pollution, such as stocking density, length of grazing period and uniformity of manure dispersal by grazing livestock (Thelin and Gifford, 1983).

Kress and Gifford (1984) reviewed literature in which conflicting results were reported on the impact of grazing cattle on surface water quality. Buckhouse and Gifford (1976) found no significant difference in indicator bacteria numbers between a grazed and an ungrazed, semiarid, rangeland pasture. Moore et al. (1989) reported that in many studies, little difference was seen between areas used as pastures for grazing/manure application and control areas where manure was not present. This finding has been attributed to contamination from wild animals (Schepers and Doran, 1980 in Moore et al., 1989) and/or to somewhat stable bacterial background populations in the soil.

Conversely, Bohn and Buckhouse (1981) in Kress and Gifford (1984) found that grazed sites had higher fecal coliform counts than ungrazed sites. Doran and Linn (1979) in Kress and Gifford (1984) found that fecal coliform concentration was 5 to 10 times higher in the runoff from grazed areas than from ungrazed areas. Stephenson and Street (1978) in Kress and Gifford (1984) found that fecal coliform contents in a rangeland stream increased after cattle were introduced, and the bacterial counts remained high for three months after the cattle were removed. Similar findings were observed by Howell et al. (1995).

Rainfall intensity and recurrent rainfall have been studied with respect to their affect on fecal coliform release. Kress and Gifford (1984) found that rainfall intensity had little effect on peak coliform release from fecal deposits that were 2 or 10 days old, comparing intensities of 23 mm/h (0.9 in/h), 51 mm/h (2 in/h) and 69 mm/h (2.7 in/h). However, at 20 days, the effect of rainfall intensity was significant, exhibiting an inverse relationship between intensity and peak coliform counts. The same study also found that peak fecal coliform counts were significantly lowered when the fecal deposits received more than one rainfall. The authors

attributed this decline to the loss of bacteria from the fecal deposits during the previous wettings.

Protective practices can be implemented to decrease surface water pollution from runoff. These practices are referred to as best management practices (BMPs) and include facilities or structures, management practices or vegetative cover. Managing manure waste can improve the overall farming operation while improving the environment and reducing fertilizer cost. A waste management system should be part of a total soil and water conservation plan for farms producing livestock. No single dairy waste management practice can meet the needs of every dairy. A combination of waste management practices is generally most effective. The BMP system should be determined by the type of pollutant; the source of the pollutant; the agricultural, climatic, and environmental conditions; the economic situation of the farm operator; and the experiences of the system designers. Critical areas that contribute the largest proportion of pollutants to a water body should be identified and prioritized for implementation of a BMP system (Osmond et al., 1995). Farmers must understand the impact of their current operations on water quality in order to determine the need for a BMP system and to identify a BMP system suitable to their specific situation.

Bacteriological water quality is determined by examining water samples for the presence of indicator organisms. Members of two groups, coliforms and fecal streptococci, are used as indicators of fecal contamination. Although they are generally not harmful themselves, they indicate the possible presence of pathogenic bacteria, viruses and protozoans that also live in human and animal digestive systems (USEPA, 1997). Measurement of the quantity of fecal coliform bacteria is one of the most commonly used methods to establish the quality of natural waters (Valiela et al., 1991). Fecal coliform bacteria are a subgroup of total coliform bacteria

and are fecal-specific in origin. Their ability to grow at an elevated temperature (44.5°C) separates the fecal coliforms from the total coliforms and makes it a more accurate indicator of fecal contamination by warm-blooded animals. However, even the fecal coliform group contains a genus, *Klebsiella*, with species that are not exclusively fecal in origin (USEPA, 1997). For recreational waters, the fecal coliform group was the primary bacteria indicator until relatively recently, when EPA began recommending *E. coli* and enterococci as better indicators of health risk from water contact (USEPA, 1997). However, some states, including Louisiana, have not adopted the use of *E. coli* as the indicator organism as a replacement for fecal coliforms (USEPA, 2002). In states that have not adopted *E. coli* as the indicator organism, fecal coliforms are generally monitored to determine whether the water meets state water quality standards (USEPA, 1997).

The importance of fecal coliforms as indicator organisms depends in part upon their ability to survive outside the intestinal tract. Once transferred from their natural environment, organisms generally die off shortly thereafter. Fecal contamination of the soil and subsequent entry of the fecal bacteria into a water body is dependent on survival of the organisms in the soil and the potential of the organisms to be transported by storm water runoff. Several factors are known to influence the survival of indicator organisms in a soil-waste system including temperature, pH, moisture, nutrient supply and solar radiation (Reddy et al., 1981; Crane and Moore, 1986; Howell et al., 1996; Burkhardt et al., 2000). Predation has also been examined with respect to its effect on fecal coliform survival. Davies et al. (1995) conducted a controlled laboratory study in which the inhibition of protozoan predators with cycloheximide allowed the fecal coliforms to grow in the sediment, whereas the presence of predators resulted in a net die-

off. However, Auer and Niehaus (1993) considered bacterial phages and toxins, algal toxins and predation to have minor impact on coliform loss.

Increase in temperature has been found to increase the decay rate for most organisms (Reddy et al., 1981). Canale et al. (1973) found that the first-order rate coefficient for fecal coliform decay is dependent on temperature. Howell et al. (1996) examined fecal coliform death rates in response to ambient temperature. Their results also suggest that temperature is directly related to fecal coliform death. Likewise, Crane and Moore (1986) observed that lower temperatures increased survival time, while elevated temperatures, especially combined with dry conditions, will effectively increase die-off rates. Extremes in temperature seem to be most disruptive to bacterial survival (Crane and Moore, 1986). Van Donsel et al. (1967) observed a rapid decline in fecal coliform concentration during freezing weather and more rapid death rates during the summer when extreme temperatures were observed. In contrast, Auer and Niehaus (1993) observed no significant relationship between death rate and temperature in a controlled laboratory study.

Many researchers have shown that seasonal changes have a large influence on die-off and transport rates of indicator organisms (Crane and Moore, 1986). Stoddard et al. (1998) found that fecal coliform mortality was significantly affected by season in that mortality was delayed in spring, but began immediately in the fall. This seasonal affect is likely correlated with temperature, since it was noted that the immediate decline observed in the fall was likely due to freezing conditions. Buckhouse and Gifford (1976) found that fecal coliform concentrations were diurnal and seasonally cyclic in the stream they were studying.

Often coinciding with seasonal and thermal effects, solar radiation can also be a prominent factor in reducing bacterial numbers (Reddy et al., 1981; Crane and Moore, 1986).

The fecal coliform death rate, determined from a field experiment, was found to be significantly related to irradiance (Auer and Niehaus, 1993). In contrast, Canale et al. (1973) found that the first-order rate coefficient is relatively independent of illumination and season of year.

Extremes in pH, such as values outside of the range of 5.8-8.4, are detrimental to bacterial survival (Reddy et al., 1981; Crane and Moore, 1986). Generally, lower soil moisture content is associated with increased bacterial die-off rates (Reddy et al., 1981). Crane and Moore (1986) stated that a major reason for bacterial die-off in soil was that the microorganisms were highly ineffective in lowering their metabolic requirements when placed in an environment of lower nutrient availability. In sum, almost all environmental factors have the capacity to reduce enteric indicator populations when it becomes the limiting or excessive variable in the bacterial environment (Crane and Moore, 1986).

Although few bacteria are capable of long-term survival when subjected to unnatural conditions (Henis, 1987), viable fecal coliform bacteria have been detected in fecal deposits after extended periods of time, even greater than one year if conditions are favorable (Thelin and Gifford, 1983). Buckhouse and Gifford (1976) in Kress and Gifford (1984) have detected viable fecal coliforms in cow feces after seven weeks under hot, dry summer range conditions. Thus, fecal deposits are capable of providing a long-term source of potential pollution to surrounding areas (Thelin and Gifford, 1983). The fecal deposit appears to act as a protective medium for the bacteria within by forming a crust, thus decreasing interaction of the bacteria with the soil, atmosphere and/or rain (Stoddard et al., 1998). Thelin and Gifford (1983) found fecal coliforms in the range of 40,000 colony forming units (CFU)/100 ml in runoff from fecal deposits after thirty days without rainfall.

Not only have coliform bacteria been found to survive outside of the intestinal tract, but they also have been found to exhibit regrowth in certain conditions (Crane and Moore, 1986), despite the contention that enteric bacteria do not normally multiply outside of the host (Henis, 1987). Fecal coliform regrowth in soil (Van Donsel et al., 1967), sediment (Davies et al., 1995) and runoff water (Dutka, 1973) has been frequently reported (Doran and Linn, 1979 and Crane et al., 1980 in Howell et al., 1996). Moist conditions, mild temperatures, and manure crusting are believed to contribute to regrowth (Stoddard et al., 1998). Bacteria adsorbed to sediment particles may be protected from the influence of such factors as UV radiation, high salinity, heavy metal toxicity, and attack by bacteriophage (Davies et al., 1995). Additionally, fecal bacteria are able to obtain nutrients associated with the sediment particles (Davies et al., 1995) or within the feces (Van Donsel et al., 1967). In many studies, an initial rise in coliform bacteria was noticed in both soil and in water (Dewedar and Baghat, 1995). Howell et al. (1996) observed an increase in fecal coliform counts in feces-amended sediments from day 0 to 3 of incubation. Van Donsel et al. (1967) noted evidence of soil coliform growth following rainfall. Clemm (1977) in Kress and Gifford (1984) found there was an initial increase in the number of indicator bacteria in cow feces for the first two weeks following deposition.

According to Thelin and Gifford (1983) the fecal coliform population, while still in the bovine systems, is constantly in the exponential phase. This steady state is possible because cattle average twelve defecations per day, which produces a continuous input/output situation. Once voided from the body, the fecal coliform population immediately goes into a retardation phase in which the population's specific growth rate declines until growth ceases. In the situation studied, this decline in growth rate was rapid, with growth ceasing less than one day

after the feces were voided (Thelin and Gifford (1983). The progressive decline of the specific growth rate in this stage was due to nutrient depletion.

Their capacity to survive and/or grow under external environmental conditions is limited, however, with the eventual result being the onset of cell death and lysis (Thelin and Gifford, 1983). Van Donsel et al. (1967) found that the 90% reduction times for fecal coliform ranged from 3.3 days in the summer to 13.4 days in autumn. Stoddard et al. (1998) found that fecal coliform concentrations in soil leachate usually declined below detectable levels within 60 days of manure application, whereas fecal coliform concentrations in the soil declined to background levels in about 6 months after spring manure applications and within 2 months after fall manure applications.

Mathematical models of bacterial growth and decay can be used to estimate the number of bacteria available to contaminate the soil, groundwater and surface waters (Moore et al., 1989). However, there has been incongruity in the literature concerning the type of kinetics governing enteric microorganism decay. A considerable amount of research supports first order decay kinetics (Canale et al., 1973; Reddy et al., 1981; Thelin and Gifford, 1983; Crane and Moore, 1986; Valiela et al., 1991; Auer and Niehaus, 1993; Dewedar and Baghat, 1995; and Stoddard et al., 1998). This model assumes no initial regrowth or stationary period prior to die-off. The application of the usual decay model can be confounded by other factors such as growth and predation (Davies et al., 1995). Nevertheless, the first order model has been used with moderate success by many researchers (Crane and Moore, 1986).

Conversely, some researchers have developed more complex kinetic models empirically (Howell et al., 1996). In fact, Moore et al. (1989) reported that some fifteen equations were cited that have been used to describe bacterial die-off. However, these models must be used

with caution due to the lack of data in the literature correlating these models to measured die-off in soil and water systems (Crane and Moore, 1986). Furthermore, models with too many variables are often over-fit and are only applicable within a limited range of conditions.

Fecal coliforms are traditionally analyzed using the membrane filtration (MF) or most probable number (MPN) test. Both of these methods are labor and materials intensive, and require precise control of laboratory conditions and a high degree of technical skill to perform and interpret results (Elmund et al., 1999). A relatively new method, the Quanti-Tray-Colilert system (developed by IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.), was designed to measure *E. coli* and total coliforms simultaneously (Elmund et al., 1999). Colilert is US EPA-approved for quantifying *E. coli* and total coliforms and is included in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20<sup>th</sup> Edition. This method is much simpler to inoculate, requiring less manipulation, and thus has less chance for human error. Time studies indicate that the Quanti-Tray system requires significantly less time per sample for setup, reading, and recording of results (Budnick et al., 1996).

The Colilert reagent is a defined substrate MUG-based media for detecting total coliforms and *E. coli*. According to Elmund et al. (1999), use of defined substrate MUG-based media (Colilert) to specifically detect *E. coli* is direct, reliable and easy to interpret. The reagent shelf life and storage conditions are preferable (one year from manufacture at room temperature) to those for MF agar plate media (two weeks after preparation refrigerated) (Budnick et al., 1996). Per the Quanti-Tray method, 100-ml water samples (diluted with sterile water, if necessary) are combined with pre-measured packets of Colilert reagent in polystyrene bottles and mixed via rigorous shaking. The mixture is then poured into a Quanti-Tray, a sterile plastic disposable panel consisting of a number of smaller separate compartments (wells).

These wells are hermetically sealed off from each other using the Quanti-Tray Sealer (available from IDEXX Laboratories, Inc.) to distribute the sample mixture into all of the wells.

The Quanti-Tray system provides a most probable numbers (MPN) total coliform result based on the presence or absence of yellow color and the presence or absence of fluorescence in the individual Quanti-Tray wells after incubation at 35°C (Fricker et al., 1997). Quantitative results are available within 24 hours. The presence of yellow pigmentation in a well is considered a positive reaction indicating the presence of total coliforms, whereas wells showing no color are considered negative for total coliforms. Wells that fluoresce under UV light are considered positive for the presence of *E. coli*. The positive wells on each tray are counted and compared to a reference table that gives corresponding MPN count of TC or *E. coli* per 100 mL.

Fricker et al. (1997) found a significant positive correlation between the MF technique using membrane lauryl sulphate broth (MLSB) and Quanti-Tray-Colilert reagent for the recovery of coliforms and *E. coli* in drinking water samples, with correlation coefficients of 0.87 and 0.89, respectively. This research study also found that all of the 1296 yellow, non-fluorescing wells examined were shown to contain coliforms and none contained *E. coli*. Also, all of the 160 wells that fluoresced contained *E. coli*.

Elmund et al. (1999) found the Quanti-Tray technique using Colilert reagent to be an effective method for quantifying total coliform and *E. coli* populations in wastewater and river water. Their finding indicates that the Quanti-Tray method may be preferable to the MF method because thermotolerant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was found to interfere with fecal coliform recovery on the MF m-FC media, but interference was not observed in the enumeration of *E. coli* by the Quanti-Tray technique. Approximately 15% of *Klebsiella* are

thermotolerant and can grow at 44.5°C, appearing as fecal coliforms in standard MPN and MF fecal coliform tests (Bagley and Seidler, 1977), and approximately 10% of *E. coli* are not thermotolerant (Dufour, 1977; Caplenas and Kanarek, 1984). An increasing number of instances were noted where elevated fecal coliform counts were recorded even though no evidence of fecal pollution from humans or animals could be found. These elevated fecal coliform densities were invariably due to the *Klebsiella* species (James and Evison, 1979).

One drawback of the Quanti-Tray method is that there is currently no available procedure for quantifying fecal coliforms. To determine whether or not the Quanti-Tray system can accurately quantify fecal coliforms using Colilert reagent, the incubation temperature will be raised to 44.5°C, the temperature selective for the fecal coliform subgroup of total coliforms. Subsequently, the recovery of fecal coliforms from the Quanti-Tray method at this higher temperature will be directly compared to the recovery of fecal coliforms from the MF technique. This study will also help determine whether the Quanti-Tray method is a viable option for enumerating coliforms in more concentrated wastewaters than drinking water for which it was designed.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of the research is to quantify microbial pollutant transport in surface runoff over manure-amended dairy pasture. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To determine the fecal coliform concentrations in surface runoff after simulated rainfall from field pasture plots as affected by method of manure application and recurrent rainfall as compared to control plots.
2. To directly compare the Quanti-Tray-Colilert method with membrane filtration (using mFC agar) for the quantification of fecal coliforms in agricultural runoff samples.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **1. Experimental Site Determination**

This research took place at the Southeast Research Station (SERS), Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Franklinton, LA, which is in the Bogue Chitto watershed. Less than 20% of assessed rivers in this watershed meet all of their designated uses based on 1994 and 1996 state information (US EPA, Office of Water, 1998). The river that is directly affected by runoff from SERS is the Bogue Chitto River, which is listed on the 2000 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of impaired waters (33 FR 26.303(d)) due to exceeding bacterial water quality standards. Prior studies at SERS have indicated that high concentrations of bacteria are carried off with agricultural runoff from pasture with manure application (Drapcho and Beatty, 1995).

SERS has a dairy research herd of 160 milking age animals and 150 replacements. On average, mature dairy animals (640 kg or 1,400 lb) are confined in the milking parlor and holding areas 8 hours per day throughout the year. During summer and fall, the milking cows are held in the feeding/free stall area with access to the loafing lots for 16 hours a day. During winter and spring, the milking cattle graze on ryegrass pastures 6 hours a day and are held in the feeding/free stall area for 10 hours per day. Replacement heifers and dry cows are kept on pasture year round.

The soils on the station are primarily Tangi silt loam and Savannah and Ruston fine silt loams with 1 to 3 and 3 to 8% slopes, respectively. These soils overall have moderate to slow water permeability. Water is perched in the Tangi and Savannah soils above the fragipan at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from December through April. These soils are listed as highly or potentially highly erodible (USDA-NRCS, 1996).

## **2. Field Plot Installation and Maintenance**

Nine 1.5 m x 2.0 m plots were constructed in a 3 x 3 plot pattern in Bermuda grass pasture with Tangi silt loam with an average slope of 3%. No dairy manure had been applied to this pasture site for six years prior to the study. Impervious sheet metal borders were buried to a depth of approximately 15 cm (6 in) around each plot to divert runoff from surrounding pastures. A runoff collection trough, consisting of a 10.2 cm (4 in) PVC pipe cut in half lengthwise, was installed at the bottom of each plot by excavating soil and placing a layer of cement beneath the PVC. A tubing fitting was installed at the bottom corner of each trough to serve as a sample collection port. Field plots were maintained by periodically clipping the grass to a 6-cm height and lightly raking the plots to remove clippings. The water collection troughs in each plot were wiped using paper towels and then rinsed with the supply rainwater prior to each rainfall simulation.

## **3. Manure Application**

The experimental treatment in this study included two categories of manure application (Treatments A and B) and one control category (Treatment C). Both manure Treatments consisted of dairy manure loadings of 504 kilograms per hectare (151 grams per plot), which is equivalent to waste deposited by approximately 10 mature dairy cows per hectare. This grazing density is currently used at SERS, in a rotation of three days of grazing approximately every two weeks. Manure was collected from the feed stall in the morning. Treatment A manure application method was designed to simulate natural deposition of manure from cows. To achieve this, manure was deposited on the field plot in one spot approximately one foot down from the up-slope border of the plot and equidistant from either side of the plot. Treatment B manure application method was designed to simulate land application of waste for nutrient

supply or disposal purposes. To achieve this, manure was uniformly spread over the entire area of the plot. The control (Treatment C) consisted of the application of commercial inorganic fertilizer at a loading equivalent to 0.85 g Nitrogen and 0.13 g Phosphorus per plot to simulate the nutrients deposited by grazing animals without deposition of fecal microorganisms. These nutrient loadings reflect the equivalent nutrient amounts in the manure applied per plot, and were based on the dairy waste speciation reported in the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (1992) of 0.45 kg Nitrogen per day per 1000 kg cow and 0.07 kg Phosphorus per day per 1000 kg cow for lactating cows. The three Treatments were distributed among the nine plots using the Latin square design, in which each Treatment was replicated only once in a given row or column. Plots were labeled according to their Treatment (A, B or C) and row (1, 2 or 3).

#### **4. Rainfall Simulation**

Before beginning the experiment, the conductivity of the water available at the site was measured to determine whether deionization would be necessary to reduce conductivity to the level of natural rainfall, which is approximately 20  $\mu$ S. The measured conductivity of the water was between 20 to 30  $\mu$ S; thus, it was not necessary to filter the water prior to use. During simulations, water was transferred via gravity-flow through heavy-duty hosing from an above ground water storage vessel directly to the rainfall simulator.

Rainfall simulations were conducted using a TLALOC 3000 Rainfall Simulator (Joern Inc.). By adjusting a pressure gauge on the influent piping of the simulator, the rainfall intensity could be regulated. For this research, the desired rainfall intensity was 6.4 cm/hr, which is a standard intensity used for rainfall simulations studies. This intensity represents a moderate rainfall intensity and is slightly less than that of a 1-year, 30-minute rainfall in southeastern

Louisiana (NWS, 1977). To determine the pressure that corresponded with this desired rainfall intensity, test simulations were conducted on nearby pasture outside the realm of the research pasture. Five rain gauges were placed in an arranged pattern (one in each corner of the plot and one in the center of the plot) within the rainfall-subjected area to determine the intensity at different pressures. A pressure of approximately 2.5 to 4.0 PSI was found to produce rainfall intensities in the vicinity of the desired range.

Rain gauges were positioned in the same pattern during the actual simulations to verify the intensity of each rainfall. Rainwater was collected from the rain gauges for on-site analysis of pH, conductivity and temperature immediately upon collection. The remaining rainwater was stored in polyethylene bottles in a cooler on ice for QA/QC analysis in the laboratory.

The Day 0 rainfall events began approximately two hours after the initial manure application. Subsequent rainfall events were scheduled approximately 2, 7, and 14 days following the initial rainfall. For each rainfall event, the order in which plots received rainfall was varied, in an attempt to counterbalance any effects related to time of day (i.e., solar radiation, temperature, soil moisture content, length of time following manure application, etc.). This sequence of rainfall simulations was repeated a total of three times, herein referred to as Series I, II and III.

## **5. Collection and Analysis of Surface Runoff Samples**

Surface runoff from the plots was transferred via a peristaltic pump from the collection trough at the base of the plots into a 25-L polyethylene carboy. During the beginning of each simulated rainfall, the troughs were visually monitored for the presence of water to determine the onset of runoff, at which time the pump was turned on to begin collecting runoff. Runoff was collected throughout the remainder of the rainfall, and continued until runoff subsided.. A

volume of at least three liters of runoff water was a conservative estimate of the quantity necessary to conduct all sample analyses. Since the volume of runoff obtained is a function of the initial soil moisture, the duration of the rainfall required to achieve this total runoff volume varied for each rainfall simulation. Rainfall durations of at least 15 minutes were desired, and were only terminated prematurely when the volume collected approached the maximum capacity of the carboy.

Once the total runoff had been collected from a plot, the volume was mixed by placing the carboy on a large magnetic stir plate, supplemented with approximately five minutes of circulation by inserting both the suction and discharge ends of the tubing from the peristaltic pump into the carboy. While mixing via the stir plate, subsamples were rotationally pumped into two new 500-ml polyethylene bottles for later nutrient analyses and three sterile Whirl-Pak bags for later microbial analyses. Conductivity, pH and temperature of the runoff water were measured on-site after subsampling. Samples were placed in coolers on ice for transport to the water quality lab in the Department of Biological and Agricultural Engineering (BAE) at Louisiana State University (LSU).

## **6. Analytical Procedures**

Upon arrival at the water quality lab, the sample bottles from each plot were sent to the Agricultural Chemistry Laboratory at Louisiana State University for analysis of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). The three Whirl-Pak samples from each plot were analyzed in the BAE Water Quality Laboratory as field replicates for total suspended solids (TSS), chemical oxygen demand (COD), fecal coliforms (FC), total coliforms (TC) and *E. coli*. For these analyses, two to three lab replicates were performed for each field replicate. TSS was determined using Method 2540 D Standard Methods (APHA, 1995). COD was determined

following Method 5520 D of Standard Methods using micro COD vials (Bioscience, Inc.).

Microbial analyses were performed within 24 hours of collection and the methods are described in the following paragraphs..

Fecal coliform analysis of the runoff samples was initially performed using the membrane filtration (MF) technique (Method 9222D) of Standard Methods (APHA, 1995). Ten milliliters of diluted samples were filtered through presterilized, gridded 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$  membrane filters and subsequently placed on mFC agar plates. The plates were then incubated at 44.5°C for 24 hours, after which glistening colonies that were blue to dark blue were identified as positive fecal coliform colonies.

In addition, the IDEXX Quanti-Tray method was experimentally modified by performing incubation at 44.5°C instead of 35°C to evaluate whether the Colilert reagent would select for fecal coliforms instead of total coliforms for which the test was designed. Following the 24-hour incubation, yellow cells were identified and counted as positive for the presence of fecal coliforms; while cells that fluoresced under UV-light were identified and counted as positive for the presence of *E. coli*. Simultaneously, incubation at 35°C was performed on replicate samples for total coliform and *E. coli* enumeration. Using a reference table well counts were then converted to corresponding MPN counts of FC, TC or *E. coli* per 100 mL. Dilutions for the Quanti-Tray (at both temperatures) and membrane filtration analyses were prepared using subsamples from the same field replicates.

## RESULTS

### 1. Field Data

The dates of manure applications and subsequent rainfall events within each Series are summarized in Table 1. Due to logistical constraints, the intervals between rainfall events varied slightly from the proposed schedule. As a result of weather conditions, the fifth rainfall event of Series I was conducted on two separate days (Day 30 and 32). The simulated rainfalls conducted on these two days will collectively be referred to as I30 in the text and on graphs. For statistical analyses, the actual rainfall days will be used.

Table 1. Summary of manure application and rainfall dates.

	Manure Application & Initial Rainfall	Subsequent Dates of Rainfalls			
		Rain 2	Rain 3	Rain 4	Rain 5
<b>Series I</b>	3/24/01	3/26/01	3/31/01	4/6/01	4/23-25/01
<b>Series II</b>	5/2/01	5/5/01	5/9/01	5/16/01	n/a*
<b>Series III</b>	5/26/01	5/29/01	6/2/01	6/13/01	n/a*

\* Series II and III did not have a fifth rainfall event.

Occasionally, the runoff from plots had to be excluded from analysis due to various problems in the field. These plots included Series I Day 0 Plot C2, Series I Day 7 Plot A1 and Series II Day 0 Plot C3. Also, during membrane filtration lab analyses of fecal coliforms, some plates were not countable because the dilutions were either over- or underestimated. These plots included Series II Day 3 Plot C3, Series II Day 14 Plots C1 and C3, Series III Day 0 Plots C1 and C3, and Series III Day 7 Plot B3. A summary of the number of valid and missing Plot data for each Treatment within a Series is displayed in Table 2. The presence of ambiguous colonies possibly due to interference from other bacteria on the Treatment C plates was the main reason for indeterminate plate counts.

Table 2. Summary of valid and missing plot data.

	Treatment	Plots		
		Valid	Missing	Total
<b>Series I</b>	<b>A</b>	14	1	15
	<b>B</b>	15	0	15
	<b>C</b>	14	1	15
<b>Series II</b>	<b>A</b>	12	0	12
	<b>B</b>	12	0	12
	<b>C</b>	8	4	12
<b>Series III</b>	<b>A</b>	12	0	12
	<b>B</b>	11	1	12
	<b>C</b>	10	2	12

A complete account of the field data is located in Table A1 of Appendix A, and includes a summary of the following data for each rainfall simulation: date and time; rain duration; pressure gauge reading on simulator; rain gauge readings and average rain intensity; rain and runoff temperature, pH, and conductivity; and runoff volume. The descriptive statistics of the field parameters are summarized in Table A2 of Appendix A. Actual rainfall intensities were well above the proposed intensity of 6.4 cm/hr, ranging from 7.3 to 16.7 cm/hr with an average of 11.9 cm/hr. The variability in rainfall intensity was due to the inconsistent functioning of the pressure gauge on the rainfall simulator.

Field parameters were tested for variability across Treatments using analysis of variance (ANOVA) for each Series. The results indicate that none of the field parameters were significantly different across Treatments for each Series (Table A3 of Appendix A). Therefore, with the exception of runoff volume used to compute fecal coliform loading, field data were not included as predictors or covariates of fecal coliform concentration in the statistical analyses for determination of differences in Treatments.

## 2. Fecal Coliform Data from Membrane Filtration

Rainwater was analyzed for fecal coliforms using the membrane filtration method as a quality assurance/quality control measure. No dilutions were performed on the rainwater samples. The number of fecal coliforms in the rainwater was found to be insignificant (typically less than 1 CFU/100 ml). The raw fecal coliform data are tabulated in Tables A4 and A5 of Appendix A. To calculate the concentrations of each lab replicate, the average plate count for each dilution was multiplied by the relevant dilution factor. Concentrations were not calculated when plates had either zero colonies or the colonies were too numerous to count (TNTC). Instead, the zero and TNTC concentrations are represented as less than (<) the equivalent concentration of 1 CFU per plate and greater than (>) the equivalent of 100 CFU per plate, respectively. However, these estimates were not used in calculating the mean concentration of the field replicates. The final column in Table A5 represents the average fecal coliform concentration over the valid dilutions for each field replicate.

Fecal coliform concentrations and fecal coliform loadings were examined in this study. Fecal coliform loadings were calculated for each field replicate using the following equation:

$$FC \text{ Loading (CFU)} = \frac{FC \text{ conc}}{100 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{L} \times \text{Runoff Volume (L)} \quad (\text{Eqn. 1})$$

The fecal coliform data are summarized by Plot for each simulated rainfall in Table A6 of Appendix A. The geometric means of the fecal coliform concentrations varied one to two orders of magnitude among plots of a given Treatment (Figures 1 – 9). Fecal coliform concentrations resulting from Treatments A and B were well above the 200 CFU/100 ml standard for recreational water use, with typical counts observed within the range of 1,000 –

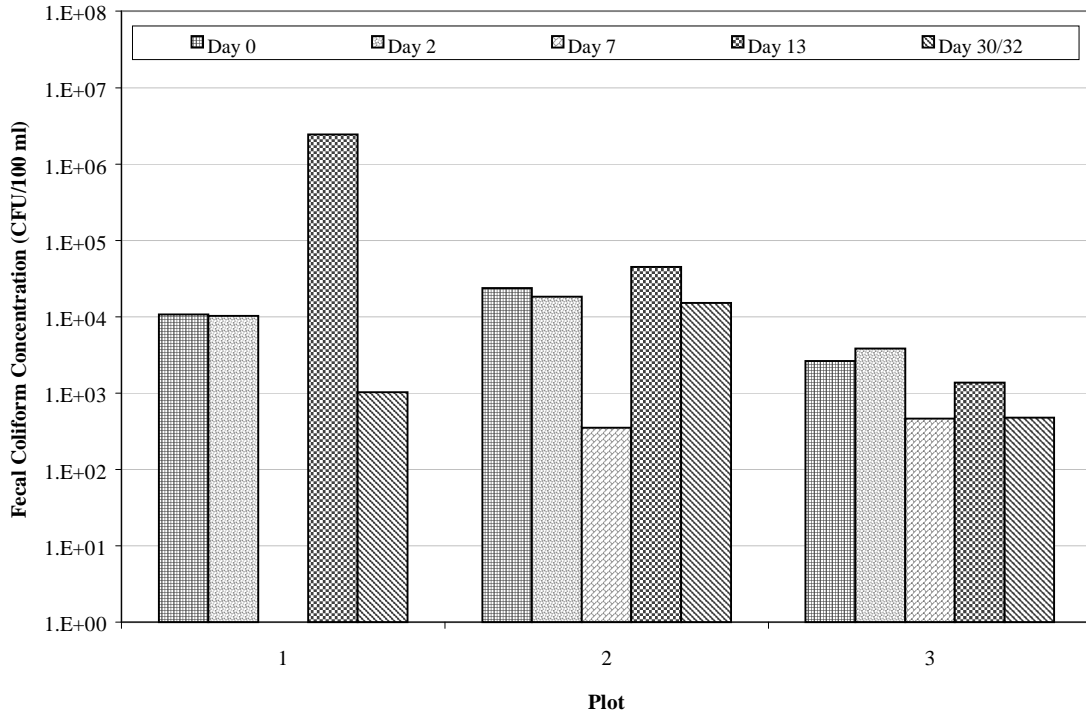


Figure 1. Series I Treatment A fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

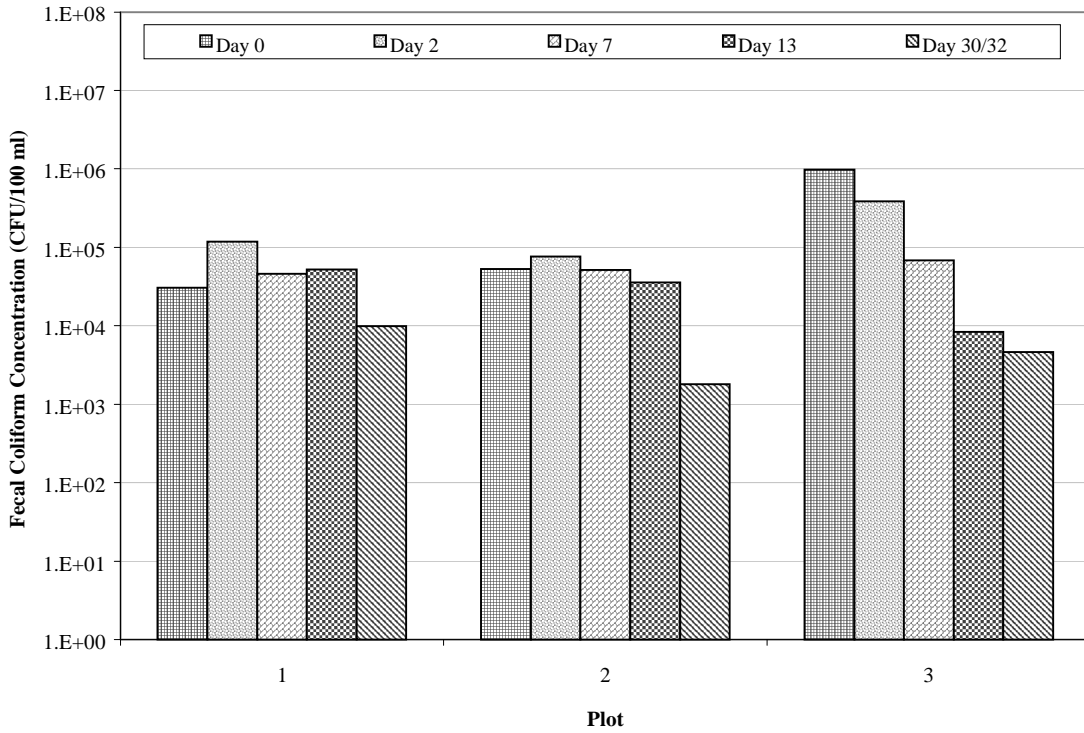


Figure 2. Series I Treatment B fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

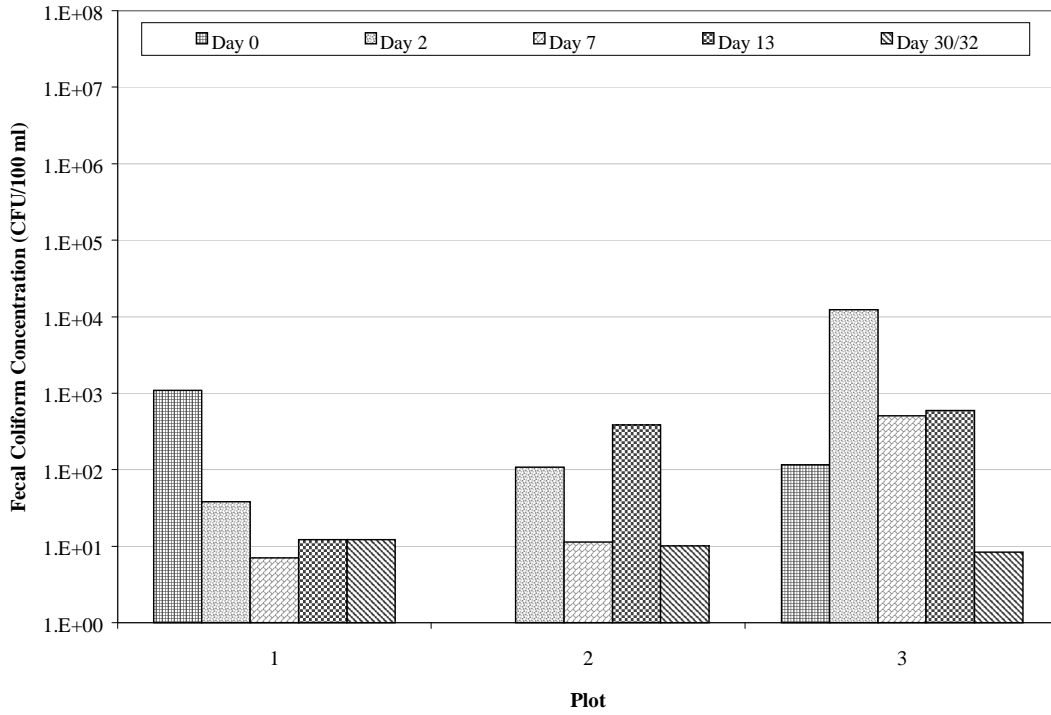


Figure 3. Series I Treatment C fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

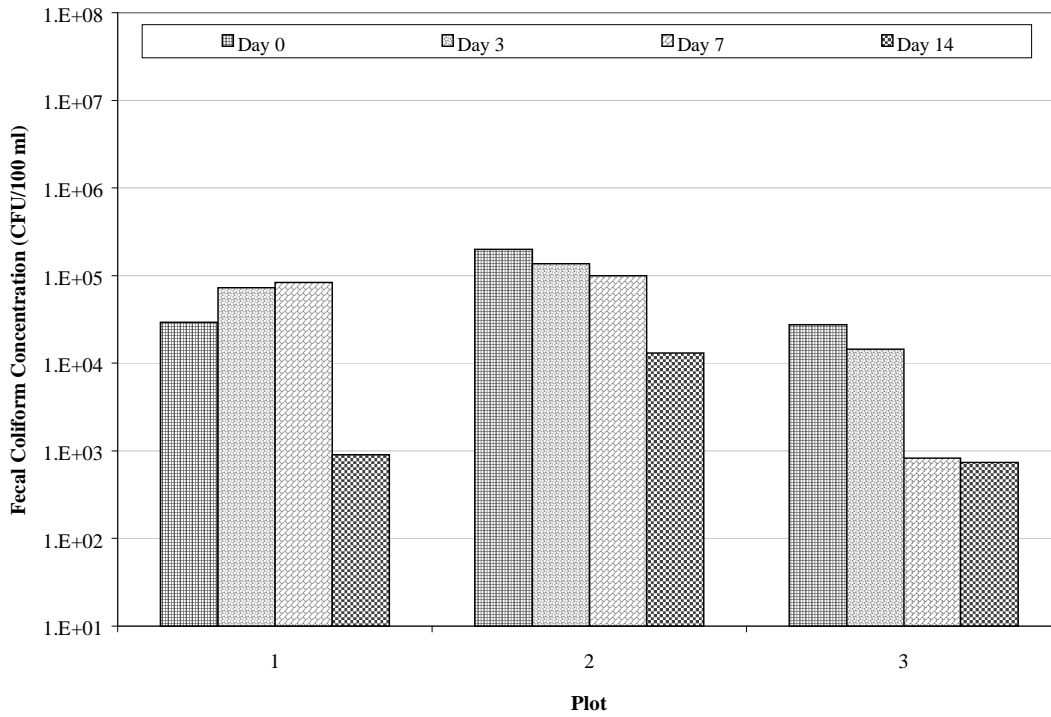


Figure 4. Series II Treatment A fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

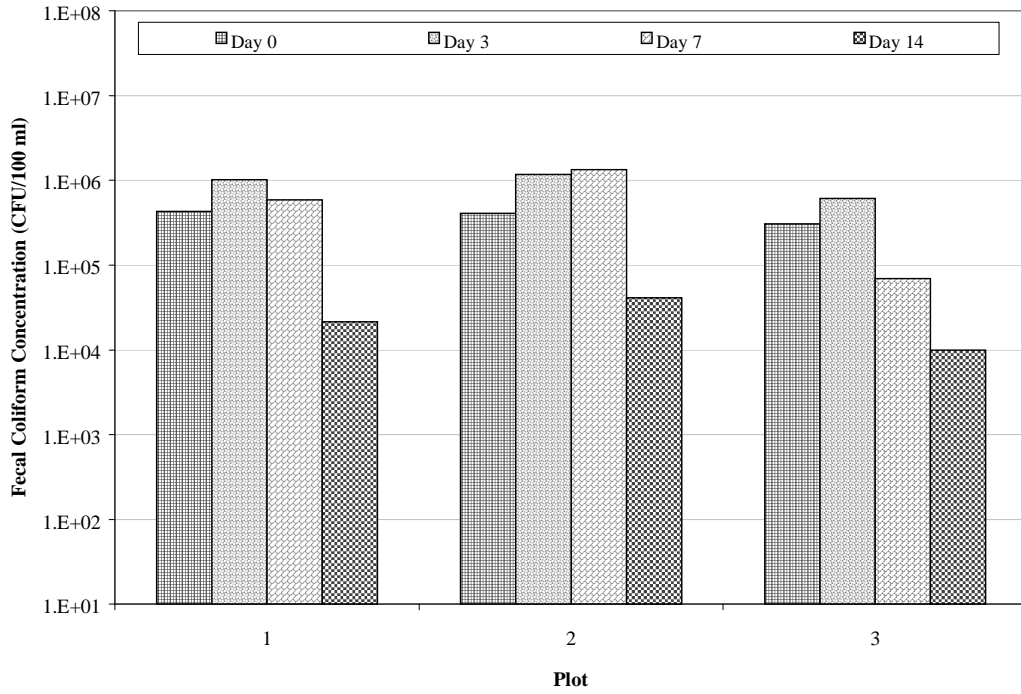


Figure 5. Series II Treatment B fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

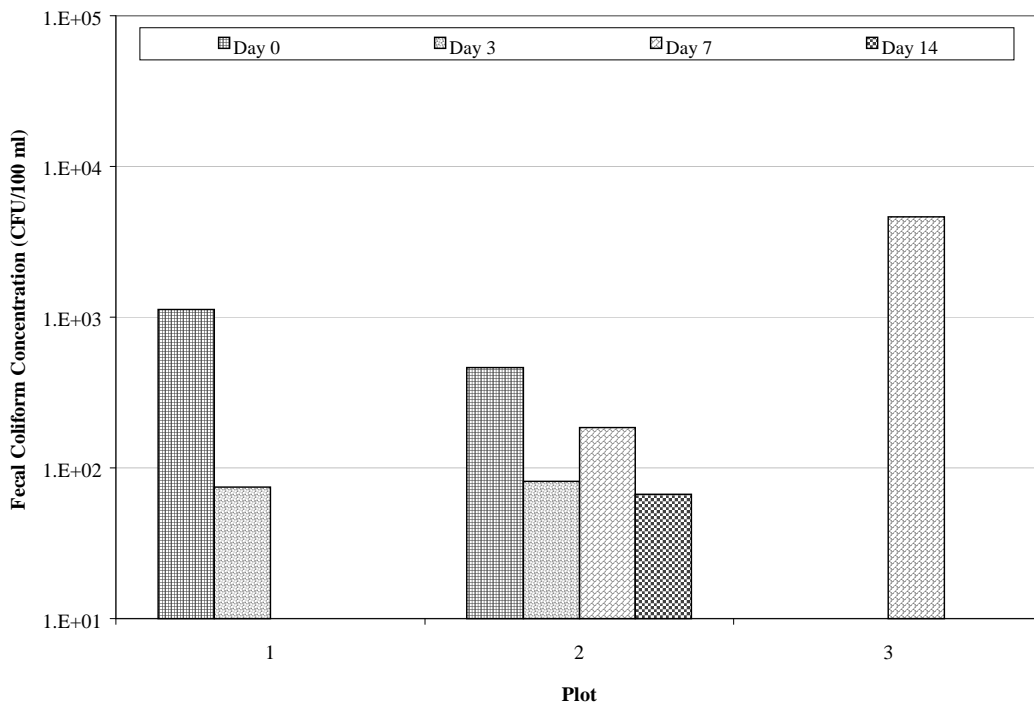


Figure 6. Series II Treatment C fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

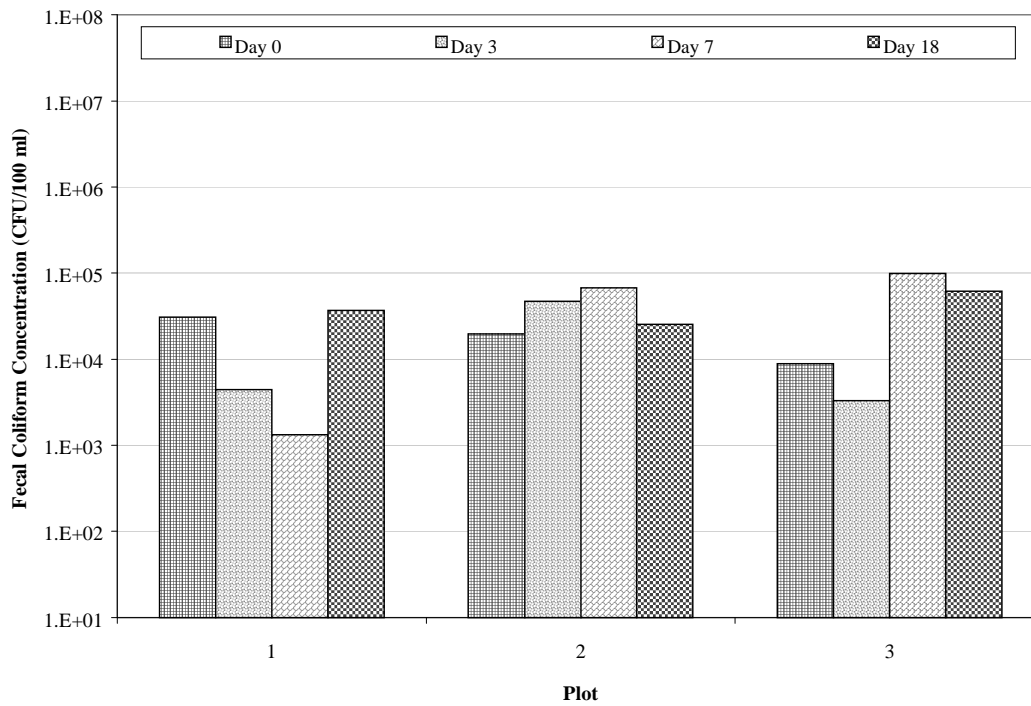


Figure 7. Series III Treatment A fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

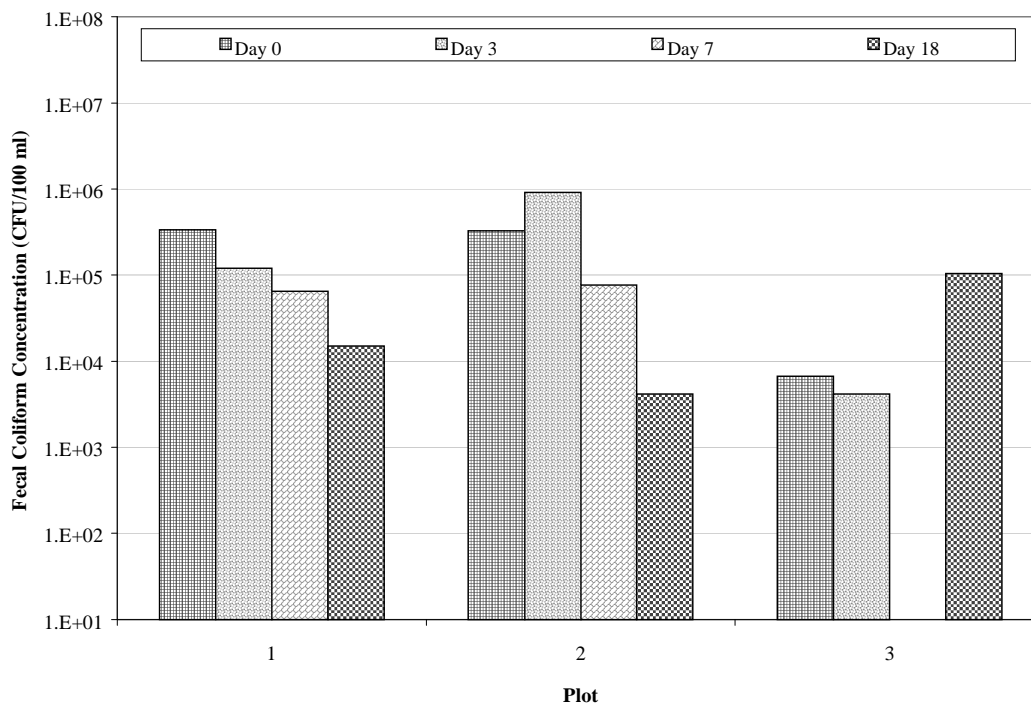


Figure 8. Series III Treatment B fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

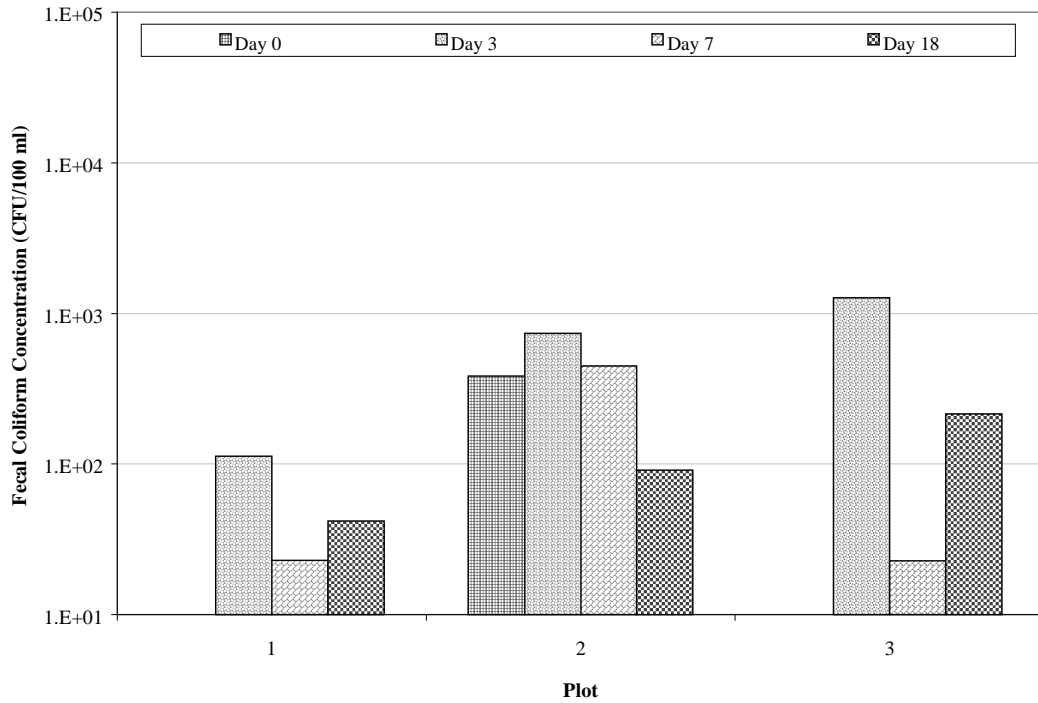


Figure 9. Series III Treatment C fecal coliform concentration over time by plot.

100,000 CFU/100 ml for Treatment A and 10,000 – 1,000,000 for Treatment B. The fecal coliform concentrations of the control plots were typically between 10 and 1,000 CFU/100 ml.

Fecal coliform concentration and loading data for Treatment B were for the most part higher than those of both Treatments A and C during all three Series (Figures 10 – 15). The exceptions to this finding occurred with Treatment A on the fourth rainfall events of both Series I and Series III, in which the fecal coliform data for Treatment A were higher than those of Treatment B (Figures 10, 12, 13 and 15). The fecal coliform data for the control Treatment were consistently lower than for those of both Treatments A and B. These graphs suggest that the method of manure application does have an effect on fecal coliform counts in runoff. Arrows along the x-axis indicate when natural rainfall occurred.

Evident throughout all Series, the slopes of the Treatment lines were unequal to zero, indicating that time and/or recurrent rainfall had an effect on fecal coliform counts. The overall

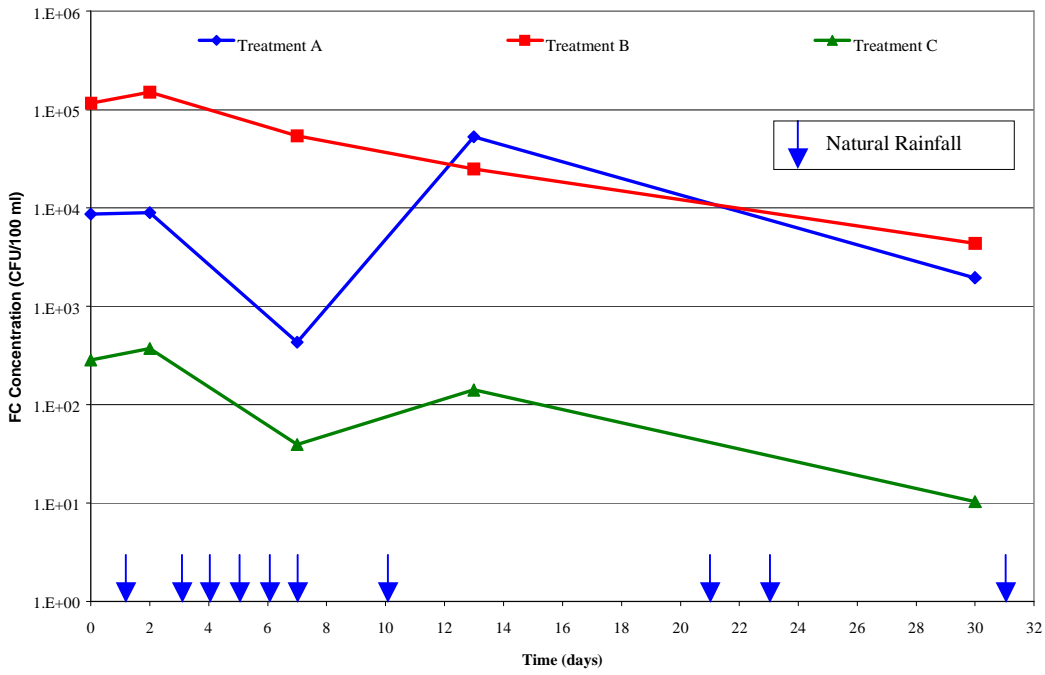


Figure 10. Series I fecal coliform concentration versus time.

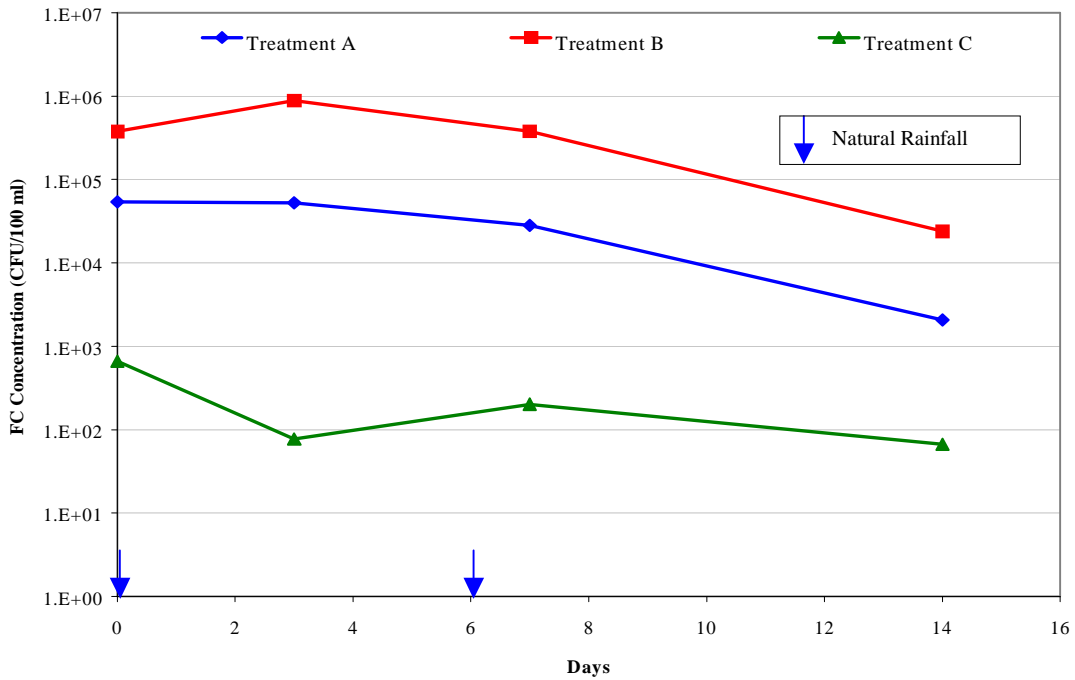


Figure 11. Series II fecal coliform concentration versus time.

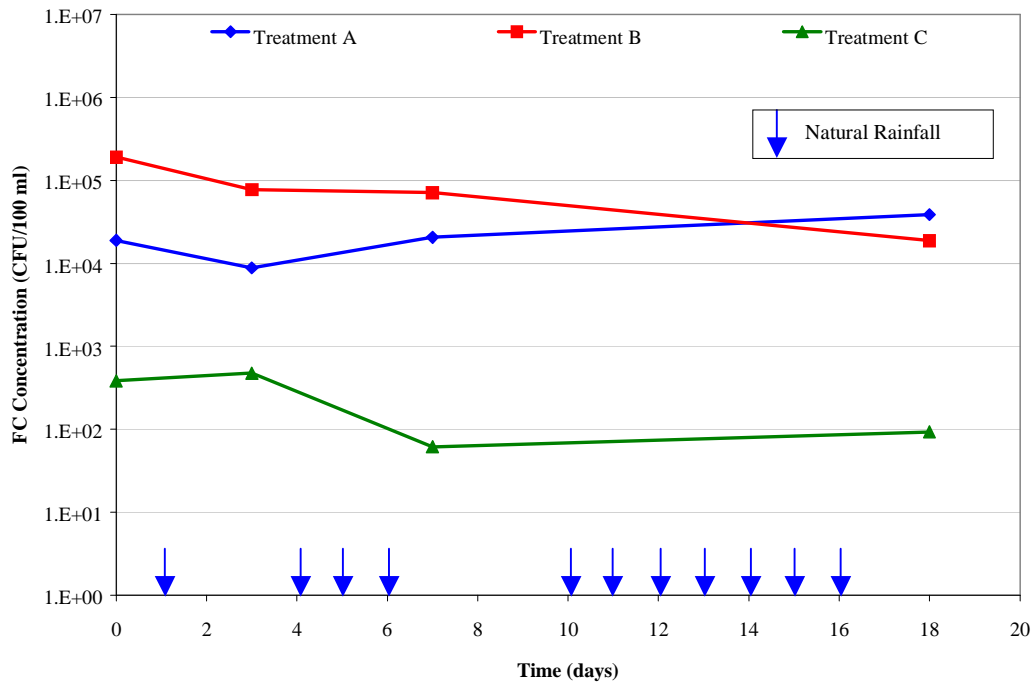


Figure 12. Series III fecal coliform concentration versus time.

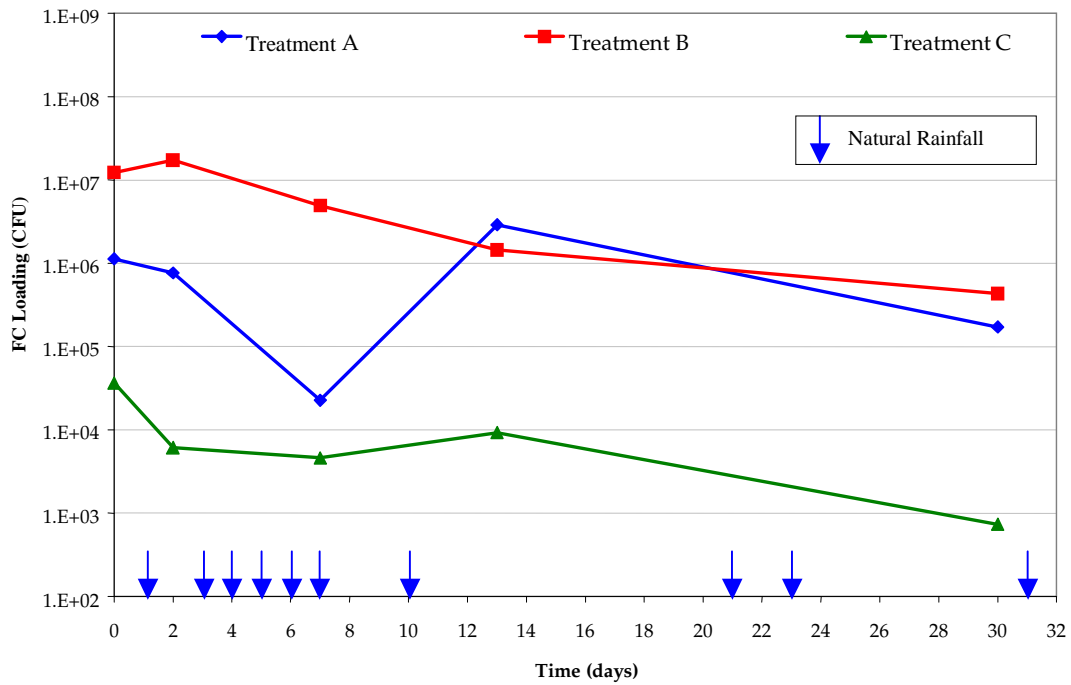


Figure 13. Series I fecal coliform loading versus time.

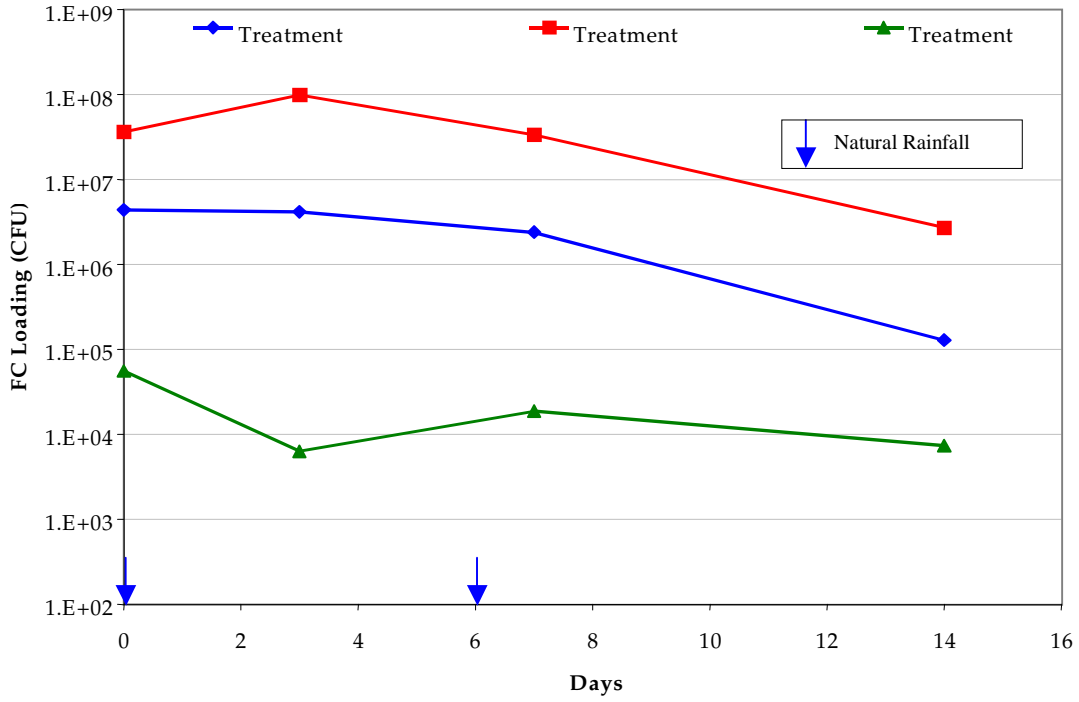


Figure 14. Series II fecal coliform loading versus time.

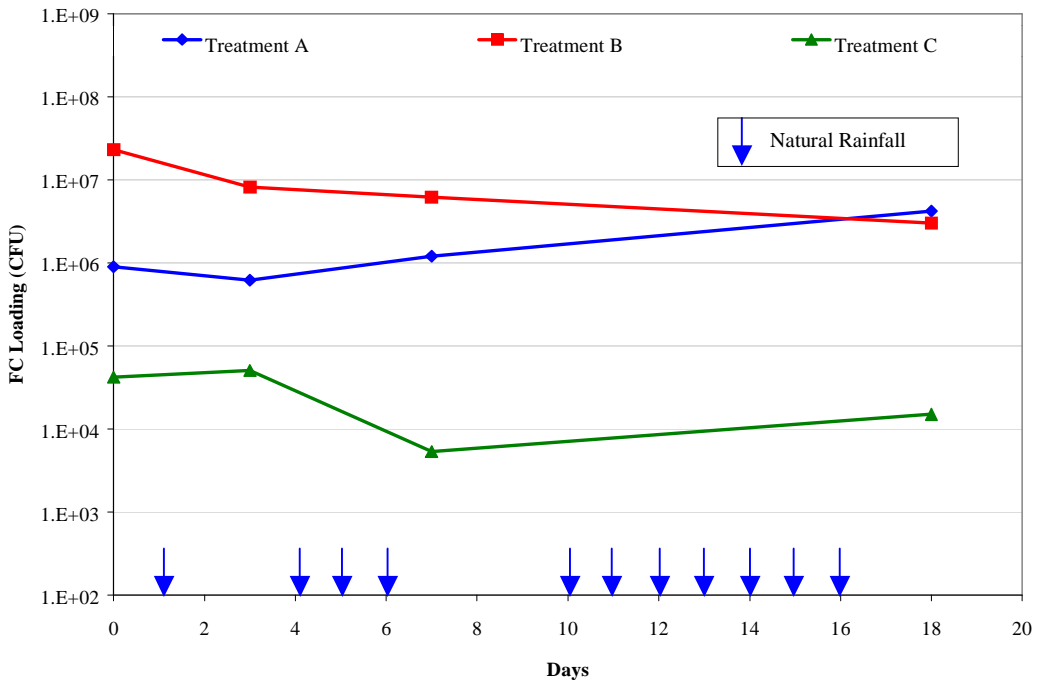


Figure 15. Series III fecal coliform loading versus time.

trend for all Treatments appeared to be a net decay with time, although growth was also observed. Not only did Treatment and time/recurrent rainfall appear to have an effect on fecal coliform counts in runoff, but there also appears to be some interaction between these two factors. Interaction occurs when the effects of one variable are not the same across the levels of the other variable (Becker and Coolidge, 1991). Visually, an interaction is described as a set of nonparallel lines. Interaction is most evident in Series I (Figures 10 and 13). Interaction does not appear to occur in Series II, where the lines are approximately parallel (Figures 11 and 14), and is questionable in Series III (Figures 12 and 15).

Fecal coliform data for Treatment B more closely and consistently resembled that of first order decay kinetics than those of either Treatment A or C for all three Series (Figures 16 - 21). The trends displayed by Treatments A and C were clearly more erratic over the three Series, often exhibiting no apparent trend with time. Fecal coliform counts were higher during Series II than during Series I and III for Treatments A and B from Day 0 through Day 7. Treatment C did not appear to vary across Series.

### **3. Statistical Analyses of Treatment Effect on Fecal Coliform Loading**

To determine if the fecal coliform counts in surface runoff were affected by method of manure application (Treatment), a comparative analysis must be performed on the data. ANOVA is one of the most popular methods for determining whether differences exist between groups. However, ANOVA is a parametric procedure and is only appropriate if:

- there are independent, replicate experimental units for each treatment,
- each treatment is sampled from a normally distributed population, and
- variances for each treatment are equal or similar.

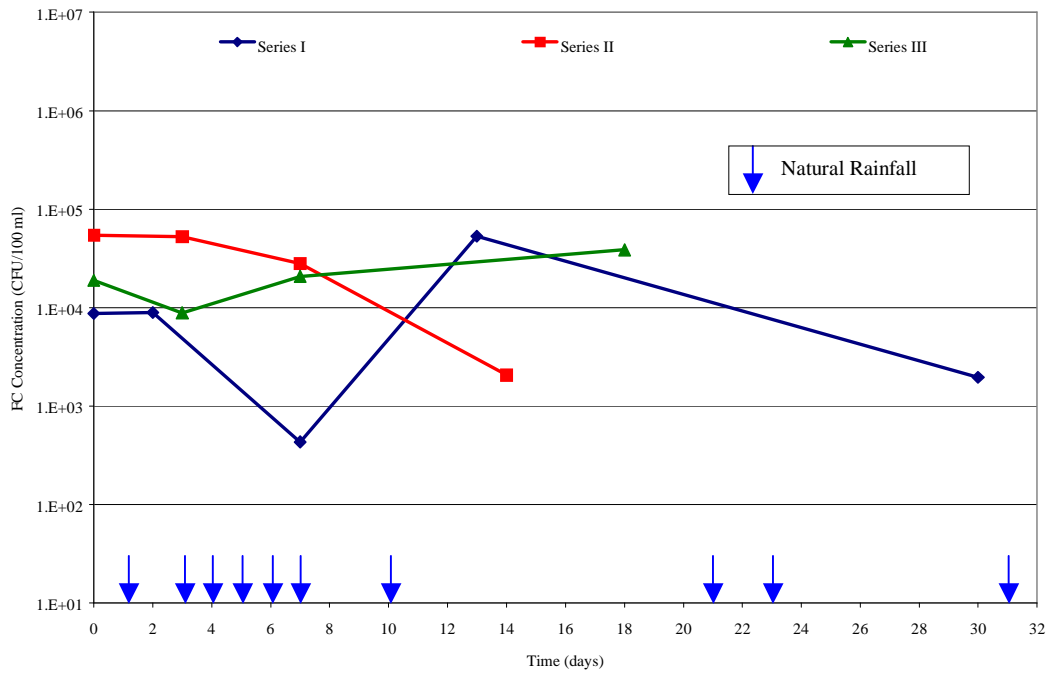


Figure 16. Treatment A fecal coliform concentration versus time.

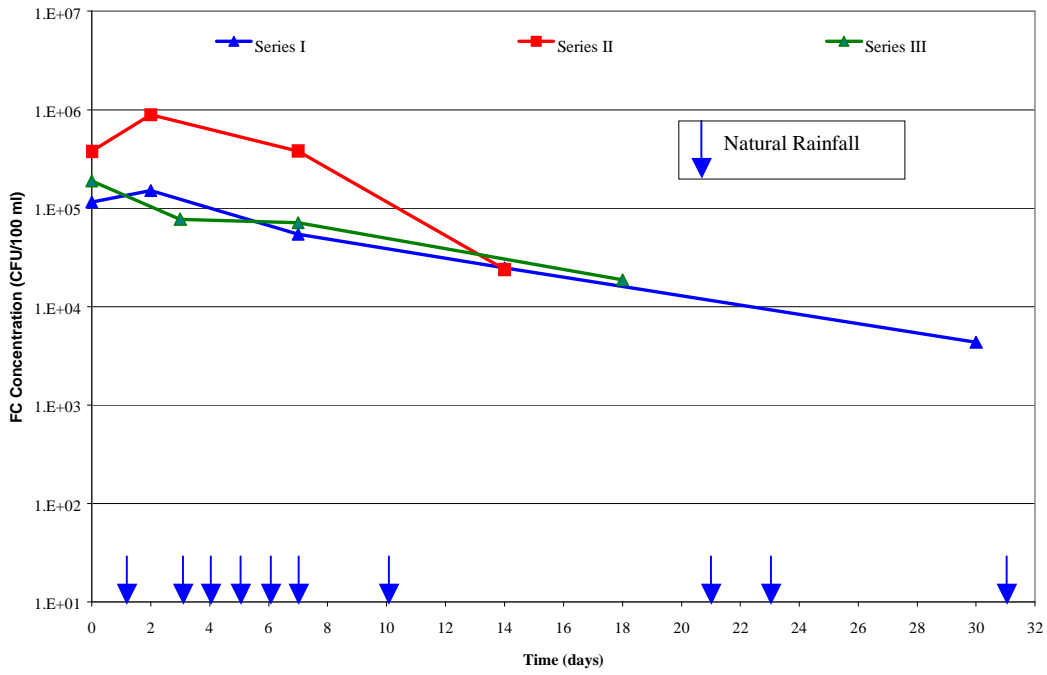


Figure 17. Treatment B fecal coliform concentration versus time.

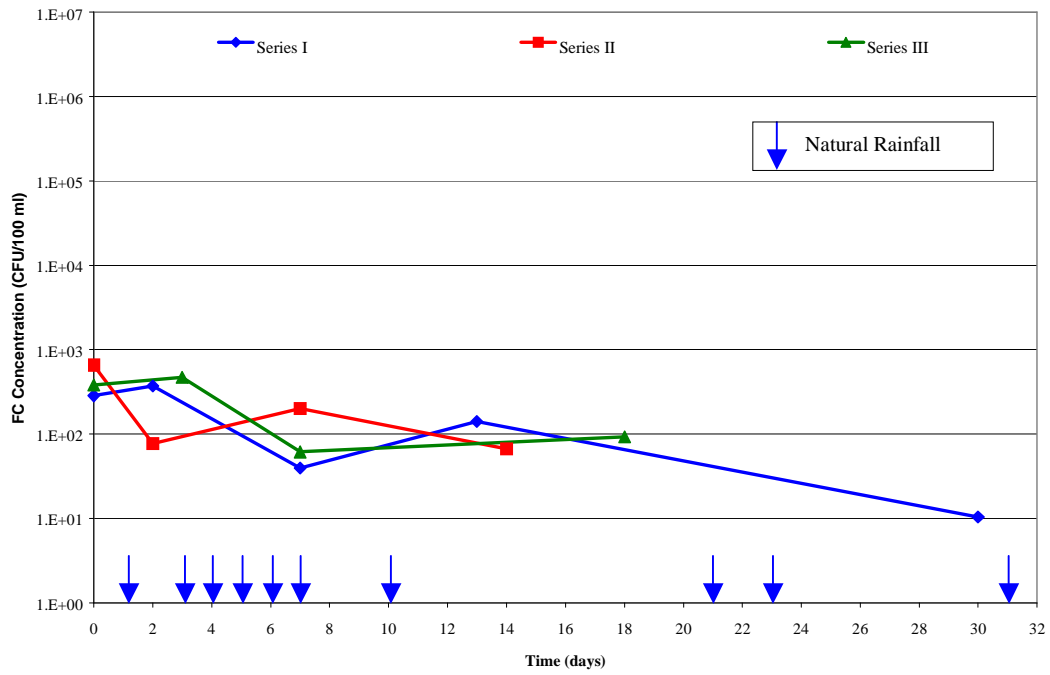


Figure 18. Treatment C fecal coliform concentration versus time.

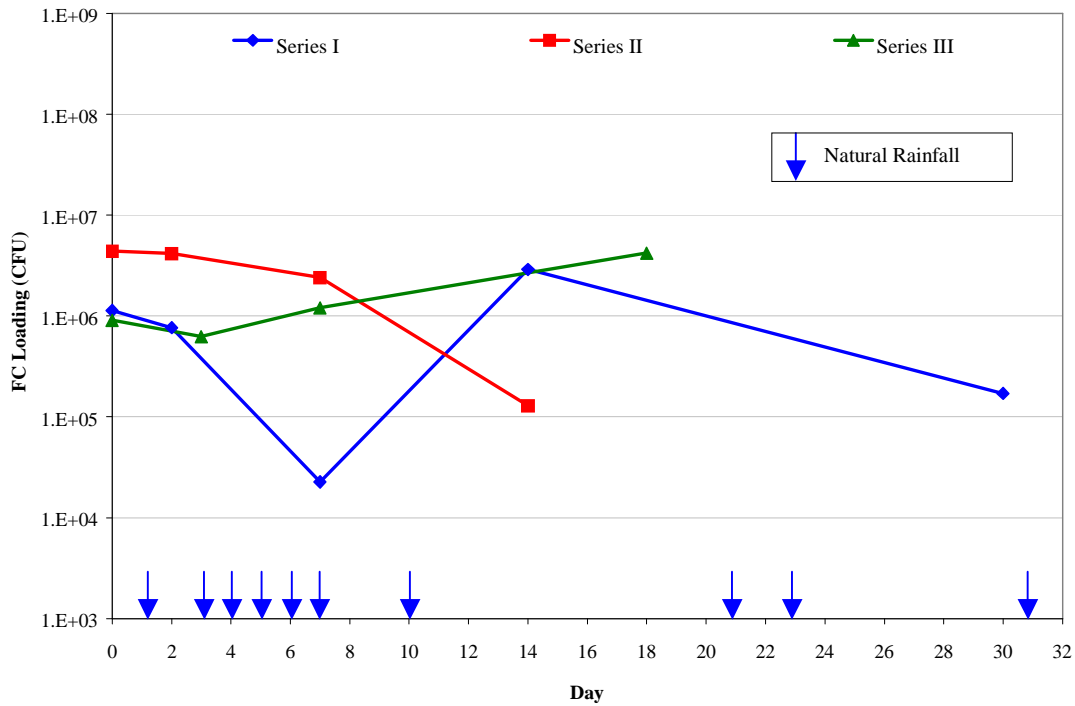


Figure 19. Treatment A fecal coliform loading versus time.

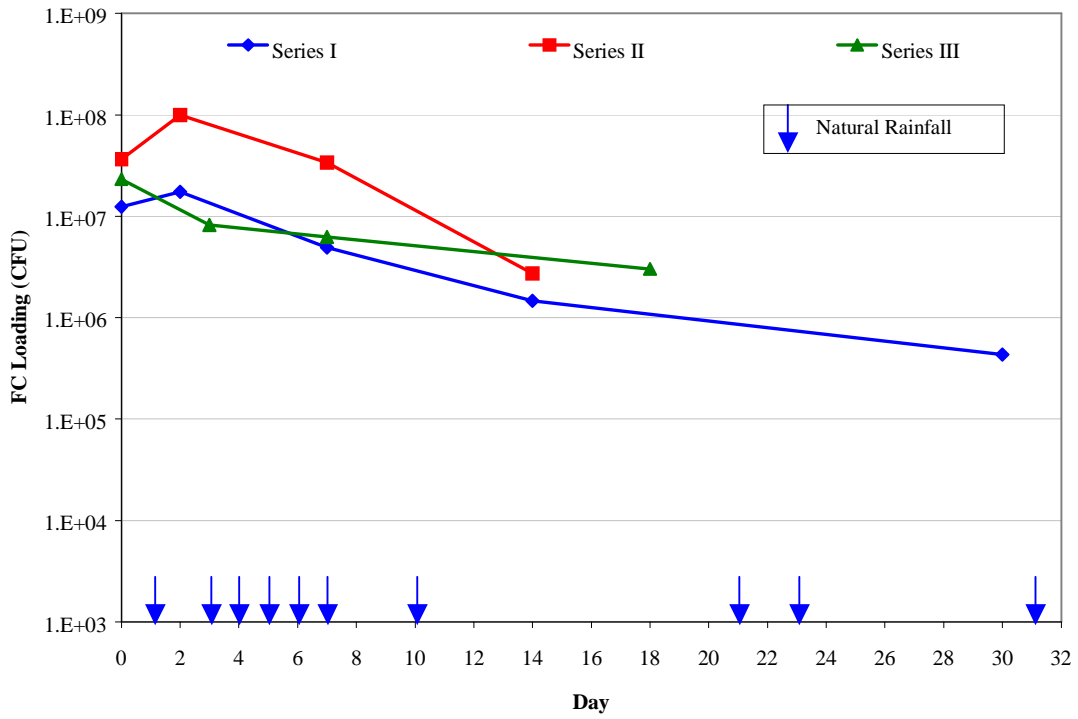


Figure 20. Treatment B fecal coliform loading versus time.

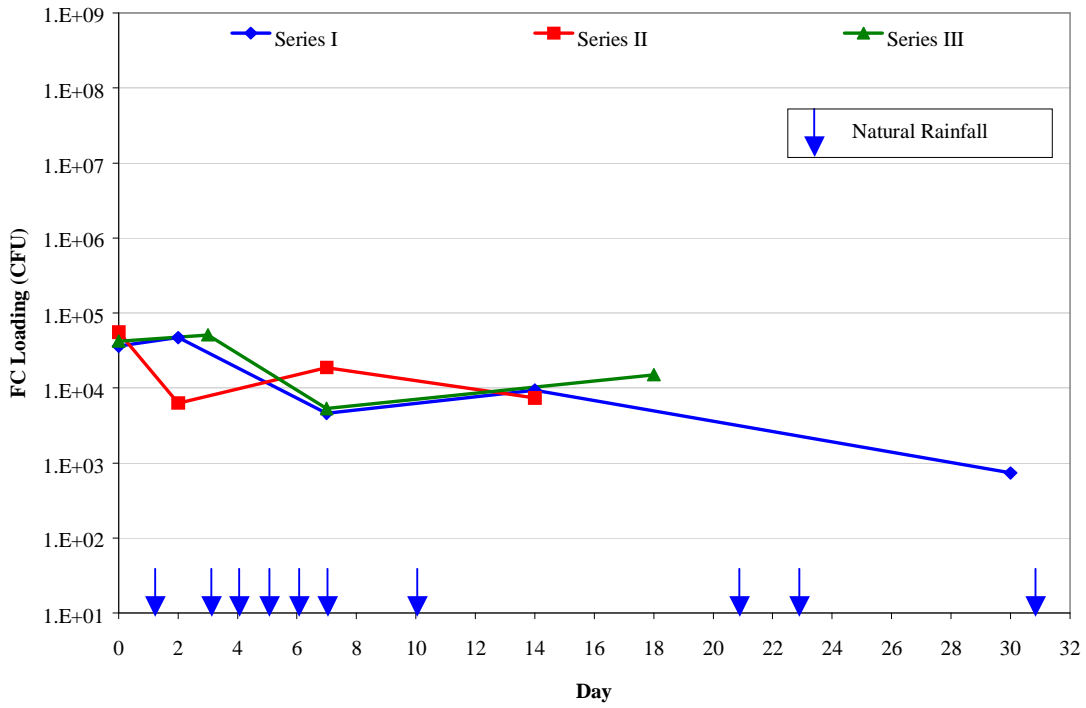


Figure 21. Treatment C fecal coliform loading versus time.

The first assumption is an essential component of experimental design, which was accomplished through replication of Treatments and random assignment of Treatments to Plots. The second and third assumptions can be tested using the data obtained from the experiment (USEPA, 1998a). Therefore, prior to conducting ANOVA, tests for normality and equality of variances should be performed.

Data can be tested for normality using the Shapiro-Wilk test, which is one of the most powerful tests available for detecting departures from a hypothesized normal distribution for data sets less than or equal to 50. For larger data sets, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test, using the probabilities developed by Lilliefors, may be used to evaluate the fit of a hypothesized normal distribution. A rejection of the null hypothesis indicates that the distribution of the data is significantly different than that of a normal distribution (Gupta, 1999).

The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine whether fecal coliform data were normally distributed. Fecal coliform loading was selected as the dependent variable over fecal coliform concentration for statistical evaluation to account for differences in runoff volume. Normality was rejected for all Treatments within each Series for all three data sets. When the assumption of normality for ANOVA cannot be maintained, two courses of action are available. The preferred approach entails transforming the variables to be analyzed in such a manner that the resulting transformed data meet the assumptions of the analysis. The normal-theory procedures can then be applied to the transformed data (Gilbert, 1987). If transforming the data fails to normalize the data sets, non-parametric tests are often required.

It is common practice to transform data before conducting ANOVA to achieve constant variance and normality. Pollution data will frequently exhibit normalized distributions after a natural log transformation. Concurrently, logarithmic transformations are often required in the

analysis of variables related to the growth of organisms. Thus, the fecal coliform loading field replicates were natural log-transformed and tested for normality using the Shapiro-Wilk test (Table 3). The null hypothesis of normally distributed data was rejected at the  $p = 0.01$  level for Treatment A and C in Series I, for Treatment B in Series II, and Treatment A in Series III. Outliers are a common cause of departures from normality and/or equality of variances. Since not all data sets were normalized through the transformation, the transformed data were tested for outliers.

Table 3. Shapiro-Wilk test of normality.

		Treatment	Statistic	df	Sig.
<b>In FC Loading (CFU/)</b>	<b>Series I</b>	<b>A<sup>1</sup></b>	0.886/0.877	40/37	0.010(*)
		<b>B</b>	0.950	45	0.08
		<b>C<sup>1</sup></b>	0.912/0.941	39/36	0.010(*)/0.082
	<b>Series II</b>	<b>A</b>	0.921	35	0.028
		<b>B</b>	0.894	31	0.010(*)
		<b>C</b>	0.955	18	0.731
	<b>Series III</b>	<b>A</b>	0.911	35	0.011
		<b>B</b>	0.929	31	0.052
		<b>C</b>	0.922	30	0.196

\* This is an upper bound of the true significance.

1. The first number represents data before the removal of outliers and the second is after removal, if different from before.

Box and whisker plots (Figures 22 – 24) were used as a preliminary detection method for outliers. The length of the rectangle visually depicts the spread of the values of fecal coliform loading for each Treatment and the horizontal dark line within the rectangle represents the location of the mean. Further out than the rectangle are the “whiskers,” which mark the

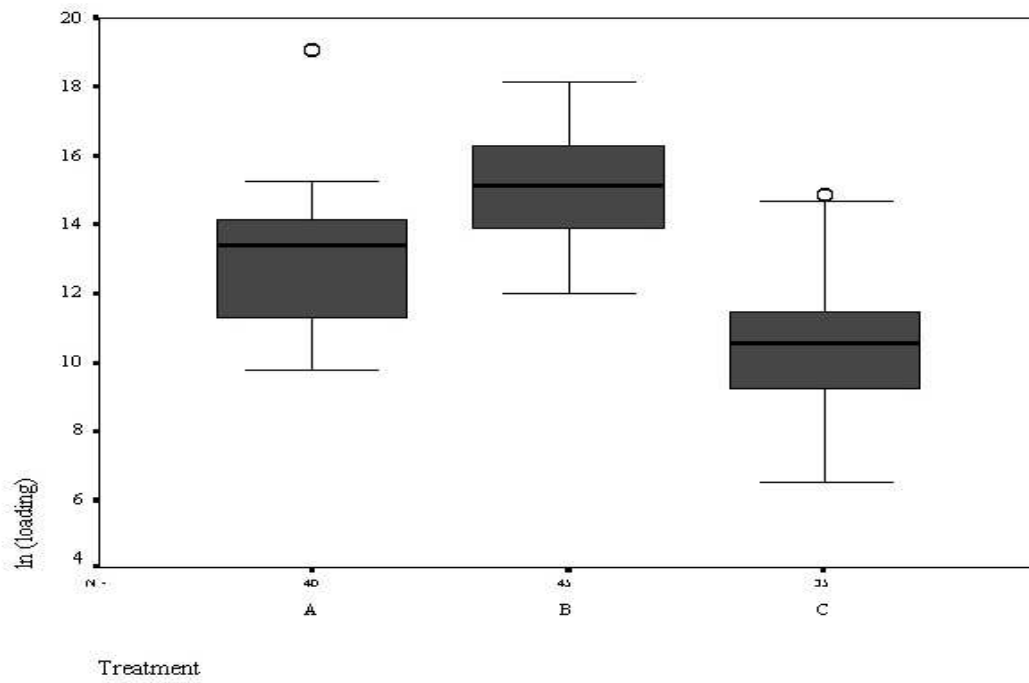


Figure 22. Series I box and whisker plots.

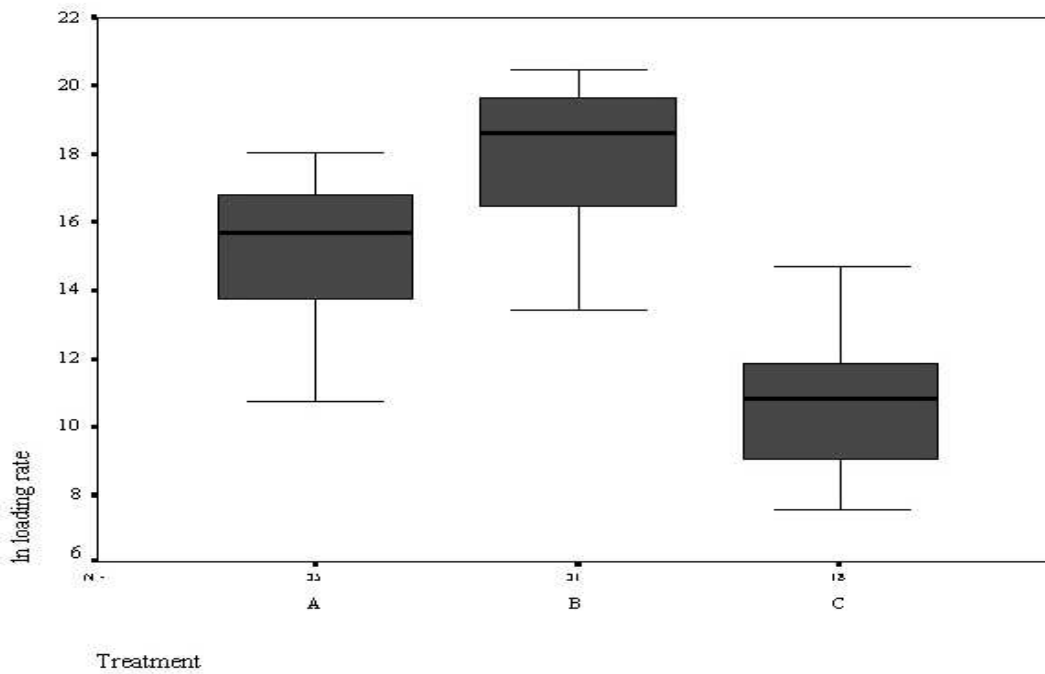


Figure 23. Series II box and whisker plots.

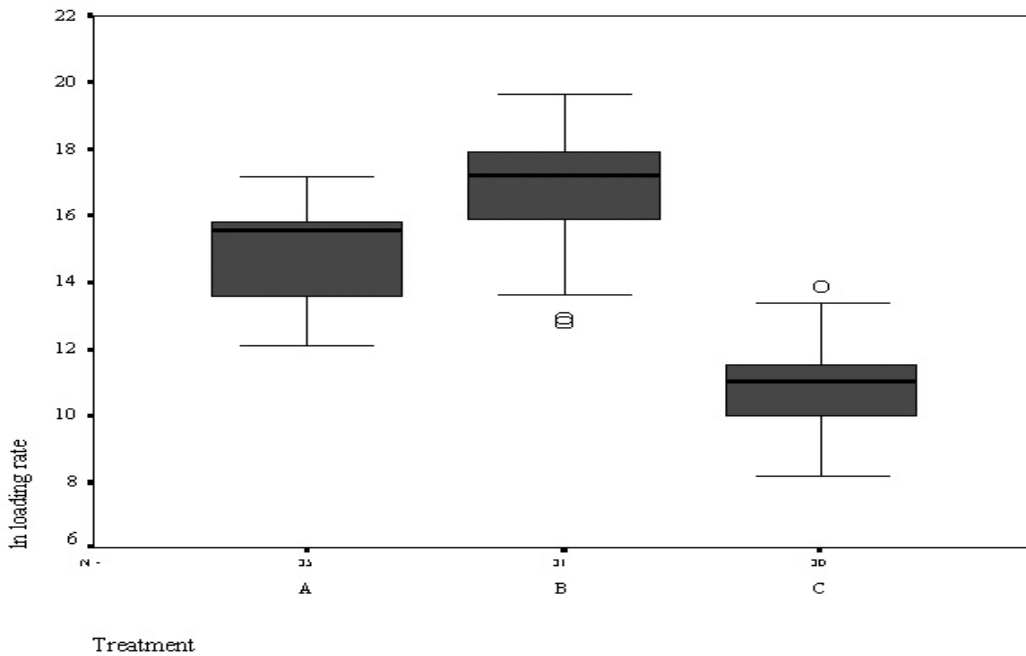


Figure 24. Series III box and whisker plots.

smallest and largest observations that are not outliers. Data points beyond the upper or lower whiskers were singled out for further examination. Field notes were then reviewed to identify possible reasons for the atypical data. Data were removed from the data set when it was probable that the results were distorted due to some identified source, or the data appeared to be too extreme to occur by chance. Removed outliers included all sample replicates from Series I Day 13 Plot A1 and Series I Day 2 Plot C3. Compared to the other plots receiving Treatment A (Plots A2 and A3) on Day 13, the fecal coliform data from Plot A1 were two to three orders of magnitude greater (Figure 1). Similarly, the fecal coliform data from Plot C3 were approximately two orders of magnitude greater than those of C1 and C2 on Day 2 (Figure 3). There were no obvious reasons for the occurrence of the Series I Day 13 Plot A1 outliers, but these were removed due to the extremity of the values. However, for the Series I Day 2 Plot C3

outliers, a field problem had occurred that could have potentially caused the increased concentrations, which further validated their removal. Removal of the outliers in Series III could not be justified by extremity or other explanations. Figures 25 – 30 display the fecal coliform data over time after the removal of the outliers.

The fecal coliform loading data for Treatment C became normal after elimination of the outliers; however, the distribution for Treatment A remained non-normal (Table 3). As previously noted, when transforming the data does not manage to make the data meet the required assumptions, it is often necessary to resort to using a non-parametric (distribution-free) method.

The Kruskal-Wallis  $H$  test is the non-parametric analogue of the one-way ANOVA. The Kruskal-Wallis test statistic,  $H$ , is a measure of the deviations of the observed average ranks for the groups from the value expected if the null hypothesis of no differences among the data sets is true. Like ANOVA, it tests whether or not several independent samples are significantly different from one another. Unlike ANOVA, unfortunately, there are no options available for post-hoc analysis to reveal the nature of the differences. Since determining the nature of the differences among Treatments is a fundamental objective of this study, the Kruskal-Wallis test does not have the ability to produce the desired level of comparison. Thus, even though the assumptions of normality are only approximately met for some data sets through transformation and removal of outliers, the use of ANOVA is preferable to the use of Kruskal-Wallis for the comparison of the effects of Treatments.

Equality of variance in a set of samples is another important precondition for several statistical tests. The choice of post hoc test used to compare means when ANOVA yields a

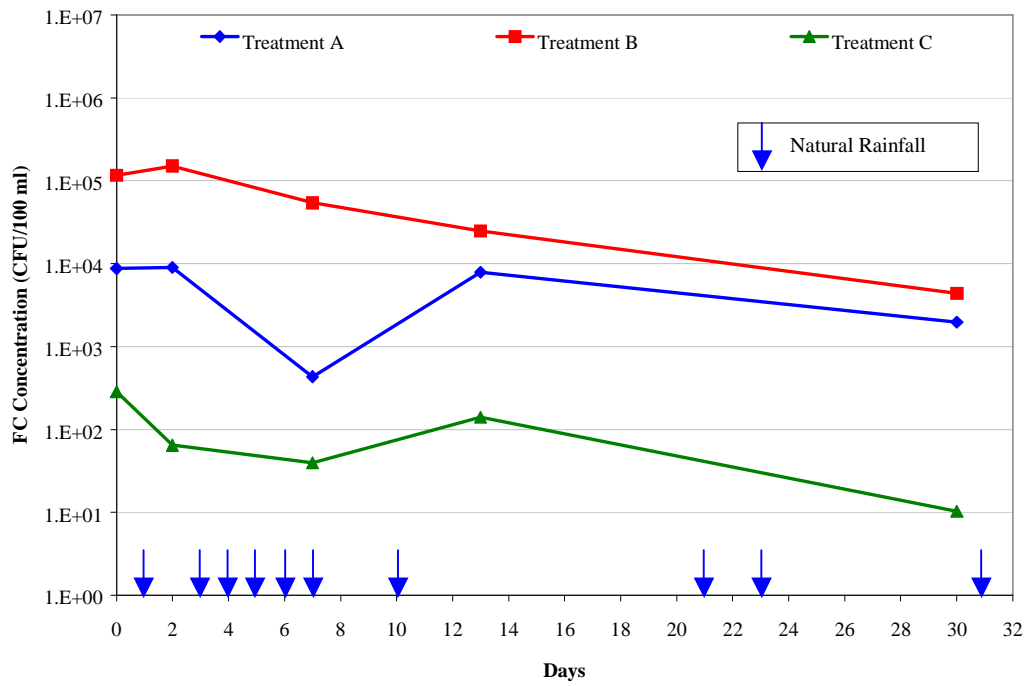


Figure 25. Series I fecal coliform concentrations versus time (outliers removed).

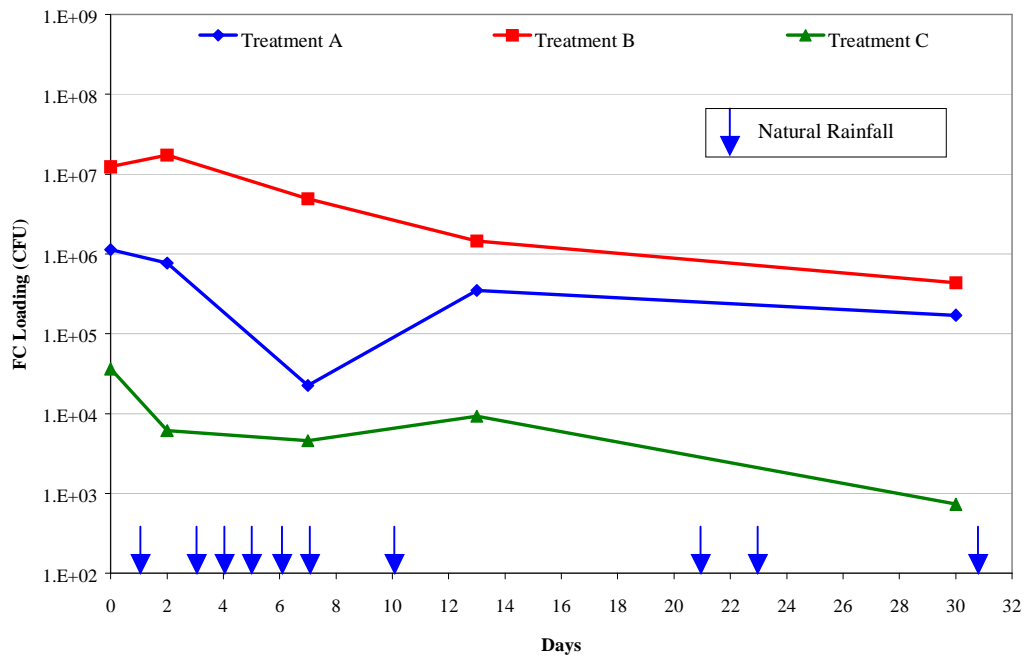


Figure 26. Series I fecal coliform loadings versus time (outliers removed).

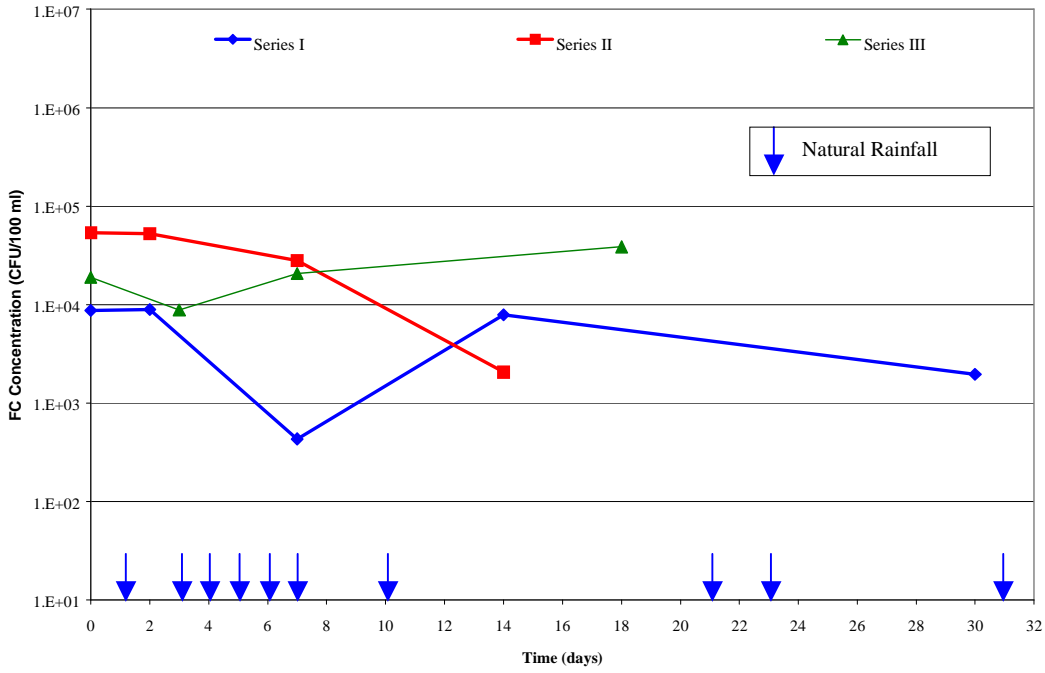


Figure 27. Treatment A fecal coliform concentrations versus time (outliers removed).

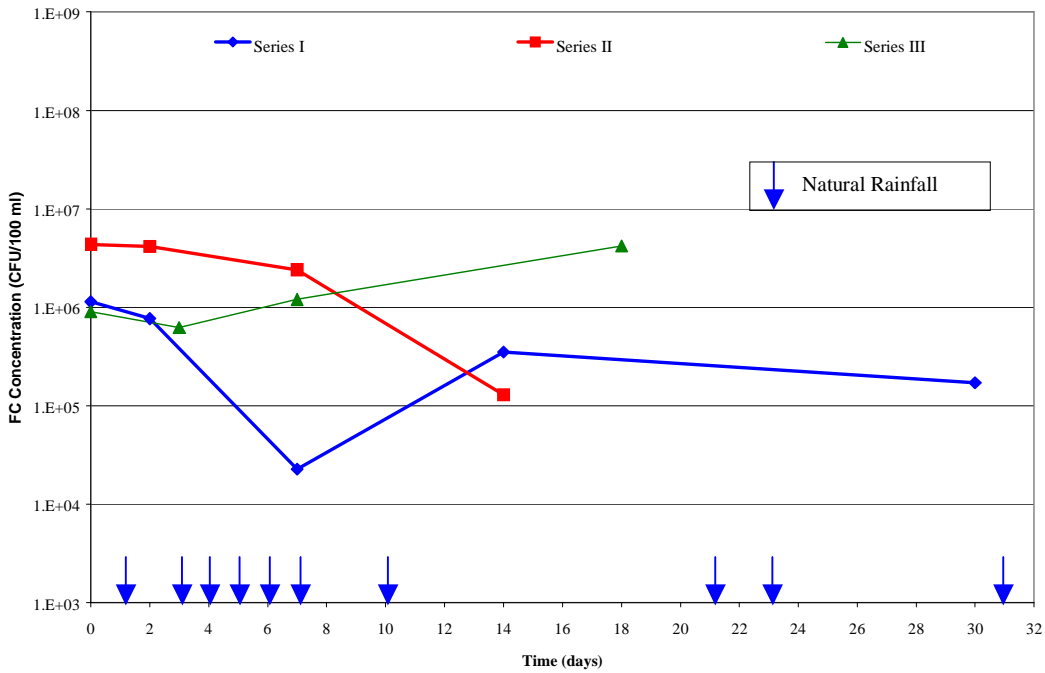


Figure 28. Treatment A fecal coliform loadings versus time (outliers removed).

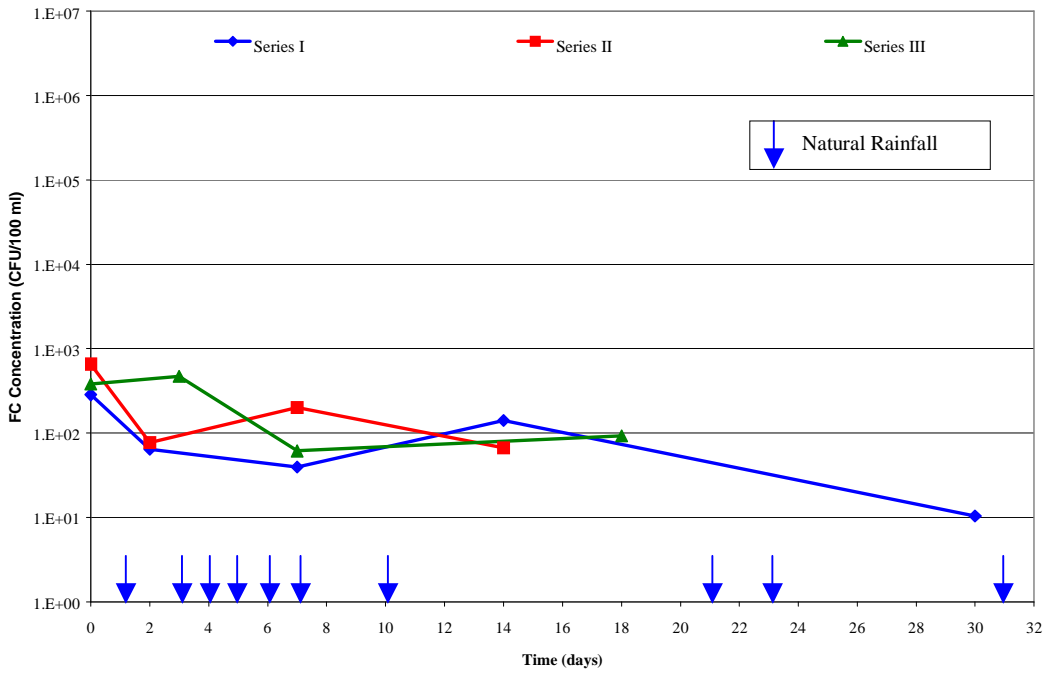


Figure 29. Treatment C fecal coliform concentrations versus time (outliers removed).

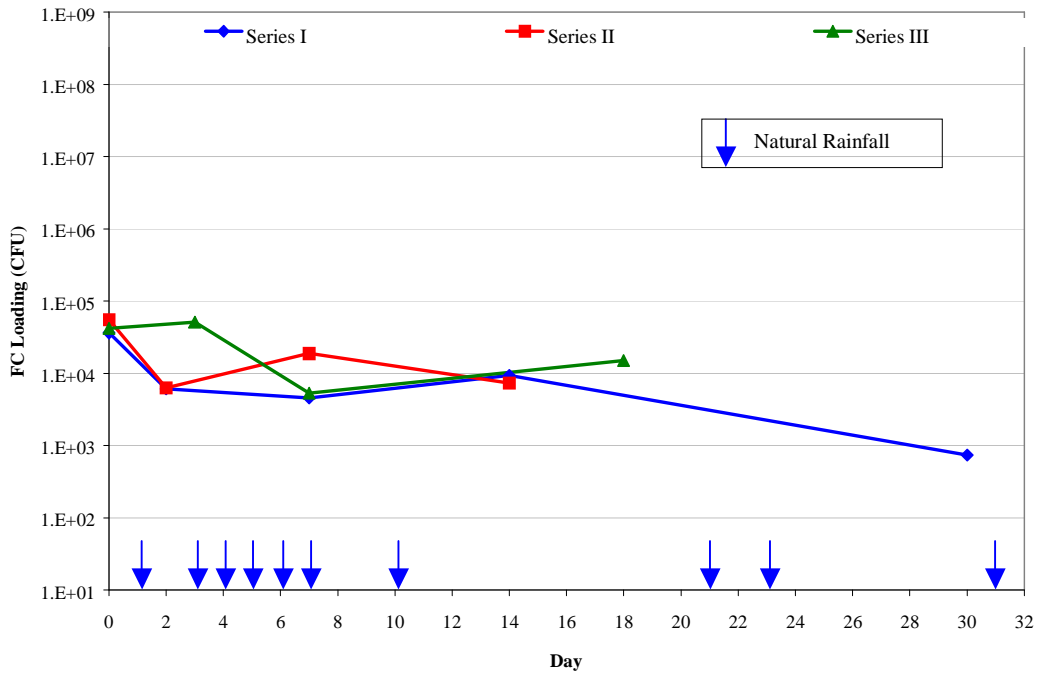


Figure 30. Treatment C fecal coliform loadings versus time (outliers removed).

significant result will depend on whether the variances across groups are equal or not. Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference (HSD) and Tamhane's T2 are the most frequently applied post hoc comparison test statistics for equal and non-equal variances, respectively. However, Tukey's HSD is not exact if group sizes are unequal. Thus, Sidak's  $t$  test was chosen as the parametric post hoc analysis for this study. Sidak's test is more conservative than Tukey's HSD (As, 2000). Data should initially be tested for equal variances to determine which post hoc test is appropriate.

Bartlett's test is frequently recommended for testing the assumption of equal variances. However, Bartlett's test was not available with the statistical software used for this research (SPSS<sup>®</sup> Graduate Pack 10.0 for Windows). Furthermore, Bartlett's test is sensitive to departures from normality in the data and significance may indicate non-normality rather than unequal variances. Since some of the data sets in this study do not meet the assumption of normality, a more robust test was preferred. The test for homogeneity of variance available with SPSS<sup>®</sup> is Levene's test, which is less sensitive to departures from normality than Bartlett's test. Levene's test is computed to test the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups of the independent variable.

Levene's test was conducted on the natural log transformed fecal coliform loading data to test the assumption of homogeneity of variance (Table 4). For all data sets, the null hypothesis of homogeneity of variances could not be rejected. These results indicate that the assumption of equal variances is maintained for all data sets. Thus Sidak's test is an appropriate post hoc analysis for determining the nature of the differences between groups following a significant ANOVA.

Table 4. Levene' s test for homogeneity of variance using ln (FC loading).

<b>Series</b>	<b>Levene Statistic</b>	<b>df1</b>	<b>df2</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>I</b>	0.628	2	92	0.536
<b>II</b>	0.239	2	58	0.788
<b>III</b>	0.176	2	75	0.839

Univariate ANOVAs were computed to examine the effects of Treatment on the natural log-transformed fecal coliform loading data within each Series. The univariate ANOVA procedure provides regression analysis and analysis of variance for one dependent variable by one or more factors and/or covariates (SPSS<sup>®</sup> Inc., 1999). Because the fecal coliform data will vary over time with respect to growth, decay and physical removal via runoff, Day of rainfall simulation was included as a covariate to serve as a control variable for Treatment. In this way, the effect of Treatment was tested after adjusting for the effect of Day. Day of rainfall simulation was also used as a quantitative predictor variable in defining the regression model. Since a linear relationship is estimated for natural log-transformed fecal coliform loading by Day, the regression model assumes no initial regrowth or stationary period prior to die-off. Thus, the analysis was performed excluding data from Day 0 since some regrowth was noted between Day 0 and the second rainfall events. The Type IV sum-of-squares method was chosen to partition the sums of squares in the analysis because this method is designed for situations in which there are missing cells of data. Type IV distributes the contrasts being made among the parameters in F to all higher-level effects equitably (SPSS Inc., 1999). Since pairwise comparisons can only be performed for fixed main effects (Treatment), the post hoc tests were run separately for each individual Day. The SPSS<sup>®</sup> syntax used for this analysis is given in Appendix B.

The descriptive statistics for the fecal coliform loading data for each Treatment are summarized in Table 5. The main effect of Treatment on fecal coliform loading was significant ( $p < .05$ ) for all Series (Table 6). The main effect of Day was significant ( $p < .05$ ) for Series I and II only. The interaction of Treatment with Day was significant ( $p < .05$ ) for Series I and III only. Thus, both the main effects of Treatment and Day along with interaction were significant for Series I; while both main effects, but not interaction, were significant for Series II; and the main effect of Treatment, but not Day, and interaction were significant for Series III. The net decay coefficients were calculated from the regression model for each Treatment within each Series (Table 7). The decay coefficients vary with respect to Treatment and Series.

Separate univariate ANOVAs were performed to determine whether there was a difference in Treatments at specified Days (Table 8). Treatments were compared at the day of the second rainfall event through the last rainfall event of each Series using marginal means estimated from the model at the given Days (Table A6, Appendix A). Since means were

Table 5. Descriptives using dependent variable:  $\ln$  (FC loading) for Day > 0.

	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Series I</b>	<b>A</b>	12.3983	1.7794	28
	<b>B</b>	14.8138	1.7312	36
	<b>C</b>	8.2209	2.0172	31
	<b>Total</b>	11.9505	3.3333	95
<b>Series II</b>	<b>A</b>	13.8687	2.2760	26
	<b>B</b>	17.1545	2.0358	22
	<b>C</b>	9.3492	2.2294	13
	<b>Total</b>	14.0906	3.5968	61
<b>Series III</b>	<b>A</b>	14.1979	1.5207	27
	<b>B</b>	15.4754	1.7010	24
	<b>C</b>	9.6808	1.6198	27
	<b>Total</b>	13.0274	2.9676	78

Table 6. Test of between-subject effects using dependent variable: ln (FC Loading).

	Source	Type IV SS	df	MS	F	Sig.
Series I	Corrected Model	818.843 <sup>a</sup>	5	163.769	64.61	0.000
	Intercept	6164.805	1	6164.805	2432.11	0.000
	DAY	67.672	1	67.672	26.70	0.000
	TREAT	328.030	2	164.015	64.71	0.000
	TREAT * DAY	15.992	2	7.996	3.16	0.047
	Error	225.593	89	2.535		
	Total	14611.805	95			
	Corrected Total	1044.436	94			
Series II	Corrected Model	600.023 <sup>b</sup>	5	120.005	37.46	0.000
	Intercept	2781.982	1	2781.982	868.33	0.000
	DAY	25.472	1	25.472	7.95	0.007
	TREAT	197.933	2	98.967	30.89	0.000
	TREAT * DAY	16.762	2	8.381	2.62	0.082
	Error	176.211	55	3.204		
	Total	12887.440	61			
	Corrected Total	776.234	60			
Series III	Corrected Model	506.858 <sup>c</sup>	5	101.372	42.62	0.000
	Intercept	4243.627	1	4243.627	1784.34	0.000
	DAY	0.068	1	0.068	0.03	0.866
	TREAT	147.703	2	73.851	31.05	0.000
	TREAT * DAY	23.578	2	11.789	4.96	0.010
	Error	171.235	72	2.378		
	Total	13915.621	78			
	Corrected Total	678.093	77			

a. R Squared = .784

b. R Squared = .773

c. R Squared = .747

Table 7. Net FC decay coefficients.

	Series I	Series II	Series III
Treatment A	0.031	0.326	0.124
Treatment B	0.118	0.328	0.066
Treatment C	0.077	0.076	0.044

Table 8. Anova table comparing Treatments at specified Days.

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Series I	Day 2	Contrast	382.726	2	191.363	75.496	0.000
		Error	225.593	89	2.535		
	Day 7	Contrast	560.131	2	280.065	110.49	0.000
		Error	225.593	89	2.535		
	Day 14	Contrast	714.558	2	357.279	140.952	0.000
		Error	225.593	89	2.535		
	Day 30	Contrast	200.534	2	100.267	39.557	0.000
		Error	225.593	89	2.535		
Series II	Day 3	Contrast	360.275	2	180.137	56.226	0.000
		Error	176.211	55	3.204		
	Day 7	Contrast	462.342	2	231.171	72.155	0.000
		Error	176.211	55	3.204		
	Day 14	Contrast	46.087	2	23.043	7.192	0.002
		Error	176.211	55	3.204		
Series III	Day 3	Contrast	229.931	2	114.966	48.346	0.000
		Error	171.235	72	2.378		
	Day 7	Contrast	411.527	2	205.764	86.518	0.000
		Error	171.235	72	2.378		
	Day 14	Contrast	352.403	2	176.201	74.088	0.000
		Error	171.235	72	2.378		
	Day 18	Contrast	211.36	2	105.68	44.436	0.000
		Error	171.235	72	2.378		

computed from the model, Days used to compare Treatments were not limited to the Days of actual rainfall events.

Significant differences were found among the Treatments for all Days analyzed within each Series. Therefore, pairwise comparisons using the Sidak adjustment for multiple comparisons were computed for each Day to determine the nature of the differences (Table 9). The results indicate that fecal coliform loadings for Treatment B were significantly higher than

Table 9. Sidak pairwise comparisons among Treatments at specified Days.

	(I) Treatment	(J) Treatment	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig. <sup>a</sup>	95% Confidence Interval for Difference <sup>a</sup>		
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Series I	Day = 2	A	B	-3.374(*)	0.574	0.000	-4.771	-1.976
			C	3.634(*)	0.607	0.000	2.157	5.111
		B	A	3.374(*)	0.574	0.000	1.976	4.771
			C	7.008(*)	0.571	0.000	5.619	8.397
		C	A	-3.634(*)	0.607	0.000	-5.111	-2.157
			B	-7.008(*)	0.571	0.000	-8.397	-5.619
	Day = 7	A	B	-2.938(*)	0.466	0.000	-4.073	-1.804
			C	3.863(*)	0.49	0.000	2.670	5.056
		B	A	2.938(*)	0.466	0.000	1.804	4.073
			C	6.801(*)	0.458	0.000	5.688	7.915
		C	A	-3.863(*)	0.49	0.000	-5.056	-2.670
			B	-6.801(*)	0.458	0.000	-7.915	-5.688
	Day = 14	A	B	-2.328(*)	0.402	0.000	-3.305	-1.351
			C	4.184(*)		0.000	3.173	5.194
		B	A	2.328(*)	0.402	0.000	1.351	3.305
			C	6.512(*)	0.39	0.000	5.562	7.462
		C	A	-4.184(*)	0.415	0.000	-5.194	-3.173
			B	-6.512(*)	0.39	0.000	-7.462	-5.562
Day = 30	A	B	-0.934	0.69	0.447	-2.612	0.745	
		C	4.916(*)	0.711	0.000	3.186	6.647	
	B	A	0.934	0.69	0.447	-0.745	2.612	
		C	5.850(*)	0.698	0.000	4.151	7.550	
	C	A	-4.916(*)	0.711	0.000	-6.647	-3.186	
		B	-5.850(*)	0.698	0.000	-7.550	-4.151	
Series II	Day = 3	A	B	-2.997(*)	0.75	0.001	-4.844	-1.151
			C	6.392(*)	0.874	0.000	4.239	8.545
		B	A	2.997(*)	0.75	0.001	1.151	4.844
			C	9.390(*)	0.888	0.000	7.204	11.575
		C	A	-6.392(*)	0.874	0.000	-8.545	-4.239
			B	-9.390(*)	0.888	0.000	-11.575	-7.204
	Day = 7	A	B	-2.992(*)	0.525	0.000	-4.284	-1.700
			C	4.782(*)	0.635	0.000	3.218	6.346
		B	A	2.992(*)	0.525	0.000	1.700	4.284
			C	7.774(*)	0.648	0.000	6.178	9.369
		C	A	-4.782(*)	0.635	0.000	-6.346	-3.218
			B	-7.774(*)	0.648	0.000	-9.369	-6.178

Table 9. Continued.

	(I) Treatment	(J) Treatment	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig. <sup>a</sup>	95% Confidence Interval for Difference <sup>a</sup>			
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<b>Series II</b>	<b>Day = 14</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	-2.982(*)	0.937	0.007	-5.290	-0.674	
			<b>C</b>	1.964	1.53	0.497	-1.805	5.732	
		<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	2.982(*)	0.937	0.007	0.674	5.290	
			<b>C</b>	4.946(*)	1.601	0.009	1.002	8.890	
		<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	-1.964	1.53	0.497	-5.732	1.805	
			<b>B</b>	-4.946(*)	1.601	0.009	-8.890	-1.002	
<b>Series III</b>	<b>Day = 3</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	-2.507(*)	0.611	0.000	-3.999	-1.014	
			<b>C</b>	3.450(*)	0.593	0.000	2.000	4.900	
		<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	2.507(*)	0.611	0.000	1.014	3.999	
			<b>C</b>	5.956(*)	0.611	0.000	4.464	7.449	
		<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	-3.450(*)	0.593	0.000	-4.900	-2.000	
			<b>B</b>	-5.956(*)	0.611	0.000	-7.449	-4.464	
	<b>Day = 7</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	-1.743(*)	0.463	0.001	-2.875	-0.611	
			<b>C</b>	4.124(*)	0.447	0.000	3.030	5.217	
		<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	1.743(*)	0.463	0.001	0.611	2.875	
			<b>C</b>	5.866(*)	0.463	0.000	4.734	6.998	
		<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	-4.124(*)	0.447	0.000	-5.217	-3.030	
			<b>B</b>	-5.866(*)	0.463	0.000	-6.998	-4.734	
	<b>Day = 14</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	-0.406	0.527	0.828	-1.693	0.882	
			<b>C</b>	5.304(*)	0.521	0.000	4.030	6.577	
		<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	0.406	0.527	0.828	-0.882	1.693	
			<b>C</b>	5.709(*)	0.527	0.000	4.421	6.997	
		<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	-5.304(*)	0.521	0.000	-6.577	-4.030	
			<b>B</b>	-5.709(*)	0.527	0.000	-6.997	-4.421	
		<b>Day = 18</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	0.358	0.713	0.944	-1.384	2.101
				<b>C</b>	5.978(*)	0.711	0.000	4.240	7.715
			<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	-0.358	0.713	0.944	-2.101	1.384
				<b>C</b>	5.619(*)	0.713	0.000	3.877	7.362
			<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	-5.978(*)	0.711	0.000	-7.715	-4.240
				<b>B</b>	-5.619(*)	0.713	0.000	-7.362	-3.877

\* Significant at p = 0.01.

those for Treatment A at Days 0 – 7 in all Series. However, by the final rainfall events of Series I (Day 30) and Series III (Day 18), fecal coliform loadings were not significantly different between Treatments A and B. Treatment A was significantly higher than the control on all days within all Series except for the last day of rainfall in Series II, Day 14.

Since Day 0 was not used in the regression model, separate one-way ANOVAs were performed for each Series to determine if Treatments were significantly different on Day 0 (Table 10). Significant differences were found between Treatments for all Series on Day 0. Pairwise comparisons using the Sidak adjustment indicate that on Day 0, fecal coliform loadings from Treatment B plots were significantly higher than those from Treatment A plots, and fecal coliform loadings from Treatment A plots were significantly higher than those from the control plots for all Series (Table 11).

Table 10. Anova table comparing Treatments at Day 0.

	<b>Source</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>Series I Day = 0</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	109.726	2	54.863	19.397	0.000
	<b>Within Groups</b>	56.568	20	2.828		
	<b>Total</b>	166.294	22			
<b>Series II Day = 0</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	135.498	2	67.749	59.928	0.000
	<b>Within Groups</b>	22.610	20	1.131		
	<b>Total</b>	158.108	22			
<b>Series III Day = 0</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	91.695	2	45.848	20.511	0.000
	<b>Within Groups</b>	33.529	15	2.235		
	<b>Total</b>	125.224	17			

Table 11. Sidak pairwise comparisons among Treatments at Day 0.

	(I) Treatment	(J) Treatment	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
<b>Series I Day 0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	-2.3870(*)	.7928	.021	-4.4520	-.3219
		<b>C</b>	3.4421(*)	.9381	.005	.9987	5.8855
	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	2.3870(*)	.7928	.021	.3219	4.4520
		<b>C</b>	5.8291(*)	.9381	.000	3.3857	8.2725
	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	-3.4421(*)	.9381	.005	-5.8855	-.9987
		<b>B</b>	-5.8291(*)	.9381	.000	-8.2725	-3.3857
<b>Series II Day 0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	-2.1205(*)	.5012	.001	-3.4261	-.8150
		<b>C</b>	4.3671(*)	.5931	.000	2.8224	5.9119
	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	2.1205(*)	.5012	.001	.8150	3.4261
		<b>C</b>	6.4876(*)	.5931	.000	4.9429	8.0324
	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	-4.3671(*)	.5931	.000	-5.9119	-2.8224
		<b>B</b>	-6.4876(*)	.5931	.000	-8.0324	-4.9429
<b>Series III Day 0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	-3.2429(*)	.7738	.002	-5.3207	-1.1651
		<b>C</b>	3.0663(*)	1.0122	.025	.3484	5.7842
	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	3.2429(*)	.7738	.002	1.1651	5.3207
		<b>C</b>	6.3092(*)	1.0317	.000	3.5389	9.0796
	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	-3.0663(*)	1.0122	.025	-5.7842	-.3484
		<b>B</b>	-6.3092(*)	1.0317	.000	-9.0796	-3.5389

\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$ .

#### 4. Observed Fecal Coliform Differences across Series

To determine whether there were any differences in fecal coliform loadings across Series for each Treatment, univariate ANOVAs were performed using natural log-transformed fecal coliform loading as the dependent variable and Series as the independent category variable. As done for the analysis of Treatment effects, Day of rainfall was entered as a covariate to serve as a control variable for Series by adjusting for the effect of Day. Likewise,

the analysis for effects of Series was performed excluding data from Day 0 to remove the regrowth or stationary period prior to die-off from the model. In addition, since the length of each Series was different, the model was determined using Day 2 - Day 14, the final rainfall day of the shortest Series.

The descriptive statistics for the fecal coliform data for each Series are summarized in Table 12. Results of the univariate ANOVAs (Table 13) indicate that significant differences in fecal coliform loading exist across Series for Treatment A ( $F(2, 57) = 7.65, p = 0.001$ ), Treatment B ( $F(2, 58) = 6.15, p = 0.004$ ) and Treatment C ( $F(2, 48) = 3.85, p < 0.05$ ). The main effect of Day was only significant for Series II ( $F(1, 58) = 17.645, p = 0.006$ ). Interaction of Series with Day was only significant for Series I ( $F(2, 48) = 4.09, p = 0.022$ ).

Table 12. Descriptives:  $\ln(\text{FC Loading})$  for Day  $> 0$  and  $< 15$ .

	<b>Series</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Treatment A</b>	<b>I</b>	12.5617	1.8246	19
	<b>II</b>	13.8687	2.2760	26
	<b>III</b>	13.6711	1.5958	18
	<b>Total</b>	13.4181	2.0204	63
<b>Treatment B</b>	<b>I</b>	15.4235	1.5144	27
	<b>II</b>	17.1545	2.0358	22
	<b>III</b>	15.8091	1.7796	15
	<b>Total</b>	16.1089	1.9069	64
<b>Treatment C</b>	<b>I</b>	8.7860	2.0066	23
	<b>II</b>	9.3492	2.2294	13
	<b>III</b>	9.7121	1.9436	18
	<b>Total</b>	9.2303	2.0436	54

Table 13. Test of between-subject effects using dependent variable: ln (FC Loading).

	Source	Type IV Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Treatment A	Corrected Model	84.783 <sup>a</sup>	5	16.957	5.74	0.000
	Intercept	2548.186	1	2548.186	862.97	0.000
	DAY	3.390	1	3.390	1.15	0.288
	SERIES	45.154	2	22.577	7.65	0.001
	SERIES * DAY	24.169	2	12.085	4.09	0.022
	Error	168.310	57	2.953		
	Total	11595.893	63			
	Corrected Total	253.092	62			
Treatment B	Corrected Model	105.834 <sup>b</sup>	5	21.167	9.96	0.000
	Intercept	3693.166	1	3693.166	1737.96	0.000
	DAY	17.645	1	17.645	8.30	0.006
	SERIES	26.130	2	13.065	6.15	0.004
	SERIES * DAY	4.470	2	2.235	1.05	0.356
	Error	123.250	58	2.125		
	Total	16836.830	64			
	Corrected Total	229.083	63			
Treatment C	Corrected Model	33.456 <sup>c</sup>	5	6.691	1.71	0.151
	Intercept	910.319	1	910.319	232.56	0.000
	DAY	7.853	1	7.853	2.01	0.163
	SERIES	30.114	2	15.057	3.85	0.028
	SERIES * DAY	24.374	2	12.187	3.11	0.054
	Error	187.890	48	3.914		
	Total	4822.039	54			
	Corrected Total	221.346	53			

a. R Squared = .335

b. R Squared = .462

c. R Squared = .151

Differences were tested among Series at Days 3, 7 and 14 for all Treatments by performing separate univariate ANOVAs (Table 14). Significant differences were found to exist for Treatment A, Days 3 and 7; Treatment B, Days 3 and 7; and Treatment C, Day 3 ( $p <$

0.05). The Levene statistic indicated that the assumption of homogeneity of variance was valid for fecal coliform loading across Treatments (Table 15). Pairwise comparisons using the Sidak adjustment for multiple comparisons (Table 16) indicated that for Treatments A and B, the fecal coliform loading at Day 3 was significantly higher in Series II than in Series I and III, and at Day 7, significantly higher in Series II than in Series I. Although not significant, the fecal coliform loading for Series II at Day 7 was also higher than that of Series III for Treatments A and B. Fecal coliform loading data in Series I and III were not significantly different on any Day for Treatments A and B. Fecal coliform loadings for Treatment C of Series III were significantly higher than Series I and II for Day 3.

Since Day 0 was not used in the regression model, separate one-way ANOVAs were performed for each Treatment to determine if fecal coliform loadings differed on Day 0 across Series. Significant differences were not found between initial fecal coliform counts of each Series for any of the Treatments ( $p > 0.01$ ).

Upon completion of the three rainfall simulation Series, it was observed that the temperature ranges during each Series may have played a role in the observed fecal coliform decay. Higher temperatures would be expected to increase the decay rate of the fecal coliforms, potentially resulting in fewer fecal coliform counts in runoff. Since ambient air temperature was not measured during the experiment, runoff temperatures were compared assuming a linear relationship with air temperature. The descriptive statistics for runoff temperature are summarized in Table 17. Results of a one-way ANOVA indicate that runoff temperature differed significantly across Series ( $F(2, 109) = 35.243, p < 0.001$ ). The Levene statistic indicated that the assumption of homogeneity of variances was valid for runoff temperature data across Series. Post hoc analyses of this data indicate that the mean runoff temperature in

Series I ( $22.97 \pm 3.59^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) was lower than that of Series II ( $26.39 \pm 3.05^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and Series II was lower than Series III ( $29.11 \pm 2.79^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) (Table 17).

Table 14. ANOVA table comparing Series at specified Days.

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Treatment A	Day 3	Contrast	46.965	2	23.483	7.953	0.001
		Error	168.31	57	2.953		
	Day 7	Contrast	32.421	2	16.211	5.490	0.007
		Error	168.31	57	2.953		
	Day 14	Contrast	8.371	2	4.185	1.417	0.251
		Error	168.31	57	2.953		
Treatment B	Day 3	Contrast	40.487	2	20.243	9.526	0.000
		Error	123.25	58	2.125		
	Day 7	Contrast	37.026	2	18.513	8.712	0.000
		Error	123.25	58	2.125		
	Day 14	Contrast	3.7	2	1.85	0.871	0.424
		Error	123.25	58	2.125		
Treatment C	Day 3	Contrast	26.106	2	13.053	3.335	0.044
		Error	187.89	48	3.914		
	Day 7	Contrast	4.702	2	2.351	0.601	0.553
		Error	187.89	48	3.914		
	Day 14	Contrast	17.37	2	8.685	2.219	0.120
		Error	187.89	48	3.914		

The F-value tests the effect of Series. This test is based on the linearly independent pairwise comparisons among the estimated marginal means.

Table 15. Levene' s test for homogeneity of variance using ln (FC loading).

Treatment	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
A	0.135	2	60	0.874
B	1.635	2	61	0.203
C	1.016	2	51	0.369

Table 16. Sidak pairwise comparisons among Treatments at specified Days.

	(I) Series	(J) Series	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% CI		
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
Treatment A	Day = 3	I	II	-2.650(*)	0.698	0.001	-4.368	-0.932
			III	-0.479	0.753	0.894	-2.332	1.374
		II	I	2.650(*)	0.698	0.001	0.932	4.368
			III	2.171(*)	0.759	0.018	0.304	4.038
		III	I	0.479	0.753	0.894	-1.374	2.332
			II	-2.171(*)	0.759	0.018	-4.038	-0.304
	Day = 7	I	II	-1.686(*)	0.526	0.007	-2.979	-0.393
			III	-1.479	0.696	0.110	-3.192	0.234
		II	I	1.686(*)	0.526	0.007	0.393	2.979
			III	0.207	0.669	0.986	-1.438	1.852
		III	I	1.479	0.696	0.110	-0.234	3.192
			II	-0.207	0.669	0.986	-1.852	1.438
Treatment B	Day = 3	I	II	-2.115(*)	0.588	0.002	-3.561	-0.668
			III	0.475	0.623	0.832	-1.056	2.007
		II	I	2.115(*)	0.588	0.002	0.668	3.561
			III	2.590(*)	0.656	0.001	0.977	4.203
		III	I	-0.475	0.623	0.832	-2.007	1.056
			II	-2.590(*)	0.656	0.001	-4.203	-0.977
	Day = 7	I	II	-1.701(*)	0.419	0.000	-2.732	-0.670
			III	-0.144	0.658	0.995	-1.763	1.474
		II	I	1.701(*)	0.419	0.000	0.670	2.732
			III	1.557	0.671	0.070	-0.094	3.207
		III	I	0.144	0.658	0.995	-1.474	1.763
			II	-1.557	0.671	0.070	-3.207	0.094
Treatment C	Day = 3	I	II	-0.571	0.998	0.921	-3.040	1.899
			III	-2.290(*)	0.909	0.045	-4.540	-0.040
		II	I	0.571	0.998	0.921	-1.899	3.040
			III	-1.72	1.020	0.267	-4.242	0.803
		III	I	2.290(*)	0.909	0.045	0.040	4.540
			II	1.72	1.020	0.267	-0.803	4.242

\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

Table 17. Intensity and runoff temperature descriptive statistics across Series.

		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% CI for Mean		Min.	Max.
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
						<b>Intensity</b>	<b>I</b>		
<b>II</b>	36	5.066	0.612	0.102	4.859		5.273	4.15	6.21
<b>III</b>	36	4.266	0.745	0.124	4.014		4.518	2.89	5.69
<b>Total</b>	115	4.659	0.762	0.071	4.518		4.800	2.89	6.56
<b>Runoff Temperature</b>	<b>I</b>	42	22.969	3.594	0.555	21.849	24.089	17.50	30.00
	<b>II</b>	36	26.392	3.048	0.508	25.360	27.423	20.70	31.60
	<b>III</b>	34	29.106	2.790	0.478	28.133	30.079	23.10	34.60
	<b>Total</b>	112	25.932	4.061	0.384	25.172	26.692	17.50	34.60

Table 18. Comparisons of rainfall intensity and runoff temperature across Treatment.

Dependent Variable	(I) SERIES	(J) SERIES	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% CI	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
<b>Rainfall Intensity</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	-.4196(*)	0.1578	0.024	-0.794	-0.045
		<b>III</b>	.3804(*)	0.1578	0.046	0.006	0.755
	<b>II</b>	<b>I</b>	.4196(*)	0.1578	0.024	0.045	0.794
		<b>III</b>	.8000(*)	0.1646	0.000	0.409	1.191
	<b>III</b>	<b>I</b>	-.3804(*)	0.1578	0.046	-0.755	-0.006
		<b>II</b>	-.8000(*)	0.1646	0.000	-1.191	-0.409
<b>Runoff Temperature</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	-3.423(*)	0.725	0.000	-5.146	-1.699
		<b>III</b>	-6.137(*)	0.737	0.000	-7.887	-4.386
	<b>II</b>	<b>I</b>	3.423(*)	0.725	0.000	1.699	5.146
		<b>III</b>	-2.714(*)	0.764	0.002	-4.529	-0.900
	<b>III</b>	<b>I</b>	6.137(*)	0.737	0.000	4.386	7.887
		<b>II</b>	2.714(*)	0.764	0.002	0.900	4.529

Prior experiments have shown that rainfall intensity can affect fecal coliform counts in runoff (Kress and Gifford, 1984); thus, this parameter was compared across Series as well. Descriptive statistics for rainfall intensity are summarized in Table 17. Results of a one-way ANOVA indicate that rainfall intensity also differed significantly across Series ( $F(2, 112) = 11.815, p < 0.001$ ). The Levene statistic indicated that the assumption of homogeneity of variances was valid for rainfall intensity data across Series. Post hoc analyses of this data indicated that the mean rainfall intensity in Series III ( $4.27 \pm 0.75$  in/hour) was lower than that of Series I ( $4.65 \pm 0.73$  in/hour), and Series I was lower than Series II ( $5.07 \pm 0.61$ ) (Table 18).

## 5. Quanti-Tray Fecal Coliform Data

The raw fecal coliform and total coliform data, each with their paired *E. coli* data, from the Quanti-Tray analysis of runoff samples are tabulated in Tables A8 and A9, respectively, of Appendix A. Reported MPN numbers were retrieved from the reference table. Many zero values were observed, causing a technical problem since the logarithm of zero is negative infinity. To compensate for this limitation, a value of one was added to all MPN counts prior to multiplication by the dilution factor. Thus, the transformation can be represented by the following equation:

$$\ln[(\text{MPN from table} + 1) * \text{dilution factor}] \quad (\text{Eqn. 2})$$

Membrane filtration fecal coliform results are plotted against Quanti-Tray fecal coliform results on a log-log axis for each Treatment (Figures 31 – 33). A positive linear relationship between the test methods for Treatments A and B is evident; however, the data for Treatment C do not appear to be linearly related. It is possible that outliers may exist that are obscuring a possible correlation for Treatment C. Five data points appearing to be possible outliers are identified on the graph (Figure 33) with their x, y-coordinates and are colored red.

The presumed outliers included all three samples from Series III Day 18 and both samples from Series I Day 32. A review of the field notes indicated no obvious reasons to suspect these data as outliers. However, when the presumed outliers were removed from the data set (Figure 31), the  $R^2$  was considerably improved (0.0841 to 0.7835). A possible reason for the presence of outliers in the control treatment is that the results of the control treatment from both the Quanti-Tray and membrane filtration analyses were ambiguous and difficult to interpret, thus potentially resulting in inaccurate readings.

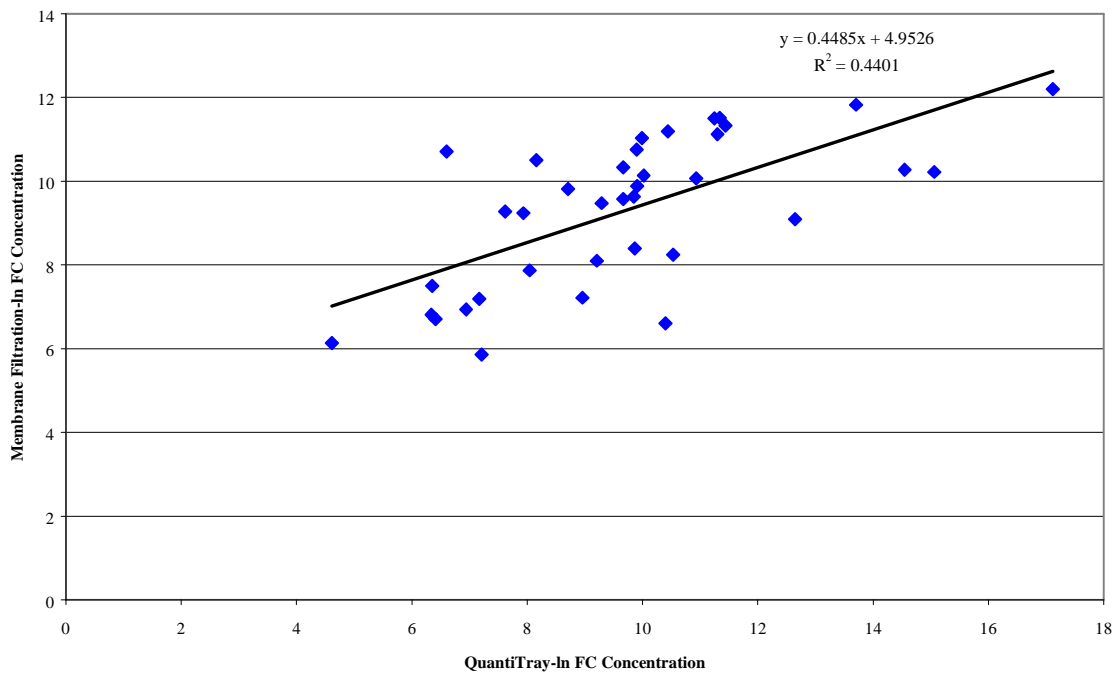


Figure 31. Treatment A fecal coliform concentrations: MF versus Quanti-Tray.

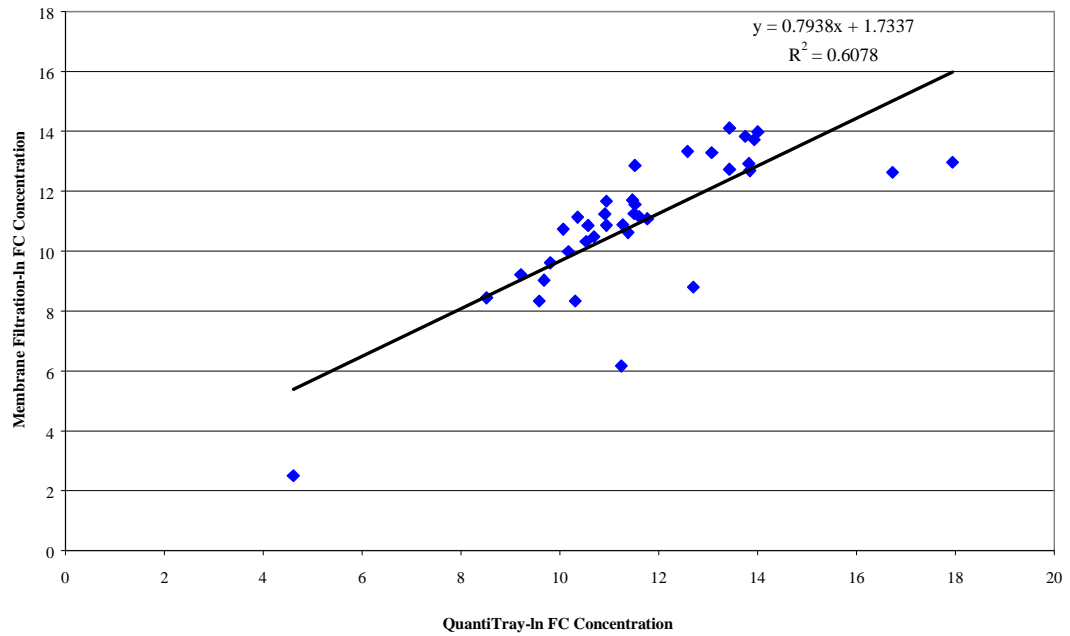


Figure 32. Treatment B fecal coliform concentrations: MF versus Quanti-Tray.

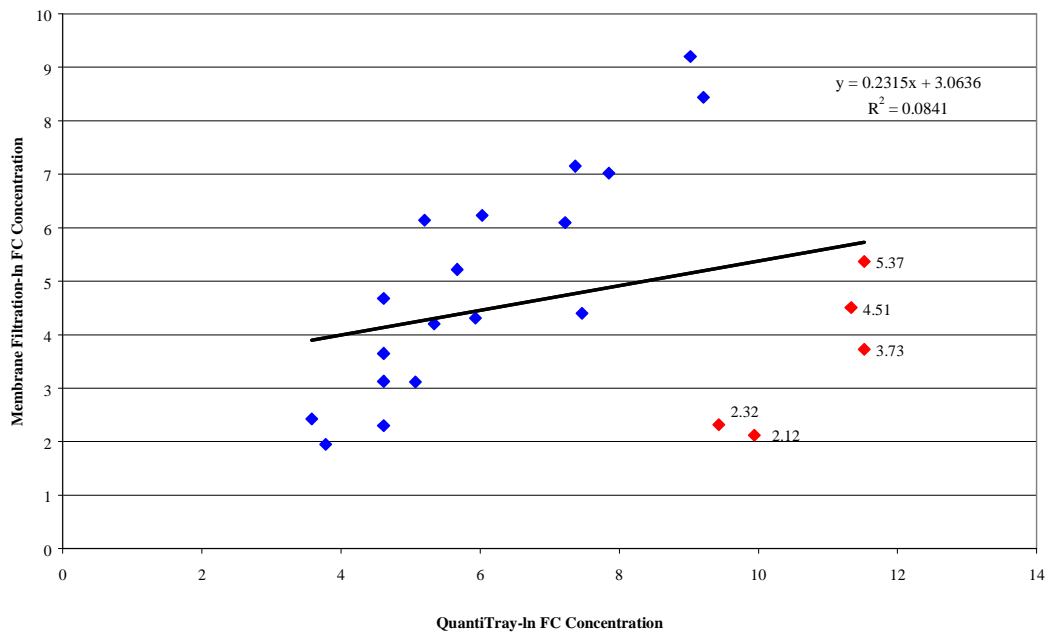


Figure 33. Treatment C fecal coliform concentrations: MF versus Quanti-Tray.

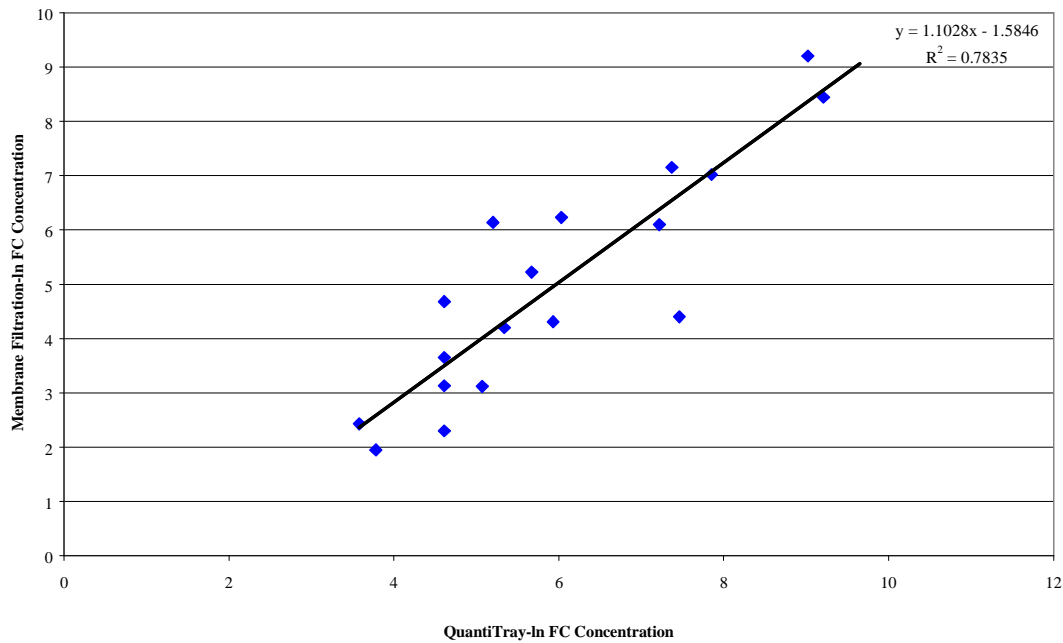


Figure 34. Treatment C fecal coliform concentrations: MF versus Quanti-Tray (outliers removed).

## 6. Formal Evaluation of the Quanti-Tray Method for Enumerating Fecal Coliforms

Correlational analyses are designed to determine the strength of association between variables without specifying which variable is dependent or independent. Commonly, correlated variables are effects of a common cause (Sokal, 1995). The Pearson correlation coefficient determines the strength of the linear relationship between two variables. The correlation coefficient ranges from -1.0 to +1.0, and is calculated for each pair of variables. Scores close to 0 represent a weak relationship, while scores close to -1.0 or +1.0 represent a strong relationship. A significant correlation indicates a reliable relationship, but not necessarily a strong correlation. Thus, with enough subjects, a very small correlation can be significant. Generally, correlations greater than 0.7 are considered strong, less than 0.3 are considered weak, and between 0.3 and 0.7 are considered moderate (Cronk, 1999).

Correlational analyses of the fecal coliform concentration results of the Quanti-Tray and membrane filtration methods were conducted to evaluate the concurrent validity between the

test methods. Concurrent validity is a measure of the degree of correlation between experimental measurement items and known and accepted standard measures. The descriptive statistics of the data sets are summarized in Table 19. Pearson's *r* correlation coefficients were calculated for each Treatment to evaluate the relationships among the results of membrane filtration, Quanti-Tray at 35°C, and Quanti-Tray at 44.5°C (Table 20). For Treatment A, a moderate positive correlation was found between MF and Quanti-Tray at 44.5°C and between MF and Quanti-Tray at 35°C. For Treatment B, a moderate positive correlation was found between MF and Quanti-Tray at 35°C, and a strong positive correlation was between MF and Quanti-Tray at 44.5°C. However, for Treatment C (all data included), weak correlations that were not significant were found between all pairs of test methods. Statistical analyses were not performed for Treatment C data with the potential outliers removed since there was no rationale for their occurrence.

Table 19. Means used to compare enumeration methods.

		Mean	Std. Dev.	N
<b>Treatment A</b>	<b>ln FC MF</b>	9.3586	1.8409	107
	<b>ln TC QT</b>	10.9826	2.5975	87
	<b>ln FC QT</b>	9.7977	2.6887	110
<b>Treatment B</b>	<b>ln FC MF</b>	11.3090	1.8627	107
	<b>ln TC QT</b>	11.9813	2.2334	77
	<b>ln FC QT</b>	11.2912	2.5047	105
<b>Treatment C</b>	<b>ln FC MF</b>	4.6740	1.9175	84
	<b>ln TC QT</b>	9.7196	1.6147	54
	<b>ln FC QT</b>	6.9173	2.5454	79

MF = Membrane Filtration.

QT = Quanti-Tray.

Table 20. Pearson correlation coefficients between fecal coliform enumeration methods.

			<b>ln FC Membrane Filtration</b>	<b>ln TC QuantiTray</b>	<b>ln FC QuantiTray</b>
<b>Treatment A</b>	<b>ln FC Membrane Filtration</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	1	.410(**)	.567(**)
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>		0.000	0.000
		<b>N</b>	107	80	103
	<b>ln TC QuantiTray</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	.410(**)	1	.791(**)
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	0.000		0.000
		<b>N</b>	80	87	87
	<b>ln FC QuantiTray</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	.567(**)	.791(**)	1
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	0.000	0.000	
		<b>N</b>	103	87	110
<b>Treatment B</b>	<b>ln FC Membrane Filtration</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	1	.422(**)	.753(**)
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>		0.000	0.000
		<b>N</b>	107	68	95
	<b>ln TC QuantiTray</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	.422(**)	1	.801(**)
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	0.000		0.000
		<b>N</b>	68	77	77
	<b>ln FC QuantiTray</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	.753(**)	.801(**)	1
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	0.000	0.000	
		<b>N</b>	95	77	105
<b>Treatment C</b>	<b>ln FC Membrane Filtration</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	1	-0.168	0.255
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>		0.335	0.056
		<b>N</b>	84	35	57
	<b>ln TC QuantiTray</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	-0.168	1	0.178
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	0.335		0.198
		<b>N</b>	35	54	54
	<b>ln FC QuantiTray</b>	<b>Pearson's r</b>	0.255	0.178	1
		<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	0.056	0.198	
		<b>N</b>	57	54	79

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Since correlational analysis only determines the strength of the linear relationship between two variables, paired t-tests were also conducted on the results of the Quanti-Tray and membrane filtration methods to determine if the mean difference between pairs of data was

significantly different from zero (Table 21). These results indicate that at a significance level of 0.01, the two tests did not produce significantly different results for Treatment A ( $t(102) = 2.429$ ,  $p > 0.01$ ) or Treatment B ( $t(94) = 2.185$ ,  $p > 0.01$ ). However, results from the two tests were significantly different for Treatment C ( $t(56) = 6.910$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

Table 21. Paired samples t-test comparing FC enumeration methods.

Treatment	Mean Difference	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
A	-0.5398	2.2554	0.2222	-2.429	102	0.017
B	-0.3419	1.5248	0.1560	-2.18	94	0.031
C	-2.5610	2.7982	0.3706	-6.910	56	0.000

## 7. Quanti-Tray *E. coli* Results

*E. coli* counts were calculated for each sample from the results of the Quanti-Tray analysis at both incubation temperatures (Table 22). For Treatment A, *E. coli* counts represented approximately 45% of the fecal coliform counts and approximately 34% of total coliform counts. Similarly, for Treatment B, *E. coli* counts represented approximately 52% of the fecal coliform counts and approximately 35% of total coliform counts. For Treatment C, however, *E. coli* represents a smaller portion of fecal coliform counts (26%), and a much smaller portion of total coliform counts (< 1%). As expected, *E. coli* does not represent a large portion of total coliforms. However, these results imply that a large portion of non-*E. coli* bacteria are represented as fecal coliforms.

## 8. Formal Evaluation of Quanti-Tray *E. coli* Results

To determine whether there were any differences in *E. coli* percentages of total or fecal coliforms across Treatments, univariate ANOVAs were performed using data from Day 2 - Day 14 over all Series with day of rainfall as a covariate (Table 23). Results indicate that there were

Table 22. *E. coli* fraction of fecal and total coliforms using Quanti-Tray.

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
<i>E. coli</i> /FC	A	98	0.446	0.384	0.039	0.369	0.523
	B	90	0.521	0.330	0.035	0.452	0.590
	C	57	0.264	0.395	0.052	0.159	0.369
	Total	245	0.431	0.379	0.024	0.383	0.479
<i>E. coli</i> /TC	A	80	0.340	0.466	0.052	0.236	0.444
	B	70	0.352	0.403	0.048	0.256	0.448
	C	54	0.009	0.024	0.003	0.003	0.016
	Total	204	0.257	0.403	0.028	0.201	0.312

Table 23. ANOVA table comparing *E. coli* fractions among Treatments from Day 2 - 14.

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<i>E. coli</i> /FC	Corrected Model	1.399	5	0.280	2.013	0.083
	Intercept	7.285	1	7.285	52.410	0.000
	DAY	0.210	1	0.210	1.508	0.222
	TREAT	0.364	2	0.182	1.310	0.274
	TREAT * DAY	0.182	2	0.091	0.654	0.522
	Error	14.595	105	0.139		
	Total	44.915	111			
	Corrected Total	15.995	110			
<i>E. coli</i> /TC	Corrected Model	10.466	5	2.093	15.294	0.000
	Intercept	9.903	1	9.903	72.356	0.000
	DAY	3.174	1	3.174	23.195	0.000
	TREAT	4.431	2	2.215	16.187	0.000
	TREAT * DAY	1.640	2	0.820	5.991	0.003
	Error	14.370	105	0.137		
	Total	39.593	111			
	Corrected Total	24.836	110			

R Squared (FC) = .087 (Adjusted R Squared = .044)

R Squared (TC) = .421 (Adjusted R Squared = .394)

significant differences in *E. coli* fractions of total coliforms across Treatments ( $p < 0.0005$ ), but the same was not true for fecal coliforms ( $p > .1$ ).

Descriptive statistics of *E. coli* fractions of total and fecal coliforms at Days 0, 2, 7 and 14 are represented in Table 24. The means for Days 2 – 14 are estimates from the model. Separate univariate ANOVAs were performed comparing *E. coli* fractions of total coliforms at Days 2 – 14 (Table 25). These results indicate that at Day 2 and 7, *E. coli* fractions of total coliforms were significantly different across Treatments. A significant difference was not found for Day 14. A separate one-way ANOVA was performed using data from Day 0 to determine whether differences in *E. coli* fractions of total or fecal coliforms exist across Treatments (Table 26). Results indicate that significant differences exist in *E. coli* fractions of total, but not fecal, coliforms across Treatments.

The significant main effects were further analyzed by pairwise comparisons using the Sidak adjustment for multiple comparisons (Table 27). At Day 0, *E. coli* fractions of total coliforms were significantly higher for Treatment B than for the control. At Days 2 and 7, *E. coli* fractions of total coliforms were significantly higher for both Treatments A and B than for the control.

## **9. Other Laboratory Data for Runoff**

Nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) data, analyzed by the Agricultural Chemistry Lab, were not directly used to meet the objectives of this study, but the results are tabulated in Table A11 of Appendix A in the event that they are needed by future researchers. Likewise, the results of the total suspended solids (TSS) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) analyses of the runoff samples are tabulated in Tables A12 and A13 of Appendix A. Fecal coliform data from membrane filtration are plotted against TSS and COD data individually for

each Treatment in Figures 35 –37 and Figures 38 – 40, respectively, indicating no apparent linear relationship.

Table 24. Descriptives by Day of *E. coli* fractions of total and fecal coliforms.

			Mean	Std. Error	95% CI	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
<b>Day = 0</b>	<b><i>E. coli</i> /FC</b>	A	0.391	0.083	0.220	0.562
		B	0.598	0.075	0.442	0.754
		C	0.358	0.143	0.019	0.697
	<b><i>E. coli</i> /TC</b>	A	0.178	0.062	0.045	0.311
		B	0.272	0.069	0.118	0.427
		C	0.020	0.010	-0.003	0.044
<b>Day = 2</b>	<b><i>E. coli</i> /FC</b>	A	0.542	0.100	0.344	0.741
		B	0.709	0.110	0.491	0.928
		C	0.408	0.123	0.165	0.651
	<b><i>E. coli</i> /TC</b>	A	0.952	0.099	0.755	1.149
		B	0.783	0.109	0.566	0.999
		C	0.023	0.122	-0.218	0.264
<b>Day = 7</b>	<b><i>E. coli</i> /FC</b>	A	0.549	0.058	0.435	0.663
		B	0.604	0.063	0.479	0.729
		C	0.344	0.074	0.198	0.491
	<b><i>E. coli</i> /TC</b>	A	0.568	0.057	0.455	0.681
		B	0.546	0.062	0.422	0.669
		C	0.013	0.073	-0.133	0.158
<b>Day = 14</b>	<b><i>E. coli</i> /FC</b>	A	0.558	0.091	0.378	0.737
		B	0.457	0.107	0.245	0.669
		C	0.255	0.132	-0.007	0.518
	<b><i>E. coli</i> /TC</b>	A	0.031	0.090	-0.147	0.209
		B	0.214	0.106	0.004	0.424
		C	-0.002	0.131	-0.263	0.258

Table 25. Univariate ANOVAs comparing *E. coli* fraction of TC at specified Days.

<i>E. coli</i> /TC		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Day 2	Contrast	5.102	2	2.551	18.640	0.000
	Error	14.370	105	0.137		
Day 7	Contrast	5.690	2	2.845	20.79	0.000
	Error	14.370	105	0.137		
Day 14	Contrast	0.312	2	0.156	1.139	0.324
	Error	14.370	105	0.137		

Table 26. ANOVA table comparing *E. coli* fractions among Treatments at Day 0.

<b>Day = 0</b>		<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<i>E. coli</i> /TC	Between Groups	0.318	2	0.159	3.563	0.040
	Within Groups	1.472	33	0.045		
	Total	1.790	35			
<i>E. coli</i> /FC	Between Groups	0.580	2	0.290	2.018	0.144
	Within Groups	7.038	49	0.144		
	Total	7.618	51			

Table 27. Pairwise comparisons of *E. coli* fractions of total coliforms using Sidak' s adjustment for multiple comparisons.

<i>E. coli</i> Fraction (TC)	(I) Treatment	(J) Treatment	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% CI	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
<b>Day = 0</b>	A	B	-0.094	0.083	0.601	-0.302	0.114
		C	0.158	0.088	0.225	-0.063	0.379
	B	A	0.094	0.083	0.601	-0.114	0.302
		C	0.252 (*)	0.095	0.036	0.013	0.491
	C	A	-0.158	0.088	0.225	-0.379	0.063
		B	-0.252 (*)	0.095	0.036	-0.491	-0.013
<b>Day = 2</b>	A	B	0.169	0.148	0.586	-0.189	0.528
		C	0.929(*)	0.157	0.000	0.548	1.309
	B	A	-0.169	0.148	0.586	-0.528	0.189
		C	0.759(*)	0.163	0.000	0.363	1.156
	C	A	-0.929(*)	0.157	0.000	-1.309	-0.548
		B	-0.759(*)	0.163	0.000	-1.156	-0.363
<b>Day = 7</b>	A	B	0.023	0.085	0.991	-0.183	0.228
		C	0.556(*)	0.093	0.000	0.330	0.781
	B	A	-0.023	0.085	0.991	-0.228	0.183
		C	0.533(*)	0.096	0.000	0.299	0.767
	C	A	-0.556(*)	0.093	0.000	-0.781	-0.330
		B	-0.533(*)	0.096	0.000	-0.767	-0.299

\* The mean difference is significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

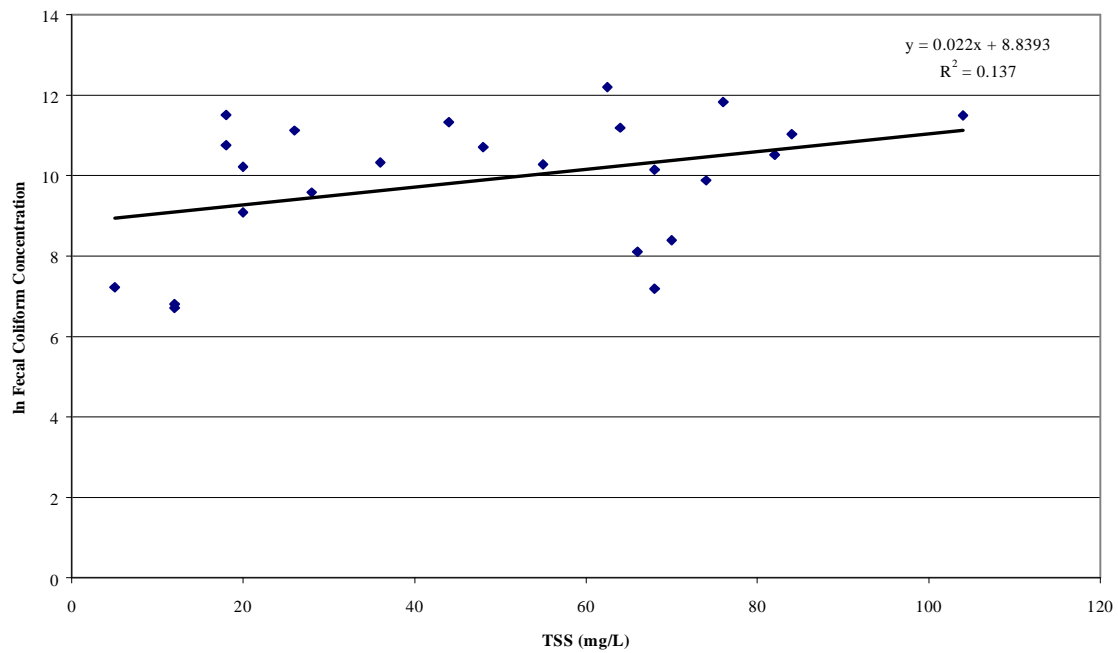


Figure 35. Treatment A: ln fecal coliform concentration versus total suspended solids.

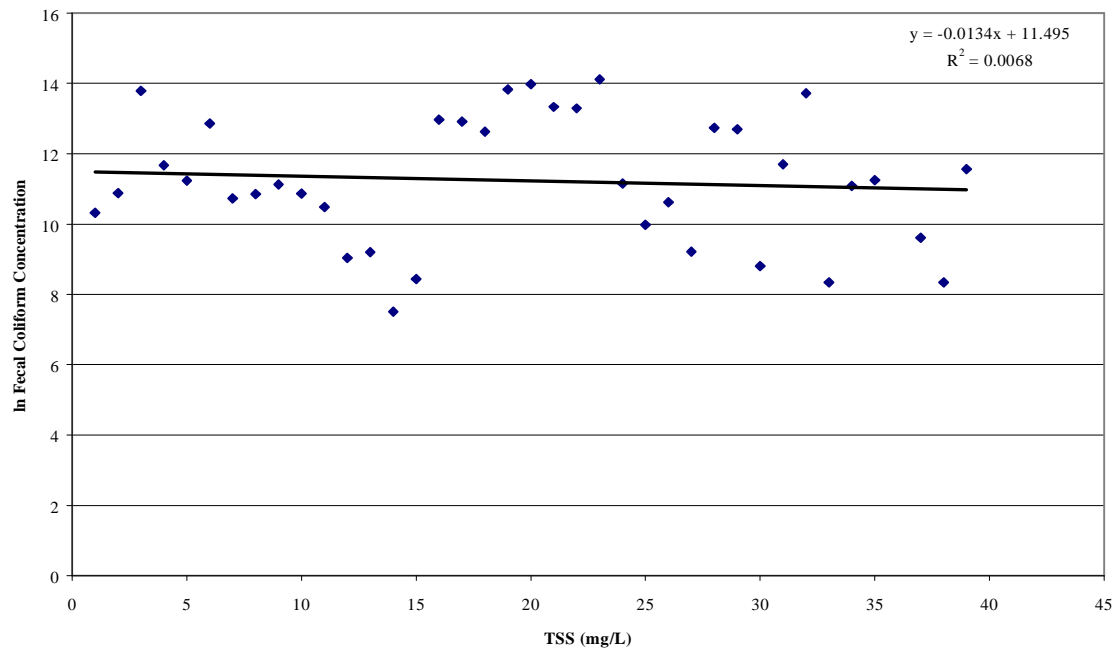


Figure 36. Treatment B: ln fecal coliform concentration versus total suspended solids.

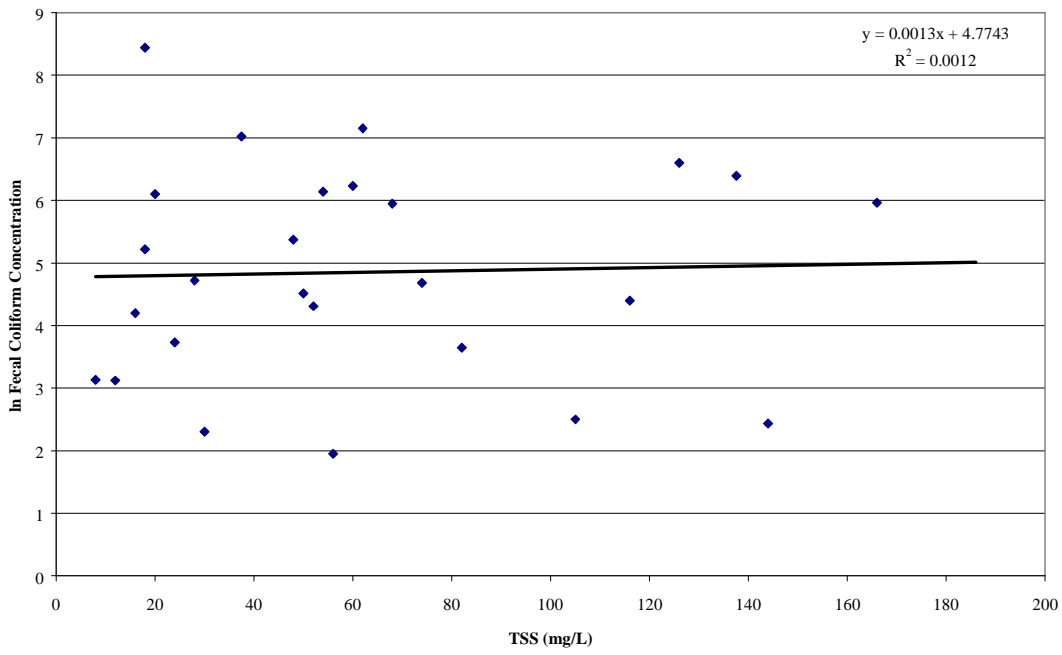


Figure 37. Treatment C: ln fecal coliform concentration versus total suspended solids.

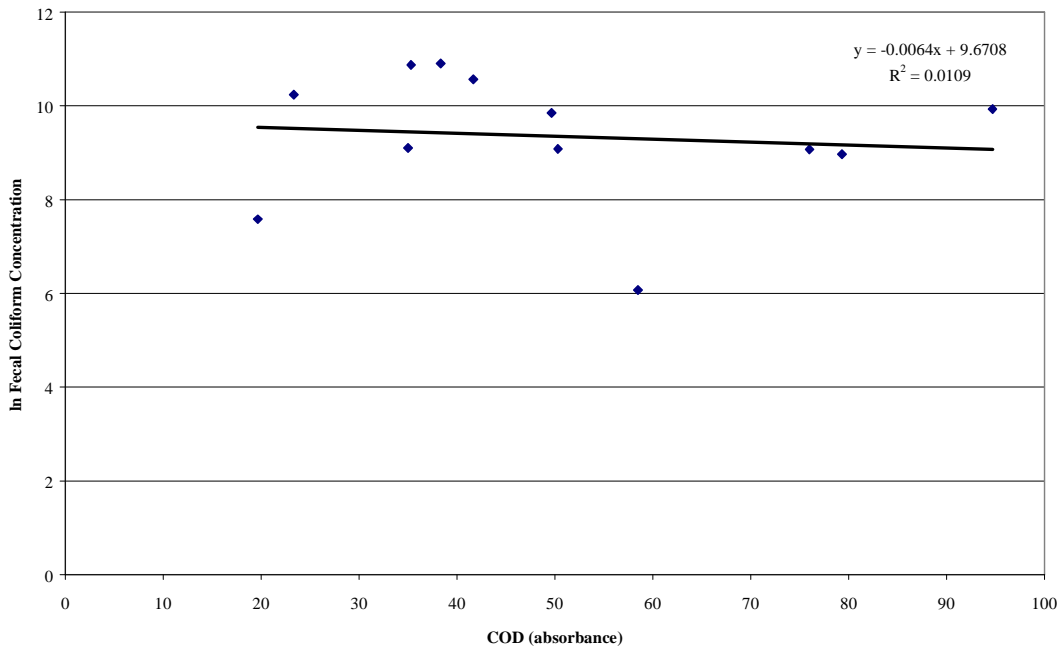


Figure 38. Treatment A: ln fecal coliform concentration versus COD.

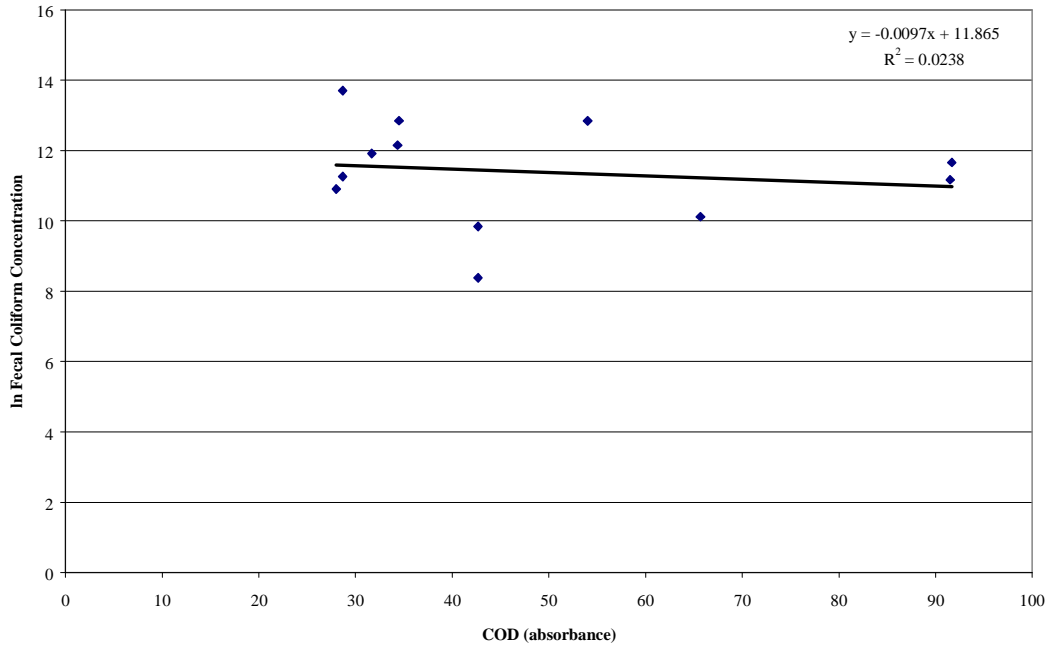


Figure 39. Treatment B: In fecal coliform concentration versus COD.

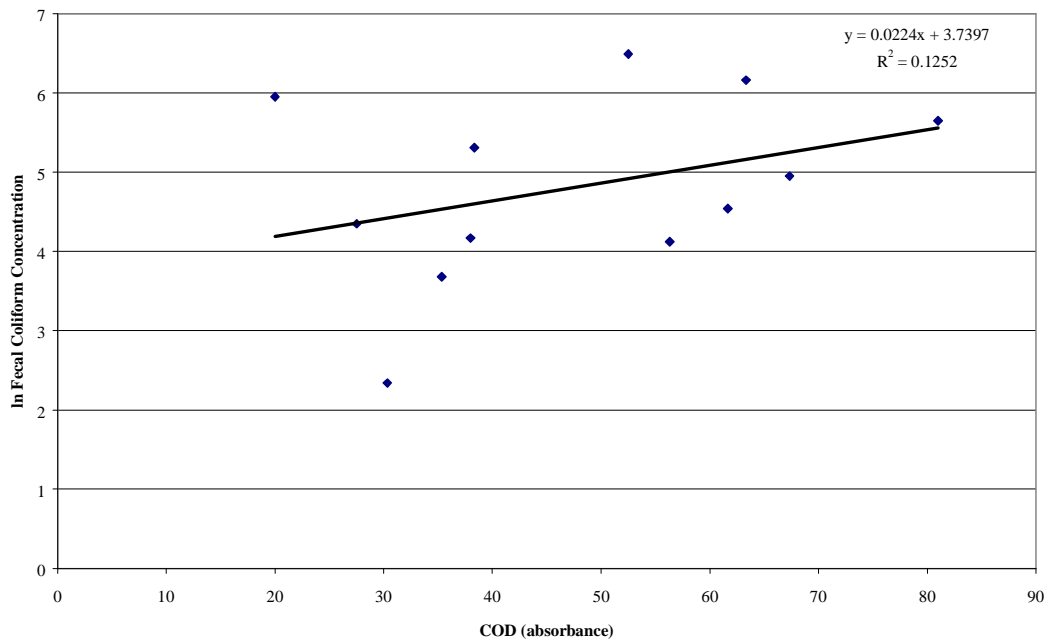


Figure 40. Treatment C: In fecal coliform concentration versus COD.

## **DISCUSSION**

Prior studies have found that bacterial contamination of agricultural waters often exceeds the primary contact standard of 200 fecal coliforms per 100 milliliters of water (Walker et al., 1990 in Coyne et al., 1995). The results of this experiment indicate that at a loading of 10 dairy cows per hectare, the potential exists for fecal coliform concentration in runoff to exceed this standard. However, these concentrations were obtained from runoff that had traversed a very small distance under high rainfall intensities. In addition, the first rainfall event of each Series was representative of a worst-case event in which manure application was followed after only a brief interval by a high intensity rain. It is reasonable to expect that concentrations in runoff entering surface water would be much lower for cattle grazing at greater distances from the water body, less extreme rainfall intensities and longer intervals between waste application and runoff-producing rainfall (Crane et al., 1983 in Coyne et al., 1995).

### **1. Method of Manure Application**

The results of the present research indicate that fecal coliform concentration in runoff from pasture was significantly influenced by method of manure application. Fecal coliform counts isolated in runoff from plots representative of cattle grazing (Treatment A) were significantly lower than those from plots with land-applied manure (Treatment B). This finding was consistent in all Series. The effect of manure crusting may have played a role in limiting the number of fecal coliforms available for transport to surface waters via runoff for the manure deposit plots. Prior studies have indicated that the external crust of the manure deposit may facilitate bacterial growth by providing a shelter for bacteria from environmental factors; however, the fecal coliform count within the fecal deposit is not of major concern from a water

quality standpoint if the hydrophobic properties of the crust inhibit their contact with runoff water. Another possibility for this occurrence is that the available surface area of manure is greater for pasture with land-applied manure than for manure applied as discrete deposits, thus increasing the potential contact area between raindrops and manure. In addition, the relative distance of the manure to the collection trough could have influenced fecal coliform counts in runoff. The land-applied treatment consisted of portions of manure over all areas of the plot, whereas the cattle grazing treatment had the entire manure deposit approximately one foot from the top border of the plot. Thus, more manure was closer to the trough in the land-applied treatment. Kunkle (1970) in Thelin and Gifford (1983) found that grazing near a channel significantly impacted stream bacterial densities, while grazing some distance from the channel area had very little impact.

The presence of fecal coliforms in the runoff from the control plots could possibly be attributed to contamination by wildlife and/or a somewhat stable bacterial background population in the soil (Moore et al., 1989). Van Donsel et al. (1967) suggested that insects that come in contact with manure could potentially distribute fecal coliforms to runoff and surface water. In many studies, little difference in fecal coliform counts is seen between areas used as pastures and control areas where manure has not been spread (McCaskey et al., 1971; Robbins et al., 1971; Doran and Linn, 1979; Kunkle, 1979). Although fecal coliform counts were observed in the runoff from the control plots, manure-amended plots contributed significantly greater amounts of fecal coliforms than the control plots in the current study.

Ambiguous colonies were consistently observed on the Treatment C plates. When streaked on EMB agar, these colonies were typically not *E. coli* (unpublished data). Concurrently, only 26% of fecal coliform counts by Quanti-Tray were identified as *E. coli* for

the control plots, therefore indicating a high presence of non-fecal organisms in fecal coliform counts. Interference from other thermotolerant bacteria was assumed to be the explanation for this occurrence. Standard fecal coliform methods have been found to lack specificity and sensitivity, often enumerating false positives such as *Klebsiella spp.*, *Enterobacter spp.*, and non-*E. coli Escherichia spp* (Bagley and Seidler, 1977; Caplenas and Kanarek, 1984; and U.S. EPA, 1986). It is possible that low concentrations of these non-fecal organisms are naturally present in the soil, thus explaining why interference was not as common with the manure-amended plots that were commonly diluted in the range of 1:10,000 to 1:1,000,000. Thus, care should be taken when drawing conclusions based on fecal coliform data from the control plots.

Fecal coliform loading from plots with land-applied manure exhibited trends resembling that of first-order logarithmic decay following the second rainfall event (Figure 20). Fecal coliform loading from plots with manure deposits did not display a consistent trend with respect to Series (Figure 28). Fecal coliform loading from the manure deposit plots during Series I displayed the most erratic trend, in which levels decline from Days 2 to 7 and then increase again from Days 7 to 14. During Series II, the fecal coliform loading trend for the manure deposit plots was approximately parallel to that of the land-applied manure plots between Day 3 and Day 14 (Figure 14).

Fecal coliform regrowth appeared to occur during each Series, but not for every Treatment, and not always on the same Day of rainfall. This phenomenon has been noticed in many other studies. It should be noted that some resolution in population changes may be lost during the intervals between rainfalls when samples were not collected. In addition, it cannot be determined to what extent regrowth contributed to the observed higher counts versus other factors that influence the amount of bacteria available to be transported in runoff. Fecal

coliform loading from plots with manure deposits exhibited an increase between Day 7 and Day 13 during Series I and between Day 3 and Day 18 during Series III; however, no apparent regrowth occurred during Series II (Figure 28). Fecal coliform loading from plots with land-applied manure exhibited an initial increase between the first and second rainfall events during Series I and II; however, no apparent regrowth occurred during Series III (Figure 20). The fecal coliform loading from the control plots exhibited peaks on different days for all three Series, which may be due to random variances. Apparent regrowth may be attributed to several factors, such as increased moisture content from the prior rainfalls. Van Donsel et al. (1967) observed evidence of soil coliform regrowth following rainfall.

## **2. Potential Influences of Temperature and Rainfall Intensity**

Results of this study also suggest that fecal coliform levels in surface runoff may be higher when temperatures are mild (Series II) rather than at either extreme (Series I and III). Most research studies have found that decay rate is greatly affected by temperature. Increased temperatures are well correlated with increased fecal coliform death rates. Stoddard et al. (1998) also found that fecal coliform decay was delayed in the spring, but began immediately in the fall when freezing conditions were observed. In accord with this finding, Van Donsel et al. (1967) studied fecal coliforms on soil over the four seasons and found the highest die-off rates in the summer, followed by winter, fall and then spring. In a controlled experiment studying the decay of fecal coliform bacteria as a function of temperature in low dissolved oxygen dairy wastewater under batch conditions, fecal coliform dark decay constants increased from 0.102 to 0.770 d<sup>-1</sup> as temperatures increased from 18 to 32°C, (Scott, 2000).

Rainfall intensity was significantly higher during Series II when fecal coliform loadings were also at their highest. Higher rainfall intensities have been associated with higher fecal

coliform counts in runoff. The impact of the raindrops on the manure could possibly dislodge portions of manure, thereby exposing more bacteria to the rainwater. The higher intensity could also increase the flow of runoff along the surface, potentially disturbing more sediment and causing a larger number of bacteria to be transported with the runoff.

Caution is recommended when interpreting these results since not all environmental factors were examined for effect on fecal coliform decay. Other factors or a combination of factors, such as sunlight, soil moisture content, etc., could have been responsible for the increased fecal coliform counts observed during Series II.

### **3. Quanti-Tray Method for Enumerating Fecal Coliforms**

The Quanti-Tray method using Colilert reagent may be an acceptable alternative to the standard method of membrane filtration for the enumeration of fecal coliforms. Although the Colilert reagent was designed for total coliform enumeration at an incubation of 35°C, the results of this study indicate that when incubated at 44.5°C, counts are significantly correlated with and not statistically different from fecal coliform results provided by membrane filtration for runoff samples from manure-amended pasture.

The Quanti-Tray method did not correlate well with membrane filtration for enumeration of fecal coliforms in runoff samples from the control plots. This finding may be related to the interference of other organisms evident with membrane filtration at low dilutions. Very few of the colonies on plates from the control plots tested positive for *E. coli*. Thus, it is possible that counts were overestimated using the membrane filtration method. However, the ambiguous results were not limited to that of membrane filtration. The Quanti-Tray method also produced results that were unclear when identifying positive wells for both coliform and *E. coli* determination. Added to this uncertainty was the fact that results were interpreted by more

than one researcher. Since the results of neither test can be validated, care must be taken when drawing conclusions from the findings of the control plots.

## CONCLUSION

This study determined fecal coliform loadings for two methods of manure application under southeastern Louisiana conditions that could be used for tailoring best management practices (BMPs) to decrease fecal coliform transport to surface waters. BMPs can be either structural (for example, waste lagoons, terraces, grass filter strips, sediment basins, or fencing) or they can be managerial (for example, rotational grazing, fertilizer or pesticide management, or conservation tillage). Combinations of BMPs that control the same pollutant are generally most effective.

Rotational grazing has been suggested for improving the quality of runoff from pasture (Edwards et al., 2000). Since fecal coliform counts from simulated grazed pasture were typically at least an order of magnitude less than those from pasture with land applied manure, farmers may decide to allow cattle to graze instead of land applying manure. In addition, repeated manure applications did not exhibit a cumulative effect on fecal coliform concentrations in runoff for the manure application intervals in this study.

The results of this study also provide further validation of published findings relating to fecal coliform loading as influenced by method of manure application, age of fecal matter, and recurrent rainfall. Also, higher fecal coliform loadings were observed during mild temperatures and high rainfall intensities, supporting similar findings of other researchers. In addition, the Quanti-Tray method using Colilert reagent exhibited a significant positive correlation with membrane filtration when experimentally modified to produce fecal coliform counts. Further investigation is needed to determine the source of non-*E. coli* growth in both Quanti-Tray and membrane filtration methods.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**RAW DATA**

Table A1. Field data.

Series	Day	Treat	Plot	Time After App. (days)	Rain		Rain Gage Level (in)					Rain Descriptives			Runoff Descriptives				
					Time (h)	Press (PSI)	1	2	3	4	5	Inten (in/h)	pH	Cond (uG)	Temp (°F)	Vol (L)	pH	Cond (uG)	Temp (°F)
I	0	A	1	0.09	0.50	4	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.7	0.8	3.64	7	30	\	8	7.4	70	23.8
I	0	A	2	0.21	0.50	3.2	3	1.8	5	3.6	3	6.56	7	30	19	14	7.1	70	20.1
I	0	A	3	0.33	0.33	3	0.1	1.6	3	2.9	0.3	4.74	7	30	17.1	21	7	110	18.9
I	0	B	1	0.13	0.50	3.3	2.1	1.7	2	2.2	1.7	3.88	7	30	20.1	9	7.4	80	21.6
I	0	B	2	0.27	0.33	3	1	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.2	4.47	7	30	18.5	19	6.9	60	19.5
I	0	B	3	0.36	0.42	3	0.8	1.7	4.1	1.7	2.3	5.09	6	30	17.3	7	7.1	100	18.3
I	0	C	1	0.18	0.50	3.3	2.8	1.9	2.3	3.7	1.5	4.88	7	30	18.6	11	7.1	70	\
I	0	C	2	0.25	0.42	3	2	1.5	2.7	3	1.4	5.09	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
I	0	C	3	0.30	0.33	3.2	1	1.2	1.5	3	0.8	4.50	7	30	17.5	14	7.1	90	18.5
I	2	A	1	2.22	0.33	3	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	4.92	7	20	13.4	9	6.3	50	17.6
I	2	A	2	2.14	0.33	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.9	2	1.4	4.80	7	20	13.4	5	7.1	50	18.4
I	2	A	3	2.03	0.33	3.2	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	5.22	7	30	18.1	14	7.1	50	19.3
I	2	B	1	2.20	0.33	3	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.4	2.3	4.62	7	20	13.3	12	6.9	50	18.3
I	2	B	2	2.08	0.33	3	1.7	1.1	1	2.3	1.5	4.56	7	30	16.9	14	7.1	50	18.6
I	2	B	3	2.01	0.33	3.3	1.1	1.2	3.6	1.4	2.1	5.64	7	30	14.6	9	7.1	60	17.6
I	2	C	1	2.17	0.33	4	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	4.86	7	20	13.3	7	6.9	60	17.5
I	2	C	2	2.11	0.42	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.4	3.74	7	20	17.6	13	7.1	40	19.9
I	2	C	3	2.05	0.31	3.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.8	5.45	7	20	19	22	7.1	50	20.5
I	7	A	1	7.10	0.33	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.5	5.10							
I	7	A	2	7.02	0.33	2.5	1.8	1.9	0.7	2	1.5	4.74	7	20	20.9	6	7.5	50	24.7
I	7	A	3	7.18	0.33	3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	4.08	7	20	19.4	5	7.4	60	23
I	7	B	1	7.08	0.33	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.2	4.74	7	30	19.7	6	7.3	50	23.9
I	7	B	2	6.97	0.33	2.9							7	20	19.1	25	7.3	40	21
I	7	B	3	7.18	0.42	3	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.5	1.6	4.61	6	20	18.2	5	7.1	70	22.1
I	7	C	1	7.05	0.33	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	4.20	7	20	19.3	11	7.2	60	22.5
I	7	C	2	7.00	0.33	3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.5	4.80	7	20	19.8	6	7.4	50	22.5
I	7	C	3	7.13	0.33	3	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	4.56	7	20	19.8	20	7.3	50	23.1
I	13	A	1	13.23	0.33	3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1	3.66	7	30	23.4	8	7	90	25
I	13	A	2	13.14	0.58	3	2	2	2.1	2.6	2.2	3.74	7	30	22.3	4	7.4	130	27.8
I	13	A	3	13.03	0.42	3.2	1.7	1.2	2.1	2	1.6	4.13	7	30	23.5	5	7.1	80	28.3
I	13	B	1	13.20	0.42	3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.03	7	30	22.5	5	7.4	100	25.8
I	13	B	2	13.09	0.33	3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	4.02	7	30	24.6	8	7.2	110	27.5
I	13	B	3	12.97	0.58	3.2	3.7	1.9	2.9	3.5	2.7	5.04	7	20	22.9	5	7.5	50	26.2
I	13	C	1	13.18	0.42	3	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	3.84	7	30	22.6	9	7.3	120	25.7
I	13	C	2	13.12	0.42	3	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	3.36	7	30	23.3	4	7.4	110	30
I	13	C	3	13.06	0.33	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1	1.4	3.84	7	30	23.4	8	7.4	90	27.8
I	30	A	1	30.07	0.33	3	1.7	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.4	4.65	7	30	25.7	14	7	70	28.1
I	30	A	2	30.15	0.67	3	4.2	2	4.5	3.3	2.4	4.91	6	30	24.8	8	7.1	60	26.3
I	32	A	3	32.18	0.50	3	2.9	1.6	2.7	3.6	2.6	5.36	7	30	18	6	7.2	70	24.5
I	30	B	1	30.10	0.42	3	2.5	1.3	2.9	3.1	2.2	5.76	7	30	24.5	12	7.1	60	27
I	32	B	2	32.11	0.33	3	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.3	2	5.34	7	30	20.4	11	7	60	24.3
I	32	B	3	32.21	0.75	3	3.9	2.4	3.7	5	4.5	5.20	7	20	16.6	7.5	7.2	80	22.4
I	30	C	1	30.12	0.42	3	2.9	1.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	5.76	7	30	25.6	5	7.2	70	27.2
I	32	C	2	32.04	0.67	3	0.4	3.1	3.7	0.9	2.5	3.18	7	30	22.7	5	7.4	70	26.1
I	32	C	3	32.15	0.33	3	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.7	5.58	7	20	19.8	20	7.1	70	23.5
II	0	A	1	0.18	0.25	3	1.9	1	2.3	0.9	1.4	6.00	7	30	26.2	8	7	80	28.6
II	0	A	2	0.08	0.58	3	3.8	1.8	3.5	3.8	3.1	5.49	7	30	22.2	11	7.3	90	25.3
II	0	A	3	0.30	0.42	3	2.7	1.4	2.5	2.9	1.9	5.47	7	30	20	6	7.1	70	21.7
II	0	B	1	0.20	0.33	3	1.9	1.1	2.6	1.7	1.2	5.10	7	30	24.3	10	7	90	28.1
II	0	B	2	0.16	0.33	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	3	2.2	6.21	7	30	23.8	18	7	70	27.2

Table A1. Continued.

Series	Day	Treat	Plot	Time After App. (days)	Rain		Rain Gage Level (in)					Rain Descriptives			Runoff Descriptives				
					Time (h)	Press (PSI)	1	2	3	4	5	Inten (in/h)	pH	Cond (uG)	Temp (°F)	Vol (L)	pH	Cond (uG)	Temp (°F)
II	0	B	3	0.26	0.75	3	4.2	2.3	5.1	4	3.1	4.99	7	20	21.5	5	7.4	70	24.9
II	0	C	1	0.23	0.58	3	3.5	1.9	2.9	4.7	3.7	5.69	7	30	24.9	10	7.5	80	28.7
II	0	C	2	0.12	0.42	3.2	2.6	1.5	2.9	2.5	2.4	5.64	7	30	23	7.5	7	110	25.5
II	0	C	3	0.33	0.25	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.6	2	1.6	5.84	7	30	19.8	13	6.9	80	21.7
II	3	A	1	3.12	0.33	3.8		1.5	1.4	1.8	1.5	4.54	7	30	23.1	10	7.1	80	26.9
II	3	A	2	3.04	0.42	3.5	3.1	1.6	1.5	3.1	3.2	6.00	7	30	20.8	9	7.3	60	22.1
II	3	A	3	2.98	0.42	3.5	3.5	1.8	2	4.1	1.5	6.19	7	30	20.5	5.5	7.3	60	22.2
II	3	B	1	3.14	0.33	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	4.80	7	30	22.7	8.5	7.2	90	27.7
II	3	B	2	3.10	0.33	3.5	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	5.22	7	30	22.7	15	7.1	70	26.1
II	3	B	3	3.00	0.67	3.3	2	2.4	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.61	7	30	20	10	7.3	60	21.6
II	3	C	1	3.17	0.50	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.4	3.2	4.20	7	30	22.9	8	7.5	70	26.5
II	3	C	2	3.07	0.33	3.5	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	5.22	7	30	21.1	8.5	7.1	50	23
II	3	C	3	2.95	0.25	3.5	1.5	1	0.8	1.9	1.1	5.00	7	30	19.1	18	7.1	60	20.7
II	7	A	1	7.01	0.33	4	1.8	1.2	1.7	2	1.7	5.01	7	20	23.3	14	7.1	60	26.2
II	7	A	2	7.08	0.67	3.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.37	7	20	24.8	6	7.3	60	31.6
II	7	A	3	7.18	0.42	4	1.6		2.3	2.1	1.2	4.29	7	30	22.9	7	7.1	60	26.8
II	7	B	1	6.98	0.33	3.9	1.9	1.1	1.8	2	1.8	5.13	7	30	23	17	7.1	60	25
II	7	B	2	7.03	0.33	3.9	2.2	1.1	1.2	2	2.2	5.16	7	30	22.5	17	7.1	60	26.7
II	7	B	3	7.13	1.08	4	4.8	3.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.24	7	30	22	2.5	7.2	60	24.7
II	7	C	1	6.96	0.33	3.9	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	5.25	7	30	22.2	6.5	7.2	70	24.2
II	7	C	2	7.05	0.50	4	1.5	2	2.1	3.5	1.6	4.28	7	30	22.3	10	6.9	50	30
II	7	C	3	7.20	0.25	4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	5.44	7	30	23.1	12	6.9	60	27.4
II	14	A	1	14.16	0.42	4	2		1.5	1.8	1.8	4.26	7	20	22.8	10	7	70	30.5
II	14	A	2	14.07	0.50	3.8	2.3	1.6	2.5	3	2	4.54	7	20	24.1	3.5	7.2	90	31.4
II	14	A	3	13.98	0.50	4	3	1.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	5.20	7	20	21.8	7	7.3	60	25.9
II	14	B	1	14.18	0.42	3.6	2.5	1.4	2	2.4	1.9	4.87	7	20	22.8	14	7.1	70	29.5
II	14	B	2	14.13	0.42	4	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.8	4.15	7	20	24.4	14	7.1	70	31.2
II	14	B	3	14.00	0.75	3.5	4.7	2.4	4.3	5	4.1	5.47	7	20	22.6	5	7.3	70	25.7
II	14	C	1	14.21	0.50	3.6	2.7	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.5	4.70	7	20	23.8	10	7.1	90	28.5
II	14	C	2	14.10	0.50	3.8	2.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	4.16	7	20	24.1	11	7.1	60	31.4
II	14	C	3	13.96	0.25	4		0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	4.65	7	20	24.4	13	7.1	70	24.9
III	0	A	1	0.14	0.42	4	1.8	1.3	2	1.4	2.7	4.34	7		24.5	7	7.1		
III	0	A	2	0.23	0.58	4	2.1	2	2.9	3	2.1	4.13	7		24.3	5	7		31.7
III	0	A	3	0.31	0.58	4	2.7	1.7	1.9	3.1	1.9	3.87	7		22.3	2.5	7.3		27.8
III	0	B	1	0.11	0.50	4	3.3	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	5.20	7		23.6	20	7		29.3
III	0	B	2	0.17	0.42	4	2.2		2.1	1.9	1.8	4.74	7		23.4	10	7.1		31.1
III	0	B	3	0.25	0.92	4	3.5	2.9	3.7	5	4.5	4.28	7		22.7	5	7.4		29.8
III	0	C	1	0.08	0.50	3.8	3.1	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	5.08	7		24.9	8	7.3		29.4
III	0	C	2	0.19	0.50	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	4.56	7		25.7	11	7		32
III	0	C	3	0.34	0.33	4	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	4.26	7		22.3	7	7.1		24.9
III	3	A	1	3.16	0.42	4	3	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	4.94	7	30	27.3	10	7.1	60	33.1
III	3	A	2	3.03	0.67	4	4.9	2.4	2.7	3.9	3.9	5.34	7	20	27.2	7	7.2	50	31.8
III	3	A	3	2.94	0.58	4.5	3	2	2.2	2	2.5	3.98	7	30	24.1	5	7.2	70	25.3
III	3	B	1	3.19	0.42	4	4.5	1.4	2	2	2	5.69	7	20	26.4	12	7.2	70	32.1
III	3	B	2	3.13	0.33	4			1.3	1.7	2.5	5.50	7	30	30.5	9	7.4	60	32.6
III	3	B	3	2.98	0.92	4.5	5	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.8	4.46	7	30	25.6	12	7.4	60	27.6
III	3	C	1	2.71	0.50	4	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	2	4.20	7	20	26.5	11	7.2	70	30.3
III	3	C	2	3.07	0.42	4	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	4.80	7	30	27.5	6	7.2	70	29.4
III	3	C	3	2.92	0.33	4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.90	7	30	23.1	19	7.2	60	23.8
III	7	A	1	6.98	0.33	4.5	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2	5.55	7	20	24.3	8	7.1	50	27.2

Table A1. Continued.

Series	Day	Treat	Plot	Time After App. (days)	Rain		Rain Gage Level (in)					Rain Descriptives			Runoff Descriptives				
					Time (h)	Press (PSI)	1	2	3	4	5	Inten (in/h)	pH	Cond (uS)	Temp (°F)	Vol (L)	pH	Cond (uS)	Temp (°F)
III	7	A	2	7.08	0.50	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	4.36	7	20	29.7	5.5	7.4	50	31.3
III	7	A	3	7.15	0.67	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.5	4.08	7	30	25.5	4.5	7.4	80	34.6
III	7	B	1	6.96	0.33	4.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	4.50	7	30	22.6	7	7.2	60	25
III	7	B	2	7.01	0.33	4	0.8	1.3	0.9	1	0.8	2.89	7	20	25.4	11	7.1	60	26.6
III	7	B	3	7.11	0.58	4	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.7	4.08	7	20	27.7	8	7.4	20	
III	7	C	1	6.93	0.50	4.5	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	4.36	7	30	21.6	10	7.5	70	23.1
III	7	C	2	7.04	0.42	4	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	5.52	7	30	29	12	7.1	50	31.6
III	7	C	3	7.19	0.25	4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	3.96	7	20	28.1	5.5	7	60	31
III	18	A	1	18.05	0.25	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	3.44	7	30	27.8	18	7.4	60	29.6
III	18	A	2	17.99	0.33	4.5	1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1	3.60	7	30	27.2	9	7.4	70	29.2
III	18	A	3	17.93	0.33	4.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.27	7	30	27.3	8	7.4	70	27.1
III	18	B	1	18.07	0.25	4.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	3.60	7	30	27.1	15	7.4	70	28.3
III	18	B	2	18.03	0.25	4.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	3.44	7	30	27.3	16	7.4	60	29.4
III	18	B	3	17.96	0.33	4.5	1.4	1	1.2	1.5	1	3.60	7	30	28.8	18	7.4	80	28
III	18	C	1	17.92	0.17	4.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	3.18	7	30	24.9	17	7.4	80	25.7
III	18	C	2	18.01	0.33	4.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1	3.69	7	30	26.1	19	7.4	50	29.9
III	18	C	3	18.09	0.33	4.5	0.7		1.4	1.3	0.9	3.19	7	30	27.8	13	7.2	80	30

Table A2. Descriptive statistics for field data.

Parameter	Treatment	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Min	Max
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<b>Series I</b>									
Rain Duration (h)	A	15	0.41	0.11	0.03	0.35	0.47	0.33	0.67
	B	15	0.41	0.12	0.03	0.34	0.48	0.33	0.75
	C	15	0.39	0.10	0.02	0.34	0.45	0.31	0.67
	Total	45	0.40	0.11	0.02	0.37	0.44	0.31	0.75
Pressure (PSI)	A	15	3.07	0.36	0.09	2.88	3.27	2.50	4.00
	B	15	3.01	0.18	0.05	2.91	3.12	2.50	3.30
	C	15	3.09	0.34	0.09	2.90	3.27	2.40	4.00
	Total	45	3.06	0.30	0.04	2.97	3.15	2.40	4.00
Rain Amount (in)	A	15	1.93	0.64	0.17	1.57	2.28	1.22	3.28
	B	14	2.00	0.69	0.18	1.60	2.40	1.34	3.90
	C	15	1.74	0.37	0.09	1.54	1.94	1.28	2.44
	Total	44	1.89	0.58	0.09	1.71	2.06	1.22	3.90
Rain Intensity (in/h)	A	15	4.68	0.77	0.20	4.26	5.11	3.64	6.56
	B	14	4.79	0.59	0.16	4.45	5.13	3.88	5.76
	C	15	4.51	0.80	0.21	4.07	4.95	3.18	5.76
	Total	44	4.66	0.72	0.11	4.44	4.88	3.18	6.56
Rain pH	A	14	6.74	0.13	0.03	6.67	6.82	6.40	6.90
	B	15	6.75	0.22	0.06	6.63	6.88	6.30	7.10
	C	14	6.76	0.14	0.04	6.68	6.84	6.50	7.10
	Total	43	6.75	0.17	0.03	6.70	6.80	6.30	7.10
Rain Conductivity ( $\mu\text{mS}$ )	A	14	72.14	23.92	6.39	58.33	85.95	50.00	130.00
	B	15	68.00	21.45	5.54	56.12	79.88	40.00	110.00
	C	14	71.43	23.49	6.28	57.87	84.99	40.00	120.00
	Total	43	70.47	22.46	3.43	63.55	77.38	40.00	130.00

Table A2. Continued.

Parameter	Treatment	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% CI for Mean		Min	Max
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<b>Series I</b>									
Rain Temperature (°C)	A	13	19.92	3.98	1.10	17.52	22.33	13.40	25.70
	B	15	19.28	3.35	0.87	17.42	21.14	13.30	24.60
	C	14	20.16	3.14	0.84	18.35	21.98	13.30	25.60
	Total	42	19.77	3.43	0.53	18.71	20.84	13.30	25.70
Runoff Volume (L)	A	14	9.00	4.78	1.28	6.24	11.76	4.00	20.50
	B	15	10.30	5.62	1.45	7.19	13.41	5.00	25.00
	C	14	11.04	6.02	1.61	7.56	14.51	4.00	22.00
	Total	43	10.12	5.43	0.83	8.44	11.79	4.00	25.00
Runoff pH	A	14	7.12	0.29	0.08	6.95	7.29	6.30	7.50
	B	15	7.17	0.18	0.05	7.07	7.27	6.90	7.50
	C	14	7.21	0.16	0.04	7.12	7.30	6.90	7.40
	Total	43	7.17	0.21	0.03	7.10	7.24	6.30	7.50
Runoff Conductivity (µmS)	A	14	72.14	23.92	6.39	58.33	85.95	50.00	130.00
	B	15	68.00	21.45	5.54	56.12	79.88	40.00	110.00
	C	14	71.43	23.49	6.28	57.87	84.99	40.00	120.00
	Total	43	70.47	22.46	3.43	63.55	77.38	40.00	130.00
Runoff Temperature (°C)	A	14	23.27	3.78	1.01	21.09	25.46	17.60	28.30
	B	15	22.27	3.39	0.88	20.40	24.15	17.60	27.50
	C	13	23.45	3.78	1.05	21.16	25.73	17.50	30.00
	Total	42	22.97	3.59	0.55	21.85	24.09	17.50	30.00
Runoff Rate (L/h)	A	14	23.77	15.53	4.15	14.80	32.73	7.00	62.00
	B	15	28.05	18.93	4.89	17.57	38.54	9.00	76.00
	C	14	30.95	20.27	5.42	19.25	42.65	7.00	71.00
	Total	43	27.60	18.17	2.77	22.01	33.19	7.00	76.00

Table A2. Continued.

Parameter	Treatment	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% CI for Mean		Min	Max
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<b>Series II</b>									
Rain Duration (h)	A	12	0.44	0.11	0.03	0.37	0.51	0.25	0.67
	B	12	0.51	0.25	0.07	0.35	0.66	0.33	1.08
	C	12	0.39	0.12	0.04	0.31	0.47	0.25	0.58
	Total	36	0.44	0.18	0.03	0.38	0.50	0.25	1.08
Pressure (PSI)	A	12	3.63	0.42	0.12	3.36	3.89	3.00	4.00
	B	12	3.55	0.38	0.11	3.31	3.79	3.00	4.00
	C	12	3.60	0.35	0.10	3.38	3.82	3.00	4.00
	Total	36	3.59	0.37	0.06	3.47	3.72	3.00	4.00
Rain Amount (in)	A	12	2.22	0.56	0.16	1.86	2.57	1.50	3.20
	B	12	2.54	1.14	0.33	1.82	3.26	1.60	4.59
	C	12	1.92	0.61	0.18	1.54	2.31	1.16	3.32
	Total	36	2.23	0.83	0.14	1.94	2.51	1.16	4.59
Rain Intensity (in/h)	A	12	5.11	0.72	0.21	4.66	5.57	4.26	6.19
	B	12	5.08	0.56	0.16	4.72	5.43	4.15	6.21
	C	12	5.01	0.60	0.17	4.62	5.39	4.16	5.84
	Total	36	5.07	0.61	0.10	4.86	5.27	4.15	6.21
Rain pH	A	12	6.75	0.14	0.04	6.66	6.84	6.50	6.90
	B	12	6.67	0.15	0.04	6.57	6.76	6.50	6.90
	C	12	6.76	0.15	0.04	6.66	6.85	6.50	6.90
	Total	36	6.73	0.15	0.02	6.67	6.78	6.50	6.90
Rain Conductivity ( $\mu\text{mS}$ )	A	12	25.83	5.15	1.49	22.56	29.11	20.00	30.00
	B	12	26.67	4.92	1.42	23.54	29.80	20.00	30.00
	C	12	27.50	4.52	1.31	24.63	30.37	20.00	30.00
	Total	36	26.67	4.78	0.80	25.05	28.28	20.00	30.00

Table A2. Continued.

Parameter	Treatment	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% CI for Mean		Min.	Max.
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<b>Series II</b>									
Rain Temperature (°C)	A	12	22.71	1.81	0.52	21.56	23.86	20.00	26.20
	B	12	22.69	1.21	0.35	21.92	23.46	20.00	24.40
	C	12	22.56	1.79	0.52	21.42	23.70	19.10	24.90
	<b>Total</b>	36	22.65	1.58	0.26	22.12	23.19	19.10	26.20
Runoff Volume (L)	A	12	8.08	2.87	0.83	6.26	9.90	3.50	14.00
	B	12	11.29	5.23	1.51	7.97	14.61	2.50	18.00
	C	12	10.63	3.12	0.90	8.64	12.61	6.50	18.00
	<b>Total</b>	36	10.00	4.02	0.67	8.64	11.36	2.50	18.00
Runoff pH	A	12	7.18	0.12	0.04	7.10	7.25	7.00	7.30
	B	12	7.16	0.12	0.04	7.08	7.24	7.00	7.40
	C	12	7.12	0.20	0.06	6.99	7.25	6.90	7.50
	<b>Total</b>	36	7.15	0.15	0.03	7.10	7.20	6.90	7.50
Runoff Conductivity (µmS)	A	12	70.00	12.06	3.48	62.34	77.66	60.00	90.00
	B	12	70.00	10.44	3.02	63.36	76.64	60.00	90.00
	C	12	70.83	17.30	4.99	59.84	81.82	50.00	110.00
	<b>Total</b>	36	70.28	13.20	2.20	65.81	74.74	50.00	110.00
Runoff Temperature (°C)	A	12	26.60	3.48	1.01	24.39	28.81	21.70	31.60
	B	12	26.53	2.49	0.72	24.95	28.12	21.60	31.20
	C	12	26.04	3.32	0.96	23.93	28.15	20.70	31.40
	<b>Total</b>	36	26.39	3.05	0.51	25.36	27.42	20.70	31.60
Runoff Rate (L/h)	A	12	20.24	10.39	3.00	13.64	26.85	7.00	42.00
	B	12	29.57	18.65	5.38	17.72	41.42	2.00	55.00
	C	12	31.88	18.85	5.44	19.90	43.86	16.00	72.00
	<b>Total</b>	36	27.23	16.76	2.79	21.56	32.90	2.00	72.00

Table A2. Continued.

Parameter	Treatment	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% CI for Mean		Min.	Max.
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<b>Series III</b>									
Rain Duration (h)	A	12	0.47	0.14	0.04	0.38	0.56	0.25	0.67
	B	12	0.47	0.23	0.07	0.32	0.61	0.25	0.92
	C	12	0.38	0.11	0.03	0.31	0.45	0.17	0.50
	Total	36	0.44	0.17	0.03	0.38	0.50	0.17	0.92
Pressure (PSI)	A	12	4.13	0.38	0.11	3.89	4.36	3.50	4.50
	B	12	4.21	0.26	0.07	4.04	4.37	4.00	4.50
	C	12	4.13	0.29	0.08	3.94	4.31	3.70	4.50
	Total	36	4.15	0.31	0.05	4.05	4.26	3.50	4.50
Rain Amount (in)	A	12	2.03	0.75	0.22	1.55	2.50	0.86	3.56
	B	12	2.05	1.09	0.32	1.35	2.74	0.86	4.09
	C	12	1.66	0.65	0.19	1.25	2.07	0.53	2.54
	Total	36	1.91	0.85	0.14	1.63	2.20	0.53	4.09
Rain Intensity (in/hr)	A	12	4.24	0.72	0.21	3.79	4.70	3.27	5.55
	B	12	4.33	0.86	0.25	3.78	4.88	2.89	5.69
	C	12	4.23	0.71	0.20	3.78	4.67	3.18	5.52
	Total	36	4.27	0.75	0.12	4.01	4.52	2.89	5.69
Rain pH	A	12	6.78	0.20	0.06	6.65	6.91	6.60	7.10
	B	12	6.75	0.16	0.05	6.65	6.85	6.60	7.10
	C	12	6.78	0.24	0.07	6.62	6.93	6.50	7.30
	Total	36	6.77	0.20	0.03	6.70	6.84	6.50	7.30
Rain Conductivity ( $\mu\text{mS}$ )	A	9	26.67	5.00	1.67	22.82	30.51	20.00	30.00
	B	9	26.67	5.00	1.67	22.82	30.51	20.00	30.00
	C	9	27.78	4.41	1.47	24.39	31.17	20.00	30.00
	Total	27	27.04	4.65	0.90	25.20	28.88	20.00	30.00

Table A2. Continued.

Parameter	Treatment	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% CI for Mean		Min.	Max.
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<b>Series III</b>									
Rain Temperature (°C)	A	12	25.96	2.11	0.61	24.62	27.30	22.30	29.70
	B	12	25.93	2.51	0.73	24.33	27.52	22.60	30.50
	C	12	25.63	2.36	0.68	24.12	27.13	21.60	29.00
	<b>Total</b>	36	25.84	2.27	0.38	25.07	26.60	21.60	30.50
Runoff Volume (L)	A	12	7.46	3.93	1.14	4.96	9.96	2.50	18.00
	B	12	11.79	4.53	1.31	8.92	14.67	5.00	20.00
	C	12	11.54	4.74	1.37	8.53	14.55	5.50	19.00
	<b>Total</b>	36	10.26	4.73	0.79	8.66	11.87	2.50	20.00
Runoff pH	A	12	7.25	0.15	0.04	7.15	7.35	7.00	7.40
	B	12	7.28	0.15	0.04	7.19	7.38	7.00	7.40
	C	12	7.22	0.16	0.05	7.12	7.32	7.00	7.50
	<b>Total</b>	36	7.25	0.15	0.03	7.20	7.30	7.00	7.50
Runoff Conductivity (µmS)	A	9	62.22	10.93	3.64	53.82	70.62	50.00	80.00
	B	9	60.00	16.58	5.53	47.25	72.75	20.00	80.00
	C	9	65.56	11.30	3.77	56.87	74.24	50.00	80.00
	<b>Total</b>	27	62.59	12.89	2.48	57.49	67.69	20.00	80.00
Runoff Temperature (°C)	A	11	29.88	2.87	0.87	27.95	31.81	25.30	34.60
	B	11	29.07	2.30	0.69	27.53	30.62	25.00	32.60
	C	12	28.43	3.15	0.91	26.42	30.43	23.10	32.00
	<b>Total</b>	34	29.11	2.79	0.48	28.13	30.08	23.10	34.60
Runoff Rate (L/h)	A	12	19.83	18.27	5.27	8.22	31.44	4.00	72.00
	B	12	31.77	18.83	5.44	19.81	43.74	5.00	62.00
	C	12	35.05	25.26	7.29	19.00	51.10	14.00	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	36	28.88	21.47	3.58	21.62	36.15	4.00	100.00

Table A3. ANOVAs for field parameters.

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<b>Series I</b>						
<b>Rain Duration (h)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.003	2	0.001	0.119	0.888
	<b>Within Groups</b>	0.509	42	0.012		
	<b>Total</b>	0.512	44			
<b>Pressure (PSI)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.046	2	0.023	0.249	0.781
	<b>Within Groups</b>	3.864	42	0.092		
	<b>Total</b>	3.910	44			
<b>Rain Amount (in)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.535	2	0.267	0.793	0.459
	<b>Within Groups</b>	13.824	41	0.337		
	<b>Total</b>	14.359	43			
<b>Rain Intensity (in/hr)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.569	2	0.285	0.537	0.588
	<b>Within Groups</b>	21.721	41	0.530		
	<b>Total</b>	22.291	43			
<b>Rain pH</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.002	2	0.001	0.027	0.974
	<b>Within Groups</b>	1.146	40	0.029		
	<b>Total</b>	1.147	42			
<b>Rain Conductivity</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	35.604	2	17.802	0.735	0.486
	<b>Within Groups</b>	969.048	40	24.226		
	<b>Total</b>	1004.651	42			
<b>Rain Temperature</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	6.082	2	3.041	0.250	0.780
	<b>Within Groups</b>	475.179	39	12.184		
	<b>Total</b>	481.261	41			
<b>Runoff Volume (L)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	29.786	2	14.893	0.492	0.615
	<b>Within Groups</b>	1209.632	40	30.241		
	<b>Total</b>	1239.419	42			
<b>Runoff pH</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.061	2	0.030	0.649	0.528
	<b>Within Groups</b>	1.870	40	0.047		
	<b>Total</b>	1.931	42			
<b>Runoff Conductivity</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	143.555	2	71.777	0.136	0.873
	<b>Within Groups</b>	21047.143	40	526.179		
	<b>Total</b>	21190.698	42			
<b>Runoff Temperature</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	11.500	2	5.750	0.433	0.652
	<b>Within Groups</b>	518.110	39	13.285		
	<b>Total</b>	529.610	41			
<b>Runoff Rate (L/h)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	366.314	2	183.157	0.543	0.585
	<b>Within Groups</b>	13493.095	40	337.327		
	<b>Total</b>	13859.408	42			

Table A3. Continued.

	ANOVA	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<b>Series II</b>						
<b>Rain Duration (h)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.083	2	0.042	1.392	0.263
	<b>Within Groups</b>	0.989	33	0.030		
	<b>Total</b>	1.072	35			
<b>Pressure (PSI)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.035	2	0.018	0.120	0.887
	<b>Within Groups</b>	4.813	33	0.146		
	<b>Total</b>	4.848	35			
<b>Rain Amount (in)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	2.288	2	1.144	1.733	0.193
	<b>Within Groups</b>	21.790	33	0.660		
	<b>Total</b>	24.078	35			
<b>Rain Intensity (in/hr)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.072	2	0.036	0.092	0.913
	<b>Within Groups</b>	13.047	33	0.395		
	<b>Total</b>	13.119	35			
<b>Rain pH</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.062	2	0.031	1.442	0.251
	<b>Within Groups</b>	0.706	33	0.021		
	<b>Total</b>	0.768	35			
<b>Rain Conductivity</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	16.667	2	8.333	0.351	0.707
	<b>Within Groups</b>	783.333	33	23.737		
	<b>Total</b>	800.000	35			
<b>Rain Temperature</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.162	2	0.081	0.031	0.970
	<b>Within Groups</b>	87.307	33	2.646		
	<b>Total</b>	87.470	35			
<b>Runoff Volume (L)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	68.792	2	34.396	2.278	0.118
	<b>Within Groups</b>	498.208	33	15.097		
	<b>Total</b>	567.000	35			
<b>Runoff pH</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.022	2	0.011	0.453	0.639
	<b>Within Groups</b>	0.788	33	0.024		
	<b>Total</b>	0.810	35			
<b>Runoff Conductivity</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	5.556	2	2.778	0.015	0.985
	<b>Within Groups</b>	6091.667	33	184.596		
	<b>Total</b>	6097.222	35			
<b>Runoff Temperature</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	2.232	2	1.116	0.114	0.893
	<b>Within Groups</b>	322.976	33	9.787		
	<b>Total</b>	325.208	35			
<b>Runoff Rate (L/h)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	910.571	2	455.285	1.684	0.201
	<b>Within Groups</b>	8921.227	33	270.340		
	<b>Total</b>	9831.798	35			

Table A3. Continued.

	ANOVA	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<b>Series III</b>						
<b>Rain Duration (h)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.060	2	0.030	1.038	0.365
	<b>Within Groups</b>	0.959	33	0.029		
	<b>Total</b>	1.019	35			
<b>Pressure (PSI)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.056	2	0.028	0.283	0.755
	<b>Within Groups</b>	3.234	33	0.098		
	<b>Total</b>	3.290	35			
<b>Rain Amount (in)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	1.139	2	0.570	0.786	0.464
	<b>Within Groups</b>	23.919	33	0.725		
	<b>Total</b>	25.058	35			
<b>Rain Intensity (in/hr)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.079	2	0.040	0.067	0.935
	<b>Within Groups</b>	19.355	33	0.587		
	<b>Total</b>	19.434	35			
<b>Rain pH</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.007	2	0.004	0.087	0.917
	<b>Within Groups</b>	1.369	33	0.041		
	<b>Total</b>	1.376	35			
<b>Rain Conductivity</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	7.407	2	3.704	0.160	0.853
	<b>Within Groups</b>	555.556	24	23.148		
	<b>Total</b>	562.963	26			
<b>Rain Temperature</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.809	2	0.404	0.074	0.929
	<b>Within Groups</b>	179.654	33	5.444		
	<b>Total</b>	180.463	35			
<b>Runoff Volume (L)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	142.056	2	71.028	3.650	0.037
	<b>Within Groups</b>	642.188	33	19.460		
	<b>Total</b>	784.243	35			
<b>Runoff pH</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	0.027	2	0.013	0.562	0.576
	<b>Within Groups</b>	0.783	33	0.024		
	<b>Total</b>	0.810	35			
<b>Runoff Conductivity</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	140.741	2	70.370	0.404	0.672
	<b>Within Groups</b>	4177.778	24	174.074		
	<b>Total</b>	4318.519	26			
<b>Runoff Temperature</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	12.198	2	6.099	0.773	0.470
	<b>Within Groups</b>	244.601	31	7.890		
	<b>Total</b>	256.799	33			
<b>Runoff Rate (L/h)</b>	<b>Between Groups</b>	1540.493	2	770.246	1.742	0.191
	<b>Within Groups</b>	14591.179	33	442.157		
	<b>Total</b>	16131.672	35			









Table A4. Continued.

SR	DAY	TR	PL	SMP	5.E-01 PL CNT	5.E-01 PL CNT	5.E-01 PL CNT	5.E-01 AVG	2.5E-01 PL CNT	2.5E-01 PL CNT	2.5E-01 PL CNT	2.5E-01 AVG	1.E-01 PL CNT	1.E-01 PL CNT	1.E-01 PL CNT	1.E-01 PL CNT	1.E-01 AVG	1.E-02 PL CNT	1.E-02 PL CNT	1.E-02 PL CNT	1.E-02 PL CNT	1.E-02 AVG	1.E-03 PL CNT	1.E-03 PL CNT	1.E-03 PL CNT	1.E-03 PL CNT	1.E-03 AVG	1.E-04 PL CNT	1.E-04 PL CNT	1.E-04 PL CNT	1.E-04 PL CNT	1.E-04 AVG	1.E-05 PL CNT	1.E-05 PL CNT	1.E-05 PL CNT	1.E-05 AVG	1.E-06 PL CNT	1.E-06 PL CNT	1.E-06 PL CNT	1.E-06 AVG								
III	18	B	2	a														63	23	20		35.33	3	1	2		2.00																					
III	18	B	2	b														79	77	66		74.00	4	4	3		3.67																					
III	18	B	2	c														73	59	68		66.67	2	5	2		3.00																					
III	18	B	3	a														TNTC	TNTC	TNTC		TNTC	106	92	106		101.33																					
III	18	B	3	b														TNTC	TNTC	TNTC		TNTC	112	112	116		113.33																					
III	18	B	3	c														TNTC	TNTC	TNTC		TNTC	75	121	107		101.00																					
III	18	C	1	a									3	1	0		1.33	1	0	0																												
III	18	C	1	b									2	2	2		2.00	1	1	1																												
III	18	C	1	c									1	1	0		0.67	1	1	1																												
III	18	C	2	a									2	2	0		1.33	1	1	3																												
III	18	C	2	b									13	0	2		5.00	1	1	0																												
III	18	C	2	c									26	14	15		18.33	2	1	0																												
III	18	C	3	a									30	28	21		26.33	3	2	2																												
III	18	C	3	b									15	27	26		22.67	3	3	2																												
III	18	C	3	c									26	27	13		22.00	2	1	0																												

Table A5. Fecal coliform concentrations calculated from membrane filtration data.

SR	DAY	TR	PL	SMP	5.E-01 Conc	3.E-01 Conc	1.E-01 Conc	1.E-02 Conc	1.E-03 Conc	1.E-04 Conc	1.E-05 Conc	1.E-06 Conc	Lab Rep Avg
I	0	A	1	a				17150		<10,000	<100,000	<1,000,000	17150
I	0	A	1	b				12450		5000	<100,000	<1,000,000	8725
I	0	A	1	c				11650		5000	<100,000	<1,000,000	8325
I	0	A	2	a				16000	24000	15000	<100,000		18333
I	0	A	2	b				>10000		15000	<100,000		15000
I	0	A	2	c				>10000		45000	50000	<1,000,000	47500
I	0	A	3	a				2000	<1000	<10,000	<100,000		2000
I	0	A	3	b				2050	1500	5000	<100,000		2850
I	0	A	3	c				3100		<10,000	<100,000	<1,000,000	3100
I	0	B	1	a				>10000		25000	<100,000	<1,000,000	25000
I	0	B	1	b				>10000		45000	<100,000	<1,000,000	45000
I	0	B	1	c				>10000		25000	<100,000	<1,000,000	25000
I	0	B	2	a				>10000	61500	15000	<100,000	<1,000,000	38250
I	0	B	2	b				>10000	48500	90000	50000	<1,000,000	62833
I	0	B	2	c				>10000	55500	70000	<100,000	<1,000,000	62750
I	0	B	3	a						810000	700000	1000000	836667
I	0	B	3	b						710000	550000	2000000	1086667
I	0	B	3	c						725000	800000	1500000	1008333
I	0	C	1	a				>10000	21500	10000			15750
I	0	C	1	b				<100	<1000	<10,000			
I	0	C	1	c				75	<1000	<10,000			75
I	0	C	2	a									
I	0	C	2	b									
I	0	C	2	c									
I	0	C	3	a			30	700	500	<10,000			410
I	0	C	3	b			5	<100		<10,000			5
I	0	C	3	c			5	350	2000	<10,000			785
I	2	A	1	a				>10000	>100,000	5000			5000
I	2	A	1	b				>10000	13000	10000			11500
I	2	A	1	c				>10000	23000	15000			19000
I	2	A	2	a				>10000	5750	<10,000			5750
I	2	A	2	b				>10000	28750	25000			26875
I	2	A	2	c				>10000	29750	50000			39875
I	2	A	3	a				3050	1000	<10,000			2025
I	2	A	3	b				2000	3000	25000			10000
I	2	A	3	c				3000	2500	<10,000			2750
I	2	B	1	a				>10000	98000	105000			101500
I	2	B	1	b				>10000	>100,000	200000			200000
I	2	B	1	c				>10000	>100,000	80000			80000
I	2	B	2	a				>10000	72000	40000			56000
I	2	B	2	b				>10000	93000	70000			81500
I	2	B	2	c				>10000	87000	105000			96000
I	2	B	3	a				>10000	>100,000	400000			400000
I	2	B	3	b				>10000	>100,000	370000			370000
I	2	B	3	c					>100,000	380000			380000
I	2	C	1	a			55	<100	<1000				55
I	2	C	1	b			30	<100	<1000				30
I	2	C	1	c			35	<100	<1000				35
I	2	C	2	a			95	<100	<1000				95
I	2	C	2	b			125	<100	<1000				125
I	2	C	2	c			105	<100	<1000				105
I	2	C	3	a			>1000	10950	<1000				10950
I	2	C	3	b			>1000	19800	6000				12900
I	2	C	3	c			>1000	13450	<1000				13450
I	7	A	1	a									
I	7	A	1	b									
I	7	A	1	c									
I	7	A	2	a				350	<1000				350
I	7	A	2	b				>10000					
I	7	A	2	c				>10000					
I	7	A	3	a				600	<1000				600
I	7	A	3	b				450	500				475
I	7	A	3	c				350	<1000				350
I	7	B	1	a					9000	<10,000			9000

Table A5. Continued.

SR	DAY	TR	PL	SMP	5.E-01 Conc	3.E-01 Conc	1.E-01 Conc	1.E-02 Conc	1.E-03 Conc	1.E-04 Conc	1.E-05 Conc	1.E-06 Conc	Lab Rep Avg
I	7	B	1	b					>100,000	35000			35000
I	7	B	1	c					>100,000	300000			300000
I	7	B	2	a					500	20000			10250
I	7	B	2	b					109000	45000			77000
I	7	B	2	c					>100,000	175000			175000
I	7	B	3	a					67500	35000			51250
I	7	B	3	b					87000	80000			83500
I	7	B	3	c					64500	85000			74750
I	7	C	1	a	2		<10	<100					2
I	7	C	1	b	7		5	<100					6
I	7	C	1	c	6		30	50					29
I	7	C	2	a		<4	<10	<100					
I	7	C	2	b		<4	5	<100					5
I	7	C	2	c		8	20	50					26
I	7	C	3	a			450	600	500				517
I	7	C	3	b				350	<1000				350
I	7	C	3	c				950	500				725
I	13	A	1	a					>100,000	2486667			2486667
I	13	A	1	b					>100,000	2410000			2410000
I	13	A	1	c					>100,000	2463333			2463333
I	13	A	2	a					51333	33333			42333
I	13	A	2	b					78667	36667			57667
I	13	A	2	c					42667	30000			36333
I	13	A	3	a				6000	7667				6833
I	13	A	3	b				733	<1000				733
I	13	A	3	c				367	667				517
I	13	B	1	a					>100,000	125000			125000
I	13	B	1	b					28000	72500			50250
I	13	B	1	c					27667	16667			22167
I	13	B	2	a					27000	17500			22250
I	13	B	2	b					>100,000	80000			80000
I	13	B	2	c					27667	23333			25500
I	13	B	3	a					4667	95000			49833
I	13	B	3	b					3667	3333			3500
I	13	B	3	c					3333	<10,000			3333
I	13	C	1	a	2	4	18						8
I	13	C	1	b	16	18	23						19
I	13	C	1	c	4	8	23						12
I	13	C	2	a		>400	75						75
I	13	C	2	b		>400	600						600
I	13	C	2	c		>400	1300						1300
I	13	C	3	a			173	850					512
I	13	C	3	b			>1000	167					167
I	13	C	3	c			>1000	2467					2467
I	30	A	1	a					1000	<10,000	<100,000		1000
I	30	A	1	b					333	<10,000	<100,000		333
I	30	A	1	c					<1000	3333	<100,000		3333
I	30	A	2	a				>10000	17333				17333
I	30	A	2	b				>10000	14667				14667
I	30	A	2	c				>10000	14000				14000
I	32	A	3	a				533	<1000				533
I	32	A	3	b				450	<1000				450
I	32	A	3	c				233	667				450
I	30	B	1	a				9067	<1000				9067
I	30	B	1	b				>10000	12000				12000
I	30	B	1	c				>10000	9000				9000
I	32	B	2	a				2033	<1000				2033
I	32	B	2	b				2600	1333				1967
I	32	B	2	c				2000	1000				1500
I	32	B	3	a				4933	5000				4967
I	32	B	3	b				4267	4667				4467
I	32	B	3	c				4300	4667				4483
I	30	C	1	a	3		13						8
I	30	C	1	b	17		33						25

Table A5. Continued.

SR	DAY	TR	PL	SMP	5.E-01 Conc	3.E-01 Conc	1.E-01 Conc	1.E-02 Conc	1.E-03 Conc	1.E-04 Conc	1.E-05 Conc	1.E-06 Conc	Lab Rep Avg
I	30	C	1	c	7		10						9
I	32	C	2	a	5		5						5
I	32	C	2	b	6								6
I	32	C	2	c			35						35
I	32	C	3	a			7						7
I	32	C	3	b			10						10
I	32	C	3	c									
II	0	A	1	a						6667	66667		36667
II	0	A	1	b						20000	<100,000		20000
II	0	A	1	c						<10,000	33333		33333
II	0	A	2	a						143333			143333
II	0	A	2	b						220000			220000
II	0	A	2	c						200000	300000		250000
II	0	A	3	a						6667	100000		53333
II	0	A	3	b						10000	66667		38333
II	0	A	3	c						10000	<100,000		10000
II	0	B	1	a						235000			235000
II	0	B	1	b						333333	633333		483333
II	0	B	1	c						503333	566667	1000000	690000
II	0	B	2	a						326667	266667		296667
II	0	B	2	b						133333	300000		216667
II	0	B	2	c						553333	1333333	1333333	1073333
II	0	B	3	a						220000	166667	333333	240000
II	0	B	3	b						206667	200000		203333
II	0	B	3	c						256667	500000	1000000	585556
II	0	C	1	a				<100					
II	0	C	1	b				1400	1667				1533
II	0	C	1	c				300	1333				817
II	0	C	2	a				233	333	<10,000			283
II	0	C	2	b				333	667				500
II	0	C	2	c				700	<1000	<10,000			700
II	0	C	3	a						>1,000,000			
II	0	C	3	b						>1,000,000			
II	0	C	3	c						>1,000,000			
II	3	A	1	a				55000	<10,000				55000
II	3	A	1	b				>100,000	80000				80000
II	3	A	1	c				>100,000	86667				86667
II	3	A	2	a				>100,000	280000				280000
II	3	A	2	b				>100,000	133333				133333
II	3	A	2	c				>100,000	70000				70000
II	3	A	3	a				18333	13333				15833
II	3	A	3	b				19333	10000				14667
II	3	A	3	c				16000	10000				13000
II	3	B	1	a				>100,000					
II	3	B	1	b				>100,000	950000				950000
II	3	B	1	c				>100,000	1080000				1080000
II	3	B	2	a				>100,000	1343333				1343333
II	3	B	2	b				>100,000	1333333				1333333
II	3	B	2	c				>100,000	905000				905000
II	3	B	3	a				>100,000	660000				660000
II	3	B	3	b				>100,000	610000				610000
II	3	B	3	c				>100,000	573333				573333
II	3	C	1	a			25	<100					25
II	3	C	1	b			>1000	100					100
II	3	C	1	c			197	133					165
II	3	C	2	a			>1000						
II	3	C	2	b			>1000	33					33
II	3	C	2	c			>1000	200					200
II	3	C	3	a			>1000	>10000					
II	3	C	3	b			>1000	>10000					
II	3	C	3	c			>1000	>10000					
II	7	A	1	a					37000	6667			21833
II	7	A	1	b					>100,000	156667			156667
II	7	A	1	c					>100,000	166667			166667

Table A5. Continued.

SR	DAY	TR	PL	SMP	5.E-01 Conc	3.E-01 Conc	1.E-01 Conc	1.E-02 Conc	1.E-03 Conc	1.E-04 Conc	1.E-05 Conc	1.E-06 Conc	Lab Rep Avg
II	7	A	2	a					74667	26667			50667
II	7	A	2	b					>100,000	116667			116667
II	7	A	2	c					>100,000	170000			170000
II	7	A	3	a					667				667
II	7	A	3	b					1000				1000
II	7	A	3	c					<1000				
II	7	B	1	a						376667	533333		455000
II	7	B	1	b						530000	733333		631667
II	7	B	1	c						690000	733333		711667
II	7	B	2	a						>1,000,000	1200000		1200000
II	7	B	2	b						>1,000,000	1333333		1333333
II	7	B	2	c						>1,000,000	1500000		1500000
II	7	B	3	a						<10,000	100000		100000
II	7	B	3	b						40000	100000		70000
II	7	B	3	c						63333	33333		48333
II	7	C	1	a			<10	<100					
II	7	C	1	b			10	<100					10
II	7	C	1	c			10	<100					10
II	7	C	2	a			13	33					23
II	7	C	2	b			47	667					357
II	7	C	2	c			790	733					762
II	7	C	3	a			>1000	4167					4167
II	7	C	3	b			>1000	5167					5167
II	7	C	3	c			>1000						
II	14	A	1	a					333	<10,000			333
II	14	A	1	b					667	<10,000			667
II	14	A	1	c					3333	<10,000			3333
II	14	A	2	a					6667	6667			6667
II	14	A	2	b					21500	<10,000			21500
II	14	A	2	c					24667	6667			15667
II	14	A	3	a				333	<1000				333
II	14	A	3	b				900	1333				1117
II	14	A	3	c				833	1333				1083
II	14	B	1	a						23333	<100,000		23333
II	14	B	1	b						20000	<100,000		20000
II	14	B	1	c						<10,000	<100,000		
II	14	B	2	a						<10,000	<100,000		
II	14	B	2	b						10000	66667		38333
II	14	B	2	c						43333	<100,000		43333
II	14	B	3	a						<10,000	<100,000		
II	14	B	3	b						<10,000	<100,000		
II	14	B	3	c						10000	<100,000		10000
II	14	C	1	a									
II	14	C	1	b									
II	14	C	1	c									
II	14	C	2	a				<100					
II	14	C	2	b				<100					
II	14	C	2	c				67					67
II	14	C	3	a									
II	14	C	3	b									
II	14	C	3	c									
III	0	A	1	a					8333	20000			14167
III	0	A	1	b					34667	30000	33333		32667
III	0	A	1	c					63333	60000			61667
III	0	A	2	a					13000	3333			8167
III	0	A	2	b						50000	33333		41667
III	0	A	2	c						10000	33333		21667
III	0	A	3	a					5333	3333			4333
III	0	A	3	b					3000	<10,000	33333		18167
III	0	A	3	c						<10,000			
III	0	B	1	a							566667		566667
III	0	B	1	b						260000	33333		146667
III	0	B	1	c							466667		466667
III	0	B	2	a							966667	333333	650000

Table A5. Continued.

SR	DAY	TR	PL	SMP	5.E-01 Conc	3.E-01 Conc	1.E-01 Conc	1.E-02 Conc	1.E-03 Conc	1.E-04 Conc	1.E-05 Conc	1.E-06 Conc	Lab Rep Avg
III	0	B	2	b							300000	333333	316667
III	0	B	2	c							166667		166667
III	0	B	3	a						6667			6667
III	0	B	3	b							<100,000		
III	0	B	3	c							<100,000		
III	0	C	1	a			<10						
III	0	C	1	b			<10						
III	0	C	1	c			<10						
III	0	C	2	a				467					467
III	0	C	2	b				400					400
III	0	C	2	c				300					300
III	0	C	3	a									
III	0	C	3	b									
III	0	C	3	c									
III	3	A	1	a					6667	<10,000			6667
III	3	A	1	b					3667	3333			3500
III	3	A	1	c					4000	3333			3667
III	3	A	2	a					47667	26667			37167
III	3	A	2	b						53333			53333
III	3	A	2	c						53333			53333
III	3	A	3	a				3000		6667			4833
III	3	A	3	b				2667		3333			3000
III	3	A	3	c				1667		3333			2500
III	3	B	1	a						96667	100000		98333
III	3	B	1	b						133333	200000		166667
III	3	B	1	c						116667	100000		108333
III	3	B	2	a							866667		866667
III	3	B	2	b							700000		700000
III	3	B	2	c							1250000		1250000
III	3	B	3	a						3333	<100,000		3333
III	3	B	3	b						3333	<100,000		3333
III	3	B	3	c						6667	<100,000		6667
III	3	C	1	a				100	333				217
III	3	C	1	b				33	<1000				33
III	3	C	1	c				200	<1000				200
III	3	C	2	a				450	<1000				450
III	3	C	2	b				900	500				700
III	3	C	2	c				1050	1500				1275
III	3	C	3	a				1200	1000				1100
III	3	C	3	b					1000				1000
III	3	C	3	c				1250	2500				1875
III	7	A	1	a				1300	1000				1150
III	7	A	1	b				1800	1000				1400
III	7	A	1	c				1533	1333				1433
III	7	A	2	a					40333	76667			58500
III	7	A	2	b					41333	110000			75667
III	7	A	2	c					44333	93333			68833
III	7	A	3	a					87667				87667
III	7	A	3	b					112667				112667
III	7	A	3	c					98000				98000
III	7	B	1	a						40000	<100,000		40000
III	7	B	1	b						93333	33333		63333
III	7	B	1	c						83333	133333		108333
III	7	B	2	a						23333	33333		28333
III	7	B	2	b						116667	133333		125000
III	7	B	2	c						126667	133333		130000
III	7	B	3	a									
III	7	B	3	b									
III	7	B	3	c									
III	7	C	1	a			33	33					33
III	7	C	1	b			3	33					18
III	7	C	1	c			20	<100					20
III	7	C	2	a			477	133					305
III	7	C	2	b			593	567					580

Table A5. Continued.

SR	DAY	TR	PL	SMP	5.E-01 Conc	3.E-01 Conc	1.E-01 Conc	1.E-02 Conc	1.E-03 Conc	1.E-04 Conc	1.E-05 Conc	1.E-06 Conc	Lab Rep Avg
III	7	C	2	c			450	567					508
III	7	C	3	a			23	<100					23
III	7	C	3	b			10	33					22
III	7	C	3	c			23	<100					23
III	18	A	1	a				>10000	35333				35333
III	18	A	1	b				>10000	40000				40000
III	18	A	1	c				>10000	35333				35333
III	18	A	2	a				>10000	26000				26000
III	18	A	2	b				>10000	26667				26667
III	18	A	2	c				>10000	23333				23333
III	18	A	3	a				>10000	60667				60667
III	18	A	3	b				>10000	63000				63000
III	18	A	3	c				>10000	61000				61000
III	18	B	1	a				10667	16333				13500
III	18	B	1	b				>10000	14000				14000
III	18	B	1	c				>10000	17333				17333
III	18	B	2	a				3533	2000				2767
III	18	B	2	b				7400	3667				5533
III	18	B	2	c				6667	3000				4833
III	18	B	3	a				>10000	101333				101333
III	18	B	3	b				>10000	113333				113333
III	18	B	3	c				>10000	101000				101000
III	18	C	1	a			13	33					23
III	18	C	1	b			20	100					60
III	18	C	1	c			7	100					53
III	18	C	2	a			13	167					90
III	18	C	2	b			50	67					58
III	18	C	2	c			183	100					142
III	18	C	3	a			263	233					248
III	18	C	3	b			227	267					247
III	18	C	3	c			220	100					160

Table A6. Fecal coliform descriptive statistics by plot.

Series	Day	Treat	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
I   0		A	1	Mean	11400	912000	9.2836	14.3587
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev	4984	398693	0.4044	0.4044
			Geomean	10760	860785	9.2778	14.355	
			2	Mean	26944	3637485	10.0669	15.6653
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	17880	2413741	0.6158	0.6158
			Geomean	23551	3179361	10.0546	15.6574	
			3	Mean	2650	543250	7.865	14.2967
		N		3	3	3	3	
		Std. Dev.		577	118209	0.2326	0.2326	
		Geomean	2605	533949	7.8627	14.2954		
		B	1	Mean	31667	2850000	10.3226	15.5155
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	11547	1039230	0.3394	0.3394
			Geomean	30411	2736991	10.3189	15.5131	
			2	Mean	54611	10376090	10.8823	17.238
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	14169	2692129	0.2862	0.2862
			Geomean	53229	10113417	10.8798	17.2364	
			3	Mean	977222	68405563	13.7865	18.9025
		N		3	3	3	3	
		Std. Dev.		127871	8950946	0.1346	0.1346	
		Geomean	971444	68001069	13.7861	18.9022		
		C	1	Mean	7913	870375	6.991	12.3847
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	11084	1219229	3.781	3.781
Geomean	1087		119554	6.4596	12.0926			
3	Mean		400	56000	4.7638	10.8141		
	N		3	3	3	3		
	Std. Dev.		390	54613	2.751	2.751		
Geomean	117		16406	4.0112	10.5531			

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treat	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
I	2	A	1	Mean	11833	1065000	9.2398	14.8483
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	7006	630535	0.6743	0.6743
				Geomean	10299	926936	9.2232	14.838
			2	Mean	24167	1208333	9.8165	14.8372
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	17223	861148	1.0234	1.0234
				Geomean	18333	916662	9.7796	14.8131
			3	Mean	4925	689500	8.2477	14.298
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	4410	617400	0.8476	0.8476
				Geomean	3819	534623	8.2195	14.2815
		B	1	Mean	127167	15260000	11.6746	17.5707
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	63985	7678203	0.4754	0.4754
				Geomean	117543	14105114	11.6682	17.5665
			2	Mean	77833	10896667	11.2379	17.2882
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	20251	2835072	0.2763	0.2763
				Geomean	75952	10633274	11.2356	17.2867
			3	Mean	383333	34500000	12.8561	18.4646
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	15275	1374773	3.96E-02	3.96E-02
				Geomean	383132	34481881	12.8561	18.4646
		C	1	Mean	40	2800	3.6546	9.0118
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	13	926	0.315	0.315
				Geomean	39	2706	3.6458	9.0081
			2	Mean	108	14083	4.6787	10.4138
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	15	1986	0.1389	0.1389
				Geomean	108	13992	4.6773	10.4131
			3	Mean	12433	2735333	9.4243	15.9891
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1314	289016	0.1087	0.1087
				Geomean	12385	2724780	9.4239	15.9888

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading	
I	7	A	2	Mean	350	21000	5.8579	11.0609	
				N	1	1	1	1	
				Std. Dev.	-	-	-	-	
			Geomean	350	21000	5.8579	11.0609		
			3	Mean	475	23750	6.1394	11.1601	
				N	3	3	3	3	
				Std. Dev.	125	6250	0.2703	0.2703	
			Geomean	464	23189	6.1354	11.1579		
			B	1	Mean	114667	6880000	10.7265	15.9295
					N	3	3	3	3
					Std. Dev.	161029	9661739	1.7681	1.7681
				Geomean	45549	2732930	10.6309	15.8649	
		2		Mean	87417	21854167	10.853	17.4832	
				N	3	3	3	3	
				Std. Dev.	82867	20716872	1.4601	1.4601	
		Geomean		51691	12922828	10.7849	17.4416		
		3		Mean	69833	3491667	11.133	15.9125	
				N	3	3	3	3	
				Std. Dev.	16678	833885	0.2559	0.2559	
		Geomean		68391	3419536	11.131	15.9111		
		C	1	Mean	12	1295	1.9507	7.7134	
				N	3	3	3	3	
				Std. Dev.	15	1530	1.3441	1.3441	
			Geomean	7	739	1.6111	7.6361		
			2	Mean	16	930	2.4338	7.6368	
				N	2	2	2	2	
				Std. Dev.	15	891	1.1658	1.1658	
			Geomean	11	684	2.2899	7.5922		
			3	Mean	531	106133	6.2307	12.6377	
				N	3	3	3	3	
				Std. Dev.	188	37575	0.3644	0.3644	
			Geomean	508	101624	6.2236	12.6342		

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
I	14	A	1	Mean	2453333	196266667	14.7129	20.2036
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	39300	3143962	1.61E-02	1.61E-02
			Geomean	2453123	196249814	14.7129	20.2036	
			2	Mean	45444	1817773	10.7054	14.939
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	11002	440082	0.2353	0.2353
			Geomean	44597	1783867	10.7037	14.9378	
			3	Mean	2694	134717	7.2249	12.0044
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	3586	179291	1.4006	1.4006
			Geomean	1373	68660	7.1397	11.952	
		B	1	Mean	65806	3290283	10.8557	15.6353
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	53152	2657603	0.8653	0.8653
			Geomean	51830	2591519	10.8328	15.6193	
			2	Mean	42583	3406667	10.4821	15.9728
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	32445	2595560	0.7028	0.7028
			Geomean	35671	2853711	10.4668	15.9626	
			3	Mean	18889	944433	9.0295	13.4863
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	26799	1339935	1.5477	1.5477
			Geomean	8346	417295	8.9462	13.4294	
		C	1	Mean	13	1170	2.5029	7.8702
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	6	501	0.4328	0.4328
			Geomean	12	1100	2.4779	7.8623	
			2	Mean	658	26333	5.9615	10.5179
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	615	24583	1.4753	1.4753
			Geomean	388	15528	5.8288	10.4458	
			3	Mean	1049	83893	6.389	11.8797
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1240	99229	1.3527	1.3527
			Geomean	595	47622	6.2944	11.8288	

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
I	30	A	1	Mean	1555	217747	6.9425	12.9928
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1575	220530	1.1521	1.1521
				Geomean	1035	144951	6.8785	12.9588
			2	Mean	15333	1226667	9.6335	14.416
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1764	141087	0.1123	0.1123
				Geomean	15268	1221437	9.6331	14.4157
			3	Mean	478	28660	6.1657	10.9532
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	48	2875	9.77E-02	9.77E-02
				Geomean	476	28567	6.1652	10.9529
		B	1	Mean	10022	1202680	9.2033	14.8583
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1713	205564	0.164	0.164
				Geomean	9930	1191636	9.2024	14.8577
			2	Mean	1833	201667	7.5049	13.3141
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	291	31961	0.1668	0.1668
				Geomean	1817	199865	7.5037	13.3134
			3	Mean	4639	347925	8.441	13.0462
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	284	21313	6.03E-02	6.03E-02
				Geomean	4633	347500	8.4409	13.0461
		C	1	Mean	14	700	2.4985	7.278
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	10	477	0.6266	0.6266
				Geomean	12	608	2.4501	7.2606
			2	Mean	15	767	2.3188	6.6313
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	17	852	1.0747	1.0747
				Geomean	10	508	2.1724	6.5763
			3	Mean	9	1700	2.1242	8.5312
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	2	424	0.2522	0.2522
				Geomean	8	1673	2.1167	8.5294

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
II	0	A	1	Mean	30000	2400000	10.2758	14.6578
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	8819.234	705538.7	0.3259	0.3259
			Geomean	29021.95	2321756	10.2723	14.6554	
			2	Mean	204444.3	22488877	12.2012	16.9017
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	55008.6	6050946	0.2914	0.2914
			Geomean	199022.9	21892514	12.1988	16.9	
			3	Mean	33888.67	2033320	10.2162	14.3106
		N		3	3	3	3	
		Std. Dev.		22005.71	1320343	0.8866	0.8866	
		Geomean	27343.64	1640618	10.1898	14.2919		
		B	1	Mean	469444.3	46944433	12.9667	17.5719
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	227817.7	22781774	0.5488	0.5488
			Geomean	427944.8	42794485	12.9589	17.5662	
			2	Mean	528889	95200020	12.9243	18.1172
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	473196	85175280	0.8478	0.8478
			Geomean	410140	73825206	12.9061	18.1042	
			3	Mean	342963	17148150	12.6304	16.5425
		N		3	3	3	3	
		Std. Dev.		210890.1	10544506	0.5689	0.5689	
		Geomean	305723.8	15286188	12.622	16.536		
		C	1	Mean	1175	117500	7.0203	11.6255
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	506.2885	50628.85	0.445	0.445
			Geomean	1119.134	111913.4	7.0133	11.6212	
			2	Mean	494.3333	37075	6.137	10.4545
				N	3	3	3	3
Std. Dev.	208.5577	15641.83		0.4578	0.4578			
Geomean	462.6844	34701.33	6.1255	10.4478				

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
II	3	A	1	Mean	73889	7388900	11.1916	16.9054
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	16695	1669455	0.2428	0.2428
				Geomean	72516	7251627	11.1898	16.9042
			2	Mean	161111	14499990	11.8331	17.2004
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	107721	9694848	0.6937	0.6937
				Geomean	137741	12396728	11.8196	17.1911
			3	Mean	14500	797500	9.5786	14.4535
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1424	78313	9.94E-02	9.94E-02
				Geomean	14453	794899	9.5783	14.4532
		B	1	Mean	1015000	86275000	13.8283	19.3797
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	91924	7813530	9.07E-02	9.07E-02
				Geomean	1012917	86097909	13.8282	19.3796
			2	Mean	1193889	179083300	13.9765	20.0958
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	250235	37535232	0.2259	0.2259
				Geomean	1174691	176203646	13.9753	20.095
			3	Mean	614444	61444433	13.3268	18.3325
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	43504	4350410	7.06E-02	7.06E-02
				Geomean	613423	61342326	13.3267	18.3324
		C	1	Mean	97	7733	4.31	9.3852
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	70	5605	0.9775	0.9775
				Geomean	74	5955	4.23	9.3501
			2	Mean	117	9903	4.3974	9.9487
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	118	10037	1.2741	1.2741
				Geomean	81	6905	4.3041	9.9079

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
II	7	A	1	Mean	115056	16107793	11.3256	17.3759
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	80888	11324303	1.1561	1.1561
				Geomean	82918	11608467	11.2846	17.3496
			2	Mean	112445	6746680	11.5146	16.0094
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	59778	3586707	0.6195	0.6195
				Geomean	100163	6009781	11.5033	16.0013
			3	Mean	834	58345	6.7053	11.8213
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	235	16483	0.2864	0.2864
				Geomean	817	57169	6.7022	11.8195
		B	1	Mean	599445	101905593	13.2865	19.531
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	131332	22326506	0.2316	0.2316
				Geomean	589195	100163093	13.2852	19.5301
			2	Mean	1344444	221833315	14.1073	20.3219
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	150308	24800876	0.1116	0.1116
				Geomean	1338866	220912855	14.107	20.3217
			3	Mean	72778	1819442	11.1517	14.2936
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	25945	648631	0.3635	0.3635
				Geomean	69681	1742023	11.1477	14.2905
		C	1	Mean	10	650	2.3026	7.5856
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	0	0	0	0
				Geomean	10	650	2.3026	7.5856
			2	Mean	381	38067	5.2164	10.5147
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	370	37007	1.8416	1.8416
				Geomean	184	18427	4.9637	10.4001
			3	Mean	4667	560040	8.4425	14.6163
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	707	84853	0.1521	0.1521
				Geomean	4640	556817	8.4418	14.6159

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
II	14	A	1	Mean	1444	144433	6.8075	11.4127
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1644	164414	1.1816	1.1816
				Geomean	905	90462	6.7414	11.3728
			2	Mean	14611	511397	9.48	13.0354
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	7473	261542	0.6057	0.6057
				Geomean	13095	458338	9.4669	13.0259
			3	Mean	844	59103	6.6047	10.8532
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	443	31021	0.69	0.69
				Geomean	739	51698	6.5796	10.8382
		B	1	Mean	21667	3033310	9.9806	14.9222
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	2357	329950	0.109	0.109
				Geomean	21602	3024324	9.9803	14.922
			2	Mean	40833	5716620	10.6154	15.557
				N	2	2	2	2
				Std. Dev.	3536	494975	8.67E-02	8.67E-02
				Geomean	40756	5705896	10.6152	15.5569
			3	Mean	10000	500000	9.2103	13.1224
				N	1	1	1	1
				Std. Dev.	-	-	-	-
				Geomean	10000	500000	9.2103	13.1224
C	2	Mean	67	7370	4.2047	8.9052		
		N	1	1	1	1		
		Std. Dev.	-	-	-	-		
		Geomean	67	7370	4.2047	8.9052		

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
III	0	A	1	Mean	36167	2531690	10.3274	14.5759
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	23943	1675985	0.7377	0.7377
			Geomean	30560	2139167	10.3097	14.5634	
			2	Mean	23834	1191683	9.8763	13.7883
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	16855	842739	0.8201	0.8201
			Geomean	19463	973168	9.8533	13.7719	
			3	Mean	11250	281250	9.0907	12.3096
		N		2	2	2	2	
		Std. Dev.		9782	244553	1.0135	1.0135	
		Geomean	8872	221807	9.0624	12.2887		
		B	1	Mean	393334	78666733	12.7323	18.0306
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	219393	43878620	0.7308	0.7308
			Geomean	338498	67699553	12.718	18.0206	
			2	Mean	377778	37777800	12.6914	17.2965
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	247394	24739364	0.6809	0.6809
			Geomean	324929	32492909	12.6792	17.2876	
			3	Mean	6667	333350	8.8049	12.7169
		N		1	1	1	1	
		Std. Dev.		.	.	.	.	
		Geomean	6667	333350	8.8049	12.7169		
		C	2	Mean	389	42790	5.9472	10.6477
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	84	9245	0.2246	0.2246
		Geomean	383	42095	5.9443	10.6461		

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
III	3	A	1	Mean	4611	461133	8.3909	13.8635
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1782	178222	0.3593	0.3593
				Geomean	4407	440660	8.3858	13.8605
			2	Mean	47944	3356103	10.7639	15.4129
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	9333	653341	0.2085	0.2085
				Geomean	47284	3309898	10.7626	15.412
			3	Mean	3444	172217	8.1045	12.5613
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1228	61417	0.3404	0.3404
				Geomean	3309	165474	8.0998	12.5582
		B	1	Mean	124444	14311098	11.7043	17.3167
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	36906	4244209	0.2809	0.2809
				Geomean	121089	13925188	11.702	17.3152
			2	Mean	938889	84500010	13.7233	19.3318
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	282023	25382076	0.2932	0.2932
				Geomean	911913	82072176	13.7212	19.3303
			3	Mean	4444	511098	8.3427	13.171
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1925	221362	0.4003	0.4003
				Geomean	4200	482946	8.3364	13.167
		C	1	Mean	150	16500	4.7249	10.1185
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	102	11185	1.0646	1.0646
				Geomean	113	12399	4.6364	10.0795
			2	Mean	808	48500	6.6037	11.5655
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	423	25382	0.5227	0.5227
				Geomean	738	44268	6.59	11.5577
			3	Mean	1325	251750	7.1491	13.5047
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	479	90997	0.3388	0.3388
				Geomean	1273	241853	7.1438	13.5019

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
III	7	A	1	Mean	1328	106213	7.1864	12.6771
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	155	12380	0.1209	0.1209
			Geomean	1321	105710	7.1857	12.6767	
			2	Mean	67667	3721667	11.1168	15.8173
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	8643	475350	0.1301	0.1301
			Geomean	67290	3700971	11.1163	15.8169	
			3	Mean	99445	4475010	11.5021	15.7092
		N		3	3	3	3	
		Std. Dev.		12562	565311	0.1257	0.1257	
		Geomean	98921	4451423	11.5016	15.7089		
		B	1	Mean	70555	4938873	11.0819	16.4391
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	34734	2431401	0.4987	0.4987
			Geomean	64986	4548990	11.0745	16.434	
			2	Mean	94444	10388877	11.2544	17.0635
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	57309	6303951	0.8685	0.8685
			Geomean	77217	8493917	11.2313	17.0485	
			C	1	Mean	24	2367	3.1275
		N			3	3	3	3
		Std. Dev.			8	814	0.3239	0.3239
		Geomean		23	2282	3.1167	8.4218	
2	Mean	464		55720	6.1046	11.7596		
	N	3		3	3	3		
	Std. Dev.	143		17113	0.3393	0.3393		
Geomean	448	53750		6.0982	11.7563			
3	Mean	23		1247	3.1207	8.5143		
	N	3	3	3	3			
	Std. Dev.	1	32	2.57E-02	2.57E-02			
Geomean	23	1246	3.1206	8.5143				

Table A6. Continued.

Series	Day	Treatment	Plot		FC conc	FC loading (CFU)	ln FC conc	ln Loading
III	18	A	1	Mean	36889	6639960	10.5139	15.7069
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	2694	485009	7.16E-02	7.16E-02
				Geomean	36825	6628463	10.5138	15.7068
			2	Mean	25333	2280000	10.1382	14.638
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1764	158773	7.09E-02	7.09E-02
				Geomean	25291	2276225	10.1381	14.6379
			3	Mean	61556	4924453	11.0276	15.4096
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1262	100949	2.04E-02	2.04E-02
				Geomean	61547	4923768	11.0275	15.4096
		B	1	Mean	14944	2241650	9.6059	14.6165
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	2084	312555	0.135	0.135
				Geomean	14852	2227767	9.6052	14.6161
			2	Mean	4378	678538	8.3424	13.3858
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	1438	222908	0.3673	0.3673
				Geomean	4198	650720	8.3369	13.3824
			3	Mean	105222	18939960	11.5624	16.7553
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	7026	1264735	6.56E-02	6.56E-02
				Geomean	105069	18912491	11.5623	16.7552
		C	1	Mean	45	7707	3.7334	8.8692
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	20	3341	0.5215	0.5215
				Geomean	42	7109	3.7077	8.8587
			2	Mean	97	18367	4.5054	9.7524
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	42	8055	0.4477	0.4477
				Geomean	91	17195	4.4905	9.7455
			3	Mean	218	28383	5.366	10.2335
				N	3	3	3	3
				Std. Dev.	51	6568	0.2519	0.2519
				Geomean	214	27821	5.362	10.2314

Table A7. Estimated marginal means.

Dependent Variable: ln Loading					95% Confidence Interval	
	Day	Treatment	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Series I	2	A	12.776	0.431	11.918	13.633
		B	16.150	0.379	15.396	16.903
		C	9.141	0.427	8.293	9.990
	7	A	12.622	0.352	11.922	13.322
		B	15.560	0.305	14.953	16.167
		C	8.759	0.341	8.082	9.436
	14	A	12.407	0.301	11.809	13.005
		B	14.735	0.266	14.207	15.263
		C	8.223	0.286	7.655	8.792
	30	A	11.916	0.497	10.928	12.903
		B	12.850	0.478	11.899	13.800
		C	6.999	0.509	5.989	8.010
Series II	3	A	15.513	0.519	14.473	16.552
		B	18.510	0.541	17.426	19.594
		C	9.120	0.704	7.710	10.530
	7	A	14.208	0.360	13.487	14.929
		B	17.199	0.382	16.434	17.964
		C	9.426	0.524	8.376	10.475
	14	A	11.924	0.572	10.777	13.071
		B	14.905	0.742	13.418	16.393
		C	9.960	1.419	7.116	12.804
Series III	3	A	13.410	0.419	12.574	14.246
		B	15.916	0.444	15.032	16.801
		C	9.960	0.419	9.124	10.796
	7	A	13.908	0.316	13.277	14.538
		B	15.650	0.338	14.976	16.324
		C	9.784	0.316	9.153	10.414
	14	A	14.779	0.368	14.044	15.513
		B	15.184	0.376	14.434	15.935
		C	9.475	0.368	8.740	10.210
	18	A	15.276	0.503	14.274	16.278
		B	14.918	0.505	13.911	15.925
		C	9.299	0.503	8.297	10.300

Table A8. Day 0 descriptives across Treatments.

In Loading	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% CI		Min	Max	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
<b>Series I Day 0</b>	<b>A</b>	9	13.94	0.888	0.296	13.259	14.625	12.92	15.67
	<b>B</b>	9	16.33	1.418	0.473	15.239	17.419	14.63	18.15
	<b>C</b>	5	10.50	2.923	1.307	6.871	14.129	6.55	14.37
	<b>Total</b>	23	14.13	2.749	0.573	12.939	15.317	6.55	18.15
<b>Series II Day 0</b>	<b>A</b>	9	15.29	1.315	0.438	14.280	16.300	13.30	17.13
	<b>B</b>	9	17.41	0.903	0.301	16.716	18.105	16.13	19.08
	<b>C</b>	5	10.92	0.752	0.336	9.989	11.857	9.96	11.94
	<b>Total</b>	23	15.17	2.681	0.559	14.011	16.330	9.96	19.08
<b>Series III Day 0</b>	<b>A</b>	8	13.71	1.174	0.415	12.732	14.696	11.59	15.28
	<b>B</b>	7	16.96	1.991	0.752	15.116	18.798	12.72	18.55
	<b>C</b>	3	10.65	0.225	0.130	10.090	11.206	10.40	10.85
	<b>Total</b>	18	14.46	2.714	0.640	13.114	15.814	10.40	18.55

Table A9. QuantiTray raw data at incubation temperature of 44.5°C.

Sample Identification						Fecal Coliforms (Yellow Wells)					E. Coli (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
I	0	A	1	a	2	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0	0	1	100	0.0000	
I	0	A	1	b	2	21	0	26.5	27.5	2750	18	0	21.8	22.8	2280	0.8226
I	0	A	1	c	2	39	2	74.4	75.4	7540	36	2	63.7	64.7	6470	0.8562
I	0	A	2	a	2	48	21	285.1	286.1	28610	48	18	248.9	249.9	24990	0.8730
I	0	A	2	b	2	48	40	689.3	690.3	69030	48	38	629.4	630.4	63040	0.9131
I	0	A	2	c	2	48	47	870.4	871.4	87140	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	1.0000
I	0	A	3	a	2	16	3	22.6	23.6	2360	15	3	21.1	22.1	2210	0.9336
I	0	A	3	b	2	20	6	32.8	33.8	3380	18	6	29.4	30.4	3040	0.8963
I	0	A	3	c	2	24	3	35.9	36.9	3690	22	2	30.9	31.9	3190	0.8607
I	0	B	1	a	2	48	16	228.2	229.2	22920	47	12	172.3	173.3	17330	0.7550
I	0	B	1	b	2	48	40	689.3	690.3	69030	48	34	524.7	525.7	52570	0.7612
I	0	B	1	c	2	48	24	328.2	329.2	32920	48	23	313	314	31400	0.9537
I	0	B	2	a	2	48	46	913.9	914.9	91490	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	0.9524
I	0	B	2	b	2	48	43	791.5	792.5	79250	48	41	721.5	722.5	72250	0.9116
I	0	B	2	c	2	48	39	658.6	659.6	65960	48	36	574.8	575.8	57580	0.8728
I	0	B	3	a						No Data						
I	0	B	3	b						No Data						
I	0	B	3	c						No Data						
I	0	C	1	a						No Data						
I	0	C	1	b						No Data						
I	0	C	1	c						No Data						
I	0	C	2	a						No Data						
I	0	C	2	b						No Data						
I	0	C	2	c						No Data						
I	0	C	3	a						No Data						
I	0	C	3	b						No Data						
I	0	C	3	c						No Data						
I	2	A	1	a	2	19	1	24.6	25.6	2560	11	1	13.4	14.4	1440	0.5447
I	2	A	1	b	2	38	9	86.2	87.2	8720	32	9	64.5	65.5	6550	0.7483
I	2	A	1	c	2	7	1	8.5	9.5	950	6	1	7.4	8.4	840	0.8706
I	2	A	2	a	2	19	0	23.3	24.3	2430	6	0	6.3	7.3	730	0.2704
I	2	A	2	b	2	26	7	45.9	46.9	4690	18	7	30.7	31.7	3170	0.6688
I	2	A	2	c	2	46	19	196.8	197.8	19780	44	18	158.5	159.5	15950	0.8054
I	2	A	3	a	2	32	6	59.1	60.1	6010	13	2	17.1	18.1	1810	0.2893
I	2	A	3	b	2	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	16	0	18.9	19.9	1990	0.0217
I	2	A	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	22	5	35	36	3600	0.0346
I	2	B	1	a	2	48	23	313	314	31400	48	19	260.2	261.2	26120	0.8313
I	2	B	1	b	2	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	48	40	689.3	690.3	69030	0.7919
I	2	B	1	c	2	48	39	658.6	659.6	65960	48	34	524.7	525.7	52570	0.7967
I	2	B	2	a	2	48	37	601.5	602.5	60250	48	36	574.8	575.8	57580	0.9556
I	2	B	2	b	2	48	29	416	417	41700	48	28	396.8	397.8	39780	0.9538
I	2	B	2	c	2	48	39	658.6	659.6	65960	48	33	501.2	502.2	50220	0.7610
I	2	B	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1.0000
I	2	B	3	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1.0000
I	2	B	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1.0000
I	2	C	1	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	2	C	1	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	2	C	1	c	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	2	C	2	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**

Table A9. Continued.

Sample Identification						Fecal Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
I	2	C	2	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	2	C	2	c	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	2	C	3	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	2	C	3	b	2	1	0	1	2	200	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	2	C	3	c	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	7	A	1	a	No Data											
I	7	A	1	b	No Data											
I	7	A	1	c	No Data											
I	7	A	2	a	2	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	1.0000
I	7	A	2	b	2	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	1.0000
I	7	A	2	c	2	45	5	116.2	117.2	11720	22	3	32.3	33.3	3330	0.2780
I	7	A	3	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	7	A	3	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	7	A	3	c	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	7	B	1	a	6	11	0	12.2	13.2	13200000	7	0	7.4	8.4	8400000	0.6066
I	7	B	1	b	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	7	B	1	c	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	7	B	2	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	7	B	2	b	4	7	1	8.5	9.5	95000	5	1	6.3	7.3	73000	0.7412
I	7	B	2	c	4	4	1	5.2	6.2	62000	3	1	4.1	5.1	51000	0.7885
I	7	B	3	a	4	4	1	5.2	6.2	62000	3	1	4.1	5.1	51000	0.7885
I	7	B	3	b	4	4	0	4.1	5.1	51000	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	0.7561
I	7	B	3	c	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	7	C	1	a	1	4	0	4.1	5.1	51	4	0	4.1	5.1	51	1.0000
I	7	C	1	b	1	3	0	3.1	4.1	41	3	0	3.1	4.1	41	1.0000
I	7	C	1	c	1	2	1	3	4	40	2	1	3	4	40	1.0000
I	7	C	2	a	1	4	0	4.1	5.1	51	0	0	0	1	10	0.0000
I	7	C	2	b	1	1	1	2	3	30	1	1	2	3	30	1.0000
I	7	C	2	c	1	2	0	2	3	30	1	0	1	2	20	0.5000
I	7	C	3	a	1	28	4	45.7	46.7	467	22	4	33.6	34.6	346	0.7352
I	7	C	3	b	2	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.7561
I	7	C	3	c	2	2	0	2	3	300	2	0	2	3	300	1.0000
I	13	A	1	a	2	8	0	8.6	9.6	960	8	0	8.6	9.6	960	1.0000
I	13	A	1	b	2	14	1	17.3	18.3	1830	13	1	16	17	1700	0.9249
I	13	A	1	c	2	43	14	131.7	132.7	13270	35	9	74.3	75.3	7530	0.5642
I	13	A	2	a	2	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	1.0000
I	13	A	2	b	2	16	1	20.1	21.1	2110	14	1	17.3	18.3	1830	0.8607
I	13	A	2	c	2	2	0	2	3	300	2	0	2	3	300	1.0000
I	13	A	3	a	2	41	40	219	220	22000	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.0142
I	13	A	3	b	2	23	0	29.9	30.9	3090	1	0	1	2	200	0.0334
I	13	A	3	c	2	36	4	67.7	68.7	6870	2	1	3	4	400	0.0443
I	13	B	1	a	4	4	1	5.2	6.2	62000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
I	13	B	1	b	4	6	0	6.3	7.3	73000	4	0	4.1	5.1	51000	0.6508
I	13	B	1	c	4	2	1	3	4	40000	2	0	2	3	30000	0.6667
I	13	B	2	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	13	B	2	b	4	14	3	19.7	20.7	207000	14	3	19.7	20.7	207000	1.0000
I	13	B	2	c	4	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	2	0	2	3	30000	0.6452
I	13	B	3	a	4	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.3226
I	13	B	3	b	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**

Table A9. Continued.

Sample Identification						Fecal Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				E. Coli (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
I	13	B	3	c	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	13	C	1	a							No Data					
I	13	C	1	b							No Data					
I	13	C	1	c							No Data					
I	13	C	2	a							No Data					
I	13	C	2	b							No Data					
I	13	C	2	c							No Data					
I	13	C	3	a							No Data					
I	13	C	3	b							No Data					
I	13	C	3	c							No Data					
I	30	A	1	a	2	6	0	6.3	7.3	730		0	6.3	7.3	730	1.0000
I	30	A	1	b	2	9	0	9.8	10.8	1080		0	7.4	8.4	840	0.7551
I	30	A	1	c	2	9	3	13.1	14.1	1410		3	11.9	12.9	1290	0.9084
I	30	A	2	a	2	48	19	260.2	261.2	26120	16	46	79.3	80.3	8030	0.3048
I	30	A	2	b	2	46	13	161.6	162.6	16260	19	0	23.3	24.3	2430	0.1442
I	30	A	2	c	2	48	7	159.7	160.7	16070	16	6	26.2	27.2	2720	0.1641
I	32	A	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210		0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	32	A	3	b	2	48	46	913.9	914.9	91490		0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	32	A	3	c	2	47	38	472.1	473.1	47310		0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	30	B	1	a	2	42	7	101.7	102.7	10270	26	6	44.3	45.3	4530	0.4356
I	30	B	1	b	2	29	1	43.2	44.2	4420	7	1	8.5	9.5	950	0.1968
I	30	B	1	c	2	46	5	125	126	12600	32	5	57.3	58.3	5830	0.4584
I	32	B	2	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	32	B	2	b	2	10	1	12.1	13.1	1310	56	0	6.3	7.3	730	0.5207
I	32	B	2	c	2	10	2	13.2	14.2	1420	9	2	12	13	1300	0.9091
I	32	B	3	a	2	31	6	56.3	57.3	5730	15	6	24.7	25.7	2570	0.4387
I	32	B	3	b	2	35	1	58.6	59.6	5960	14	0	16.1	17.1	1710	0.2747
I	32	B	3	c	2	25	2	36.4	37.4	3740	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	0.1429
I	30	C	1	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	30	C	1	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	30	C	1	c	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
I	32	C	2	a	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	32	C	2	b	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	32	C	2	c	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	32	C	3	a	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	32	C	3	b	2	48	3	137.9	138.9	13890	1	0	1	2	200	0.0073
I	32	C	3	c	2	48	30	436	437	43700	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	0	A	1	a	6	0	0	0	1	1000000	0	0	0	1	1000000	**
II	0	A	1	b	6	2	0	2	3	3000000	0	0	0	1	1000000	0.0000
II	0	A	1	c	6	2	0	2	3	3000000	1	0	1	2	2000000	0.5000
II	0	A	2	a	6	25	0	33.5	34.5	34500000	7	0	7.4	8.4	8400000	0.2209
II	0	A	2	b	6	10	3	14.3	15.3	15300000	6	2	8.4	9.4	9400000	0.5874
II	0	A	2	c	6	26	1	36.9	37.9	37900000	12	0	13.5	14.5	14500000	0.3659
II	0	A	3	a	6	1	0	1	2	2000000	0	0	0	1	1000000	0.0000
II	0	A	3	b	6	2	2	4.1	5.1	5100000	2	0	2	3	3000000	0.4878
II	0	A	3	c	6	3	0	3.1	4.1	4100000	0	0	0	1	1000000	0.0000
II	0	B	1	a	6	22	1	29.5	30.5	30500000	12	0	13.5	14.5	14500000	0.4576
II	0	B	1	b	6	37	7	77.6	78.6	78600000	24	3	35.9	36.9	36900000	0.4626
II	0	B	1	c	6	41	8	98.7	99.7	99700000	24	5	38.8	39.8	39800000	0.3931

Table A9. Continued.

Sample Identification						Fecal Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
II	0	B	2	a	6	0	0	0	1	1000000	0	0	0	1	1000000	**
II	0	B	2	b	6	0	0	0	1	1000000	0	0	0	1	1000000	**
II	0	B	2	c	6	No Data										
II	0	B	3	a	6	10	0	11	12	12000000	6	0	6.3	7.3	7300000	0.5727
II	0	B	3	b	6	20	2	27.5	28.5	28500000	5	0	5.2	6.2	6200000	0.1891
II	0	B	3	c	6	No Data										
II	0	C	1	a	2	16	2	21.3	22.3	2230	9	0	9.8	10.8	1080	0.4601
II	0	C	1	b	2	18	0	21.8	22.8	2280	15	0	17.5	18.5	1850	0.8028
II	0	C	1	c	2	23	2	32.7	33.7	3370	14	2	18.5	19.5	1950	0.5657
II	0	C	2	a	2	1	0	1	2	200	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	0	C	2	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	1	0	1	2	200	**
II	0	C	2	c	2	2	0	2	3	300	2	0	2	3	300	1.0000
II	0	C	3	a	2	42	1	85.2	86.2	8620	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	0	C	3	b	2	47	16	198.9	199.9	19990	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	0.0261
II	0	C	3	c	2	47	18	214.2	215.2	21520	2	0	2	3	300	0.0093
II	3	A	1	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
II	3	A	1	b	4	2	0	2	3	30000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
II	3	A	1	c	4	11	0	12.2	13.2	132000	7	0	7.4	8.4	84000	0.6066
II	3	A	2	a	4	26	3	39.9	40.9	409000	13	0	14.8	15.8	158000	0.3709
II	3	A	2	b	4	46	15	172.5	173.5	1735000	24	0	31.7	32.7	327000	0.1838
II	3	A	2	c	4	44	2	99.1	100.1	1001000	20	0	24.9	25.9	259000	0.2513
II	3	A	3	a	4	1	0	1	2	20000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
II	3	A	3	b	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
II	3	A	3	c	4	0	1	1	2	20000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
II	3	B	1	a	4	35	4	64.4	65.4	654000	12	2	15.8	16.8	168000	0.2453
II	3	B	1	b	4	46	7	133.3	134.3	1343000	22	4	33.6	34.6	346000	0.2521
II	3	B	1	c	4	No Data										
II	3	B	2	a	4	42	4	93.2	94.2	942000	15	0	17.5	18.5	185000	0.1878
II	3	B	2	b	4	40	5	85.7	86.7	867000	9	2	12	13	130000	0.1400
II	3	B	2	c	4	48	14	209.8	210.8	2108000	17	1	21.6	22.6	226000	0.1030
II	3	B	3	a	4	26	1	36.9	37.9	379000	10	1	12.1	13.1	131000	0.3279
II	3	B	3	b	4	12	0	13.5	14.5	145000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
II	3	B	3	c	4	27	4	43.5	44.5	445000	7	1	8.5	9.5	95000	0.1954
II	3	C	1	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
II	3	C	1	b	2	15	7	25.9	26.9	2690	1	0	1	2	200	0.0386
II	3	C	1	c	2	1	0	1	2	200	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	2	a	2	10	2	13.2	14.2	1420	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	2	b	2	19	1	24.6	25.6	2560	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	2	c	2	11	1	13.4	14.4	1440	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	3	a	2	15	10	29.6	30.6	3060	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	3	b	2	2	0	2	3	300	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	3	c	2	1	1	2	3	300	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	7	A	1	a	2	48	46	913.9	914.9	91490	48	44	829.7	830.7	83070	0.9079
II	7	A	1	b	2	48	46	913.9	914.9	91490	48	44	829.7	830.7	83070	0.9079
II	7	A	1	c	2	48	47	960.6	961.6	96160	48	43	791.5	792.5	79250	0.8240
II	7	A	2	a	2	48	46	913.9	914.9	91490	48	40	689.3	690.3	69030	0.7542
II	7	A	2	b	2	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	48	41	721.5	722.5	72250	0.8289
II	7	A	2	c	2	48	42	755.5	756.5	75650	48	40	689.3	690.3	69030	0.9124
II	7	A	3	a	2	11	0	12.2	13.2	1320	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.2541

Table A9. Continued.

Sample Identification						Fecal Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
II	7	A	3	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100	**	
II	7	A	3	c	2	14	0	16.1	17.1	1710	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	0.2547
II	7	B	1	a	4	29	6	51.2	52.2	522000	20	2	27.5	28.5	285000	0.5371
II	7	B	1	b	4	22	2	30.9	31.9	319000	13	2	17.1	18.1	181000	0.5534
II	7	B	1	c	4	34	5	63.1	64.1	641000	15	4	22.3	23.3	233000	0.3534
II	7	B	2	a	4	28	1	41	42	420000	4	0	4.1	5.1	51000	0.1000
II	7	B	2	b	4	40	6	88.2	89.2	892000	19	0	23.3	24.3	243000	0.2642
II	7	B	2	c	4	38	8	83.9	84.9	849000	23	5	36.8	37.8	378000	0.4386
II	7	B	3	a	4	11	1	13.4	14.4	144000	4	1	5.2	6.2	62000	0.3881
II	7	B	3	b	4	9	0	9.8	10.8	108000	4	0	4.1	5.1	51000	0.4184
II	7	B	3	c	4	5	2	7.3	8.3	83000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.1370
II	7	C	1	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
II	7	C	1	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
II	7	C	1	c		No Data										
II	7	C	2	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100	**	
II	7	C	2	b	2	6	1	7.4	8.4	840	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	0.7027
II	7	C	2	c		No Data										
II	7	C	3	a	2	48	15	218.7	219.7	21970	29	4	48	49	4900	0.2195
II	7	C	3	b	2	26	6	44.3	45.3	4530	24	6	40.2	41.2	4120	0.9074
II	7	C	3	c		No Data										
II	14	A	1	a	2	2	0	2	3	300	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	A	1	b	2	6	1	7.4	8.4	840	5	1	6.3	7.3	730	0.8514
II	14	A	1	c	2	4	2	6.2	7.2	720	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	A	2	a	2	43	6	105	106	106000	37	5	73.3	74.3	7430	0.6981
II	14	A	2	b	2	44	4	105.4	106.4	106400	35	2	60.5	61.5	6150	0.5740
II	14	A	2	c	2	41	13	113	114	114000	28	9	53.6	54.6	5460	0.4743
II	14	A	3	a	2	42	15	126.7	127.7	12770	8	0	8.6	9.6	960	0.0679
II	14	A	3	b	2	48	39	658.6	659.6	65960	2	0	2	3	300	0.0030
II	14	A	3	c	2	48	29	416	417	41700	6	0	6.3	7.3	730	0.0151
II	14	B	1	a	4	2	0	2	3	30000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.5000
II	14	B	1	b	4	1	0	1	2	20000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
II	14	B	1	c	4	2	0	2	3	30000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.5000
II	14	B	2	a	4	7	0	7.4	8.4	84000	4	0	4.1	5.1	51000	0.5541
II	14	B	2	b	4	6	1	7.4	8.4	84000	4	0	4.1	5.1	51000	0.5541
II	14	B	2	c	4	7	1	8.5	9.5	95000	3	1	4.1	5.1	51000	0.4824
II	14	B	3	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
II	14	B	3	b	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
II	14	B	3	c	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
II	14	C	1	a	2	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	1	b	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	1	c	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
II	14	C	2	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	1	100	**
II	14	C	2	b	2	2	0	2	3	300	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	2	c	2	2	0	2	3	300	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	3	a	2	48	16	228.2	229.2	22920	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	3	b	2	48	17	238.2	239.2	23920	1	0	1	2	200	0.0042
II	14	C	3	c	2	18	9	33.3	34.3	3430	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
III	0	A	1	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
III	0	A	1	b	4	1	0	1	2	20000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000

Table A9. Continued.

Sample Identification						Fecal Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	
III 0	A	1	c	4	1	0	1	2	20000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III 0	A	2	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
III 0	A	2	b	4	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III 0	A	2	c	4	1	0	1	2	20000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III 0	A	3	a	4	16	2	21.3	22.3	223000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.0469
III 0	A	3	b	4	37	5	73.3	74.3	743000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.0136
III 0	A	3	c	4	13	2	17.1	18.1	181000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III 0	B	1	a	4	45	10	135.4	136.4	1364000	45	10	135.4	136.4	1364000	1.0000
III 0	B	1	b	4	14	0	16.1	17.1	171000	14	0	16.1	17.1	171000	1.0000
III 0	B	1	c	4	45	10	135.4	136.4	1364000	45	6	119.8	120.8	1208000	0.8848
III 0	B	2	a	4	44	9	122.3	123.3	1233000	39	7	86	87	870000	0.7032
III 0	B	2	b	4	35	4	64.4	65.4	654000	26	2	38.4	39.4	394000	0.5963
III 0	B	2	c	4	47	4	130.9	131.9	1319000	29	3	46.4	47.4	474000	0.3545
III 0	B	3	a	4	22	0	28.2	29.2	292000	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	0.1099
III 0	B	3	b	4	14	4	20.9	21.9	219000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III 0	B	3	c	4	32	3	53.8	54.8	548000	2	0	2	3	30000	0.0372
III 0	C	1	a						No Data						
III 0	C	1	b						No Data						
III 0	C	1	c						No Data						
III 0	C	2	a						No Data						
III 0	C	2	b						No Data						
III 0	C	2	c						No Data						
III 0	C	3	a						No Data						
III 0	C	3	b						No Data						
III 0	C	3	c						No Data						
III 3	A	1	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
III 3	A	1	b	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
III 3	A	1	c	4	6	0	6.3	7.3	73000	2	0	2	3	30000	0.3175
III 3	A	2	a	4	1	0	1	2	20000	1	0	1	2	20000	1.0000
III 3	A	2	b						No Data						
III 3	A	2	c						No Data						
III 3	A	3	a						No Data						
III 3	A	3	b						No Data						
III 3	A	3	c	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	
III 3	B	1	a	4	8	0	8.6	9.6	96000	7	0	7.4	8.4	84000	0.8605
III 3	B	1	b						No Data						
III 3	B	1	c						No Data						
III 3	B	2	a	4	43	8	111.2	112.2	1122000	40	6	88.2	89.2	892000	0.7932
III 3	B	2	b						No Data						
III 3	B	2	c						No Data						
III 3	B	3	a	4	2	0	2	3	30000	2	0	2	3	30000	1.0000
III 3	B	3	b						No Data						
III 3	B	3	c						No Data						
III 3	C	1	a						No Data						
III 3	C	1	b						No Data						
III 3	C	1	c						No Data						
III 3	C	2	a						No Data						
III 3	C	2	b						No Data						
III 3	C	2	c						No Data						

Table A9. Continued.

Sample Identification						Fecal Coliforms (Yellow Wells)					<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
III	3	C	3	a	2	13	0	14.8	15.8	1580	11	0	12.2	13.2	1320	0.8243
III	3	C	3	b												No Data
III	3	C	3	c												No Data
III	7	A	1	a	2	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.5962
III	7	A	1	b	2	8	0	8.6	9.6	960	6	0	6.3	7.3	730	0.7326
III	7	A	1	c	2	24	3	35.9	36.9	3690	8	1	9.7	10.7	1070	0.2702
III	7	A	2	a	2	48	43	791.5	792.5	79250	48	41	721.5	722.5	72250	0.9116
III	7	A	2	b	2	48	39	658.6	659.6	65960	48	37	601.5	602.5	60250	0.9133
III	7	A	2	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	42	755.5	756.5	75650	0.7472
III	7	A	3	a	2	48	37	601.5	602.5	60250	48	34	524.7	525.7	52570	0.8723
III	7	A	3	b	2	48	44	829.7	830.7	83070	48	44	829.7	830.7	83070	1.0000
III	7	A	3	c	2	48	46	913.9	914.9	91490	48	44	829.7	830.7	83070	0.9079
III	7	B	1	a	4	18	0	21.8	22.8	228000	7	0	7.4	8.4	84000	0.3394
III	7	B	1	b	4	9	4	14.2	15.2	152000	8	1	9.7	10.7	107000	0.6831
III	7	B	1	c	4	5	0	5.2	6.2	62000	4	0	4.1	5.1	51000	0.7885
III	7	B	2	a	4	7	1	8.5	9.5	95000	6	1	7.4	8.4	84000	0.8706
III	7	B	2	b	4	8	1	9.7	10.7	107000	8	1	9.7	10.7	107000	1.0000
III	7	B	2	c	4	7	1	8.5	9.5	95000	7	1	8.5	9.5	95000	1.0000
III	7	B	3	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	2	200	**
III	7	B	3	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	2	200	**
III	7	B	3	c	2	1	0	1	2	200	0	0	1	2	200	1.0000
III	7	C	1	a	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	2	200	**
III	7	C	1	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	2	200	**
III	7	C	1	c	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	2	200	**
III	7	C	2	a	2	7	8	16.1	17.1	1710	0	0	1	2	200	0.0621
III	7	C	2	b	2	4	5	9.3	10.3	1030	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.3333
III	7	C	2	c	2	2	11	13.3	14.3	1430	0	0	1	2	200	0.0752
III	7	C	3	a	2	0	1	1	2	200	0	0	1	2	200	1.0000
III	7	C	3	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	2	200	**
III	7	C	3	c	2	1	0	1	2	200	0	0	1	2	200	1.0000
III	18	A	1	a	2	39	1	72.2	73.2	7320	10	0	12.1	13.1	1310	0.1676
III	18	A	1	b	2	34	0	53.9	54.9	5490	9	0	9.8	10.8	1080	0.1818
III	18	A	1	c	2	9	0	9.8	10.8	1080	2	0	2	3	300	0.2041
III	18	A	2	a	2	43	0	87.6	88.6	8860	17	0	20.3	21.3	2130	0.2317
III	18	A	2	b	2	48	12	193.5	194.5	19450	22	0	32.3	33.3	3330	0.1669
III	18	A	2	c	2	48	39	658.6	659.6	65960	20	1	32.8	33.8	3380	0.0498
III	18	A	3	a	2	45	1	102.5	103.5	10350	2	41	2	3	300	0.0195
III	18	A	3	b	2	48	2	133.1	134.1	13410	5	37	5.2	6.2	620	0.0391
III	18	A	3	c	2	48	42	755.5	756.5	75650	2	42	2	3	300	0.0026
III	18	B	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	41	34	101.4	102.4	10240	0.1003
III	18	B	1	b	2	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	2	44	2	3	300	0.3846
III	18	B	1	c	2	48	47	960.6	961.6	96160	46	44	137.6	138.6	13860	0.1432
III	18	B	2	a	2	48	6	153.9	154.9	15490	13	0	16	17	1700	0.1040
III	18	B	2	b	2	48	2	133.1	134.1	13410	9	1	9.8	10.8	1080	0.0736
III	18	B	2	c	2	48	4	143	144	14400	12	0	13.5	14.5	1450	0.0944
III	18	B	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	6	1	6.3	7.3	730	0.0062
III	18	B	3	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	3	1	3.1	4.1	410	0.0031
III	18	B	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	5	1	6.3	7.3	730	0.0062
III	18	C	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010

Table A9. Continued.

Sample Identification						Fecal Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)						
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	E.coli/FC*	
III	18	C	1	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	18	C	1	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	18	C	2	a	2	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.0036
III	18	C	2	b	2	48	46	913.9	914.9	91490	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.0034
III	18	C	2	c	2	48	41	721.5	722.5	72250	2	0	2	3	300	0.0028
III	18	C	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	18	C	3	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1	0	2	3	300	0.0020
III	18	C	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	3	0	4.1	5.1	510	0.0041

\* This value represents the fraction of the actual number of fluorescent over yellow wells (not after adding a value of 1).

\*\* Percent not calculable due to total yellow wells (the denominator) having a value of zero.

Table A10. QuantiTray raw data at incubation temperature of 35°C.

Sample Identification						Total Coliforms (Yellow Wells)					<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
I	2	A	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	40	689.3	690.3	69030	0.6817
I	2	A	1	b	No Data											
I	2	A	1	c	No Data											
I	2	A	2	a	2	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	48	34	524.7	525.7	52570	0.6028
I	2	A	2	b	No Data											
I	2	A	2	c	No Data											
I	2	A	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	25	3	37.9	38.9	3890	0.0375
I	2	A	3	b	No Data											
I	2	A	3	c	No Data											
I	2	B	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	31	456.9	457.9	45790	0.4519
I	2	B	1	b	No Data											
I	2	B	1	c	No Data											
I	2	B	2	a	2	48	41	721.5	722.5	72250	48	31	456.9	457.9	45790	0.6333
I	2	B	2	b	No Data											
I	2	B	2	c	No Data											
I	2	B	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1.0000
I	2	B	3	b	No Data											
I	2	B	3	c	No Data											
I	2	C	1	a	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	2	C	1	b	No Data											
I	2	C	1	c	No Data											
I	2	C	2	a	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	1	0	1	2	200	0.0081
I	2	C	2	b	No Data											
I	2	C	2	c	No Data											
I	2	C	3	a	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	2	C	3	b	No Data											
I	2	C	3	c	No Data											
I	7	A	1	a	No Data											
I	7	A	1	b	No Data											
I	7	A	1	c	No Data											
I	7	A	2	a	2	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	2	0	2	3	300	0.3846
I	7	A	2	b	2	0	0	5.2	6.2	620	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	0.7885
I	7	A	2	c	2	6	1	7.4	8.4	840	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	0.5541
I	7	A	3	a	2	7	5	12.8	13.8	1380	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	7	A	3	b	2	8	2	10.8	11.8	1180	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	7	A	3	c	2	4	1	5.2	6.2	620	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	7	B	1	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	7	B	1	b	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	7	B	1	c	4	1	0	1	2	20000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
I	7	B	2	a	4	1	0	1	2	20000	1	0	1	2	20000	1.0000
I	7	B	2	b	4	17	3	24	25	250000	11	2	14.5	15.5	155000	0.6042
I	7	B	2	c	4	2	1	3	4	40000	2	1	3	4	40000	1.0000
I	7	B	3	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	7	B	3	b	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
I	7	B	3	c	4	1	1	2	3	30000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000

Table A10. Continued.

Sample Identification						Total Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
I	7	C	1	a	1	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	10121	0	0	0	1	10	0.0000
I	7	C	1	b	1	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	10121	1	0	1	2	20	0.0010
I	7	C	1	c	1	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	10121	0	0	0	1	10	0.0000
I	7	C	2	a	1	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	10121	1	0	1	2	20	0.0010
I	7	C	2	b	1	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	10121	0	0	0	1	10	0.0000
I	7	C	2	c	1	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	10121	3	0	3.1	4.1	41	0.0031
I	7	C	3	a	1	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	10121	0	1	1	2	20	0.0010
I	7	C	3	b	2	19	2	25.9	26.9	2690	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	7	C	3	c	2	23	16	52.7	53.7	5370	2	0	2	3	300	0.0380
I	13	A	1	a	2	30	8	57.1	58.1	5810	8	1	9.7	10.7	1070	0.1699
I	13	A	1	b	2	44	14	141.4	142.4	14240	14	1	17.3	18.3	1830	0.1223
I	13	A	1	c	2	48	47	960.6	961.6	96160	46	27	258.9	259.9	25990	0.2695
I	13	A	2	a	2	45	5	116.2	117.2	11720	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	13	A	2	b	2	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	7	1	8.5	9.5	950	0.0098
I	13	A	2	c	2	48	18	248.9	249.9	24990	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	13	A	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.0031
I	13	A	3	b							No Data					
I	13	A	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	13	B	1	a	4	46	18	248.9	249.9	2499000	8	0	8.6	9.6	96000	0.0346
I	13	B	1	b	4	48	45	870.4	871.4	8714000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
I	13	B	1	c	4	38	10	88.6	89.6	896000	4	2	6.2	7.2	72000	0.0700
I	13	B	2	a	4	27	12	56	57	570000	2	0	2	3	30000	0.0357
I	13	B	2	b	4	47	13	178.5	179.5	1795000	1	2	3	4	40000	0.0168
I	13	B	2	c	4	22	0	28.2	29.2	292000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
I	13	B	3	a	4	1	7	8.1	9.1	91000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.1235
I	13	B	3	b	4	0	3	3	4	40000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
I	13	B	3	c							No Data					
I	13	C	1	a							No Data					
I	13	C	1	b							No Data					
I	13	C	1	c							No Data					
I	13	C	2	a							No Data					
I	13	C	2	b							No Data					
I	13	C	2	c							No Data					
I	13	C	3	a							No Data					
I	13	C	3	b							No Data					
I	13	C	3	c							No Data					
I	30	A	1	a							No Data					
I	30	A	1	b							No Data					
I	30	A	1	c							No Data					
I	30	A	2	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	24	12	49	50	5000	0.0485
I	30	A	2	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	14	11	29.3	30.3	3030	0.0290
I	30	A	2	c	2	48	24	328.2	329.2	32920	38	0	66.3	67.3	6730	0.2020
I	32	A	3	a							No Data					
I	32	A	3	b							No Data					
I	32	A	3	c							No Data					

Table A10. Continued.

Sample Identification						Total Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
I	30	B	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	33	4	58.3	59.3	5930	0.0577
I	30	B	1	b	2	27	11	54.4	55.4	5540	21	0	26.5	27.5	2750	0.4871
I	30	B	1	c	2	39	8	90.9	91.9	9190	34	5	63.1	64.1	6410	0.6942
I	32	B	2	a							No Data					
I	32	B	2	b							No Data					
I	32	B	2	c							No Data					
I	32	B	3	a							No Data					
I	32	B	3	b							No Data					
I	32	B	3	c							No Data					
I	30	C	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	30	C	1	b	2	48	16	228.2	229.2	22920	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	30	C	1	c	2	48	7	159.7	160.7	16070	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
I	32	C	2	a							No Data					
I	32	C	2	b							No Data					
I	32	C	2	c							No Data					
I	32	C	3	a							No Data					
I	32	C	3	b							No Data					
I	32	C	3	c							No Data					
II	0	A	1	a	6	1	0	1	2	2000000	0	0	0	1	1000000	0.0000
II	0	A	1	b	6	3	0	3.1	4.1	4100000	1	0	1	2	2000000	0.3226
II	0	A	1	c	6	2	0	2	3	3000000	1	0	1	2	2000000	0.5000
II	0	A	2	a	6	23	2	32.7	33.7	33700000	17	1	21.6	22.6	22600000	0.6606
II	0	A	2	b	6	26	6	44.3	45.3	45300000	21	4	31.8	32.8	32800000	0.7178
II	0	A	2	c	6	39	5	81.3	82.3	82300000	19	1	24.6	25.6	25600000	0.3026
II	0	A	3	a	6	11	2	14.5	15.5	15500000	0	0	0	1	1000000	0.0000
II	0	A	3	b	6	18	4	26.9	27.9	27900000	4	1	5.2	6.2	6200000	0.1933
II	0	A	3	c	6	16	7	27.5	28.5	28500000	1	0	1	2	2000000	0.0364
II	0	B	1	a	6	18	0	21.8	22.8	22800000	10	0	11	12	12000000	0.5046
II	0	B	1	b	6	40	8	93.3	94.3	94300000	23	2	32.7	33.7	33700000	0.3505
II	0	B	1	c	6	45	6	119.8	120.8	120800000	24	4	37.3	38.3	38300000	0.3114
II	0	B	2	a	6	0	0	0	1	1000000	0	0	0	1	1000000	**
II	0	B	2	b	6	0	0	0	1	1000000	0	0	0	1	1000000	**
II	0	B	2	c							No Data					
II	0	B	3	a							No Data					
II	0	B	3	b							No Data					
II	0	B	3	c							No Data					
II	0	C	1	a	2	48	13	201.4	202.4	20240	5	1	6.3	7.3	730	0.0313
II	0	C	1	b	2	48	10	178.9	179.9	17990	12	3	16.9	17.9	1790	0.0945
II	0	C	1	c	2	48	7	159.7	160.7	16070	4	1	5.2	6.2	620	0.0326
II	0	C	2	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1	0	1	2	200	0.0010
II	0	C	2	b	2	48	5	148.3	149.3	14930	1	0	1	2	200	0.0067
II	0	C	2	c	2	48	6	153.9	154.9	15490	2	0	2	3	300	0.0130
II	0	C	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010
II	0	C	3	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1	0	1	2	200	0.0010
II	0	C	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010

Table A10. Continued.

Sample Identification						Total Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
II	3	A	1	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	1	2	20000	**
II	3	A	1	b	4	2	1	3	4	40000	1	1	2	3	30000	0.6667
II	3	A	1	c	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	1	2	20000	**
II	3	A	2	a	4	9	3	13.1	14.1	141000	4	2	6.2	7.2	72000	0.4733
II	3	A	2	b	4	1	0	1	2	20000	2	1	3	4	40000	3.0000
II	3	A	2	c	4	8	1	9.7	10.7	107000	6	3	9.5	10.5	105000	0.9794
II	3	A	3	a	4	2	0	2	3	30000	0	0	1	2	20000	0.5000
II	3	A	3	b	4	1	0	1	2	20000	0	0	1	2	20000	1.0000
II	3	A	3	c	4	1	0	1	2	20000	1	0	1	2	20000	1.0000
II	3	B	1	a	No Data											
II	3	B	1	b	No Data											
II	3	B	1	c	No Data											
II	3	B	2	a	No Data											
II	3	B	2	b	No Data											
II	3	B	2	c	No Data											
II	3	B	3	a	4	11	1	13.4	14.4	144000	2	0	2	3	30000	0.1493
II	3	B	3	b	4	6	2	8.4	9.4	94000	4	1	5.2	6.2	62000	0.6190
II	3	B	3	c	No Data											
II	3	C	1	a	2	3	1	4.1	5.1	510	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	1	b	2	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	1	c	2	48	9	172.2	173.2	17320	1	0	1	2	200	0.0058
II	3	C	2	a	2	5	2	7.3	8.3	830	0	1	1	2	200	0.1370
II	3	C	2	b	2	4	3	7.2	8.2	820	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	3	C	2	c	2	48	3	137.9	138.9	13890	2	1	3	4	400	0.0218
II	3	C	3	a	2	48	25	344.1	345.1	34510	1	0	1	2	200	0.0029
II	3	C	3	b	2	20	5	31.4	32.4	3240	1	0	1	2	200	0.0318
II	3	C	3	c	2	21	3	30.5	31.5	3150	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	7	A	1	a	2	48	47	960.6	961.6	96160	48	46	913.9	914.9	91490	0.9514
II	7	A	1	b	2	48	47	960.6	961.6	96160	48	42	755.5	756.5	75650	0.7865
II	7	A	1	c	2	48	47	960.6	961.6	96160	48	42	755.5	756.5	75650	0.7865
II	7	A	2	a	2	48	47	960.6	961.6	96160	48	41	721.5	722.5	72250	0.7511
II	7	A	2	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	35	549.2	550.2	55020	0.5432
II	7	A	2	c	2	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	48	37	601.5	602.5	60250	0.6911
II	7	A	3	a	2	48	6	153.9	154.9	15490	1	0	1	2	200	0.0065
II	7	A	3	b	No Data											
II	7	A	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	7	B	1	a	4	48	4	48	49	490000	17	2	22.8	23.8	238000	0.4750
II	7	B	1	b	4	32	9	64.5	65.5	655000	13	7	23	24	240000	0.3566
II	7	B	1	c	4	35	11	78.4	79.4	794000	19	7	32.4	33.4	334000	0.4133
II	7	B	2	a	4	0	1	1	2	20000	1	1	2	3	30000	2.0000
II	7	B	2	b	4	38	2	70.6	71.6	716000	12	1	14.6	15.6	156000	0.2068
II	7	B	2	c	4	38	8	83.9	84.9	849000	12	3	16.9	17.9	179000	0.2014
II	7	B	3	a	4	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	2	1	3	4	40000	0.9677
II	7	B	3	b	4	2	2	4.1	5.1	51000	2	1	3	4	40000	0.7317
II	7	B	3	c	4	5	2	7.3	8.3	83000	3	1	4.1	5.1	51000	0.5616

Table A10. Continued.

Sample Identification						Total Coliforms (Yellow Wells)					<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	E.coli/FC*	
II	7	C	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	7	C	1	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	7	C	1	c							No Data					
II	7	C	2	a	2	48	47	960.6	961.6	96160	1	0	1	2	200	0.0010
II	7	C	2	b	2	38	11	91	92	9200	3	1	4.1	5.1	510	0.0451
II	7	C	2	c							No Data					
II	7	C	3	a							No Data					
II	7	C	3	b							No Data					
II	7	C	3	c							No Data					
II	14	A	1	a	2	6	2	8.4	9.4	940	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	A	1	b	2	29	3	46.4	47.4	4740	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	A	1	c	2	48	20	272.3	273.3	27330	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.0114
II	14	A	2	a	2	48	21	285.1	286.1	28610	19	4	28.5	29.5	2950	0.1000
II	14	A	2	b	2	48	42	755.5	756.5	75650	36	6	71.7	72.7	7270	0.0949
II	14	A	2	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	32	8	62.7	63.7	6370	0.0620
II	14	A	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	7	0	7.4	8.4	840	0.0073
II	14	A	3	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	0.0041
II	14	A	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	4	2	6.2	7.2	720	0.0061
II	14	B	1	a	4	5	0	5.2	6.2	62000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.1923
II	14	B	1	b	4	3	3	6.1	7.1	71000	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	0.5082
II	14	B	1	c	4	10	6	17.7	18.7	187000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.0565
II	14	B	2	a	4	5	3	8.4	9.4	94000	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	0.3690
II	14	B	2	b	4	9	2	12	13	130000	1	1	2	3	30000	0.1667
II	14	B	2	c	4	18	6	29.4	30.4	304000	2	1	3	4	40000	0.1020
II	14	B	3	a	4	9	0	9.8	10.8	108000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
II	14	B	3	b	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
II	14	B	3	c	4	18	6	29.4	30.4	304000	2	1	3	4	40000	0.1020
II	14	C	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	1	b	2	48	4	143	144	14400	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	1	c	2	48	7	159.7	160.7	16070	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	2	a	2	6	0	6.3	7.3	730	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	2	b	2	9	3	13.1	14.1	1410	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	2	c	2	7	1	8.5	9.5	950	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
II	14	C	3	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1	0	1	2	200	0.0010
II	14	C	3	c	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	0	0	0	1	100	0.0000
III	0	A	1	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
III	0	A	1	b	4	8	0	8.6	9.6	96000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III	0	A	1	c	4	9	0	9.8	10.8	108000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III	0	A	2	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
III	0	A	2	b	4	14	0	16.1	17.1	171000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.0621
III	0	A	2	c	4	15	0	17.5	18.5	185000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.0571
III	0	A	3	a	4	48	1	128.4	129.4	1294000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III	0	A	3	b	4	48	3	137.9	138.9	1389000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III	0	A	3	c	4	8	0	8.6	9.6	96000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000

Table A10. Continued.

Sample Identification						Total Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				E. Coli (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
III	0	B	1	a						No Data						
III	0	B	1	b	4	37	0	62.9	63.9	639000	7	0	7.4	8.4	84000	0.1176
III	0	B	1	c	4	48	10	178.9	179.9	1799000	44	9	122.3	123.3	1233000	0.6836
III	0	B	2	a	4	48	8	165.8	166.8	1668000	40	5	85.7	86.7	867000	0.5169
III	0	B	2	b	4	48	3	137.9	138.9	1389000	25	1	35	36	360000	0.2538
III	0	B	2	c	4	48	4	143	144	1440000	24	2	34.5	35.5	355000	0.2413
III	0	B	3	a	4	48	0	123.9	124.9	1249000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III	0	B	3	b	4	48	0	123.9	124.9	1249000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III	0	B	3	c	4	48	1	128.4	129.4	1294000	1	1	2	3	30000	0.0156
III	0	C	1	a						No Data						
III	0	C	1	b						No Data						
III	0	C	1	c						No Data						
III	0	C	2	a						No Data						
III	0	C	2	b						No Data						
III	0	C	2	c						No Data						
III	0	C	3	a						No Data						
III	0	C	3	b						No Data						
III	0	C	3	c						No Data						
III	3	A	1	a	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
III	3	A	1	b	4	1	0	1	2	20000	1	0	1	2	20000	1.0000
III	3	A	1	c	4	0	0	0	1	10000	0	0	0	1	10000	**
III	3	A	2	a	4	1	0	1	2	20000	1	0	1	2	20000	1.0000
III	3	A	2	b						No Data						
III	3	A	2	c						No Data						
III	3	A	3	a						No Data						
III	3	A	3	b						No Data						
III	3	A	3	c	4	48	5	148.3	149.3	1493000	0	0	0	1	10000	0.0000
III	3	B	1	a	4	48	4	143	144	1440000	11	0	12.2	13.2	132000	0.0853
III	3	B	1	b						No Data						
III	3	B	1	c						No Data						
III	3	B	2	a	4	37	7	77.6	78.6	786000	41	6	93.3	94.3	943000	1.2023
III	3	B	2	b						No Data						
III	3	B	2	c						No Data						
III	3	B	3	a	4	5	1	6.3	7.3	73000	1	0	1	2	20000	0.1587
III	3	B	3	b						No Data						
III	3	B	3	c						No Data						
III	3	C	1	a						No Data						
III	3	C	1	b						No Data						
III	3	C	1	c						No Data						
III	3	C	2	a						No Data						
III	3	C	2	b						No Data						
III	3	C	2	c						No Data						
III	3	C	3	a						No Data						
III	3	C	3	b						No Data						
III	3	C	3	c						No Data						

Table A10. Continued.

Sample Identification						Total Coliforms (Yellow Wells)				<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*	
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
III	7	A	1	a	2	48	3	137.9	138.9	13890	5	1	6.3	7.3	730	0.0457
III	7	A	1	b	2	13	2	17.1	18.1	1810	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	0.2398
III	7	A	1	c	2	48	8	165.8	166.8	16680	7	0	7.4	8.4	840	0.0446
III	7	A	2	a	2	48	43	791.5	792.5	79250	48	39	658.6	659.6	65960	0.8321
III	7	A	2	b	2	48	42	755.5	756.5	75650	48	39	658.6	659.6	65960	0.8717
III	7	A	2	c	2	48	44	829.7	830.7	83070	48	40	689.3	690.3	69030	0.8308
III	7	A	3	a	2	48	41	721.5	722.5	72250	48	40	689.3	690.3	69030	0.9554
III	7	A	3	b	2	48	38	629.4	630.4	63040	48	32	478.6	479.6	47960	0.7604
III	7	A	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	48	45	870.4	871.4	87140	0.8608
III	7	B	1	a	4	8	1	9.7	10.7	107000	6	0	6.3	7.3	73000	0.6495
III	7	B	1	b	4	6	0	6.3	7.3	73000	5	0	5.2	6.2	62000	0.8254
III	7	B	1	c	4	2	0	2	3	30000	3	0	3.1	4.1	41000	1.5500
III	7	B	2	a	4	8	0	8.6	9.6	96000	7	0	7.4	8.4	84000	0.8605
III	7	B	2	b	4	8	3	11.9	12.9	129000	6	2	8.4	9.4	94000	0.7059
III	7	B	2	c	4	15	1	18.7	19.7	197000	7	1	8.5	9.5	95000	0.4545
III	7	B	3	a	2	5	2	7.3	8.3	830	1	0	1	2	200	0.1370
III	7	B	3	b	2	9	1	10.9	11.9	1190	0	0	1	2	200	0.0917
III	7	B	3	c	2	5	0	5.2	6.2	620	0	0	1	2	200	0.1923
III	7	C	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	7	C	1	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	7	C	1	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	3	1	4.1	5.1	510	0.0041
III	7	C	2	a							No Data					
III	7	C	2	b							No Data					
III	7	C	2	c							No Data					
III	7	C	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	7	C	3	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	7	C	3	c							No Data					
III	18	A	1	a	2	48	14	209.8	210.8	21080	10	1	12.1	13.1	1310	0.0577
III	18	A	1	b	2	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	2	200	**
III	18	A	1	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	15	0	17.5	18.5	1850	0.0173
III	18	A	2	a	2	48	11	186	187	18700	34	3	54.9	55.9	5590	0.2952
III	18	A	2	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	27	5	45	46	4600	0.0445
III	18	A	2	c	2	48	9	172.2	173.2	17320	9	2	12	13	1300	0.0697
III	18	A	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	3	0	3.1	4.1	410	0.0031
III	18	A	3	b	2	8	1	9.7	10.7	1070	0	0	1	2	200	0.1031
III	18	A	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	18	B	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	39	6	83.6	84.6	8460	0.0827
III	18	B	1	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	45	9	131.3	132.3	13230	0.1299
III	18	B	1	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	37	11	86.5	87.5	8750	0.0856
III	18	B	2	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	12	1	14.6	15.6	1560	0.0144
III	18	B	2	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	8	0	8.6	9.6	960	0.0085
III	18	B	2	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	15	1	18.7	19.7	1970	0.0185
III	18	B	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	2	0	2	3	300	0.0020
III	18	B	3	b	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	4	0	4.1	5.1	510	0.0041
III	18	B	3	c	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	4	1	5.2	6.2	620	0.0051

Table A10. Continued.

Sample Identification						Total Coliforms (Yellow Wells)					<i>E. Coli</i> (Fluorescent Wells)					E.coli/FC*
Series	Day	Treatment	Plot	Day	Dilution 10 <sup>-n</sup>	FC	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)	Large	Sm	well count	well count+1	(well count+1)		
III	18	C	1	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	0	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	18	C	1	b	No Data											
III	18	C	1	c	No Data											
III	18	C	2	a	2	48	0	123.9	124.9	12490	2	0	2	3	300	0.0161
III	18	C	2	b	No Data											
III	18	C	2	c	No Data											
III	18	C	3	a	2	48	48	1011.1	1012.1	101210	1	0	1	2	200	0.0010
III	18	C	3	b	No Data											
III	18	C	3	c	No Data											

\* This value represents the fraction of the actual number of fluorescent over yellow wells (not after adding a value of 1).

\*\* Percent not calculable due to total yellow wells (the denominator) having a value of zero.

Table A11. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium data for runoff samples.

Sample ID				N	P	K	Sample ID				N	P	K
Series	Day	Treat	Plot	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	Series	Day	Treat	Plot	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
I	0	A	1	28	2.04	10.6	II	3	C	2	19	1.17	5.7
I	0	A	2	32	2.19	8.8	II	3	C	3	16	1.94	8.75
I	0	A	3	34	1.52	16.8	II	7	A	1	43	1.03	6.43
I	0	B	1	29	2.26	11.5	II	7	A	2	38	1.06	7.44
I	0	B	2	29	0.451	6.85	II	7	A	3			
I	0	B	3	33	1.18	14.3	II	7	B	1			
I	0	C	1	29	1.24	8.79	II	7	B	2	35	2.17	7.73
I	0	C	2				II	7	B	3			
I	0	C	3	22	1.05	4.45	II	7	C	1			
I	2	A	1	40	0.774	5.71	II	7	C	2	35	1.06	4.87
I	2	A	2	41	0.762	4.43	II	7	C	3			
I	2	A	3	34	1.07	7.49	II	14	A	1			
I	2	B	1	39	0.447	5.04	II	14	A	2			
I	2	B	2	30	0.519	3.14	II	14	A	3			
I	2	B	3	28	0.666	8.38	II	14	B	1			
I	2	C	1	45	0.773	4.31	II	14	B	2			
I	2	C	2	26	0.395	2.89	II	14	B	3			
I	2	C	3	29	2.26	11.4	II	14	C	1			
I	7	A	1				II	14	C	2			
I	7	A	2				II	14	C	3			
I	7	A	3	16	0.985	10.1	III	3	C	2	35	1.18	4.86
I	7	B	1	18	1.2	6.55	III	3	C	3	29	1.82	7.23
I	7	B	2	13	0.623	2.45	III	7	A	1			
I	7	B	3	16	0.686	6.85	III	7	A	2			
I	7	C	1				III	7	A	3			
I	7	C	2				III	7	B	1			
I	7	C	3	16	0.869	4.29	III	7	B	2			
I	13	A	1	19	1.83	11.2	III	7	B	3			
I	13	A	2	21	2.76	18.2	III	7	C	1			
I	13	A	3	22	2.26	14.1	III	7	C	2			
I	13	B	1	24	2.11	15.3	III	7	C	3			
I	13	B	2	20	2.79	14.7	III	18	A	1			
I	13	B	3	18	0.303	6.17	III	18	A	2			
I	13	C	1	25	2.19	15.8	III	18	A	3			
I	13	C	2	19	3.2	15.9	III	18	B	1			
I	13	C	3	17	2.58	11.3	III	18	B	2			
I	30	A	1	18	1.41	9.74	III	18	B	3			
I	30	A	2	17	1.51	11.1	III	18	C	1			
I	32	A	3	16	1.7	11.7	III	18	C	2			
I	30	B	1	16	1.3	8.09	III	18	C	3			
I	32	B	2	26	2.36	10.4							
I	32	B	3	18	1.7	13.6							
I	30	C	1	19	2.52	13.2							
I	32	C	2	15	1.49	8.46							
I	32	C	3	18	2.54	13.3							

Table A12. TSS data for runoff samples.

SERIES	DAY	TREAT	PLOT	TSS, mg/l		
				Rep 1	Rep 2	Average
I	0	A	1	100	104	102
I	0	A	2	28	28	28
I	0	A	3	76	80	78
I	0	B	1	76	96	86
I	0	B	2	80	72	76
I	0	B	3	220	228	224
I	0	C	1		n/a	
I	0	C	2		n/a	
I	0	C	3		n/a	
I	2	A	1	28	24	26
I	2	A	2	156	140	148
I	2	A	3	20	16	18
I	2	B	1	244	216	230
I	2	B	2	104	104	104
I	2	B	3	148	168	158
I	2	C	1	96	68	82
I	2	C	2	64	84	74
I	2	C	3	196	176	186
I	7	A	1		n/a	
I	7	A	2	76	52	64
I	7	A	3	48	40	44
I	7	B	1	152	156	154
I	7	B	2	24	32	28
I	7	B	3	80	60	70
I	7	C	1	60	52	56
I	7	C	2	132	156	144
I	7	C	3	60	60	60
I	13	A	1	180	196	188
I	13	A	2	48	48	48
I	13	A	3	5	5	5
I	13	B	1	72	68	70
I	13	B	2	50	30	40
I	13	B	3	32	40	36
I	13	C	1	110	100	105
I	13	C	2	168	164	166
I	13	C	3	145	130	137.5
I	30	A	1		n/a	
I	30	A	2		n/a	
I	32	A	3		n/a	
I	30	B	1		n/a	
I	32	B	2		n/a	

Table A12. Continued.

SERIES	DAY	TREAT	PLOT	TSS, mg/l		
				Rep 1	Rep 2	Average
I	32	B	3		n/a	
I	30	C	1		n/a	
I	32	C	2		n/a	
I	32	C	3		n/a	
II	0	A	1	60	50	55
II	0	A	2	55	70	62.5
II	0	A	3	16	24	20
II	0	B	1	32	28	30
II	0	B	2	35	50	42.5
II	0	B	3	60	85	72.5
II	0	C	1	35	40	37.5
II	0	C	2	52	56	54
II	0	C	3	130	120	125
II	3	A	1	60	68	64
II	3	A	2	76	76	76
II	3	A	3	36	20	28
II	3	B	1	48	64	56
II	3	B	2	64	52	58
II	3	B	3	20	20	20
II	3	C	1	44	60	52
II	3	C	2	136	96	116
II	3	C	3	20	24	22
II	7	A	1	44	44	44
II	7	A	2	20	16	18
II	7	A	3	16	8	12
II	7	B	1	28	28	28
II	7	B	2	28	20	24
II	7	B	3		n/a	
II	7	C	1	32	28	30
II	7	C	2	16	20	18
II	7	C	3	20	16	18
II	14	A	1	12		12
II	14	A	2		n/a	
II	14	A	3		n/a	
II	14	B	1	8	8	8
II	14	B	2	16	12	14
II	14	B	3	12	16	14
II	14	C	1	12	8	10
II	14	C	2	16	16	16
II	14	C	3	8	12	10
III	0	A	1	40	32	36

Table A12. Continued.

SERIES	DAY	TREAT	PLOT	TSS, mg/l		Average
				Rep 1	Rep 2	
III	0	A	2	76	72	74
III	0	A	3	20	20	20
III	0	B	1	28	28	28
III	0	B	2	28	40	34
III	0	B	3	40	52	46
III	0	C	1	44	36	40
III	0	C	2	72	64	68
III	0	C	3	n/a	36	36
III	3	A	1	64	76	70
III	3	A	2	16	20	18
III	3	A	3	60	72	66
III	3	B	1	40	32	36
III	3	B	2	28	24	26
III	3	B	3	72	88	80
III	3	C	1	28	28	28
III	3	C	2	124	128	126
III	3	C	3	64	60	62
III	7	A	1	68	68	68
III	7	A	2	24	28	26
III	7	A	3	144	64	104
III	7	B	1	84	56	70
III	7	B	2	12		12
III	7	B	3	20	36	28
III	7	C	1	8		8
III	7	C	2	20	20	20
III	7	C	3	8	16	12
III	18	A	1	68	96	82
III	18	A	2	100	36	68
III	18	A	3	84	84	84
III	18	B	1	24	16	20
III	18	B	2	24	16	20
III	18	B	3	56	40	48
III	18	C	1	28	20	24
III	18	C	2	20	80	50
III	18	C	3	52	44	48

Table A13. COD results of runoff samples.

SERIES	DAY	TREAT	PLOT	COD (absorption)						Mean
				Rep1	Rep2	Rep3	Rep4	Rep5	Rep6	
I	0	A	1	79	99					89.00
I	0	A	2	71	59					65.00
I	0	A	3	102	59	56	79			74.00
I	0	B	1	107	87					97.00
I	0	B	2	74	107					90.50
I	0	B	3	99	74					86.50
I	0	C	1	56	64					60.00
I	0	C	2	n/a						
I	0	C	3	102	102					102.00
I	2	A	1	54	41					47.50
I	2	A	2	0	29					14.50
I	2	A	3	37	47					42.00
I	2	B	1	32	61					46.50
I	2	B	2	0	7					3.50
I	2	B	3	49	39					44.00
I	2	C	1	66	12					39.00
I	2	C	2	2	34					18.00
I	2	C	3	49	64					56.50
I	7	A	1	n/a						
I	7	A	2	47	61					54.00
I	7	A	3	69	57					63.00
I	7	B	1	61	44					52.50
I	7	B	2	8	13					10.50
I	7	B	3	26	13					19.50
I	7	C	1	41	51					46.00
I	7	C	2	38	33					35.50
I	7	C	3	28	20					24.00
I	13	A	1	84	91					87.50
I	13	A	2	96	99					97.50
I	13	A	3	53	51					52.00
I	13	B	1	104	38	71	69			70.50
I	13	B	2	99	99					99.00
I	13	B	3	40	23	20	23			26.50
I	13	C	1	51	63					57.00
I	13	C	2	81	68					74.50
I	13	C	3	66	73					69.50
I	30	A	1	17	14	13	18			15.50
I	30	A	2	18		19				18.50
I	32	A	3	20	28	28	21			24.25
I	30	B	1	63	45	44	66			54.50
I	32	B	2	38	23	40	29			32.50

Table A13. Continued.

SERIES	DAY	TREAT	PLOT	COD (absorption)						Mean
				Rep1	Rep2	Rep3	Rep4	Rep5	Rep6	
I	32	B	3	40						40.00
I	30	C	1	21	43	15	45			31.00
I	32	C	2	34	16	19	33			25.50
I	32	C	3	30		37				33.50
II	0	A	1	23	35	26	37	46	39	34.33
II	0	A	2	60	33	15	55		47	42.00
II	0	A	3	58	66			19	12	38.75
II	0	B	1	54		30		45	44	43.25
II	0	B	2	63		57	65	71	70	65.20
II	0	B	3		45	40	66	42	77	54.00
II	0	C	1	52	52			26	33	40.75
II	0	C	2	80		72		49	55	64.00
II	0	C	3	71		56	99			75.33
II	3	A	1	25	68					46.50
II	3	A	2	31	26					28.50
II	3	A	3	40	20					30.00
II	3	B	1	44	31					37.50
II	3	B	2	26	34					30.00
II	3	B	3	21	14					17.50
II	3	C	1	37	40					38.50
II	3	C	2	9	23					16.00
II	3	C	3	34	34					34.00
II	7	A	1	34	27					30.50
II	7	A	2	21	10					15.50
II	7	A	3	18	28					23.00
II	7	B	1	37	41					39.00
II	7	B	2	23	36					29.50
II	7	B	3							n/a
II	7	C	1	79	62					70.50
II	7	C	2	15	12					13.50
II	7	C	3	27	33					30.00
II	14	A	1							n/a
II	14	A	2							n/a
II	14	A	3							n/a
II	14	B	1							n/a
II	14	B	2							n/a
II	14	B	3							n/a
II	14	C	1							n/a
II	14	C	2							n/a
II	14	C	3							n/a
III	0	A	1	25	21					23.00

Table A13. Continued.

SERIES	DAY	TREAT	PLOT	COD (absorption)						Mean
				Rep1	Rep2	Rep3	Rep4	Rep5	Rep6	
III	0	A	2	80	65					72.50
III	0	A	3	43	63					53.00
III	0	B	1	33	34					33.50
III	0	B	2	33	32					32.50
III	0	B	3	48	23					35.50
III	0	C	1	34	30					32.00
III	0	C	2	21	19					20.00
III	0	C	3	22	22					22.00
III	3	A	1	43	46					44.50
III	3	A	2	43	22					32.50
III	3	A	3	108	37					72.50
III	3	B	1	31	43					37.00
III	3	B	2	28	25					26.50
III	3	B	3	22	22					22.00
III	3	C	1	34	43					38.50
III	3	C	2	120	68					94.00
III	3	C	3	52	62					57.00
III	7	A	1	115	137					126.00
III	7	A	2	30	55					42.50
III	7	A	3	93	137					115.00
III	7	B	1	98	41					69.50
III	7	B	2	44	181					112.50
III	7	B	3	77	49					63.00
III	7	C	1	49	140					94.50
III	7	C	2	38	49					43.50
III	7	C	3	30	30					30.00
III	18	A	1	25	52	18	10	46	52	33.83
III	18	A	2			27	13	71	59	42.50
III	18	A	3	66	96	25	17	40	43	47.83
III	18	B	1			6	12	52	43	28.25
III	18	B	2	68	98	17	4	49	49	47.50
III	18	B	3			10	16	145	37	52.00
III	18	C	1	41	140	17	-4	62	59	52.50
III	18	C	2			2	-1	49	99	37.25
III	18	C	3	104	82	44	38	142	157	94.50

## APPENDIX B

### SPSS® SYNTAX

UNIANOVA

In\_load BY treat WITH day

/METHOD = SSTYPE(4)

/INTERCEPT = INCLUDE

/EMMEANS = TABLES(OVERALL) WITH(day=X)

/EMMEANS = TABLES(treat) WITH(day=X) COMPARE ADJ(SIDAK)

/PRINT = DESCRIPTIVE PARAMETER HOMOGENEITY

/CRITERIA = ALPHA(.05)

/DESIGN = day treat treat\*day.

## VITA

Alyson Kristine Bertges was born in Falls Church, Virginia, on the sixteenth day of March, 1975. She graduated from Live Oak High School in the spring of 1993 and entered Louisiana State University (LSU) in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in the fall of 1993. She obtained a Bachelor of Science in biological engineering from LSU in the spring of 1997.

She began graduate school at Texas A & M University in College Station, Texas, in the fall of 1997, but transferred back to LSU in the fall of 1998 to continue graduate school part time while working as a Research Associate in the Department of Biological and Agricultural Engineering. While attending graduate school, her emphasis of study was in environmental engineering with a focus in water quality.

She married Ryan Hubbs in 1999, taking the name Alyson Kristine Bertges Hubbs. In the summer of 2001, she began working for an environmental consulting firm as an environmental engineer specializing in air quality. She currently resides with her husband, four cats (Tiger, Bootsie, Smokey and Mocha) and two dogs (Sayan and Lacey) in Slidell, Louisiana. She received a Master of Science in Biological and Agricultural Engineering degree in December of 2002.