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Author(s) Prosper Gbolo, Dina L. López ABSTRACT The under-sampled middle and western branches of Shade River Watershed (SRW) in SE Ohio were investigated as part of the Ohio University—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) STAR grant. This project was for monitoring the quality of watersheds in Ohio and classifying them according to their physical, chemical, and biological conditions. Water samples, as well as field parameters, were taken at twenty-two sites for chemical analyses. The ions analyzed included Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, Mn, Al, NO ₃ , SO ₄ , HCO ₃ , and total PO ₄ , while the field parameters measured included pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), total dissolved					About JEP News	
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analyzed ions and	ds (TDS), electrical conductivity (EC), and alkalinity. To assess the water quality within the SRW, the alyzed ions and field parameters were compared to the USEPA criteria for the survival of aquatic life. alytical results showed that the watershed is dominated by $Ca-HCO_3$ waters with DO, Fe, Mn, and $_4$ being the main causes of impairment within the streams. The relatively elevated concentrations of nganese and less extent iron may be associated with the local geology and the acidic nature of the soils.				Downloads:	301,509
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The high alkalinity and calcium concentrations are due to the limestone geology. The elevated phosphate concentration may be due to anthropogenic sources, fertilizers, or contributions from phosphorus-rich bedrock that differs geochemically from other areas.					Sponsors, Associates, a Links >>	
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