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# Coliphage as an Indicator of Fecal Pollution in Marine Waters: Assay, Validation, and Application

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COLIPHAGE AS AN INDICATOR OF FECAL POLLUTION IN  
MARINE WATERS: ASSAY, VALIDATION, AND APPLICATION

BY

DONALD SINCLAIR MCCORQUODALE, JR.

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF  
PHILOSOPHY IN OCEAN SCIENCE

NOVA UNIVERSITY

1987

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DISSERTATION  
OF  
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## ABSTRACT

Escherichia coli, the preferred bacterial indicator for fecal pollution in fresh waters, does not conform to the concept of an indicator microorganism because it is rapidly killed or inactivated by seawater. This series of papers investigated the value of coliphage, a virus which infects E. coli, as an indicator of pollution in saline waters. In order to be an accurate indicator an organism must (1) be ubiquitous in wastewater, (2) survive and be detectable at least as long as the harmful organisms, and (3) be easy to isolate and identify.

A review of the literature determined that coliphage were more resistant than the common bacterial indicators to physico-chemical factors such as inorganic ions, temperature, heavy metals, nutrients, and antibiotics. Coliphage correlation with their bacterial hosts and similarities in behavior to the pathogenic viruses make them both bacterial and viral indicators.

Various culture media and host culture strains were investigated for maximum plaque forming unit (pfu) production. Two way analysis of variance showed that selection of a suitable host was of paramount importance. While selection of the culture medium was significant, it was of lesser importance. Host strain ATCC 13706 and



tryptic soy agar gave the highest recovery of pfu's.

One ml log phase E. coli host culture, five ml of water sample or dilution, and five ml of culture media (maintained at 44.5 C) were combined in a sterile screw cap tube, mixed, poured into a sterile 100 X 15 mm petri dish, and incubated at 35 C. Plaque forming units were counted after 24 hrs. and expressed per 100 ml of sample.

The method proved repeatable; the titer of frozen phage aliquots declined slightly over 77 days but, the slope of the trend was not significantly different from zero at the 0.10 level ( $r = 0.55$ ). These repeated analyses were done with different batches of media and hosts and represent a test of total method repeatability. Bench studies utilizing a decimal dilution series of sewage contaminated freshwater and uncontaminated seawater showed that both coliform and coliphage closely follow a theoretical dilution curve immediately after dilution with seawater. However, coliform bacteria die off at a higher rate than coliphage at higher salinities over time .

Field validation studies in fresh and brackish water (<10 ppt) compared coliphage with total and fecal coliforms (n = 53) and gave correlation coefficients of 0.98 and 0.91 respectively. The regression equation for these samples was:

$$\log \text{ coliphage} = 0.983(\log \text{ total coliform}) - 1.001$$

The combined total coliform/coliphage relationship at 68

saltwater (>10 ppt) stations yielded a correlation coefficient of 0.45.

Coliphage are a logical choice for a fecal indicator in marine waters since their titers are closely related to total and fecal coliform in freshwater, survive much better than coliforms in seawater, and they can be enumerated by a simple method which is not subject to salinity artifacts. The constant relation of coliphage and coliforms in freshwater indicate a possible link to current water quality standards based on total or fecal coliforms. Since coliphage pfu are a rather constant 8 - 10 % of total coliform cfu in low salinity waters where coliform inactivation is less severe, a coliphage titer of 80 - 100 pfu per 100 ml in seawater may indicate water quality equivalent to that indicated by a coliform count of 1000 cfu per 100 ml. This could aid in the interpretation of coliphage data relative to current coliform-based water quality codes.

Monitoring of sanitary water quality in Bell Channel Bay, Bahamas, during repair of a sewer plant showed that following chlorination and diversion of the effluent to a deep well, total coliform declined rapidly below detection limits. Coliphage remained easily detectable ten days later. Two canals and two marinas on Biscayne Bay were assayed for coliphage to compare sanitary water quality related to point and non-point source pollution. The Biscayne Canal was impacted by periodic upstream sewage

spills, while the Little River displayed chronic contamination along its length by liveaboard boats or sewer leaks. Coliphage were shown to persist six days longer than coliform after a sewage spill was tracked in the Canal. The liveaboard Dinner Key marina displayed low-level, spotty contamination with no seasonal pattern. King's Bay marina was free of detectable fecal contamination during the study. The use of coliphage allowed the assessment and monitoring of fecal contamination in marine waters where coliform bacteria were not suitable.

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and wonder why. To my wife, Beverly, without whose understanding and love I could not have succeeded in this effort. To Donald and Amanda who were so understanding when Papa didn't have time to go fishing or read with them as often as they wished.

## PREFACE

This dissertation is presented in manuscript form in accordance with the requirements of the Graduate School of Nova University and consists of three manuscripts (to be published with Curtis M. Burney) and two appendices. The first manuscript, COLIPHAGE ARE SUPERIOR INDICATORS OF FECAL POLLUTION IN MARINE WATERS, has been submitted for publication as a Letter to Nature. The manuscript makes the points that coliphage are closely related to coliform bacteria, survive much better than coliforms in saltwater, and can be enumerated by a simple method not affected by saline samples. Therefore coliphage can be directly related to current coliform water quality standards. The second manuscript, COLIPHAGE AS AN INDICATOR OF FECAL POLLUTION IN MARINE WATERS: ASSAY AND VALIDATION, is written in the format of the Journal of Applied and Environmental Microbiology. This paper describes method development and validation of the method through laboratory and field studies. The third manuscript, THE USE OF COLIPHAGE AS AN INDICATOR OF FECAL POLLUTION IN MARINE WATERS OF BISCAYNE BAY, FLORIDA AND BELL CHANNEL BAY, BAHAMAS, is to be submitted to the Marine Pollution Bulletin. The application of the coliphage method in actual field studies is

presented and discussed. Appendix I consists of results of the "Phase I" survey of Biscayne Bay which was used to validate the method. Appendix II presents the data from "Phase II" monitoring of Biscayne Canal, Little River, Dinner Key marina, and King's Bay marina discussed in the third paper.

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COLIPHAGE ARE SUPERIOR INDICATORS OF FECAL POLLUTION  
IN MARINE WATERS

In the marine environment, E. coli does not conform to the concept of an indicator microorganism because it is rapidly killed or inactivated by seawater<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>. Sampling near wastewater outfalls often yields very low concentrations of E. coli, which are far less than can be explained by dilution alone<sup>6</sup>. Several authors have proposed the use of coliphage as a good indicator of fecal pollution<sup>7,8,1</sup>. The relation of coliphage to their bacterial hosts and their similarities to the pathogenic viruses<sup>9</sup> make them both bacterial and viral indicators. Coliphage are much more resistant than are E. coli to inactivation in seawater under laboratory conditions, and in natural bay waters<sup>10</sup>. Coliphage were highly correlated ( $R = 0.98$ ) with total coliform counts in fifty three samples from freshwater tributaries of Biscayne Bay, collected on six different days over a six months period. Since coliphage titers are closely related to an accepted indicator of fecal pollution in freshwater (where severe coliform inactivation does not occur), survive much better than coliforms in saltwater, and can be enumerated by a simple method which is not adversely affected by saline samples, coliphage qualify as a very effective quantitative indicator of fecal pollution in marine waters which can be directly related to current coliform-based water quality standards.



Surface water samples were collected at predominantly freshwater stations in the Miami River, Biscayne Canal, Little River and at saltwater stations within Biscayne Bay (Dade County, Florida). Samples were collected at two week intervals during May 1986 and monthly from August to October 1986, and were analyzed for total coliform, fecal coliform, fecal streptococcus, enterococcus<sup>8</sup>, and coliphage. Figure 1 represents the relationship between total coliform and coliphage in the low salinity stations. Comparison of the combined data (n = 53) gave a correlation coefficient of 0.98. The regression equation was:

$$\log \text{ coliphage} = 0.983(\log \text{ coliform}) - 1.001.$$

The same comparison of 68 samples from saltwater stations gave a correlation coefficient of 0.45. Fecal coliforms and coliphage also were highly correlated in the fresh water samples ( $r = 0.91$ ,  $n = 53$ ), but not in the salt water samples ( $r = 0.03$ ,  $n = 68$ ). The high correlation coefficients mean that coliphage is essentially as good an indicator of fecal pollution as total or fecal coliform in fresh water. No significant relationships were found between fecal streptococci or enterococci and any of the other indicators.

To check for any possible detrimental effects of saline samples on the assay, a decimal dilution series was prepared using a contaminated freshwater sample (salinity <0.1 parts per thousand) and an uncontaminated seawater

FIG. 1 Relationship between 53 samples of total coliform and coliphage in low salinity (<10 parts per thousand) stations in Biscayne Bay and its tributaries (regression coefficient = 0.98). Total coliforms were assayed by membrane filter method (8). Host culture for coliphage assay was prepared by inoculating Tryptic Soy Broth with E. coli ATCC 13706 and incubating for 18 hours at 35 C. Aliquots (5 ml) were chilled at 9C with 10% (w/v) glycerol and frozen at -20C for up to 6 weeks. For use, a host culture tube was thawed at 44.5C, inoculated into 25 ml of sterile Tryptic Soy broth and incubated for one hour at 35 C. One ml host culture aliquots were each mixed with 5 ml of Tryptic Soy agar (44.5C) and a 5 ml water sample (or dilution), poured into sterile 100X15 mm petri dishes and incubated at 35C. Plaques were counted after 24 hrs. Details of method development will be published elsewhere.

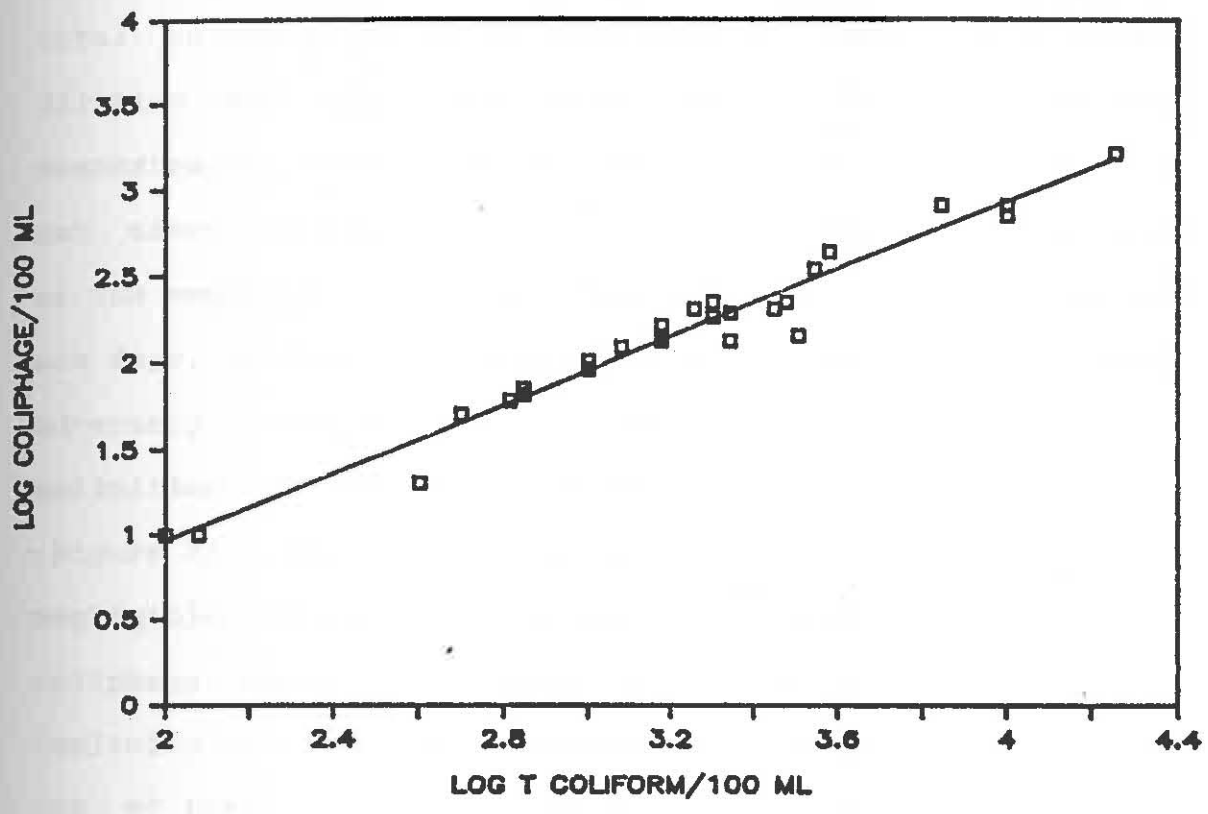


Figure 1.

sample (salinity = 33.4 parts per thousand). Coliphage and total coliform bacteria were assayed immediately after dilution and again six days later. Initial results demonstrated that the high ionic strength of seawater did not alter the response of the coliphage plating technique or the membrane filter technique for total coliform. After six days, neither coliphage or total coliform bacteria were adversely affected at low salinities but at higher salinities the bacterial die off was considerably greater (Figure 2). Therefore, high ionic strength samples caused negligible viral adsorption or inactivation in the coliphage assay. In fresh or brackish water samples (salinity <10 parts per thousand), coliphage are usually 7-10% of total coliform; however in salt water, coliphage counts are usually far in excess of total coliform. This relationship is also true for coliphage and fecal coliforms and is not due to a variation in methods response to fresh and salt water samples. Therefore a coliphage count of 100 plaque forming units (pfu) per 100 ml in marine samples may indicate a total coliform titer of about 1000 colony forming units (cfu) which is the maximum allowable level for recreational waters in the state of Florida<sup>11</sup>. Figure 3 shows stations with more than 1000 total coliforms per 100 ml, 1 mg coprostanol (a highly labile component of mammalian feces, indicating severe sewage contamination<sup>12</sup>) per gram of sediment, or 100 coliphage pfu per 100 ml. All parameters exceeded these values in the Miami River. An additional seven bay stations had high sediment coprostanol

FIG. 2 Coliform and coliphage assay of a decimal dilution series of a fresh water sewage sample with uncontaminated sea water, six days after mixing; (+) total coliform, ( $\square$ ) coliphage. Line indicates theoretical dilution curve with no inactivation.

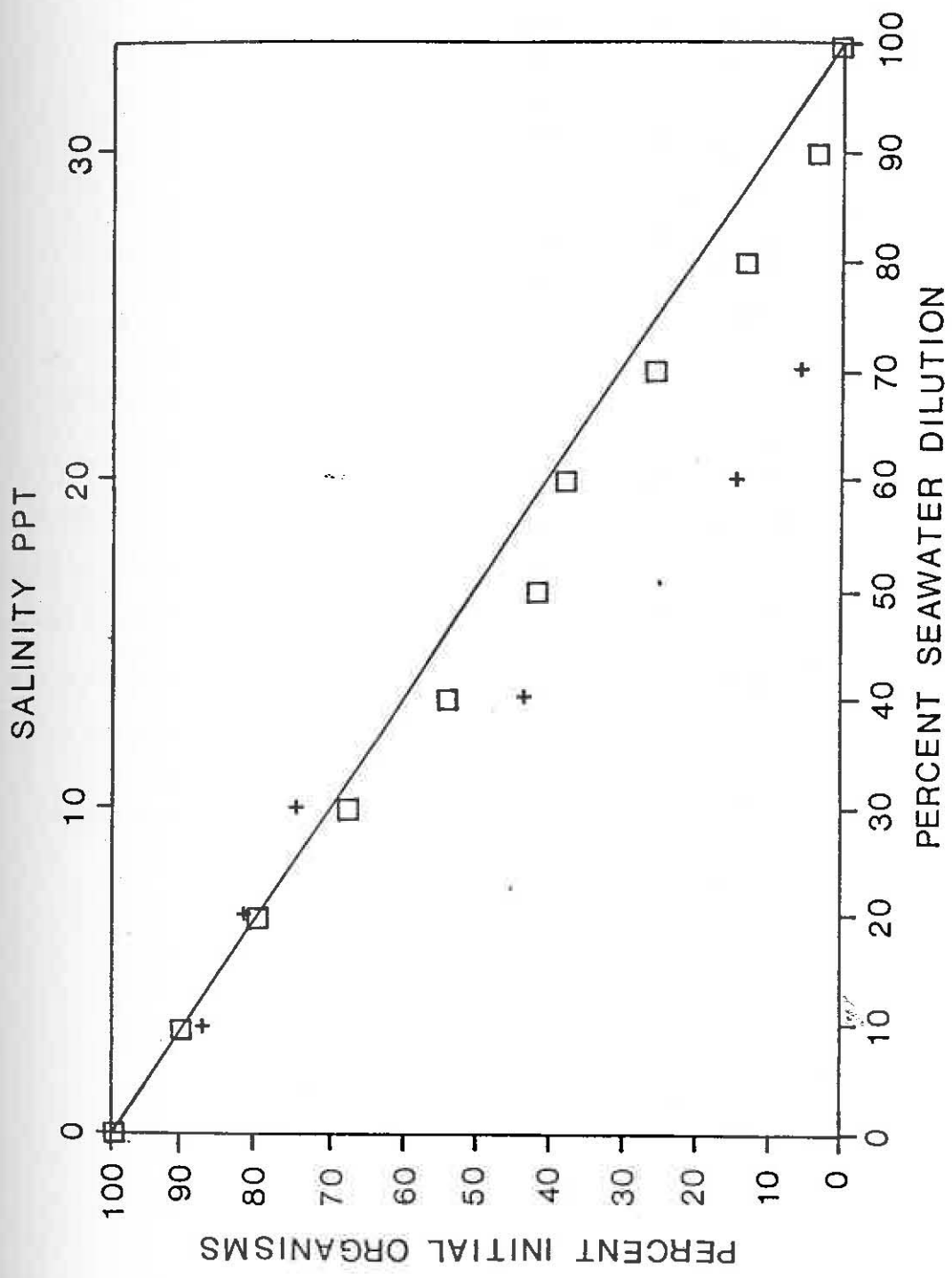
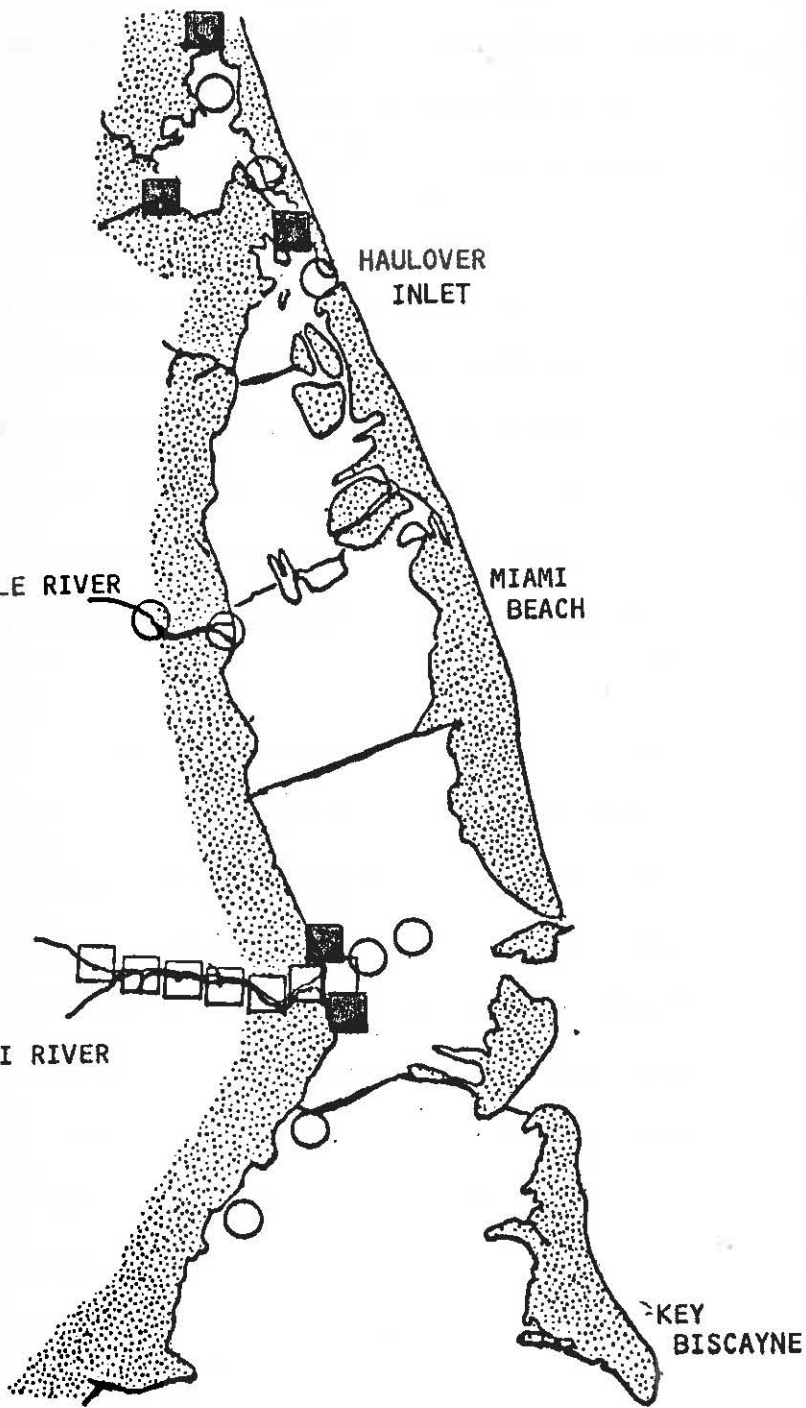


FIG. 3 Map of Biscayne Bay stations which exceeded  $1000 \text{ cfu}(100 \text{ ml})^{-1}$  total coliform,  $1 \text{ mgg}^{-1}$  coprostanol, and/or  $100 \text{ pfu}(100 \text{ ml})^{-1}$  coliphage. All three indicators, (■); coprostanol and coliphage, (●); coliphage only, (○). Coprostanol was determined by gas chromatography by Mote Marine Labs, St. Petersburg, Fl.





levels and high suspended water phage titers, but were within state water quality standards for total coliforms. Total coliforms were an ineffective indicator in these salt water stations, but the contamination was detected by coliphage counts in all seven instances. An additional ten stations had coliphage titers in excess of 100 pfu(100 ml)<sup>-1</sup> without elevated coprostanol or total coliform levels, probably due to the longer persistence of phage. These stations were all associated with obvious sources of fecal pollution such as liveaboard boats, marinas, and surface runoff.

Phage titers greater than 10,000 pfu(100 ml)<sup>-1</sup> were detected in one northern Biscayne Bay station eleven days after a reported raw sewage discharge into a tributary creek, while total and fecal coliforms indicated no violation of water quality standards. Analyses of samples taken shortly after the discharge by the Dade County Health Department in the fresh water creek where the spill occurred, detected total coliform counts exceeding 24,000 cfu per 100 ml.

It is clear that coliphage assays can detect instances of fecal contamination in marine waters which are undetectable by fecal and total coliform methods. The tight correlation of coliphage and coliform counts in fresh water, coupled with the lower deactivation rate in sea water may allow coliphage titers to be directly interpreted and related to current coliform-based water quality standards.

This work was supported by contracts from the Department of Environmental Resource Management, Dade County, Florida. We thank the staff at Spectrum Laboratories, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, Florida for their assistance.

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COLIPHAGE AS AN INDICATOR OF FECAL POLLUTION IN MARINE  
WATERS: ASSAY AND VALIDATION

Escherichia coli does not conform to the concept of an indicator microorganism in marine waters because it is rapidly inactivated in seawater. Coliphage is more resistant to this inactivation than other microbial indicator systems. A simple method was developed for the determination of coliphage in marine waters. In field studies, total and fecal coliform and coliphage counts were highly correlated in water samples of <10 parts per thousand (ppt) ( $r = 0.98$  and  $0.91$  respectively), while higher salinity samples yielded much lower correlations due to coliform inactivation. The coliphage assay is reproducible and is not adversely affected by saline samples. Since phage are highly correlated with an accepted indicator in fresh water, survive much better than coliforms in saltwater, and can be identified by a simple method which is unaffected by samples of high ionic strength, they qualify as a valuable indicator of fecal pollution in marine waters. Their highly significant correlation with total and fecal coliforms at low salinities allows assessment of the quality of marine waters relative to current coliform based codes.

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Evaluation of marine pollution requires chemical examination of waste components and assessment of the fate of materials in natural waters. It would be impossible to

identify all pathogens or toxic substances discharged in domestic wastewater. It is more practical to establish an indicator organism or substance which: 1) is ubiquitous in the wastewater, 2) survives or is detectable at least as long as the harmful contaminants, and 3) is easy to isolate and identify. Total coliform counts are the official criterion of the sanitary quality of potable water in the United States of America. In the case of fresh water lakes and rivers a sub-group of the total coliforms, the fecal coli, are the indicator of choice. Fecal coliforms are mainly varieties of Escherichia coli which are found predominantly in the intestines of warm-blooded animals, including man.

It is apparent that in the marine environment, E. coli does not conform to the concept of an indicator microorganism because it is rapidly killed or inactivated by seawater (4, 7, 8, 13, 24). Near wastewater outfalls, E. coli concentrations decline at rates far faster than can be explained by dilution alone (18). Although the validity of the fecal coliform indicator system continues to be questioned, a suitable alternative has not been developed. Selection of a reliable indicator requires information concerning its fate in a marine system (1).

Many factors have been reported to be important in the inactivation of coliform bacteria. Among these are sunlight (10, 12), salinity (6), predation (9), lysis by bacteriophage (6), and microbial toxins (2). Borrego et al.

(4) compared the degree of inactivation of various organisms in marine water. Total coliform, fecal coliform, and Salmonella-Shigella lose their viability rapidly because of poor adaptive capacity and the need for previous enrichment before they can grow in selective media. Fecal streptococci exhibited a lower degree of seawater inactivation; however, Borrego et al. (4) also showed that fecal streptococci abundance was strongly influenced by temperature. Berry and Notom (3) investigated the stability of T2 coliphage in seawater under laboratory conditions and in natural bay waters. They concluded that coliphage are much more resistant to inactivation than E. coli and may be a better indicator of pollution. Inactivation of coliphage was temperature dependent and was enhanced by sunlight. Chemical inactivation did not appear to play a major role. Coliphage were more resistant than any of the bacteria to physico-chemical factors such as inorganic ions, temperature, heavy metals, nutrients, and antibiotics (4). Borrego concluded that coliphage appeared to be an attractive indicator of marine pollution, but before replacing current criteria it would be advisable to study coliform/coliphage index which would be very useful to determine horizontal distance and extent of pollution from its origin. Kenard and Valentine (16) determined coliform and coliphage levels for over 150 water samples of varying salinity; however, salinity was not correlated with indicator results. Kott (19) stated that since no standard method for coliphage determination based on performance had

been published, realistic evaluations on waters of varying salinities was difficult.

Since bacteriophage are not cellular organisms, they may possess different inactivation mechanisms. In the first inactivation stage the coliphage, like other viruses, undergo adsorption and subsequent sedimentation which impedes their detection in surface waters. Enteric viruses were found to be present all year in sewage treatment plant effluent, with the highest concentrations occurring in the warmer months (5). Enteroviruses, such as poliovirus 1 and echovirus 6, were isolated from freshwater samples containing no detectable fecal or total coliform bacteria (23). No significant statistical correlation could be determined between the occurrence of bacterial indicators and the presence of these viruses. LaBelle et al. (21) found a similar lack of correlation between bacterial indicators and enteric viruses in seawater samples.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Bacterial Host.** Based on a review of the literature the following strains of E. coli were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection: ATCC 11303, 12435, 13706, 1097, 1279, 1077, 8677, and 15597. In addition, two wild strains were isolated from a domestic raw sewage and a contaminated canal in western Broward County, Florida.

**Culture and Plating.** Nutrient broth (BBL) with 0.5% NaCl and 1.5% agar (BBL), Tryptone Glucose Extract Agar (DIFCO),

EC Agar (BBL), and Tryptic Soy Agar (DIFCO) were tested for suitability as host media using a modification of a single agar layer method (14). Five ml of host medium (45 C) was mixed with a 5 ml water sample and 1 ml of host culture and poured into a 100 X 15 mm petri dish. In order to determine the optimal growth phase of the host culture, a 100 ml flask of nutrient broth was inoculated with E. coli and one ml samples were plated at one hour intervals using the single agar layer method. To determine if host culture could be preserved for future use, the culture was mixed with 10% glycerol and frozen in 10 ml aliquots. Periodically aliquots were thawed and assayed over two and a half months.

**Method Development.** Coliphage recovery was compared using all combinations of host strains and media, with several incubation times and sample volumes. For method development only, a 0.45 um (Millipore HA) filtrate of raw sewage was used as the phage source with replicate platings of either 0.1, 1, or 5 ml on each medium/host combination. Plaques were counted after 4 and 24 hours.

**Effect of saltwater dilution.** A decimal dilution series was prepared using a sewage contaminated freshwater sample (salinity <0.1 parts per thousand) and an uncontaminated seawater sample (salinity = 33.4 ppt). Coliphage and total coliform bacteria were assayed immediately and again after six days.

**Final Method.** A flask containing Tryptic Soy Broth was inoculated with E. coli ATCC 13706 and incubated overnight



(18 hours) at 35 C to prepare host culture. After incubation, 10% glycerol (w/v) was aseptically added and 5 ml portions of the culture were dispensed into sterile screw cap tubes. Tubes were chilled to 9 C and frozen at -20 C for no longer than six weeks. For use, tubes of frozen E. coli were thawed in a 60 C water bath, inoculated into sterile Tryptic Soy Broth (1 ml culture to 5 ml broth) and incubated for one hour at 35 C. One ml of this early log phase host culture, 5 ml of water sample or dilution, and 5 ml of sterile Tryptic Soy Agar (maintained at 60 C) were combined in a sterile screw cap tube and mixed. Contents of the tube were poured into a sterile 100 X 15 mm petri dish, covered, and allowed to solidify. Inverted plates were incubated at 35 C. Plaques were counted after incubating for 24 hrs.

**Field Studies.** Surface water samples were collected at predominantly freshwater stations in the Miami River, Biscayne Canal, Little River and at saltwater stations within Biscayne Bay (Dade County, Florida). Samples were analyzed for total coliform bacteria and fecal coliform bacteria by membrane filter method (Standard Methods 1985) and coliphage by the final method described above.

## RESULTS

**Influence of Media and Host Strain.** Table 1 shows that E. coli strain ATCC 13706 gave consistently higher plaque recovery on all media tested. Tryptic Soy Agar gave

TABLE 1. Coliphage pfu from duplicate 5.0 ml filtered sewage effluent samples plated on three host strains growing on three media types after 24 hr incubation period, with results of two way ANOVA with replication. Critical values  $F_{0.01(2,9)} = 8.02$

	Nutrient Agar	Tryptic Soy Agar	Tryptose Glucose Extract Agar	Media Effects F = 19.5
Organism				
13706	26,27	31,31	25,27	
12435	2,3	4,5	2,3	
11303	1,2	2,4	1,2	
Organism Effects F = 1642				

marginally (but significantly) better results than the other two media. EC Agar medium (not shown) was inferior as were the other E. coli strains. About 60% of the plaques were visible after four hours of incubation; however, full plaque development required 18 to 24 hours. Plaques formed from salt water samples were considerably smaller than those previously observed from a fresh water source of coliphage.

**Host culture preparation.** Plating of E. coli at different stages of growth showed that the best seed lawn was obtained by use of organisms in the early logarithmic growth phase. Cells in the lag phase do not grow quickly enough to produce an even lawn and cells in the late log growth phase tend to overgrow the plaques. Optimal results were obtained by growing a culture for 18 hours and then inoculating fresh, sterile broth with the 18 hour culture at a ratio of 1.0 ml culture to 5.0 ml of sterile broth. After one hour of incubation the cells were in rapid growth phase and remained in this optimal phase for several hours. Addition of 10% glycerol to the 18 hour culture protected the viability of frozen 10 ml aliquots for 30-40 days.

**Replication.** Aliquots of the frozen filtered sewage phage source were periodically thawed and analyzed. The titer declined linearly ( $r = 0.920$ ) by about 20% over 77 days (Table 2). The average coefficient of variation of the seven replicate analyses was 7.9%.

**Saltwater dilution effect.** Figure 1 shows that both total coliform and coliphage closely follow the theoretical

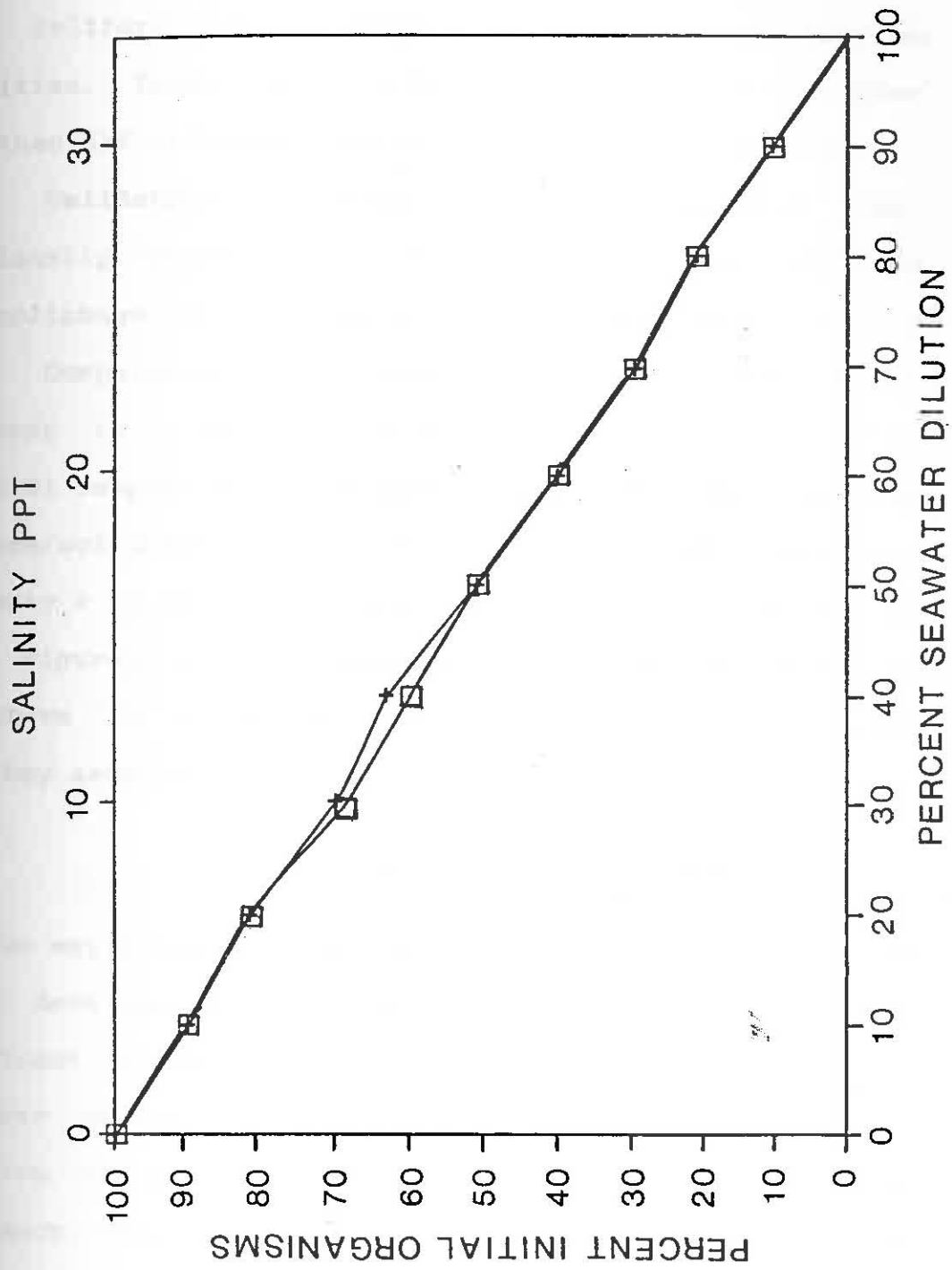
Table 2. Repeated analysis of frozen phage aliquots with different batches of media and host, with standard deviation and coefficient of variation for five replicates.

DAYS FROZEN	PFU/ML MEANS	STD	COEF. of VAR.
1	6.2	0.1	1.6
7	5.9	0.3	5.1
19	5.6	0.3	5.4
31	5.3	0.8	15.1
36	5.5	0.6	10.9
38	5.5	0.5	9.1
77	5.0	0.4	8.0
	5.6	0.4	7.9

Means represent five replicates

Coef. of Var. =  $STD/X * 100$

FIG. 1 Effect of saltwater dilution at zero days. Coliform and coliphage assay of a decimal dilution series of fresh water (salinity <0.1 parts per thousand) and a seawater sample (salinity = 33.4 parts per thousand) immediately after mixing; (+) total coliform, (0) coliphage.



dilution curve immediately after dilution with seawater. Figure 2 illustrates the differences in the inactivation of total coliform and coliphage after six days at various salinities. Total coliform bacteria died off at a higher rate than did coliphage, particularly at higher salinities.

**Field Validation.** Figures 3 and 4 represent the relationship between total coliform and fecal coliform with coliphage in the fresh or brackish water stations (<10 ppt). Comparison of coliphage with total and fecal coliforms (n = 53) gave correlation coefficients of 0.98 and 0.91 respectively. Figure 5 represents the combined coliform/coliphage relationship at 68 saltwater stations (salinity > 10 ppt) yielding a correlation coefficient of 0.45. Figures 6 - 9 illustrate the relation of bacterial indicators to coliphage obtained during the second and third bay samplings.

## DISCUSSION

Two way analyses of variance for the parameters in the method development experiment (Table 1) indicate a very significant difference between host strains of E. coli and a lower degree of significance among culture media. Selection of a suitable host is clearly of paramount importance. The selection of ATCC strain 13706 as the optimal host is an independent confirmation of the results of Stetler (26).

Table 2 demonstrates the overall reproducibility of the method. These analyses were done with different batches

FIG. 2 Effect of saltwater dilution at six days. Coliform and coliphage assay of a decimal series of fresh water (salinity  $<0.1$  parts per thousand) and a seawater sample six days after mixing; (+) total coliform, (0) coliphage. Straight line represents dilution line.



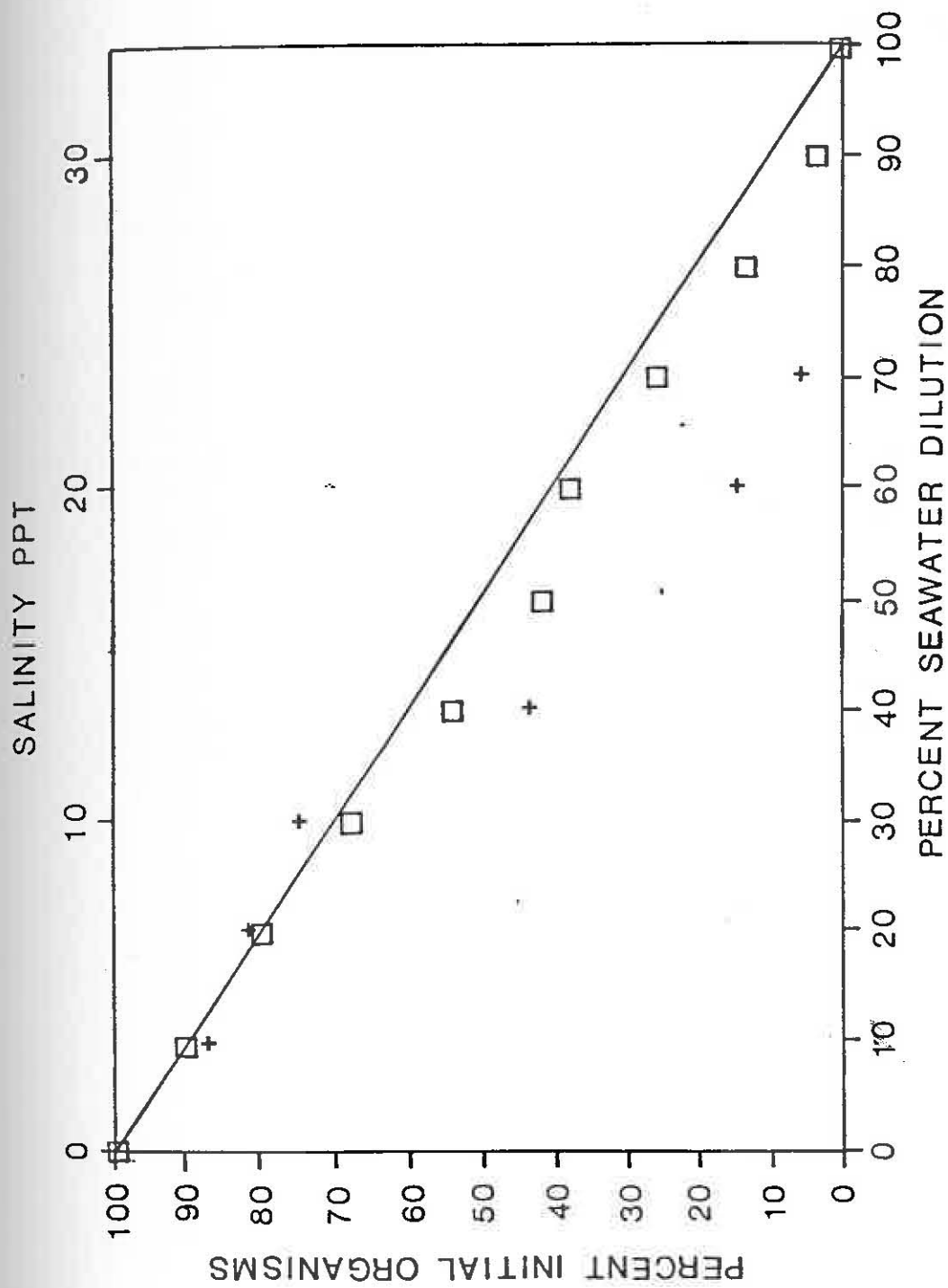


FIG. 3 Relationship between 53 samples of total coliform and coliphage in low salinity (<10 parts per thousand) stations in Biscayne Bay and its tributaries (correlation coefficient = 0.98).

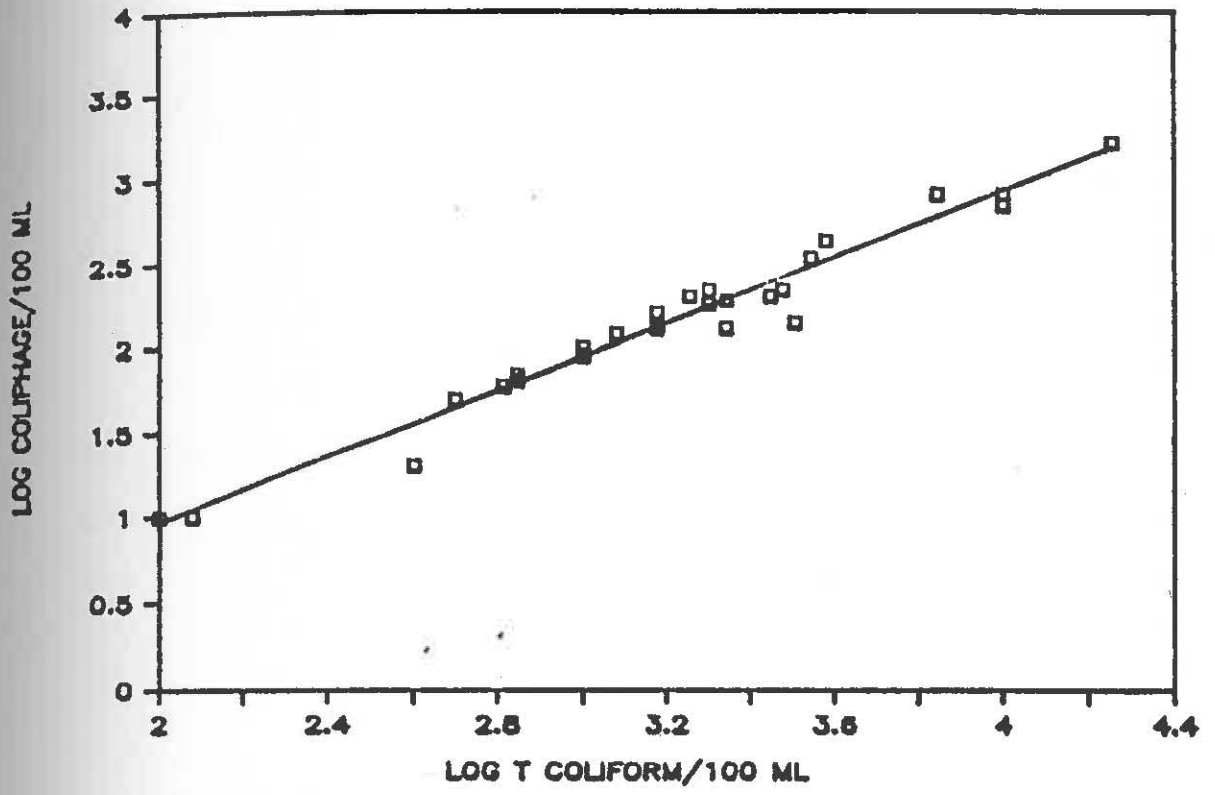


Figure 3.

FIG. 4 Relationship between 53 samples of fecal coliform and coliphage in low salinity (<10 ppt) stations in Biscayne Bay (correlation coefficient = 0.91).

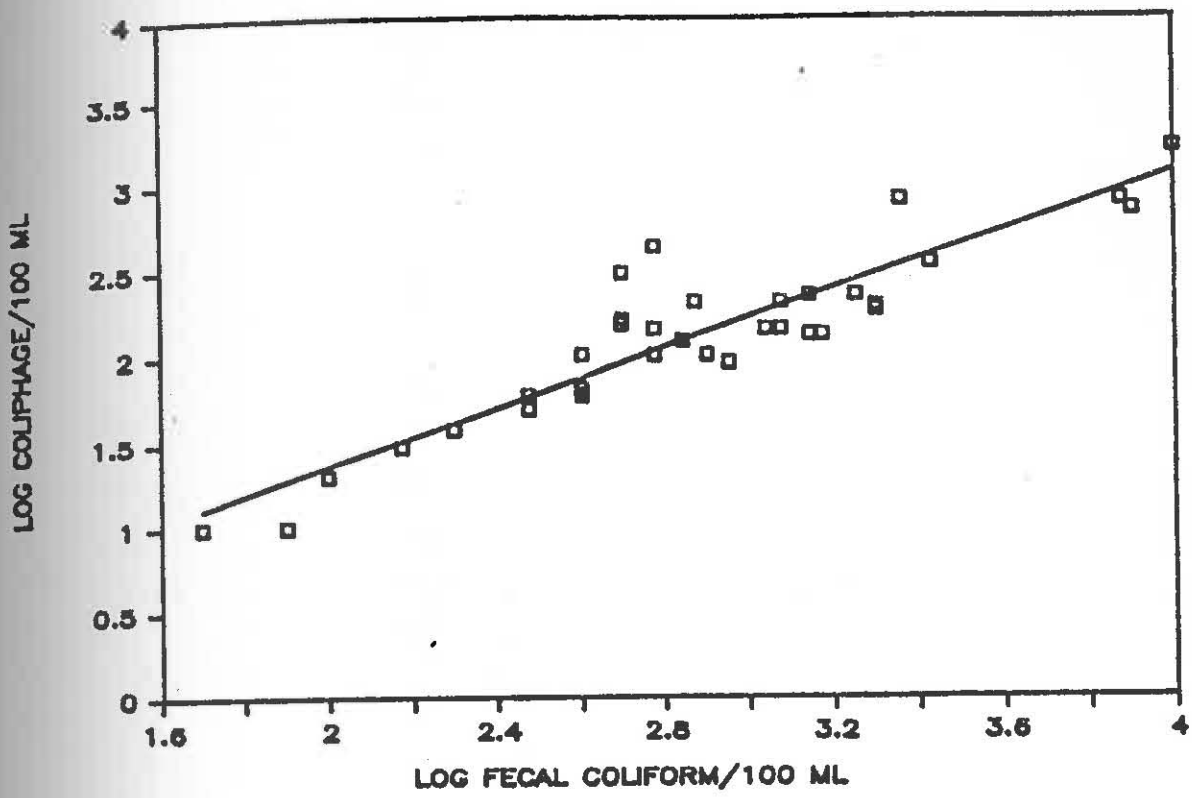


Figure 4.

FIG. 5 Relationship between 68 data pairs of total coliform and coliphage in high salinity (>10 ppt) stations in Biscayne Bay (correlation coefficient = 0.45).

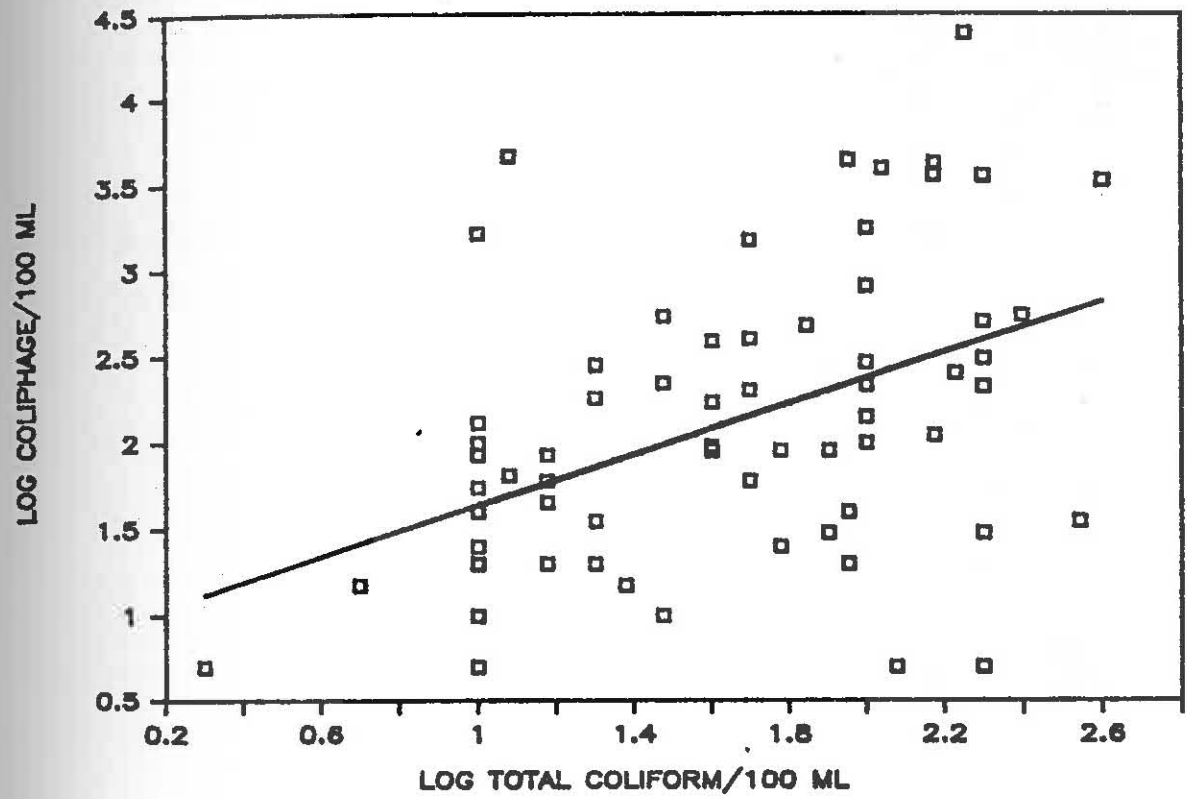


Figure 5.

FIG. 6 Correlation of total coliform and coliphage in high salinity stations (>10 ppt) in Biscayne Bay May 20th and 21st, 1986 ( $r^2 = 0.15$ ,  $n = 24$ ).



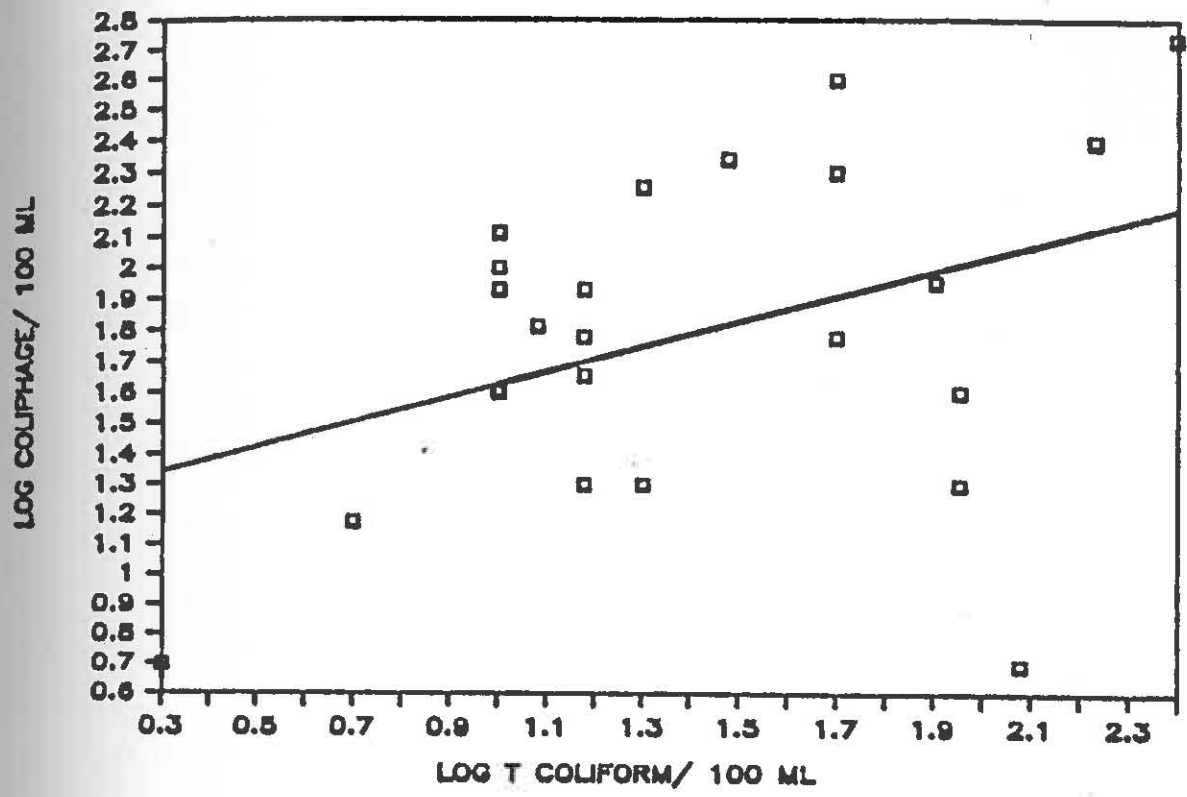


Figure 6.

FIG. 7 Correlation of fecal coliform and coliphage in high salinity stations (>10 ppt) in Biscayne Bay, May 20th and 21st, 1986 ( $r^2 = 0.27, n = 22$ ).

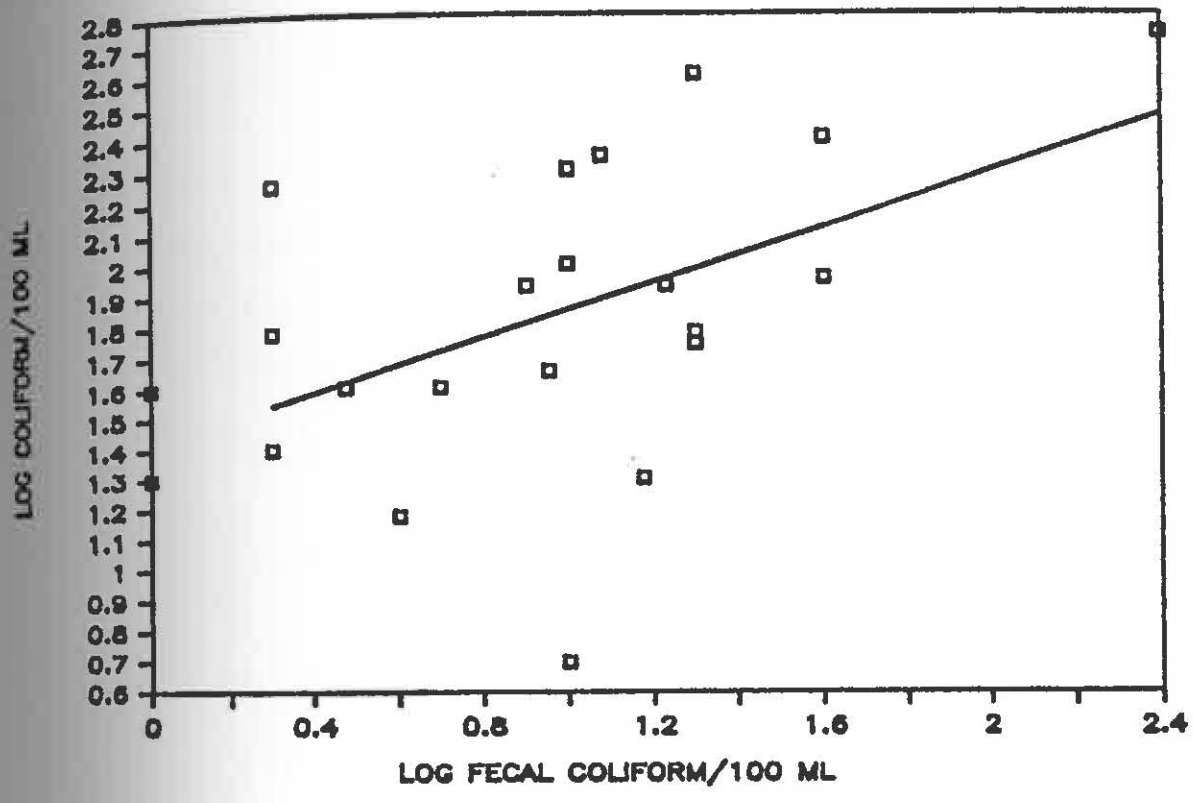


Figure 7.

FIG. 8 Correlation of total coliform and coliphage in high salinity stations (>10 ppt) in Biscayne Bay, June 10th and 11th, 1986 ( $r^2 = 0.0.72, n = 19$ ).

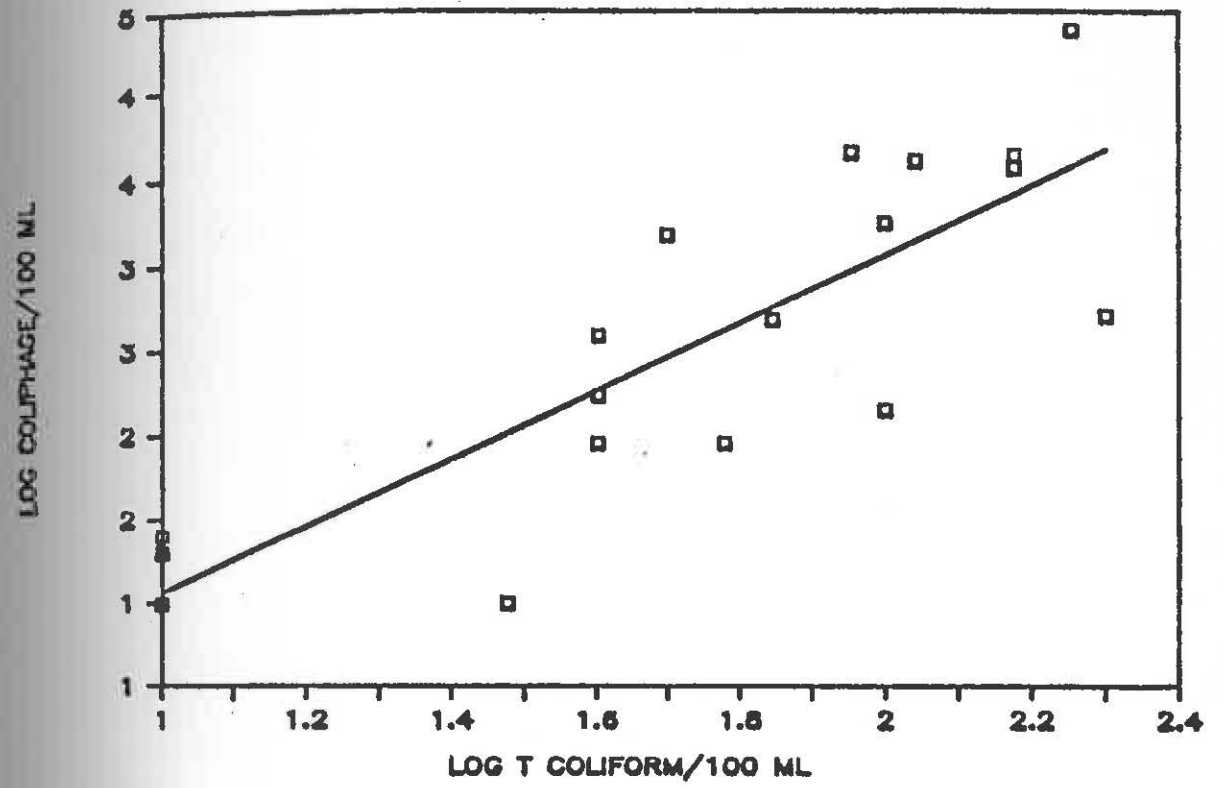


Figure 8.

FIG. 9 Correlation of fecal coliform and coliphage in high salinity stations (>10 ppt) in Biscayne Bay, June 10th and 11th, 1986 ( $r = 0.11$ ,  $n = 12$ ).

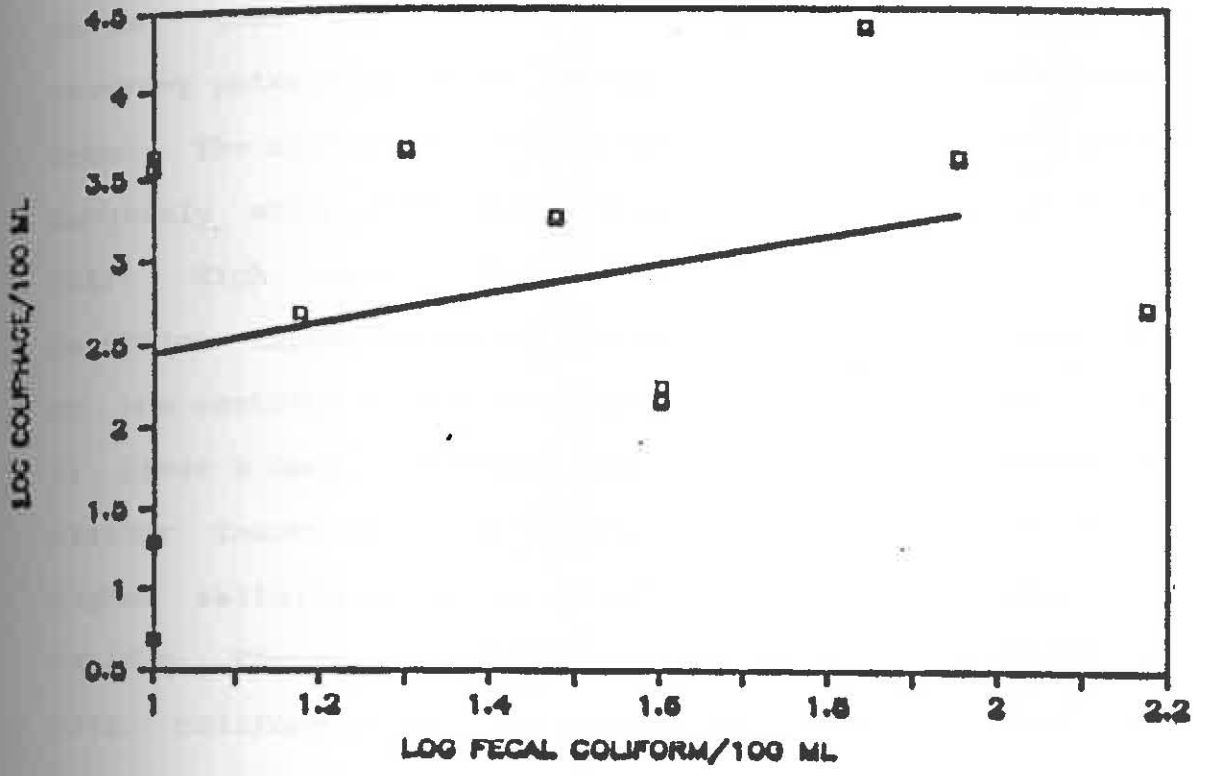


Figure 9.

of media and host and represent full procedural replicates, a test of total method repeatability. The linear decline in phage recovery observed over 77 days was most likely due to progressive phage inactivation in the frozen aliquots rather than batch-to-batch variability in the phage recovery potential, which should not produce the consistent trend. The coefficient of variation of 7.9% compares quite favorably with that of coliform analyses (usually about 25%). High ionic strength samples do not alter the detection capabilities of the coliphage plating technique or the membrane filter technique for total coliform (Fig. 1). After 6 days, coliphage and total coliform bacteria had similar inactivation profiles at low salinities while at higher salinities the bacteria were inactivated much more rapidly. Figure 10 illustrates the ratio of coliphage to total coliform at varying salinities for the initial and six day samples in the seawater dilution experiment (Fig. 1 and 2). The rapidly increasing ratios at higher salinities are clearly due to more rapid inactivation of coliforms relative to phage. Coliphage/coliform ratios exceeding unity were common in the high salinity Biscayne Bay samples, but were never observed at low salinity locations. The initial phage/total coliform ratio of approximately 0.10 was salinity independent and very similar to that observed at the fresh and brackish water stations (Fig. 3). This must represent a rather consistent dynamic equilibrium between virus and host, before bacterial inactivation causes the ratio to increase.



Fig 10. Ratio of coliphage and total coliform  
at various salinities over initial (■) and six  
days (+).

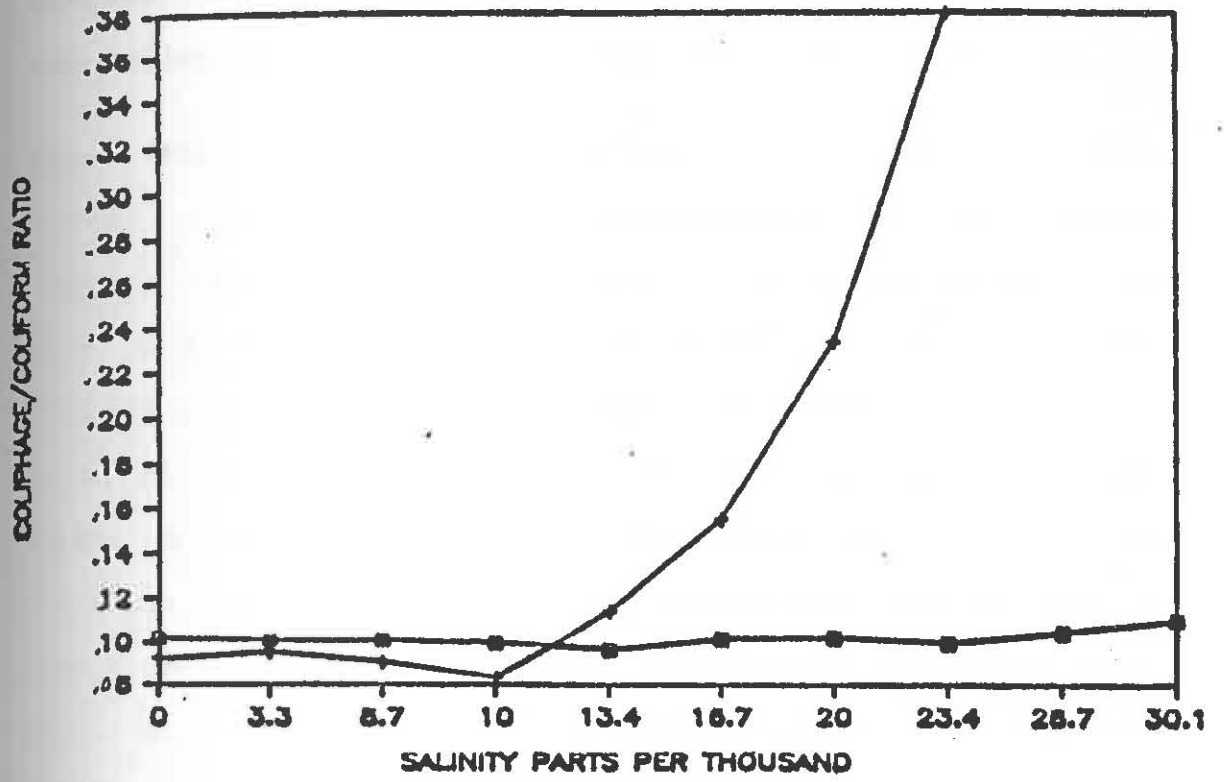


Figure 10.

In freshwater samples coliphage and total coliform showed a highly significant predictive relationship ( $r^2 = 0.96$ ) which remained fairly constant in twelve samplings over a one year period. The regression equation for these samples (Fig 3) was:

$$\log \text{ coliphage} = 0.983(\log \text{ total coliform}) - 1.001 \text{ (Eq. 1)}$$

Since the slope of this log-log relationship is nearly unity, the untransformed relationship is also nearly linear. The ratio of phage to total coliform varies only from 9.2 to 8.5% over a range of  $10^2$  to  $10^4$  coliforms cfu(100 ml)<sup>-1</sup>. This is to be expected if both coliphage and total coliform behaved as conservative water mass tracers, whose concentration varied in the same proportions though dilution and mixing (27). These ratios are very similar to those observed in raw sewage. Kenard and Valentine (16) also reported a highly significant correlation between fecal coliform and coliphage in 150 freshwater samples; however, the culture medium and host bacterial strain were not reported. Isbister et al. (15) reported the regression equation:

$$\log \text{ coliphage} = 1.595(\log \text{ total coliform}) - 2.973 \text{ (Eq. 2)}$$

This equation is based on freshwater samples from lakes and rivers assayed with the same medium and host as used in this study. Equation 2 was markedly non-linear and gave higher coliphage ratios at higher coliform counts than did equation 1.

The data indicate that this constant relationship of total coliform to coliphage does not persist at higher salinities. The relationship between coliphage and coliform varied on different sampling days for high salinity stations (Fig. 6 - 9). In the first Biscayne Bay sampling (May 5-6), no significant correlation between coliphage and either total or fecal coliform bacteria were found. However, significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) correlation of total and fecal coliforms with coliphage were found in the second and third Bay samplings (Fig. 6 - Fig. 9). In the second day (May 20-21) results, the ratio of coliphage to coliform decreased as the degree of pollution increased, finally leveling off at nearly 0.10 which is the approximate ratio in fresh and brackish water. This may indicate that the contamination was recently introduced before sampling on that day. Coliphage and coliform bacteria were often related in high salinity waters, but unlike lower salinity waters, the slopes of these relationships were not consistent. Table 3 compares the linear regression slopes and significance of the relationships of coliphage and bacterial indicators for high salinity and combined low salinity stations. While the values for the relationship between coliphage and total coliform in the combined high salinity samples was significant, it was not useful as a predictive model. The day-to-day variability in these relationships is most likely due to the different survival times of the bacteria and the viruses in saline waters. In less saline waters (salinity  $< 10$  parts per thousand),

Table 3. Comparison of linear regression slopes and significance of the relationships of coliphage (y) to total and fecal coliforms (x) for high salinity and combined low salinity stations.

Date	Total Coliform				Fecal Coliform			
	Slope	r <sup>2</sup>	n	p	Slope	r <sup>2</sup>	n	p
<b>High Salinity Stations</b>								
May 5-6	0.274	0.03	25	>0.05	-0.733	0.24	13	0.045
May 20-21	0.404	0.15	24	0.03	0.443	0.27	22	0.007
June 10-11	1.999	0.72	19	<0.001	0.850	0.11	12	>0.05
Total	0.768	0.20	68	<0.001	0.384	0.00	47	>0.05
<b>Low Salinity Stations</b>								
Combined (3 locations 9 dates)	0.983	0.96	53	<<0.001	0.721	0.83	53	<0.001

coliphage are usually 7-10% of total coliform; however, in salt water coliphage counts are usually far in excess of total coliform. This relationship also holds for coliphage and fecal coliform counts and is not due to a variation in method response in fresh and salt water (Fig. 4). Total coliform and fecal coliform counts are reduced by marine conditions, while coliphage counts may increase in the marine environment due to additional release of phage by bacterial lysing.

Several authors have proposed the use of coliphage as a good indicator of fecal pollution (16, 25, 4). Coliphage correlation with their bacterial hosts and similarities in behavior to the pathogenic viruses (20) make them both bacterial and viral indicators.

Coliphage meet the general requirements of an improved indicator of fecal pollution because they are present in fecal waste along with the pathogens and they survive as long as or longer than the pathogens. Coliphage are a logical choice for a fecal indicator in marine water since their titers are closely related to total and fecal coliform in freshwater, survive much better than coliforms in saltwater, and they can be enumerated by a simple method which is not subject to salinity artifacts. The constant relation of coliphage and coliforms in freshwater indicate a possible link to current water quality standards based on total or fecal coliforms. Since coliphage pfu are a rather constant 8-10% of total coliform cfu in low salinity waters (Eq. 1) where coliform inactivation is less severe, a

coliphage titer of  $80 - 100 \text{ pfu}(100 \text{ ml})^{-1}$  in seawater may indicate water quality equivalent to that indicated by a coliform count of  $1000 \text{ cfu}(100 \text{ ml})^{-1}$ . This could aid in the interpretation of coliphage data relative to current coliform-based water quality codes.

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The Use of Coliphage as an Indicator of Fecal Pollution  
in Marine Waters of Biscayne Bay, Florida  
and Bell Channel Bay, Bahamas.

Coliphage and total coliform were used as indicators of fecal pollution to monitor the sanitary water quality and depuration rate of Bell Channel Bay during the repair of a malfunctioning sewer plant. Chlorination followed by diversion of the effluent to a deep well resulted in the rapid decline of total coliform below detection limits, while phage remained easily detectable ten days later. Two canals and two marinas on Biscayne Bay were assayed for coliphage to compare sanitary water quality related to point and non-point source fecal pollution. Biscayne Bay was impacted by periodic upstream sewage spills, while the Little River showed evidence of more chronic contamination from liveaboard boats or sewer leaks along its length. Seasonal patterns with winter phage maxima were found upstream, while the opposite pattern was observed downstream near a liveaboard marina. Total coliforms were undetectable at the mouth of the Biscayne Canal within 4 days after a sewage spill upstream of the salinity control lock, while coliphage persisted for at least an additional six days and tracked the polluted low-salinity water mass as it moved back and forth in the canal with the tides. Coliphage was monitored in two Biscayne Bay marinas to assess the water quality impact of liveaboard boats. The

liveaboard Dinner Key marina showed usually low-level, spotty contamination with no seasonal or station-to-station pattern. King's Bay marina, which does not allow liveaboards, showed no evidence of fecal contamination throughout the nine month study. The use of coliphage allows the assessment and monitoring of fecal pollution in marine waters where coliform bacteria are unsuitable.

Coastal canals and enclosed bays and estuaries are particularly sensitive to fecal contamination because of their low flushing rate and their proximity to wastewater outfalls, leaking sewage systems, septic tanks and liveaboard boats. Coliform bacteria are inadequate indicators of this pollution because some property of seawater causes a dramatic decline in the coliform bacteria count, the official criterion of sanitary quality of drinking and recreational waters (Greenberg 1956, Savage 1968, Dawe 1977, Lessard and Siebruth 1983, No.1 & 2, this series). In the marine environment E. coli does not conform to the concept of an indicator microorganism particularly because of this low environmental resistance (Dukta 1973, Borrego 1983). Coliphage have been shown to be more resistant to seawater inactivation than other microbial indicator systems (Berry 1976, No.2 this series). Total coliform and coliphage counts are highly correlated and consistently related in fresh and brackish water samples, but not in predominantly salt water samples (No. 1 & 2 this series). Since coliphage are a good indicator of fecal

pollution in fresh water, survive in saltwater, and can be enumerated by a simple method which is not adversely affected by salt water samples, they qualify as a potentially valuable indicator of fecal pollution in marine waters.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Sampling Locations:

Bell Channel Bay is located in Freeport, on Grand Bahama Island. The bay consisted of five interconnecting sections. The study was conducted in the central section which is surrounded by private homes, a sport diving club, and resort condominiums. Initial coliform analyses of bay waters, conducted by the Bahamian health service because of complaints of dirty water, bad odors, algal blooms, and fish kills, showed no violation of water quality standards. This study was initiated in December, 1985 at the request of the Grand Bahama Development Company to evaluate the problem. A package sewage treatment plant was located adjacent to the south bank of the bay. The sewer plant was designed for aerobic treatment and deep well discharge, but was later found to be discharging directly into the Bay

The comparative sanitary water quality of areas in Biscayne Bay and its tributaries was examined for nine months by analysis of surface water and sediment samples from four locations suspected to be impacted by either point or non-point source pollution, and a nonimpacted control area. The study sites were in the Biscayne Canal,

Little River, Kings Bay marina, and Dinner Key marina. The control station was located in open, well flushed waters of the south bay (Fig. 1). Sample locations and land usage adjacent to the Biscayne Canal and Little River are shown in Figure 2. Stations BC1 and LR1 are located upstream of salinity control locks. Seven Kings Bay stations were scattered throughout the marina which was surrounded by non-sewered residences, non-liveaboard boat docks, and a golf course. The Dinner Key marina contained a large number of liveaboard boats and moored recreational boats. This area has been used for boating activities for over one hundred years. Twelve stations were located within this area.

#### Sample collection:

Surface water samples were collected in duplicate 530 ml sterile polyethylene Whirl-Pak\* bags (Nasco). The bags were transported to the laboratory in an ice chest. Sediment samples were collected with a petite Ponar dredge, placed in sterile Whirl-Pak bags and refrigerated.

#### Analyses:

Coliphage were determined as described previously (No. 2, this series). Briefly, one ml of log phase E. coli host culture (ATCC 13706), five ml of water sample or dilution, and five ml of Tryptic Soy Agar (maintained at 44.5 C) were combined in a sterile screw cap tube, mixed, poured into a sterile 100 X 15 mm petri dish, and incubated at 35 C. Plaque forming units (pfu) were counted after 24

Figure 1. Site map of the five study areas in Biscayne Bay.

BISCAYNE  
CANAL

LITTLE  
RIVER

DINNER  
KEY

● STATION  
43

KINGS  
BAY

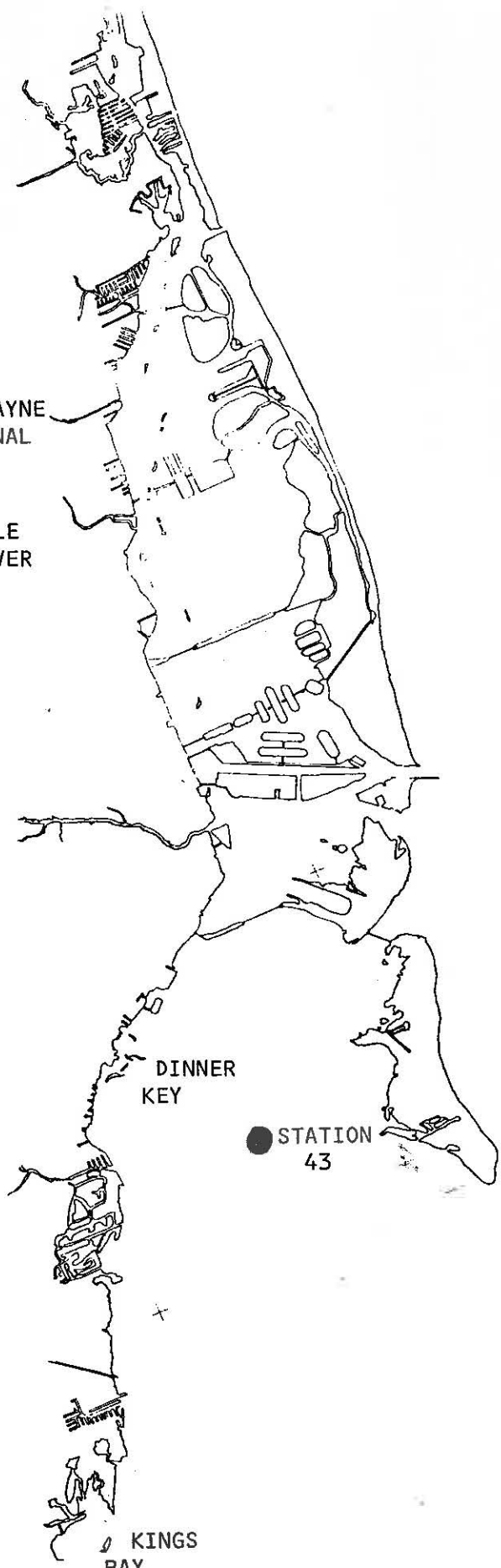






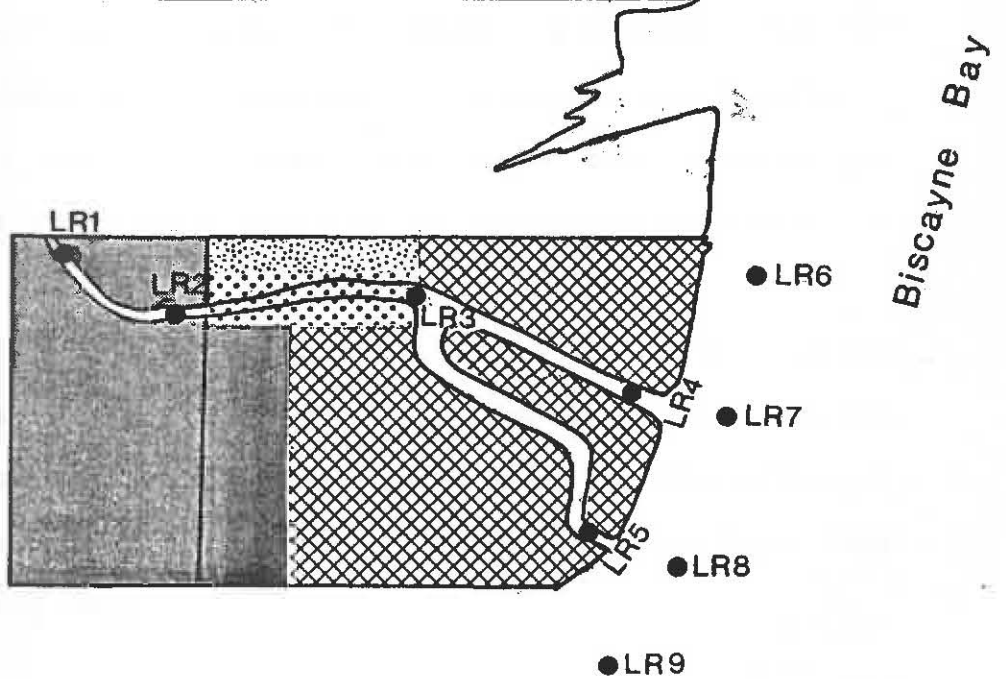
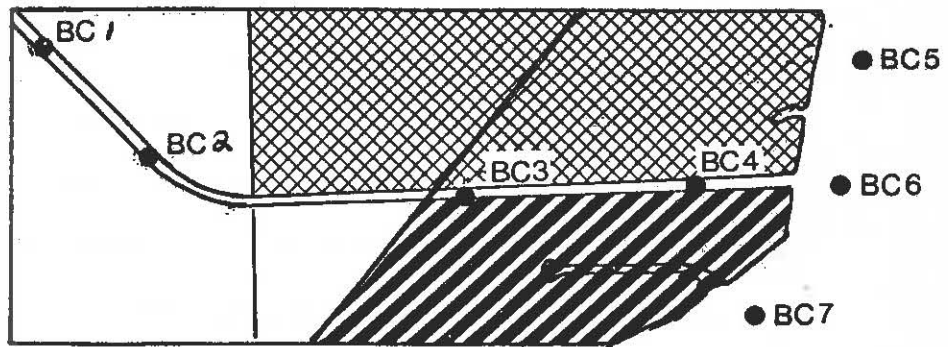
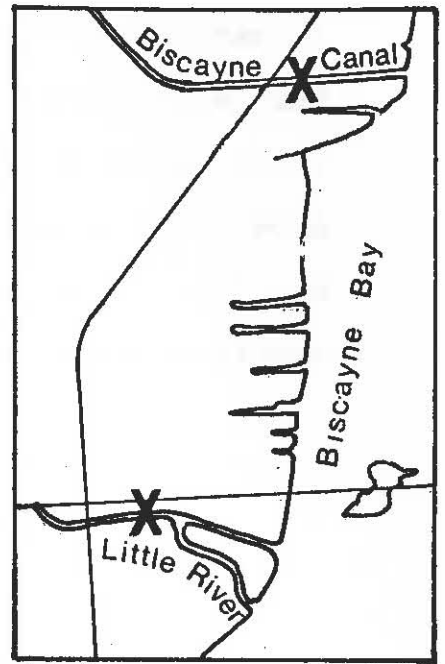




Figure 2. Expanded view of Biscayne Canal and Little River showing sample stations and land useage.

-  Commercial
-  Golf Course
-  Residential - Septic
-  Residential - Sewer
-  Marinas
-  Live-aboards



hrs and expressed per 100 ml of sample. Coliform bacterial levels were determined by membrane filter method (Standard Methods, 1985) and reported as colony forming units (cfu) per 100 ml. Sediment samples were shaken for 30 sec. with equal volumes of sterile phosphate buffer (pH = 7.0) and allowed to settle for fifteen minutes. The above analyses were performed on the supernatant.

## RESULTS

### Bell Channel Bay

Initial sampling revealed high levels of coliform bacteria (>1000 cfu per 100 ml) and coliphage (>100 pfu per 100 ml) in the bay, with the highest values found directly adjacent to the sewage treatment plant. Subsequent testing showed even higher bacteria (>20,000 cfu per 100 ml) and virus (>2000 pfu per 100 ml) levels adjacent to the treatment plant. Viruses were detected throughout the bay system. An illegal discharge pipe was located in the area of the highest fecal indicator counts. A steady flow of sewage was observed and sampled. The sample was partially diluted with bay water and had a five day biochemical oxygen demand of 69 mg/l and a total suspended solids of 75 mg/l.

Figure 3 shows coliform and coliphage titers sampled 100 ft north of the discharge point over a 17 day period following repair of the sewage plant. At day 0 the effluent was first chlorinated. On day 7 it was diverted from the bay into a deep well.

Figure 3. Log coliform (q) and log coliphage (+)  
in water samples from Bell Channel Bay, Bahamas  
over 17 days after chlorination of effluent.

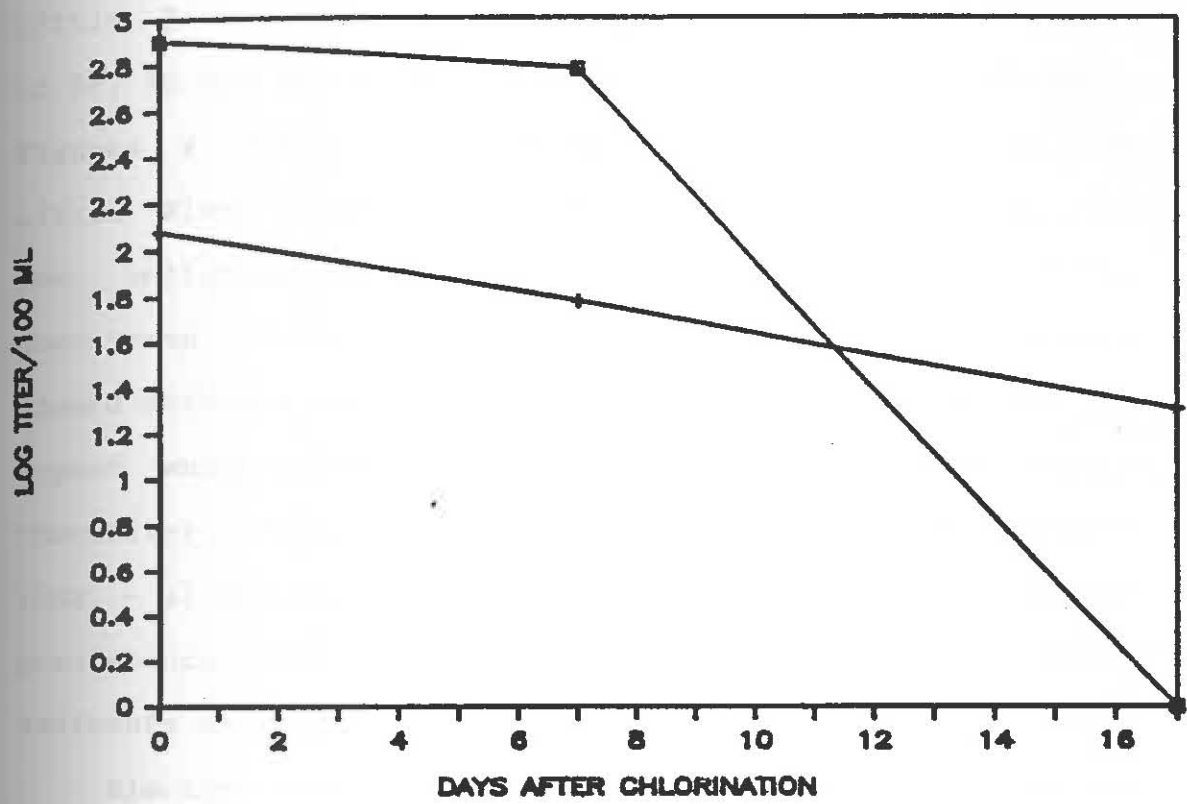


Figure 3.

## Biscayne Bay

Table 1 shows results of coliphage analyses over the nine month period for the Little River. Coliphage levels in Little River water samples increased significantly ( $p = < 0.05$ ) in the downstream direction. This trend is shown in Figures 4 and 5 for the north and south branches of the Little River respectively. A typical monthly pattern had low coliphage upstream and two high peaks of virus downstream. Little River sediments downstream of station 4 showed evidence of relatively heavy fecal contamination in August which diminished in September and was undetectable thereafter. Phage was detectable in upstream sediments (LR2 - 4) for longer periods, with a trend of increased persistence with distance upstream. All Little River sediments were negative for coliphage after March.

Biscayne Canal water samples were usually negative for coliphage, except for periodic pulses which occurred intermittently along the canal (Table 2). The sediment samples were all negative for coliphage except for three positive samples in January. Figure 6 shows the results of the short interval monitoring a sewage spill in the Biscayne Canal. Figure 7 illustrates the inverse relation of coliphage and salinity in this study.

Dinner Key results are shown in Table 3. Coliphage in water samples varied throughout the marina and sediment levels were relatively low compared to the Little River stations. Two-way analysis of variance showed no significant difference between stations; however, there

TABLE 1. MONTHLY COLIPHAGE RESULTS FOR THE LITTLE RIVER

MONTH	LR1	LR2	LR3	LR4	LR5	LR6	LR7	LR8	LR9
WATER									
Aug		60	50	140	1190	245	340	1410	255
Sept	10	30	38	100	800	245	18	1000	100
Oct	60	150	140	300	700	400	140	200	300
Dec	170	180	300	240	440	20	240	460	160
Jan	38	250	200	320	380	700	500	800	0
Feb	50	180	120	110	170	30	70	80	10
March	50	70	150	130	240	10	70	160	0
April	130	130	140	240	650	1110	1130	870	80
May	140	500	450	4200	1220	60	50	170	560
SEDIMENTS									
Aug		60	1000	400	2000	120	360	960	2400
Sept		20	480	20	1200	80	190	200	50
Oct		20	20	240	0	0	0	0	0
Dec		0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jan		20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb		140	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
March		20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 4. Relationship of coliphage pfu per 100 ml to distance in the north branch (Stations 1-4, 7) of the Little River ( $r = 0.34$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ,  $n = 44$ ).



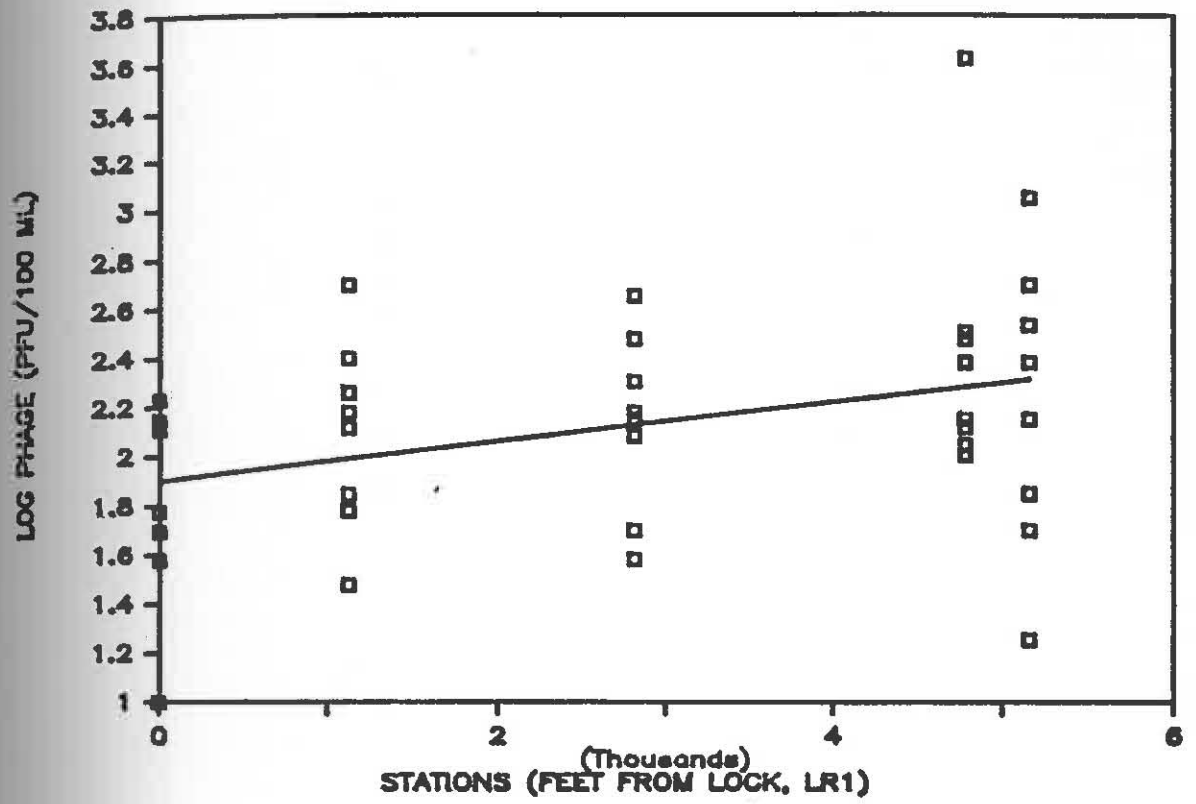


Figure 4.

Figure 5. Relationship of coliphage pfu per 100 ml to distance in the south branch (Stations 1-3, 5 and 8) of the Little River ( $r =$  ,  $p = 0.05$ ,  $n = 44$ ).

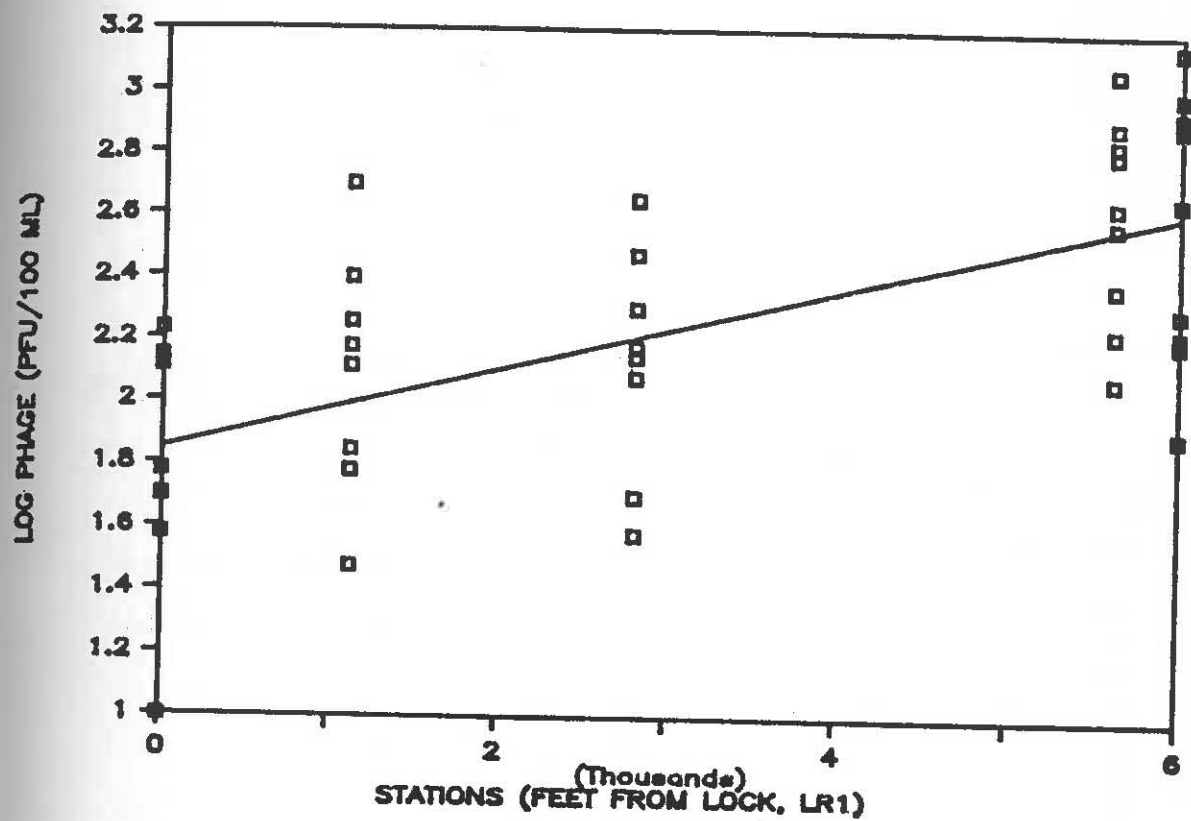


Figure 5.

Table 2. Monthly coliphage (pfu) and salinity (ppt) for four stations (BC1-4) in Biscayne Canal and in adjacent Biscayne Bay (BC5-6).

WATER	STATION													
	BC1		BC2		BC3		BC4		BC5		BC6		BC7	
	PFU	SAL	PFU	SAL	PFU	SAL	PFU	SAL	PFU	SAL	PFU	SAL	PFU	SAL
	10	24.9	0	24.9	0	23.9	0	25.4	15	28.8	0	28.8	45	27.8
Aug	10	0	0	19.5	0	19.9	0	20.1	0	22.7	0	22.6	0	23.4
Sept	65	0	70	1.2	0	2.1	20	4.7	0	24.4	10	12.6	20	21.9
Oct	150	0.1	80	11.2	120	10.6	60	23.1	5	29.5	0	29.1	0	29.2
Nov	50	0	10	0	60	1.3	80	3.8	300	27.6	200	29.2	60	26.2
Jan	0	0	0	24.5	0	24.5	0	25.6	0	29.3	0	27.3	0	10.9
Feb	0	0	0	24.5	0	24.5	0	25.6	0	29.3	0	27.3	0	10.9
March	120	0	140	0.8	240	2.3	160	4.9	40	32.3	80	11.3	60	31.6
April	20	0	10	3.7	20	3.7	60	18.4	30	23.3	60	25.2	130	29.0
May	40	0	150	6.3	130	5.1	140	10.1	100	9.3	70	24.5	170	20.6

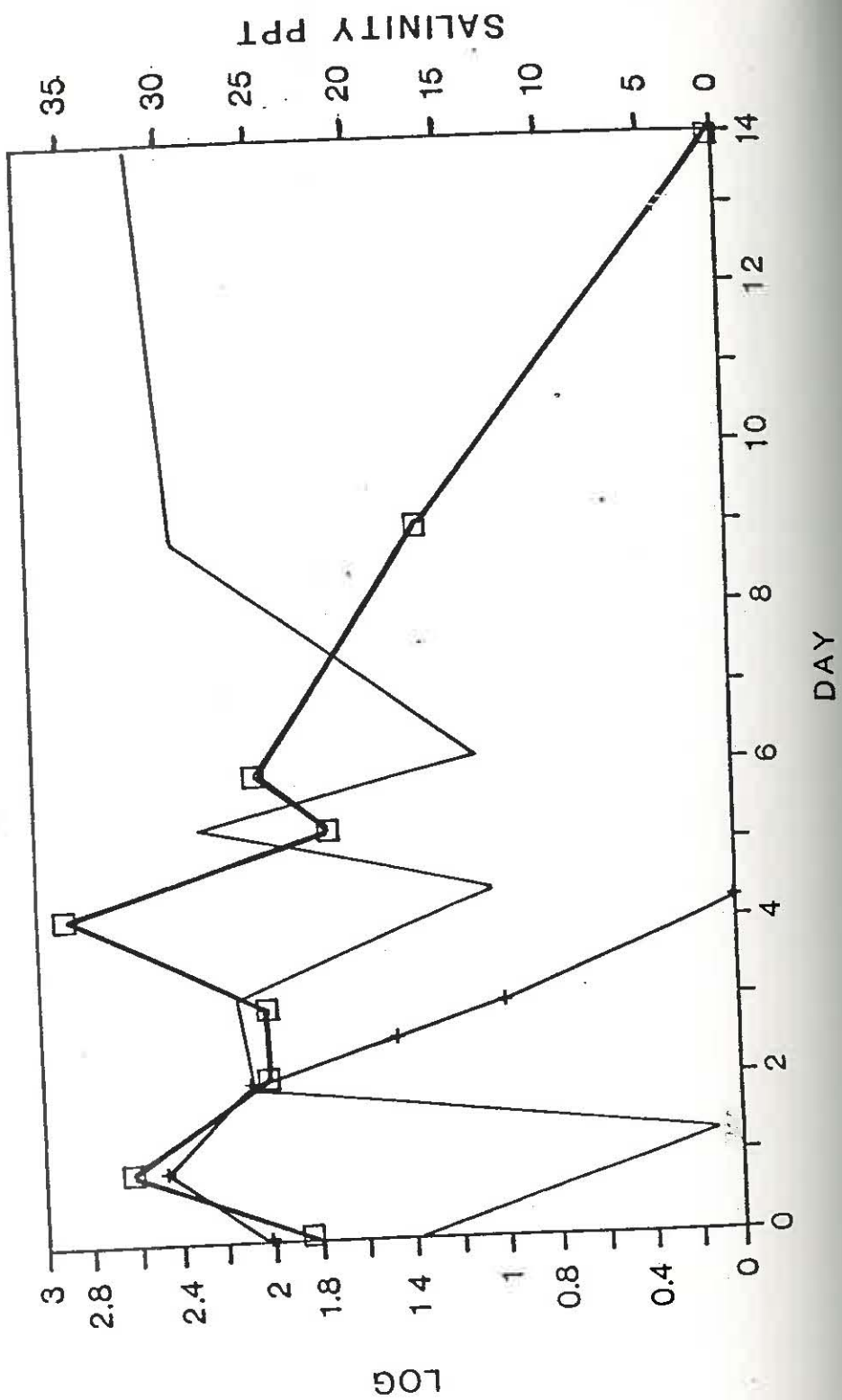


Figure 6. Results of coliform (+), coliphage ( $\square$ ), and salinity ( $\blacklozenge$ ) for a raw sewage spill in the Biscayne Canal measured at station BC4.

Figure 7. Correlation of salinity to coliphage  
for a raw sewage spill in Biscayne Canal  
(Spearman's rank correlation coefficient =  
0.896,  $p < 0.01$ ).

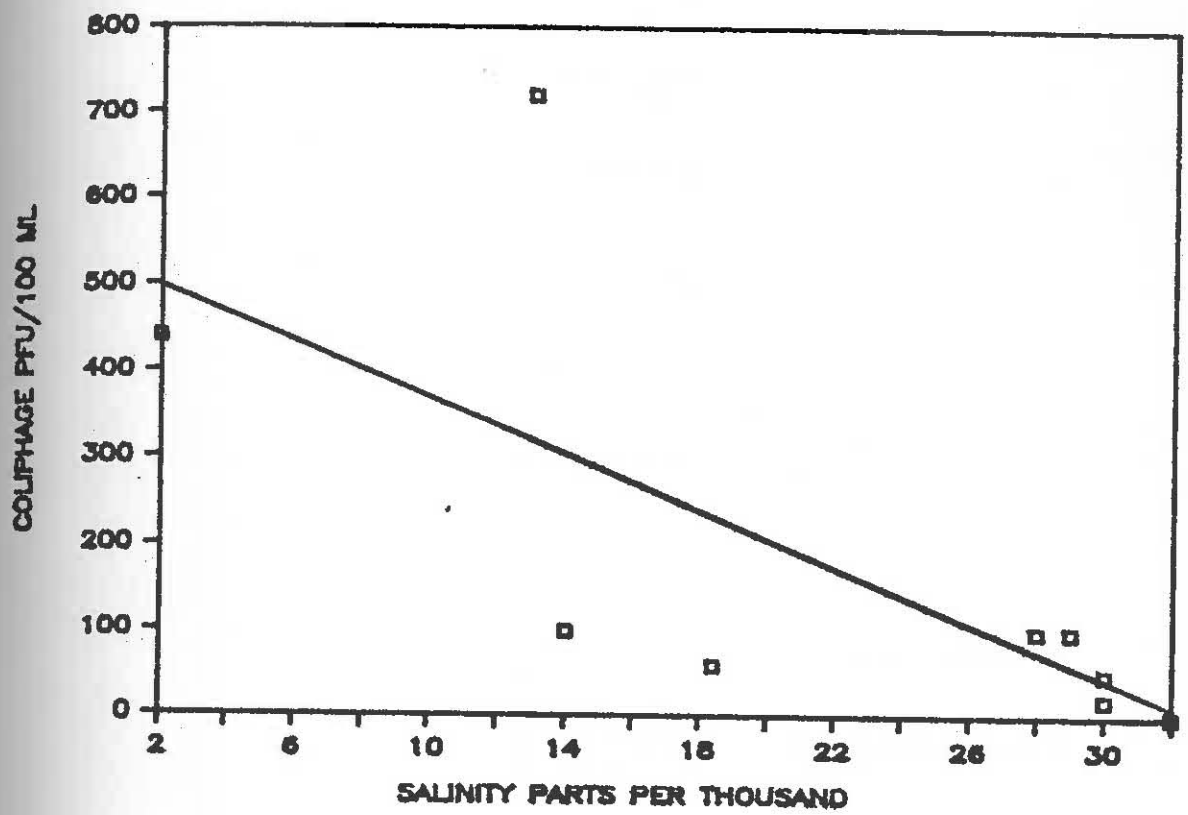


Figure 7.





were significant differences between months ( $p < 0.005$ ). Maximum fecal contamination occurred in October, December and February; however, the levels were relatively low and the distribution of contaminated stations throughout the marina showed no consistent pattern. King's Bay sediments and water samples yielded the lowest indicator results (not shown) of all except the control station. Coliphage were only detected six times and all less than 20 pfu (100 ml)<sup>-1</sup>. Control Bay station number 43 tested negative for all indicators in water and sediment samples over the entire period.

## DISCUSSION

### Bell Channel Bay

It was determined that the discharge pipe was an emergency overflow in the event of a blockage of the deep well. Apparently the well had been clogged for some time and increasing amounts of effluent from the treatment plant had been discharging into the bay. No real treatment of the sewage had been accomplished due to complete breakdown of the air blowers and solids return system in the plant.

This situation had probably existed for at least one year and resulted in widespread contamination of the entire bay area. Bacterial (100,000 cfu per 100 ml) and viral (16,000 pfu per 100 ml) levels adjacent to the discharge pipe exceeded acceptable levels by as much as one hundred fold. Two months later, the treatment plant was

taken over from the private owners by the Grand Bahama Development Company and quickly renovated to facilitate effective treatment. The effluent was chlorinated to decrease the health risk to divers repairing the overflow pipe (Day 0, Fig. 3). Chlorination (at least 1 part per million residual) appears to have reduced total coliform and phage titers by 25 and 46% respectively within seven days. Coliphage were still detectable in sediments at the discharge point (120 pfu per 100 g) and in the outer bay (20 pfu per 100 g). On day 7, all effluent was diverted from the Bay to the redeveloped deep well (Fig. 3). Ten days later total coliforms were undetectable in water or sediment samples; however, coliphage were still easily measurable. Coliphage declined exponentially after chlorination commenced, probably due to tidal dilution. Extrapolation of this significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) trend indicates that the phage detection threshold of 5 pfu per 100 ml would have been reached on approximately the 30th day after chlorination. Using a  $T_{90}$  rate of 33 hrs for coliform die-off (Lessard and Sieburth 1985) suggests that coliform titers would have reached their detection threshold (1 cfu/100 ml) within about 4 days after cessation of discharge. This may have occurred more rapidly due to the chlorination; therefore, coliphage may have persisted in these waters for at least 19 days longer than total coliforms. This means that phage would have been detectable almost five times longer than coliforms after

the discharge was diverted. This is indicative of the potential survival of enteric viral pathogens well after coliform standards have been met, even in the case of well chlorinated effluents (Havelaar and Hogeboom 1983).

It appears that the level of fecal contamination in Bell Channel Bay rapidly depurated within about three weeks after upgrading of the sewer plant and the cessation of effluent discharge into the bay (Fig 3).

#### Biscayne Bay

The significant positive downstream correlations of coliphage with distance along the Little River for the northern branch (Fig. 4) and the southern branch (Fig. 5) suggest that fecal contamination accumulated in the downstream direction and was not originating upstream of the salinity control lock. This suggests that the Little River was primarily impacted by non-point source pollution along its length, especially between LR3 and LR5 in the south fork. This section of the river passes through a sewer residential area with a history of sewage leaks and is downstream from an area of liveboard boats (Fig. 2). Table 4 shows elevated modes, medians, and ranges at the stations adjacent to or downstream from the liveboards. The Little River clearly receives a greater sewage load than the Biscayne Canal, since sediment indicator levels are much higher in the river (Table 1), especially in the late summer.

Figure 8 shows seasonal plots for Little River stations 2 and 3 which showed a clear winter maximum with

TABLE 4. STATISTICAL DATA COLIPHAGE ANALYSIS

STATION	NO.	RANGE	MEDIAN	MODE
<b>BISCAYNE CANAL</b>				
BC1	8	0-150	40	10
BC2	6	0-150	10	0
BC3	5	0-240	20	0
BC4	6	0-160	60	0
BC5	6	0-300	15	0
BC6	5	0-200	10	0
BC7	6	0-170	45	0
<b>LITTLE RIVER</b>				
LR1	9	10-170	50	50
LR2	9	30-500	150	180
LR3	9	38-450	140	140
LR4	9	100-4200	240	240
LR5	9	170-1220	440	675
LR6	9	10-1110	245	245
LR7	9	18-1130	140	70
LR8	9	80-1410	460	165
LR9	7	0-560	100	0

NO. - NUMBER OF MONTHS COLIPHAGE PRESENT PER STATION  
 RANGE - MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM VALUES PER STATION

the exception of the May sample. This may directly relate to the tourist season and the increased winter use of the surrounding commercial housing and marina facilities. Figure 9 shows the seasonal plots for the two mouths of the Little River. Again excluding the very high May results, phage titers in the northern mouth (LR4) also show a similar pattern with a January maximum. However these results were dwarfed by phage titers observed in the southern mouth of the canal (LR5) which showed the opposite pattern with a similar decreasing trend from August to February and an increase thereafter. A possible explanation may be the presence during winter of larger yachts with holding tanks instead of smaller local boats during the off-season. This could also be due to lower flushing rates in the south branch. Since phage titers were consistently higher at LR5 than at LR3, which is directly adjacent to the liveboard area, at least two other possibilities may exist. Sampling was routinely done between 9:00 and 10:30 AM and may have picked up an early morning introduction of human waste which was released near LR3 and has drifted to the mouth at LR5. If this were the case one would expect the values at LR4 to be similar to LR5, which they are not. It is more likely that there is an additional source of contamination between LR3 and LR5 which has not been observed. The large phage peak observed in May was detected upstream (Fig. 8) as well as near the mouths of both branches and was probably the result of a

Figure 8. Seasonal plots of coliphage (pfu/  
100 ml) for Little River stations 2 and 3.

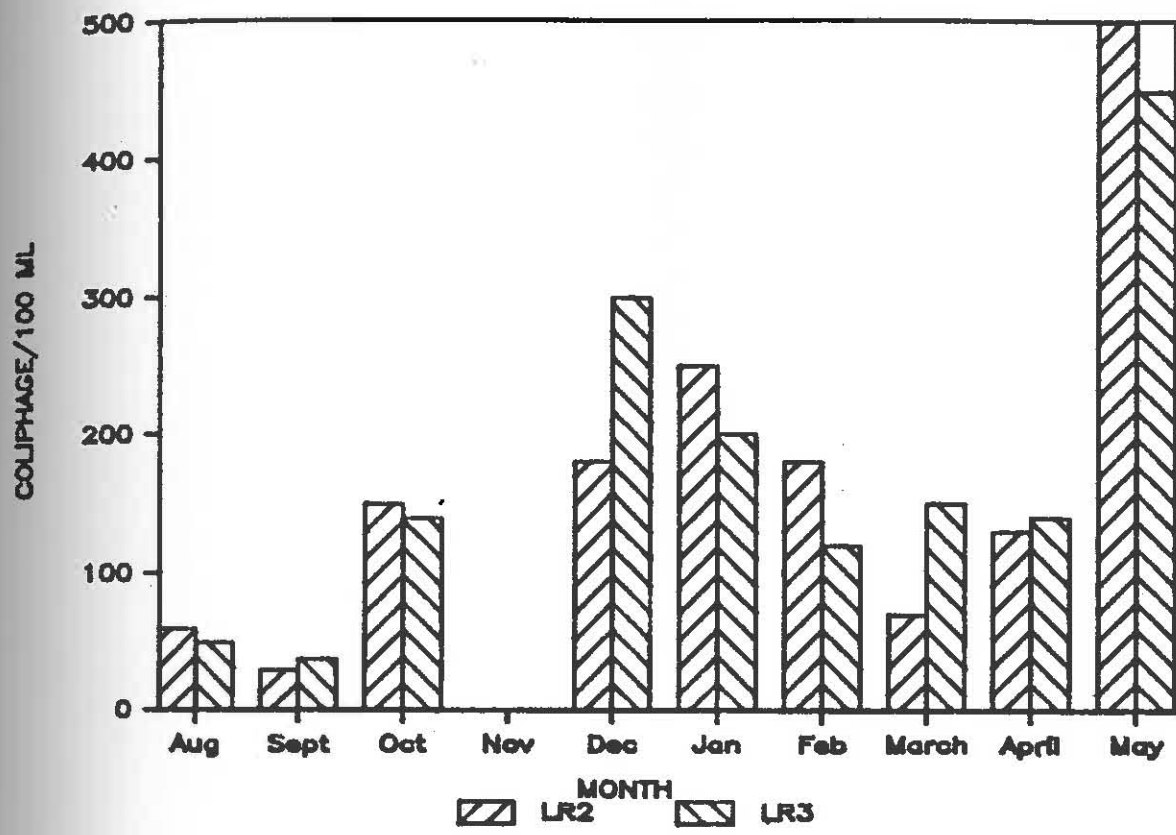


Figure 8.

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Figure 9. Seasonal plots of coliphage (pfu/100 ml) for Little River stations 4 and 5.

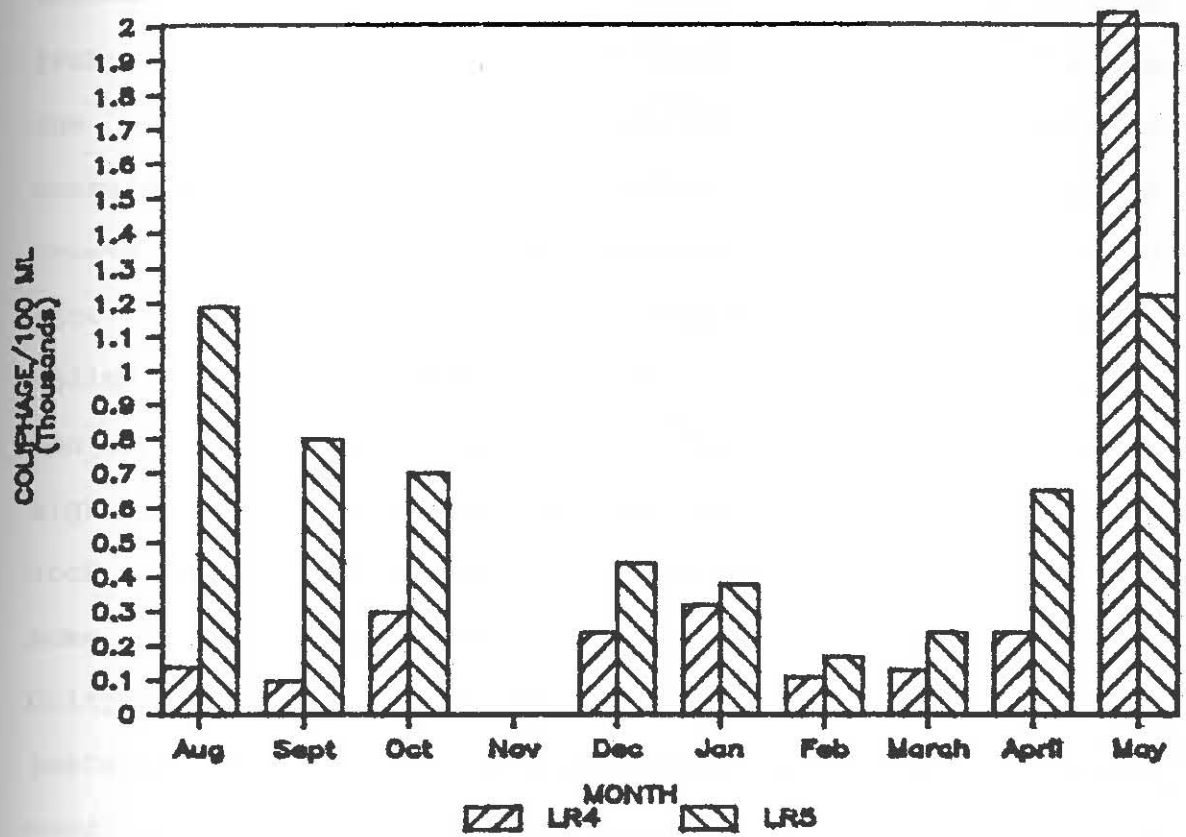


Figure 9.

large upstream sewage spill or leak.

The Biscayne Canal stations were less impacted by sewage contamination than were those of the Little River. Contamination in the Biscayne Canal appeared to be coming from the upstream areas rather than from activities along the canal. This can be seen in Fig. 10 by the inverse correlation of salinity to coliphage (Fig. 10). Coliphage counts at the low salinity (upstream) locations were much more variable and often much higher than at the higher salinity stations nearer the bay. In three of the nine months (Aug., Sept., and Feb.; Table 1) salinities were high and uniform in the Biscayne Canal stations below the lock. This indicates that the lock had remained closed for some time and the lower canal had become tidally mixed. Coliphage counts were low or zero in all three of these instances. Figure 11 is representative of this well mixed condition. In the other six months (Table 2) salinities increased in the downstream direction, indicating a net flow of freshwater from the canal to the bay. Coliphage peaks occurred at various positions along the canal during these samplings. This condition is illustrated in Fig. 12. Two-way ANOVA showed no significant differences between months or stations on these dates. This additionally implicates the contamination of the canal by upstream freshwater sources. Table 4 shows the modes to be zero and the medians in the low range of 10 - 60 pfu (100 ml)<sup>-1</sup>. Range data demonstrates that high peaks do occur through-

Figure 10. Correlation of coliphage (pfu/100 ml) to salinity (ppt) in Biscayne Canal stations 2-4 ( $r = 0.52$ ,  $p < 0.003$ ,  $n = 27$ ).

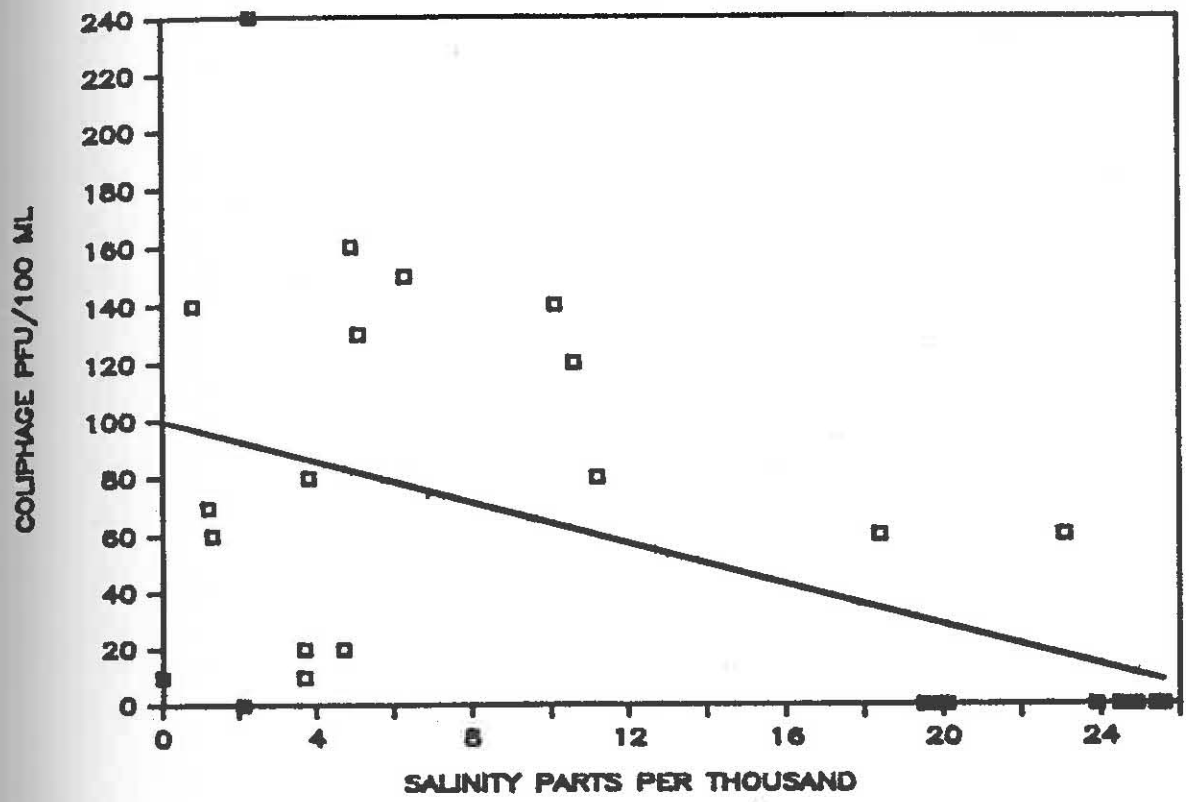


Figure 10.

Figure 11. Coliphage ( $\square$ ) pfu per 100 ml and salinity (+) ppt times ten in Biscayne Canal stations 1 through 6 in February.

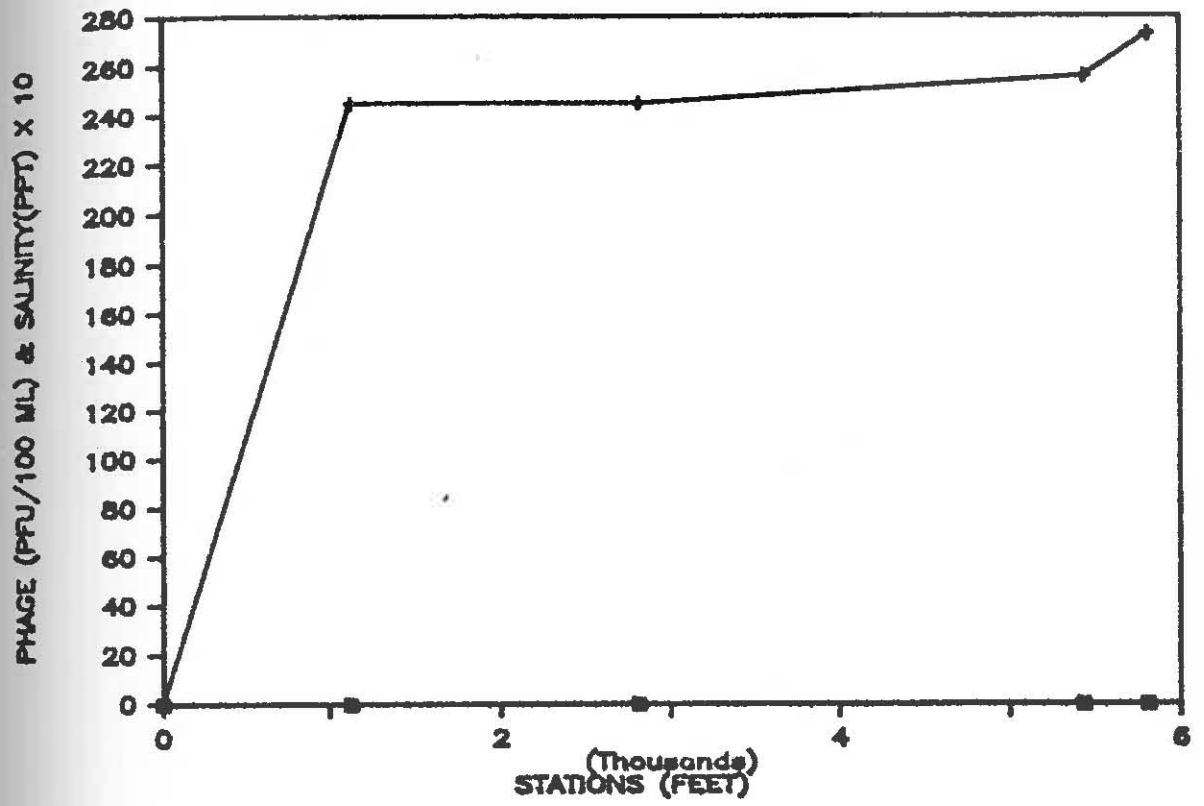


Figure 11.

Figure 12. Coliphage ( $\square$ ) pfu/100 ml and salinity (+) ppt times ten in Biscayne Canal stations 1 through 6 in March.



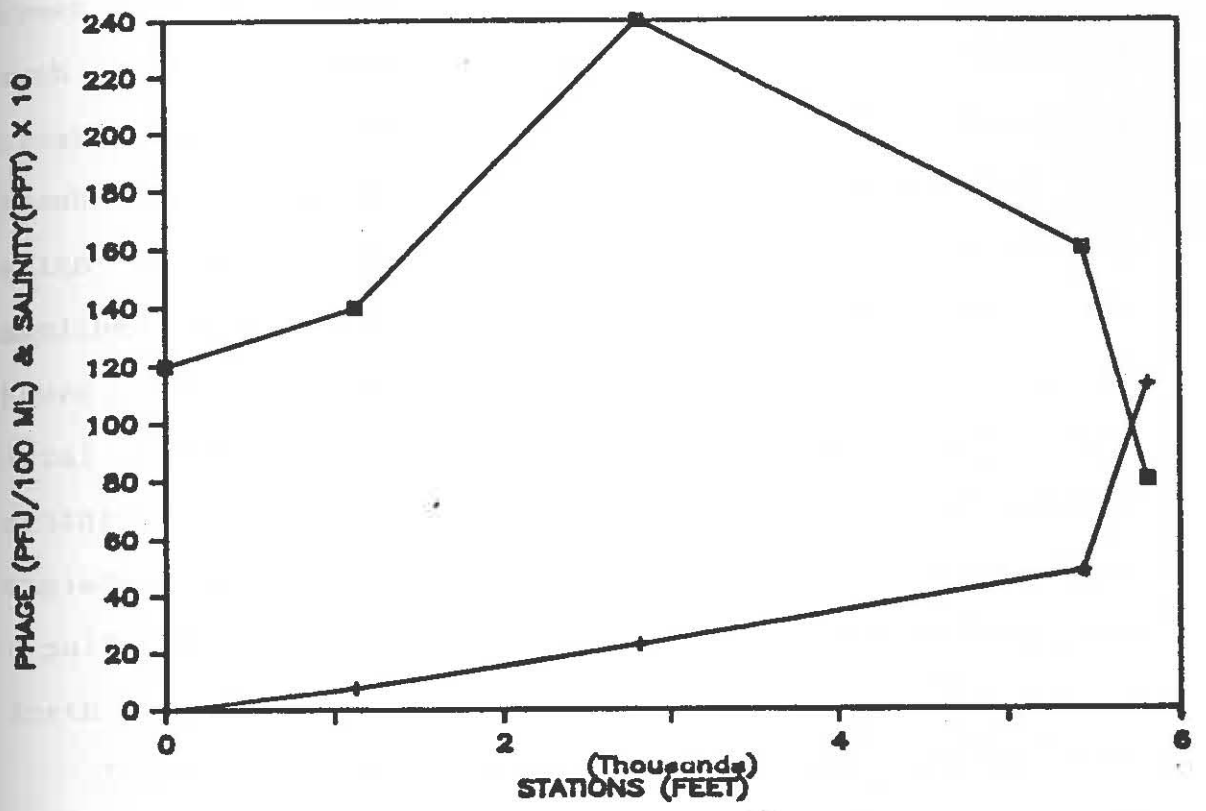


Figure 12.

out the canal. There have been several reported raw sewage spills upstream from the Biscayne Canal stations due to sewer force main breaks and lift station malfunctions. One such spill monitored over a period of 14 days (Figure 6) clearly showed the relation of higher phage with relatively fresher water masses. Samples were taken at station BC4 which is at the mouth of the Canal. Coliform counts declined after 24 hours and were not detectable after 102 hours. Coliphage persisted over three times as long as total coliforms. Variation in coliphage counts with salinity was significant (Figure 7), but not simply explained by tidal variation. It was more likely caused by a polluted mass (or masses) of fresh water moving back and forth in the canal.

Indicator levels in water and sediment samples from Dinner Key marina (Table 3) varied over the nine month period. Coliform and coliphage were ubiquitous throughout the water stations which indicates the widespread contamination of the marina, however the levels seldom exceeded maximum contaminant levels. The low indicator levels in the sediment indicate that the marina area has sufficient flushing capacity to withstand the impact of the liveaboards. Phage titers were highest in the water during October, December and February which may reflect higher use of the marinas during the winter tourist season. Higher titers in the sediments during August and September may indicate a build-up due to warmer and calmer weather conditions.

King's Bay showed very little impact of sewage contamination. The marina is isolated in an area without liveaboards and with relatively low density housing. There was no evidence of fecal contamination from residential septic systems.

In both study areas coliphage proved to be an effective indicator of marine pollution. It enabled the detection and monitoring of a sewage spill in a large body of saltwater and also was sensitive enough to differentiate between different possible sources and origins of fecal contamination in waters of varying salinities.

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APPENDIX I  
BISCAYNE BAY RAW DATA PHASE I

14

BISCAYNE BAY INDICATOR STUDY 1 MAY 5-7th, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE
1	24	0	0	0	15
2	20	0	0	0	280
3	10	3	5	0	1650
4	0	0	1	0	10000
5	200	20	0	0	3560
6	12	2	0	0	4620
7	200	20	1	0	305
8	60	0	2	0	25
9	20	0	1	0	0
10	0	0	4	0	0
11	20	4	1	0	35
12	50	16	2	0	0
13	80	0	1	0	30
14	100	100	18	0	290
15	100	60	15	0	215
16	200	200	13	0	5
17	10	0	0	0	55
18	0	0	0	0	90
19	40	10	2	0	95
20	100	38	21	0	810
21	200	40	22	1	210
22	350	20	1	0	35
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	150	0	4	0	110
25	1000	800	14	0	100
26	1000	600	5	0	100
27	7000	2300	18	1	800
28	10000	8000	30	1	700
29	10000	7500	18	3	800
30	18000	10000	12	2	1600
31	1800	750	8	0	200
32	30	0	9	0	540
34	0	0	0	0	100
35	0	0	0	0	210
36	0	0	1	0	20
37	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	4	0	5
39	10	0	2	1	20
41	200	0	5	0	30
42	0	0	2	0	5
43	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	12	0	85
46	0	0	0	0	0
47	100	0	0	0	100
48	0	0	0	0	5
49	400	10	14	0	3350
50	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	5	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0
56	10	7	1	0	20
57	0	0	0	0	5
58	8	0	0	0	5

BISCAYNE BAY INDICATOR STUDY 2 MAY 20-22, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL.
1	10	3	0	0	40	29.34
2	15	2	0	0	60	29.21
3	10	10	2	0	100	18.09
4	0	0	14	0	10000	28.10
5	90	0	1	0	20	32.86
6	15	1	0	0	20	30.15
7	90	1	6	0	40	30.98
8	0	0	0	0	30	30.56
9	0	20	12	0	55	22.16
10	0	0	10	0	70	25.60
11	5	4	1	0	15	27.89
12	0	0	8	0	0	30.29
13	40	20	0	1	0	32.02
14	250	250	28	6	545	18.39
15	80	40	8	4	90	29.95
16	120	10	0	0	5	31.60
17	0	0	0	0	5	31.74
18	0	2	9	0	25	31.95
19	50	20	0	0	60	33.15
20	50	20	0	0	400	32.38
21	50	10	18	0	200	32.50
22	0	0	0	0	0	31.88
23	10	5	0	0	40	32.58
24	170	40	0	0	250	32.09
25	2000	1800	5	27	220	5.22
26	1000	900	100	74	90	10.28
27	1500	1400	25	25	130	15.56
28	2200	1500	25	16	130	17.05
29	3500	2700	140	110	340	17.63
30	2200	2000	70	30	190	20.50
31	2000	2000	70	30	180	30.91
32	15	17	8	6	85	32.71
34	0	0	0	0	5	33.26
35	20	15	5	0	20	33.41
36	0	0	70	52	3360	32.29
37	12	0	0	1	65	33.84
38	0	0	2	3	5	31.80
39	0	0	10	10	5	30.03
41	0	0	30	20	20	29.74
42	10	0	41	36	130	27.80
43	2	0	0	0	0	32.37
44	0	0	20	18	20	32.58
45	10	8	20	15	85	27.33
46	20	2	50	48	180	10.07
47	0	0	0	0	65	29.99
48	0	0	0	0	5	35.28
49	30	12	0	0	220	19.64
50	0	0	0	0	0	35.37
51	0	0	0	0	0	29.85
53	0	0	0	0	10	29.78
54	0	0	0	0	20	35.59
56	15	9	1	5	45	32.44
57	2	0	0	0	5	31.74
58	8	0	0	0	0	33.26

BISCAYNE BAY INDICATOR STUDY 3 JUNE 10-12th, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE
1	150	10	0	0	3600
2	110	90	0	0	3960
3	70	15	2	0	475
4	180	70	4	0	24320
5	150	10	0	0	4200
6	50	0	0	0	1500
7	90	20	14	0	4400
8	40	0	0	0	385
9	0	0	6	3	50
10	0	0	0	0	10
11	10	0	0	0	25
12	0	0	10	4	40
13	10	0	0	0	10
14	100	40	16	12	140
15	0	0	14	0	150
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	100	30	8	2	1770
20	0	0	6	0	10
21	0	0	0	0	40
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	10	0	2	0	10
25	1000	400	18	6	100
26	2800	1200	8	8	200
27	1200	700	14	12	120
28	1500	500	51	40	160
29	3200	1100	20	10	140
30	3000	1400	36	12	220
31	3800	600	12	5	430
32	200	150	14	2	500
34	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	10
37	0	0	0	0	10
38	60	0	0	0	90
39	40	40	15	10	170
41	10	10	4	2	20
42	30	0	0	0	10
43	0	0	0	0	80
44	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	500
46	40	0	5	4	90
47	0	0	0	0	90
48	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	160
53	0	0	0	0	5
54	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0
57	10	10	0	0	5
58	0	0	0	0	0



APPENDIX II  
RAW DATA PHASE II

BISCAYNE CANAL AUGUST 27TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	AMMONIA	T-P	SAL
WATER								
BC1	100	90	5	2	10	0.17	0.05	24.9
BC2	0	0	0	0	0	0.12	0.04	24.9
BC3	0	0	0	0	0	0.24	0.05	23.9
BC4	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0.03	25.4
BC5	0	0	0	0	15	0.1	0.01	28.8
BC6	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.39	28.8
BC7	0	0	1	0	45	0.09	0.06	27.8

SEDIMENTS

BC1	20000	10000	180	170	100
BC2	1500	0	0	0	0
BC3	100	0	0	0	0
BC4	0	0	0	0	0
BC5	0	0	0	0	0
BC6	0	0	0	0	0
BC7	400	0	0	0	0

LITTLE RIVER AUGUST 28TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	AMMONIA	T-P	SAL
WATER								
LR1			18	8	60	0.14	0.04	2.4
LR2	650	400	30	12	50	0.11	0.08	5.1
LR3	500	300	50	10	140	0.09	0.03	6.6
LR4	1500	1200	34	20	1190	0.09	0.01	12.9
LR5	500	370	12	8	245	0.07	0.01	28.5
LR6	300	200	54	24	340	0.05	0.01	27.8
LR7	100	50	38	28	1410	0.07	0.03	29.2
LR8	300	200	16	4	255	0.05	0.01	27.4
LR9	200	100						

SEDIMENTS

LR1			300	240	60
LR2	15000	10000	5	1	1000
LR3	10000	0	0	0	400
LR4	7800	3400	0	1	2000
LR5	1000	0	0	0	120
LR6	2000	0	0	0	360
LR7	400	0	0	0	960
LR8	4000	2000	0	0	2400
LR9	2000	1200	0	0	

DINNER KEY AUGUST 29TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	AMMONIA	T-P	SAL
WATER								
DK1						0.17	0.03	33.2
DK2	0	0	0	0	0	0.12	0.03	32.9
DK3	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.01	32.9
DK4	50	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.04	32.4
DK5	100	70	0	0	10	0.11	0.03	32.2
DK6	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.03	32
DK7	80	10	0	0	20	0.12	0.02	31.7
DK8	100	70	0	0	10	0.09	0.03	31.9
DK9	20	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.08	32.2
DK10	50	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.02	31.5
DK11	0	0	0	0	40	0.08	0.01	31
DK12	50	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.03	30.8
DK13	100	0	0	0	0			

SEDIMENTS

DK1					40			
DK2	91	0	0	0	0			
DK3	12	0	0	0	0			
DK4	13	0	0	0	0			
DK5	37	0	0	0	0			
DK6	32	0	0	0	0			
DK7	22	0	0	0	0			
DK8	7	0	10	0	60			
DK9	8	13	0	0	20			
DK10	3	0	0	0	0			
DK11	8	0	0	0	0			
DK12	2	0	0	0	20			
DK13	6	0	0	0	0			

KING'S BAY AUGUST 28TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	AMMONIA	T-P	SAL
WATER								
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.04	30.1
KB2	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0.02	29.7
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.06	30.6
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.02	30.7
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0.02	30.1
KB6	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.02	29.9
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.02	30.5

SEDIMENTS

KB1	0	0	0	0	0			
KB2	20	0	0	0	0			
KB3	0	0	0	0	0			
KB4	0	0	0	0	0			
KB5	0	0	0	0	0			
KB6	0	0	0	0	0			
KB7	0	0	0	0	0			

BISCAYNE CANAL SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
BC1	120	50	20	16	10	0
BC2	0	0	0	0	0	19.5
BC3	0	0	0	0	0	19.9
BC4	0	0	35	30	0	20.1
BC5	0	0	30	18	0	22.7
BC6	10	0	0	0	0	22.6
BC7	0	0	0	0	0	23.4

SEDIMENTS

BC1						
BC2	0	0	0	0	0	
BC3	100	0	0	0	0	
BC4	0	0	0	0	0	
BC5	300	0	0	0	0	
BC6	0	0	0	0	0	
BC7	0	0	0	0	0	

LITTLE RIVER SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
LR1	100	80	42	36	10	0.0
LR2	300	150	50	40	30	2.0
LR3	400	200	50	45	38	6.0
LR4	1000	300	65	54	100	11.0
LR5	200	80	36	28	800	17.1
LR6	200	100	34	28	245	19.7
LR7	200	140	70	60	18	18.8
LR8	120	80	72	68	1000	22.3
LR9	400	0	44	32	100	20.6

SEDIMENTS

LR1						
LR2	7000	5600	180	120	20	
LR3	500	0	0	0	480	
LR4	400	0	0	0	20	
LR5	600	0	0	0	1200	
LR6	1200	0	0	0	80	
LR7	200	0	0	0	190	
LR8	500	0	0	0	200	
LR9	200	0	0	0	50	

DINNER KEY SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
DK1						29.0
DK2	60	10	0	0	0	28.1
DK3	30	0	5	1	0	28.7
DK4	70	0	3	2	0	29.1
DK5	100	30	10	5	0	28.5
DK6	70	60	4	2	0	28.7
DK7	250	10	0	0	10	29.1
DK8	100	80	0	0	5	28.7
DK9	40	30	3	2	0	28.4
DK10	250	0	0	0	10	28.7
DK11	100	0	0	0	0	28.6
DK12	270	0	0	0	0	28.3
DK13	70	0	0	0	0	27.7

SEDIMENTS

DK1	70	0	0	0	0	0
DK2	80	0	0	0	10	0
DK3	30	0	0	0	0	0
DK4	50	10	0	0	0	0
DK5	300	0	0	0	0	0
DK6	100	0	0	0	0	0
DK7	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK8	100	0	0	0	10	0
DK9	10	0	0	0	0	0
DK10	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK11	30	0	0	0	0	0
DK12	50	0	0	0	0	0
DK13	10	0	0	0	0	0



KING'S BAY SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
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WATER

KB1	0	0	0	0	0	26.2
KB2	30	0	0	0	5	26.4
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	25.6
KB4	20	10	0	0	0	26.6
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	26.7
KB6						26.2
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	28.1

SEDIMENTS

KB1	0	0	0	0	0
KB2	0	0	0	0	0
KB3	0	0	0	0	0
KB4	0	0	0	0	0
KB5	0	0	0	0	0
KB6	0	0	0	0	0
KB7	0	0	0	0	0

BISCAYNE CANAL OCTOBER 28TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
BC1	700	400	18	12	65	0
BC2	700	0	8	4	70	1.2
BC3	200	0	2	0	0	2.1
BC4	400	100	0	0	20	4.7
BC5	100	0	0	0	0	24.4
BC6	100	0	0	0	10	12.6
BC7	0	0	0	0	20	21.9

SEDIMENTS

BC1						
BC2	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC3	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC4	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC5	300	0	0	0	0	0
BC6	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC7	0	0	0	0	0	0

LITTLE RIVER OCTOBER 28TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
LR1	610	300	36	10	60	0.0
LR2	1700	500	50	20	150	0.2
LR3	1500	600	60	24	140	2.3
LR4	1000	500	65	30	300	0.4
LR5	1100	600	38	22	700	13.2
LR6	100	0	0	0	400	29.2
LR7	600	300	32	12	140	19.6
LR8	500	200	16	12	200	21.0
LR9	100	0	0	0	300	30.2

SEDIMENTS

LR1						
LR2	10000	100	0	0	20	
LR3	200	0	5	2	20	
LR4	500	0	0	0	240	
LR5	700	0	0	0	0	
LR6	6000	100	0	0	0	
LR7	100	0	0	0	0	
LR8	100	0	0	0	0	
LR9	500	0	0	0	0	

DINNER KEY OCTOBER 30TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
DK1						33.4
DK2	110	50	8	4	600	32.8
DK3	100	10	0	0	0	33.4
DK4	220	60	0	0	0	32.8
DK5	160	0	0	0	140	32.8
DK6	180	80	10	5	60	32.8
DK7	160	0	0	0	0	33.0
DK8	150	20	0	0	0	32.8
DK9	110	0	2	2	20	32.8
DK10	120	10	0	0	20	33.0
DK11	60	0	0	0	0	32.6
DK12	20	0	0	0	100	32.3
DK13	90	0	0	0	160	31.0

SEDIMENTS

DK1	60	10	0	0	20
DK2	40	0	0	0	0
DK3	20	0	0	0	0
DK4	22	0	0	0	0
DK5	100	10	0	0	10
DK6	40	0	0	0	0
DK7	10	0	0	0	0
DK8	36	0	0	0	10
DK9	0	0	0	0	0
DK10	0	0	0	0	0
DK11	5	0	0	0	0
DK12	0	0	0	0	0
DK13	0	0	0	0	0

KING'S BAY OCTOBER 30TH, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	31.4
KB2	20	0	0	0	10	31.4
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	31.5
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	31.9
KB5	10	0	0	0	0	32.3
KB6						31.6
KB7	10	0	0	0	10	32.8
SEDIMENTS						
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	
KB2	10	0	0	0	0	
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	
KB6	0	0	0	0	0	
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	

BISCAYNE CANAL DECEMBER 1ST, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	AMMONIA	T-P	SAL
WATER								
BC1	1400	200	2	0	150	0.46	0.47	0.1
BC2	2600	500	4	0	80	0.16	0.54	11.2
BC3	1000	100	0	0	120	0.26	0.08	10.6
BC4	200	90	0	0	60	0.14	0.43	23.1
BC5	50	0	0	0	5	0.10	0.03	29.5
BC6	10	1	0	0	0	0.21	0.63	29.1
BC7	10	1	0	0	0	0.09	0.06	29.2

SEDIMENTS

BC1								
BC2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
BC3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
BC4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
BC5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
BC6	0	0	0	0	0	0		
BC7	0	0	0	0	0	0		

LITTLE RIVER DECEMBER 1ST, 1986

STATION T COLI F COLI F STREP ENTERO PHAGE AMMONIA T-P SAL

WATER

LR1	2900	1800	12	3	170	0.64	0.03	0.1
LR2	4000	2000	10	6	180	0.61	0.01	3.7
LR3	3800	1000	18	12	300	0.2	0.01	9.5
LR4	4400	2300	26	18	240	0.18	0.01	8.6
LR5	3200	1900	24	15	440	0.22	0.01	8.5
LR6	400	100	7	3	20	0.16	0.91	20.5
LR7	1500	1200	28	16	240	0.19	0.01	21.5
LR8	2000	1400	30	18	460	0.13	0.18	20.9
LR9	200	100	16	4	255	0.05	0.01	27.4

SEDIMENTS

LR1								
LR2	100	90	0	0	0			
LR3	100	0	0	0	20			
LR4	400	0	0	0	0			
LR5	400	0	0	0	0			
LR6	300	100	0	0	0			
LR7	0	0	0	0	0			
LR8	0	0	0	0	0			
LR9	0	0	0	0	0			

DINNER KEY DECEMBER 3RD, 1986

STATION T COLI F COLI F STREP ENTERO PHAGE AMMONIA T-P SAL

WATER

DK1									
DK2	600	600	10	5	160	0.09	0.06	32.6	
DK3	40	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.01	33.6	
DK4	350	300	2	0	0	0.17	0.07	32.9	
DK5	90	70	0	0	20	0.13	0.03	32.4	
DK6	420	400	8	5	80	0.15	0.06	32.6	
DK7	70	30	1	0	20	0.10	0.03	32.8	
DK8	200	200	0	0	40	0.11	0.06	32.7	
DK9	580	400	5	3	20	0.12	0.07	32.6	
DK10	0	0	0	0	30	0.09	0.04	32.8	
DK11	50	10	0	0	20	0.12	0.10	32.7	
DK12	300	200	0	0	0	0.12	0.55	32.6	
DK13	500	400	1	1	0	0.11	0.04	32.3	

SEDIMENTS

DK1	200	20	0	0	20
DK2	10	0	0	0	0
DK3	20	0	0	0	0
DK4	20	0	0	0	0
DK5	0	0	0	0	0
DK6	0	0	0	0	0
DK7	10	0	0	0	0
DK8	10	0	0	0	0
DK9	80	0	0	0	0
DK10	0	0	0	0	0
DK11	50	10	0	0	20
DK12	0	0	0	0	0
DK13	0	0	0	0	0



KING'S BAY DECEMBER 3RD, 1986

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	AMMONIA	T-P	SAL
WATER								
KB1	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	0.01	29.3
KB2	0	0	0	0	0	0.22	0.02	29.7
KB3	30	0	0	0	0	0.26	0.06	30.6
KB4	10	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.02	30.7
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.02	30.1
KB6								
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.07	30.6

SEDIMENTS

KB1	0	0	0	0	0			
KB2	20	0	0	0	0			
KB3	0	0	0	0	0			
KB4	0	0	0	0	0			
KB5	0	0	0	0	0			
KB6	0	0	0	0	0			
KB7	0	0	0	0	0			

BISCAYNE CANAL JANUARY 6TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
BC1	600	500	28	14	50	0
BC2	900	0	0	0	10	0
BC3	700	100	8	2	60	1.3
BC4	900	400	54	28	80	3.8
BC5	1300	0	0	0	300	27.6
BC6	1200	100	18	6	200	29.2
BC7	300	100	6	0	60	26.2

SEDIMENTS

BC1						
BC2	100	0	0	0	0	0
BC3	1600	200	0	0	30	
BC4	2900	300	0	0	50	
BC5	1800	100	0	0	10	
BC6	0	0	0	0	0	
BC7	0	0	0	0	0	

LITTLE RIVER JANUARY 6TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
LR1	400	200	28	18	38	0
LR2	2700	1300	60	45	250	0.3
LR3	2100	1300	45	28	200	1.4
LR4	3400	1300	120	96	320	3.5
LR5	4000Ø	700	54	40	380	6.9
LR6	700	100	14	7	700	27.5
LR7	1200	200	30	22	500	28.6
LR8	1600	100	18	12	800	29.6
LR9	0	200	6	0	0	28.2

SEDIMENTS

LR1						
LR2	5000	800	60	120	20	
LR3	2000	100	0	0	0	
LR4	1500	10	0	0	0	
LR5	3000	100	0	0	0	
LR6	3200	100	0	0	0	
LR7	1600	0	0	0	0	
LR8	3300	50	0	0	0	
LR9	2300	0	0	0	0	

DINNER KEY JANUARY 8TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
DK1						
DK2	70	10	5	1	0	31.9
DK3	40	50	0	0	0	31.9
DK4	50	20	0	0	0	31.8
DK5	100	30	4	1	0	31.6
DK6	180	80	6	1	0	31.8
DK7	140	40	2	0	10	31.8
DK8	140	80	0	0	5	31.8
DK9	120	40	0	0	0	31.7
DK10	90	30	0	0	10	31.7
DK11	40	20	0	0	0	31.7
DK12	100	90	0	0	0	31.0
DK13	30	0	0	0	0	31.3

SEDIMENTS

DK1	200	100	0	0	40
DK2	10	0	0	0	0
DK3	0	0	0	0	0
DK4	0	0	0	0	0
DK5	0	0	0	0	0
DK6	0	0	0	0	0
DK7	0	0	0	0	0
DK8	0	0	0	0	0
DK9	40	10	0	0	0
DK10	0	0	0	0	0
DK11	0	0	0	0	0
DK12	0	0	0	0	0
DK13	0	0	0	0	0

KING'S BAY JANUARY 8TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	29.9
KB2	0	0	0	0	0	30.1
KB3	10	0	0	0	0	29.7
KB4	10	10	0	0	0	30.1
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	28.5
KB6						
KB7	20	20	0	0	0	29.5
BAY 43	0	0	0	0	0	33.4
SEDIMENTS						
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	
KB2	0	0	0	0	0	
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	
KB6	0	0	0	0	0	
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	

BISCAYNE CANAL FEBRUARY 10TH, 1987

STATION T COLI F COLI F STREP ENTERO PHAGE

WATER

BC1	60	0	0	0	0
BC2	10	0	0	0	0
BC3	50	10	0	0	0
BC4	0	0	0	0	0
BC5	0	0	0	0	0
BC6	0	0	0	0	0
BC7	0	0	0	0	0

SEDIMENTS

BC1					
BC2	0	0	0	0	0
BC3	800	200	4	0	0
BC4	1200	300	0	0	0
BC5	1200	100	0	0	0
BC6	0	0	0	0	0
BC7	0	0	0	0	0

LITTLE RIVER FEBRUARY 10TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
LR1	2200	800	21	12	50	0
LR2	1000	400	32	12	180	3.2
LR3	1700	100	19	5	120	6.1
LR4	2000	0	25	10	110	8.5
LR5	700	100	20	5	170	12.8
LR6	0	0	1	0	30	28.4
LR7	900	300	1	7	70	18.2
LR8	800	200	18	5	80	24.1
LR9	600	0	0	0	10	26.2

SEDIMENTS

LR1						
LR2	1500	110	12	2	140	
LR3	100	0	0	0	10	
LR4	0	0	0	0	0	
LR5	0	0	0	0	0	
LR6	0	0	0	0	0	
LR7	100	100	0	0	0	
LR8	0	0	0	0	0	
LR9	0	0	0	0	0	

DINNER KEY FEBRUARY 10TH, 1987

STATION T COLI F COLI F STREP ENTERO PHAGE SAL

WATER

DK1							
DK2	100	0	4	0	50	18.6	
DK3	100	0	0	0	50	27.5	
DK4	100	0	0	0	70	28.4	
DK5	1200	200	7	1	70	27.7	
DK6	600	100	3	0	20	29.2	
DK7	100	0	0	0	30	29.7	
DK8	400	100	5	1	30	29.6	
DK9	0	0	2	0	30	29.6	
DK10	300	0	0	0	30	29.3	
DK11	300	100	0	0	40	29.5	
DK12	0	0	0	0	0	29.6	
DK13	0	0	0	0	0	29.1	

SEDIMENTS

DK1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK2	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK3	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK4	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK5	100	0	0	0	0	0
DK6	10	0	0	0	0	0
DK7	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK8	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK9	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK10	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK11	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK12	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK13	0	0	0	0	0	0



KING'S BAY FEBRUARY 12TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	28.0
KB2	0	0	0	0	5	27.6
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	27.7
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	27.5
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	25.2
KB6						
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	27.6
BAY 43	0	0	0	0	0	30.8

SEDIMENTS

KB1	0	0	0	0	0
KB2	0	0	0	0	0
KB3	0	0	0	0	0
KB4	0	0	0	0	0
KB5	0	0	0	0	0
KB6	0	0	0	0	0
KB7	0	0	0	0	0

BISCAYNE CANAL MARCH 9TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL	NH3	T-P
WATER								
BC1	1400	100	20	10	120	0.0	0.09	0.16
BC2	1200	0	4	1	140	0.8	0.08	0.18
BC3	2000	0	5	0	240	2.3	0.06	0.01
BC4	1000	0	0	0	160	4.9	0.06	0.01
BC5	380	0	0	0	40	32.3	0.06	0.9
BC6	500	0	0	0	80	11.3	0.06	0.19
BC7	200	0	0	0	60	31.6	0.11	0.35

SEDIMENTS

BC1								
BC2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LITTLE RIVER MARCH 9TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL	NH3	T-P
WATER								
LR1	500	300	10	4	50	0	0.23	0.23
LR2	700	600	12	4	70	0	0.27	0.12
LR3	600	100	18	8	150	1.8	<0.06	1.9
LR4	300	200	4	0	130	6.5	<0.06	0.03
LR5	100	0	0	0	240	8.2	<0.06	0.74
LR6	100	0	0	0	10	28.9	<0.06	0.19
LR7	300	0	10	4	70	24.5	<0.06	0.1
LR8	100	100	2	1	160	29.7	<0.06	0.01
LR9	0	0	0	0	0	35.8	<0.06	0.25

SEDIMENTS

LR1								
LR2	400	100	0	0	20			
LR3	0	0	0	0	0			
LR4	0	0	0	0	0			
LR5	10	0	0	0	0			
LR6	0	0	0	0	0			
LR7	0	0	0	0	0			
LR8	0	0	0	0	0			
LR9	0	0	0	0	0			

DINNER KEY MARCH 11TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL	NH3	T-P
WATER								
DK1					20	38.7	<0.04	0.1
DK2	0	0	0	0	0		<0.04	0.08
DK3	0	0	0	0	0		<0.04	0.02
DK4	200	100	2	0	40		<0.04	0.08
DK5	0	0	0	0	0	38.4	<0.04	0.08
DK6	600	400	4	0	10	39.1	<0.04	0.34
DK7	0	0	0	0	0	38.4	<0.04	0.35
DK8	200	100	1	0	0	38.2	<0.04	0.83
DK9	100	100	0	0	20	28.5	0.05	0.24
DK10	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	<0.04	<0.01
DK11	0	0	0	0	0	37.9	<0.04	0.07
DK12	0	0	0	0	0	38.3	<0.04	0.95
DK13	0	0	0	0	0	38.0	<0.04	<0.01

SEDIMENTS

DK1	50	0	0	0	0			
DK2	200	0	0	0	20			
DK3	0	0	0	0	0			
DK4	0	0	0	0	0			
DK5	0	0	0	0	0			
DK6	0	0	0	0	0			
DK7	0	0	0	0	0			
DK8	0	0	0	0	0			
DK9	0	0	0	0	0			
DK10	0	0	0	0	0			
DK11	0	0	0	0	0			
DK12	0	0	0	0	0			
DK13	0	0	0	0	0			

KING'S BAY MARCH 11TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL	NH3	T-P
WATER								
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	37.7	<0.03	0.01
KB2	0	0	0	0	5	38.2	<0.03	0.11
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	37.7	<0.03	0.10
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	37.5	<0.03	0.17
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	34.5	<0.03	0.02
KB6						37.6		
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	36.6	<0.03	0.10
BAY 43	0	0	0	0	0	40.8	<0.04	0.02

SEDIMENTS

KB1	0	0	0	0	0
KB2	0	0	0	0	0
KB3	0	0	0	0	0
KB4	0	0	0	0	0
KB5	0	0	0	0	0
KB6	0	0	0	0	0
KB7	0	0	0	0	0

BISCAYNE CANAL APRIL 14TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
BC1	100	0	0	0	20	0.0
BC2	100	0	0	0	10	3.7
BC3	0	0	0	0	20	3.7
BC4	100	0	0	0	60	18.4
BC5	0	0	0	0	30	23.3
BC6	100	0	0	0	60	25.2
BC7	0	0	0	0	130	29.0

SEDIMENTS

BC1						
BC2	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC3	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC4	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC5	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC6	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC7	0	0	0	0	0	0

LITTLE RIVER APRIL 14TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
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WATER

LR1	1200	0	0	0	130	0.0
LR2	1300	400	28	10	130	1.2
LR3	1400	0	4	0	140	8.8
LR4	300	0	0	0	240	22.4
LR5	300	300	10	2	650	7.5
LR6	0	0	0	0	1110	30.0
LR7	0	0	0	0	1130	34.7
LR8	0	0	0	0	870	34.8
LR9	0	0	0	0	80	34.4

SEDIMENTS

LR1						
LR2	0	0	0	0	0	
LR3	0	0	0	0	0	
LR4	0	0	0	0	0	
LR5	200	0	0	0	0	
LR6	100	0	0	0	0	
LR7	0	0	0	0	0	
LR8	0	0	0	0	0	
LR9	0	0	0	0	0	

DINNER KEY APRIL 16TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
DK1	0	0	0	0	0	36.4
DK2	0	0	0	0	0	37.2
DK3	0	0	0	0	0	36.4
DK4	300	200	10	2	0	36.2
DK5	800	600	20	4	0	36.0
DK6	0	0	0	0	0	36.6
DK7	0	0	0	0	0	36.6
DK8	100	0	0	0	10	36.4
DK9	0	0	0	0	0	36.5
DK10	0	0	0	0	0	36.5
DK11	400	300	10	1	20	36.3
DK12	0	0	0	0	10	36.5
DK13	0	0	0	0	80	35.7

SEDIMENTS

DK1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK2	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK3	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK4	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK5	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK6	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK7	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK8	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK9	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK10	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK11	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK12	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK13	0	0	0	0	0	0



KING'S BAY APRIL 14TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
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WATER

KB1	0	0	0	0	0	34.9
KB2	0	0	0	0	5	34.9
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	34.9
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	35.0
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	35.2
KB6						35.5
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	35.7
BAY 43	0	0	0	0	0	39.4

SEDIMENTS

KB1	0	0	0	0	0
KB2	0	0	0	0	0
KB3	0	0	0	0	0
KB4	0	0	0	0	0
KB5	0	0	0	0	0
KB6	0	0	0	0	0
KB7	0	0	0	0	0

BISCAYNE CANAL MAY 12TH, 1987

STATION T COLI F COLI F STREP ENTERO PHAGE SAL

WATER

BC1	100	100	12	1	40	0
BC2	0	0	0	0	150	6.3
BC3	0	0	0	0	130	5.1
BC4	0	0	0	0	140	10.1
BC5	0	0	0	0	100	9.3
BC6	0	0	0	0	70	24.5
BC7	0	0	0	0	170	20.6

SEDIMENTS

BC1						
BC2	0	0	0	0	0	
BC3	0	0	0	0	0	
BC4	0	0	0	0	0	
BC5	0	0	0	0	0	
BC6	0	0	0	0	0	
BC7	0	0	0	0	0	

LITTLE RIVER MAY 13TH, 1987

STATION T COLI F COLI F STREP ENTERO PHAGE SAL

WATER

LR1	0	0	0	0	140	0
LR2	0	0	0	0	500	7.1
LR3	0	0	0	0	450	4.3
LR4	0	0	0	0	4200	7.4
LR5	0	0	0	0	1220	20.9
LR6	100	100	0	0	60	25.7
LR7	200	100	2	0	50	24.7
LR8	0	0	0	0	170	24.2
LR9	0	0	0	0	560	24.2

SEDIMENTS

LR1						
LR2	0	0	0	0	0	0
LR3	0	0	0	0	0	0
LR4	0	0	0	0	0	0
LR5	0	0	0	0	0	0
LR6	0	0	0	0	0	0
LR7	0	0	0	0	0	0
LR8	0	0	0	0	0	0
LR9	0	0	0	0	0	0

DINNER KEY MAY 14TH, 1987

STATION T COLI F COLI F STREP ENTERO PHAGE SAL

WATER

DK1						
DK2	0	0	0	0	0	29.8
DK3	0	0	0	0	0	30.8
DK4	0	0	0	0	0	30.4
DK5	100	20	0	0	0	29.3
DK6	200	120	10	1	0	29.9
DK7	50	10	2	0	0	30.1
DK8	100	20	1	0	10	30.1
DK9	40	10	0	0	0	29.9
DK10	100	40	0	0	0	30.1
DK11	100	50	0	0	20	29.8
DK12	100	60	0	0	10	29.5
DK13	0	0	0	0	0	28.8

SEDIMENTS

DK1	0	0	0	0	0
DK2	0	0	0	0	0
DK3	0	0	0	0	0
DK4	0	0	0	0	0
DK5	0	0	0	0	0
DK6	0	0	0	0	0
DK7	0	0	0	0	0
DK8	0	0	0	0	0
DK9	0	0	0	0	0
DK10	0	0	0	0	0
DK11	0	0	0	0	0
DK12	0	0	0	0	0
DK13	0	0	0	0	0

KING'S BAY MAY 14TH, 1987

STATION	T COLI	F COLI	F STREP	ENTERO	PHAGE	SAL
WATER						
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	25.5
KB2	0	0	0	0	5	25.0
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	25.0
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	26.9
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	26.7
KB6						
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	29.6
BAY 43	0	0	0	0	0	33.5
SEDIMENTS						
KB1	0	0	0	0	0	
KB2	0	0	0	0	0	
KB3	0	0	0	0	0	
KB4	0	0	0	0	0	
KB5	0	0	0	0	0	
KB6	0	0	0	0	0	
KB7	0	0	0	0	0	
BAY 43	0	0	0	0	0	

01-Jan-80

## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE					MID					BOTTOM				
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH
BC1	8-27-86	12:38	16	29.7	0.9	0.2	6.5	8.5	29.2	1.0	0.3	5.5	8.8	29.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	9.0
BC2	8-27-86	11:57	15	30.4	43.3	24.9	3.1	8.1	30.7	50.1	29.1	3.2	8.1	30.7	52.1	30.4	3.7	8.1
BC3	8-27-86	11:20	21	30.5	41.8	23.9	4.5	8.0	30.6	53.7	31.5	2.5	8.1	30.2	53.4	31.6	0.5	8.1
BC4	8-27-86	10:55	17	30.9	44.6	25.4	3.6	8.1	30.6	53.7	31.5	5.0	8.2	30.5	54.0	31.8	2.4	8.2
BC5	8-27-86	10:30	14	29.7	48.7	28.8	6.5	8.2	30.5	53.0	31.1	5.4	8.2	30.6	52.6	30.8	3.3	8.2
BC6	8-27-86	10:07	14	29.8	48.8	28.8	6.2	8.2	30.5	53.3	31.3	5.5	8.2	30.5	52.6	30.8	3.8	8.3
BC7	8-27-86	09:22	6	29.5	47.0	27.8	6.0	8.2	30.8	52.4	30.5	5.5	8.3	30.6	52.4	30.6	4.7	8.5
LR1																		
LR2	8-28-86	09:55	6	29.1	5.0	2.4	1.9	8.3	29.2	5.2	2.5	1.8	8.5	30.4	29.5	16.3	2.5	7.9
LR3	8-28-86	09:40	10	29.4	10.0	5.1	2.1	8.6	31.0	52.2	30.3	4.2	8.1	31.0	51.0	29.5	3.7	8.1
LR4	8-28-86	09:22	9	29.6	12.6	6.6	2.5	8.4	31.0	52.8	30.7	3.9	8.3	31.0	52.6	30.5	4.2	8.3
LR5	8-28-86	08:30	6	30.7	24.0	12.9	2.9	8.3	30.9	51.0	29.6	3.9	8.2	30.8	50.0	29.0	3.7	8.2
LR6	8-28-86	09:10	6	30.2	48.7	28.5	5.0	8.3	30.5	52.0	30.4	5.3	8.3	30.9	52.6	30.6	4.8	8.2
LR7	8-28-86	09:00	9	30.2	47.7	27.8	3.0	8.2	30.5	50.8	29.7	5.4	8.2	30.8	51.8	30.1	5.3	8.1
LR8	8-28-86	08:17	12	30.1	49.7	29.2	3.2	8.2	30.6	50.5	29.2	4.9	8.2	30.9	52.5	30.5	4.4	8.2
LR9	8-28-86	08:00	9	30.2	47.0	27.4	4.3	8.3	30.2	49.4	28.9	5.1	8.3	30.3	49.5	28.9	4.7	8.3
DK1	8-29-86	07:55	11	29.5	55.7	33.6	4.4	8.5	29.5	55.8	33.6	4.2	8.5	29.4	55.6	33.6	3.7	8.5
DK2	8-29-86	08:15	6	29.5	55.1	33.2	5.1	8.6	29.6	55.1	33.1	5.1	8.6	29.6	55.2	33.2	4.2	8.6
DK3	8-29-86	08:45	8	29.6	54.8	32.9	4.8	8.6	29.6	55.2	33.2	4.7	8.6	29.7	55.9	33.6	4.6	8.6
DK4	8-29-86	08:30	9	29.8	55.0	32.9	5.2	8.6	29.9	55.3	33.0	4.8	8.6	30.0	56.2	33.6	4.3	8.6
DK5	8-29-86	09:00	9	29.5	53.9	32.4	5.2	8.6	29.6	55.2	33.2	5.1	8.6	30.4	54.4	32.1	4.4	8.6
DK6	8-29-86	09:20	8	29.6	53.8	32.2	5.0	8.6	30.3	55.7	33.0	4.8	8.6	30.5	55.3	32.6	4.4	8.6
DK7	8-29-86	09:48	10	29.7	53.6	32.0	4.4	8.5	29.8	54.7	32.7	4.4	8.6	30.5	55.2	32.6	4.7	8.6
DK8	8-29-86	09:32	8	29.7	53.1	31.7	4.8	8.6	29.6	54.1	32.4	4.8	8.6	30.5	54.4	32.0	4.7	8.6
DK9	8-29-86	10:08	9	29.6	53.3	31.9	4.8	8.6	29.7	54.3	32.5	4.3	8.6	30.6	55.1	32.4	3.5	8.6
DK10	8-29-86	10:20	8	29.6	53.7	32.2	4.6	8.5	29.8	54.9	32.8	4.3	8.6	30.7	56.0	33.0	3.5	8.6
DK11	8-29-86	10:40	8	29.5	52.6	31.5	4.9	8.6	29.4	53.1	31.9	4.6	8.6	29.6	53.2	31.8	3.9	8.6
DK12	8-29-86	10:55	7	29.6	52.0	31.0	4.6	8.6	29.6	52.3	31.2	4.9	8.6	29.7	52.7	31.4	5.0	8.6
DK13	8-29-86	11:25	9	29.8	51.8	30.8	5.2	8.6	29.8	52.2	31.0	5.1	8.6	30.0	52.1	30.8	2.6	8.6
KB1	8-28-86	14:13	11	31.2	52.2	30.1	5.2	8.5	30.7	52.3	30.5	4.1	8.5	30.6	52.2	30.5	3.6	8.6
KB2	8-28-86	14:02	11	31.8	52.0	29.7	4.9	8.5	30.6	52.1	30.5	5.2	8.6	30.6	52.7	30.8	4.2	8.6
KB3	8-28-86	13:50	11	30.6	52.4	30.6	5.2	8.5	30.5	52.8	31.0	4.6	8.5	30.4	52.8	31.0	4.4	8.6
KB4	8-28-86	13:35	12	31	52.8	30.7	5.4	8.5	30.0	53.5	31.8	4.9	8.6	29.3	53.5	32.2	4.0	8.6
KB5	8-28-86	13:00	11	31.7	52.6	30.1	5.3	8.4	30.7	52.4	30.6	5.3	8.4	30.6	52.4	30.6	5.3	8.4
KB6	8-28-86	13:25	9	31.1	51.7	29.9	5.8	8.4	30.7	51.8	30.2	5.4	8.4	30.2	51.8	30.5	4.4	8.3
KB7	8-28-86	12:20	10	30.6	52.1	30.5	5.2	8.4	30.4	52.1	36.0	5.1	8.4	30.3	51.9	30.5	4.7	8.3
43	8-28-86	15:00	13	30.5	60.3	36.0	6.5	8.5	29.9	60.3	36.4	6.2	8.5	29.9	60.6	36.6	6.8	8.4

01-Jan-80

## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE			MID			BOTTOM			pH		
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	TEMP		COND	SAL
BC1	9-25-86	09:24	15	28.4	0.5	0.0	8.0	28.4	2.4	1.0	8.0	29.0	24.3	13.5	7.7
BC2	9-25-86	09:12	16	28.4	33.5	19.5	7.8	28.9	41.6	24.5	8.0	29.1	45.0	26.7	8.1
BC3	9-25-86	08:50	20	28.5	34.2	19.9	7.8	29.1	44.8	26.5	8.1	29.1	46.0	27.3	8.1
BC4	9-25-86	08:37	10	28.6	34.6	20.1	7.8	28.9	40.6	23.9	8.3	29.2	45.6	27.0	8.1
BC5	9-25-86	08:30	15	28.6	38.6	22.7	8.2	29.3	44.3	26.1	8.2	29.3	46.0	27.2	8.1
BC6	9-25-86	08:22	15	29.1	38.8	22.6	8.2	29.2	44.9	26.5	8.2	29.2	44.9	26.5	8.0
BC7	9-25-86	08:16	4	28.4	39.5	23.4	8.2					28.9	40.8	24.0	8.1
LR1	9-25-86	11:11	7	28.3	0.1	0.0	7.8	28.2	0.1	0.0	7.9	28.2	0.1	0.0	7.9
LR2	9-25-86	10:49	6	28.2	4.1	2.0	7.8	28.2	4.5	2.2	7.7	28.6	22.7	12.7	7.6
LR3	9-25-86	10:38	11	28.4	11.3	6.0	7.7	29.0	32.0	18.3	7.8	29.1	40.8	23.9	8.1
LR4	9-25-86	10:28	9	28.7	20.0	11.0	7.8	29.0	39.4	23.0	8.1	29.0	41.7	24.5	8.1
LR5	9-25-86	10:18	6	28.9	30.0	17.1	8.0	29.1	37.7	21.9	8.1	29.1	41.8	24.6	8.1
LR6	9-25-86	09:50	11	28.2	33.7	19.7	8.2	29.1	41.2	24.2	8.1	29.1	43.8	25.9	8.1
LR7	9-25-86	09:58	8	28.5	32.4	18.8	8.0	28.6	39.1	23.0	8.1	28.7	41.6	24.6	8.2
LR8	9-25-86	10:05	12	28.9	38.1	22.3	8.2	28.8	41.1	24.3	8.2	29.0	42.6	25.1	8.1
LR9	9-25-86	10:12	8	28.8	35.4	20.6	8.1	28.7	37.5	22.0	7.1	28.9	41.6	24.5	8.1
DK1	9-23-86	08:40	11	27.0	46.7	29.0	8.3	27.5	48.2	29.8	8.3	27.5	48.3	29.8	8.3
DK2	9-23-86	09:40	6	28.3	46.4	28.1	8.3	27.4	46.5	28.7	8.3	27.6	46.9	28.8	8.3
DK3	9-23-86	08:52	9	28.2	47.3	28.7	8.3	27.4	47.8	29.6	8.4	27.5	48.4	29.9	8.3
DK4	9-23-86	09:29	9	27.1	46.8	29.1	8.4	27.2	46.7	28.9	8.3	27.5	48.0	29.6	8.4
DK5	9-23-86	09:20	9	27.5	46.3	28.5	8.3	27.8	46.6	28.5	8.3	28.0	47.8	29.2	8.3
DK6	9-23-86	09:12	8	27.6	46.8	28.7	8.3	27.9	47.1	28.8	8.3	27.6	47.1	29.0	8.2
DK7	9-23-86	09:04	9	27.6	47.3	29.1	8.2	27.7	47.7	29.3	8.3	27.8	48.5	29.8	8.3
DK8	9-23-86	09:50	9	27.5	46.6	28.7	8.4	27.7	46.8	28.7	8.4	27.7	47.2	29.0	8.3
DK9	9-23-86	09:59	9	27.7	46.4	28.4	8.4	27.8	46.8	28.6	8.4	28.0	47.4	28.9	8.4
DK10	9-23-86	10:07	9	27.6	46.7	28.7	8.4	28.0	47.0	28.6	8.4	28.0	47.5	29.0	8.4
DK11	9-23-86	10:15	9	28.1	47.0	28.6	8.4	28.2	47.4	28.8	8.4	28.1	47.5	28.9	8.4
DK12	9-23-86	10:24	8	27.5	46.0	28.3	8.4	27.7	46.4	28.4	8.4	27.9	46.7	28.5	8.3
DK13	9-23-86	10:45	9	27.6	45.2	27.7	8.3	27.6	45.7	28.0	8.3	27.7	46.2	28.3	8.3
KB1	9-23-86	12:32	13	28.1	43.5	26.2	8.2	27.9	44.1	26.7	8.2	27.9	45.3	27.5	8.2
KB2	9-23-86	12:25	12	28.0	43.7	26.4	8.2	27.9	44.5	27.0	8.2	27.9	45.1	27.4	8.2
KB3	9-23-86	12:16	12	28.2	42.7	25.6	8.3	28.0	44.4	26.9	8.2	27.8	45.6	27.8	8.3
KB4	9-23-86	12:07	12	28.8	44.7	26.6	8.3	28.0	45.3	27.5	8.2	27.5	45.7	28.1	8.2
KB5	9-23-86	11:41	11	28.0	44.1	26.7	8.3	28.0	44.4	26.9	8.3	28.3	45.1	27.2	8.2
KB6	9-23-86	11:59	11	28.2	43.6	26.2	8.3	27.4	44.6	27.4	8.3	26.9	45.2	28.1	8.3
KB7	9-23-86	11:21	8	26.8	45.2	28.1	8.4	26.9	45.3	28.1	8.4	26.8	45.6	28.4	8.4
43	9-23-86	13:01	14	27.0	52.1	32.8	8.4	26.6	52.5	33.4	8.5	26.7	52.9	33.6	8.5

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## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE					MID					BOTTOM				
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH
BC1	10-28-86	09:31	6	27.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	7.8	26.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.7	26.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.7
BC2	10-28-86	09:18	16	26.9	2.6	1.2	4.6	7.8	26.8	3.9	1.9	4.2	7.6	26.8	50.2	31.6	3.9	8.0
BC3	10-28-86	09:08	18	26.8	4.3	2.1	2.8	7.6	26.8	51.2	32.3	4.2	8.0	26.6	51.6	32.8	3.7	8.0
BC4	10-28-86	08:53	20	26.8	8.8	4.7	3.1	7.6	27.2	51.0	31.9	3.6	8.0	26.6	51.5	32.7	4.3	8.1
BC5	10-28-86	08:47	14	27.1	40.0	24.4	5.5	7.9	27.3	51.1	31.9	4.9	8.0	26.6	51.9	33.0	3.7	8.0
BC6	10-28-86	08:44	15	26.9	21.8	12.6	3.9	7.6	27.2	50.5	31.6	3.9	8.0	26.6	51.7	32.8	3.9	8.0
BC7	10-28-86	08:33	7	26.9	36.2	21.9	5.2	7.9	27.2	48.0	29.8	5.7	8.1	27.3	51.6	32.3	3.3	7.9
LR1	10-28-86	11:13	8	27.1	0.3	0.0	1.8	7.7	27.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	7.7	27.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	7.7
LR2	10-28-86	10:48	5	27.0	0.7	0.2	1.4	7.5	27.0	0.6	0.1	1.3	7.5	27.0	0.6	0.1	1.2	7.4
LR3	10-28-86	10:38	10	27.1	4.6	2.3	1.8	7.5	27.0	12.7	7.0	1.8	7.4	27.2	49.8	31.1	4.0	8.0
LR4	10-28-86	10:28	9	27.2	1.2	0.4	2.3	7.4	27.1	50.7	31.8	4.2	8.0	27.1	51.4	32.3	4.3	8.0
LR5	10-28-86	10:23	6	27.2	23.0	13.2	3.2	7.5	27.2	49.8	31.1	4.5	8.0	27.1	51.3	32.2	4.6	8.1
LR6	10-28-86	09:58	6	26.8	46.7	29.2	5.9	8.1	26.7	48.5	30.5	5.1	8.1	27.0	51.8	32.6	4.5	8.0
LR7	10-28-86	10:04	9	27.0	32.7	19.6	4.1	7.7	27.1	49.9	31.2	5.1	8.1	27.0	51.9	32.7	5.0	8.1
LR8	10-28-86	10:10	13	27.1	35.0	21.0	3.3	7.7	27.1	51.0	32.0	4.8	8.1	27.0	51.7	32.6	4.8	8.1
LR9	10-28-86	10:17	8	27.0	48.4	30.2	5.5	8.1	27.0	49.5	31.0	5.0	8.1	27.1	51.4	32.3	5.0	8.1
DK1	10-30-86	08:09	12	27.7	53.6	33.4	5.7	8.2	27.7	53.7	33.5	5.7	8.2	27.8	53.8	33.5	5.8	8.2
DK2	10-30-86	08:33	7	27.9	52.9	32.8	5.4	8.1	27.8	52.9	32.8	5.3	8.1	27.7	53.2	33.1	3.7	8.0
DK3	10-30-86	08:18	10	27.7	53.6	33.4	5.8	8.2	27.8	53.7	33.4	5.9	8.2	27.8	54.2	33.7	5.9	8.2
DK4	10-30-86	08:23	10	27.9	53.0	32.8	5.5	8.1	27.9	53.0	32.8	5.2	8.1	27.8	53.2	33.0	5.2	8.1
DK5	10-30-86	08:42	10	28.2	53.2	32.8	5.3	8.2	28.2	53.4	32.9	4.8	8.1	28.0	53.3	33.0	4.2	8.1
DK6	10-30-86	08:50	10	28.3	53.3	32.8	4.9	8.2	28.2	53.4	32.9	4.9	8.2	28.2	53.7	33.1	4.7	8.2
DK7	10-30-86	09:05	11	27.9	53.3	33.0	5.2	8.2	28.0	53.4	33.0	4.9	8.2	28.0	53.9	33.4	4.8	8.2
DK8	10-30-86	08:57	9	28.4	53.5	32.8	5.3	8.2	28.3	53.5	32.9	5.1	8.2	28.1	53.8	33.3	4.9	8.2
DK9	10-30-86	09:14	10	28.3	53.3	32.8	5.7	8.2	28.4	53.3	32.7	5.7	8.2	28.2	53.8	33.2	4.7	8.2
DK10	10-30-86	09:23	10	28.0	53.3	33.0	5.2	8.2	28.0	53.4	33.0	5.0	8.2	27.9	53.7	33.3	4.7	8.2
DK11	10-30-86	09:33	9	28.4	53.2	32.6	5.6	8.2	28.4	53.2	32.6	5.4	8.2	28.3	53.4	32.8	5.1	8.2
DK12	10-30-86	09:43	8	28.3	52.6	32.3	5.0	8.2	28.3	52.8	32.4	5.1	8.2	28.4	53.3	32.7	5.3	8.2
DK13	10-30-86	10:04	10	27.7	50.2	31.0	6.2	8.1	28.0	51.5	31.7	6.1	8.1	28.2	53.0	32.6	5.2	8.2
KB1	10-30-86	11:36	12	28.7	51.7	31.4	4.3	8.0	28.6	52.6	32.1	3.4	8.0	28.4	54.0	33.2	3.9	8.1
KB2	10-30-86	11:24	11	28.6	51.6	31.4	4.5	8.0	28.5	52.4	32.0	3.9	8.0	28.3	54.1	33.3	3.8	8.2
KB3	10-30-86	11:29	12	28.8	51.9	31.5	4.4	8.0	28.6	53.1	32.4	3.8	8.1	28.4	54.1	33.2	3.8	8.1
KB4	10-30-86	11:13	12	28.5	52.3	31.9	4.2	8.0	28.4	52.5	32.1	3.8	8.0	28.0	53.9	33.4	3.5	8.1
KB5	10-30-86	10:48	11	28.4	52.7	32.3	5.0	8.0	28.3	52.5	32.2	5.0	8.0	28.5	53.1	32.5	3.8	7.9
KB6	10-30-86	11:05	10	28.7	52.0	31.6	4.6	8.0	28.5	53.2	32.6	4.2	8.1	27.9	54.0	33.5	3.5	8.2
KB7	10-30-86	10:32	11	28.3	53.4	32.8	4.0	8.1	28.3	53.6	33.0	3.8	8.1	28.1	54.0	33.4	3.6	8.1
43	10-30-86	12:07	13	27.6	57.7	36.4	5.5	8.2	27.6	57.6	36.3	5.5	8.2	27.4	57.4	36.3	5.7	8.2



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## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE				MID				BOTTOM						
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH
BC1	12-01-86	10:20	13	26.5	0.3	0.1	2.9	7.7	26.5	2.4	1.1	3.0	7.7	26.8	19.8	11.3	2.9	7.5
BC2	12-01-86	10:10	17	26.8	19.6	11.2	3.0	7.5	27.4	48.0	29.7	3.6	8.0	27.4	48.7	30.2	3.7	8.0
BC3	12-01-86	09:55	17	26.7	18.5	10.6	3.0	7.8	27.3	49.3	30.7	4.3	8.1	27.4	51.7	32.3	3.1	8.0
BC4	12-01-86	09:40	19	26.9	38.0	23.1	2.9	7.6	27.5	51.5	32.1	3.3	8.2	27.4	51.2	31.9	2.8	8.0
BC5	12-01-86	09:25	12	27.3	47.6	29.5	3.1	7.9	27.0	48.5	30.3	5.0	8.2	27.4	51.2	31.9	3.3	8.0
BC6	12-01-86	09:15	16	27.1	46.8	29.1	3.5	8.0	27.1	48.2	30.0	4.1	8.2	27.4	51.8	32.3	3.2	8.1
BC7	12-01-86	09:00	10	26.7	46.6	29.2	3.4	7.9	26.8	48.0	30.1	5.1	8.2	27.0	48.5	30.3	5.4	8.2
LR1	12-01-86	13:00		26.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	7.5	26.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	7.5	26.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	7.6
LR2	12-01-86	12:40	4	26.2	6.9	3.7	1.9	7.4	26.2	7.0	3.7	2.0	7.4	26.2	8.1	4.4	2.2	7.4
LR3	12-01-86	12:22	7	26.4	16.7	9.5	2.3	7.4	26.4	20.2	11.7	2.6	7.4	26.6	44.3	27.6	4.2	7.9
LR4	12-01-86	12:05	9	26.3	15.2	8.6	2.9	7.5	26.6	47.1	29.6	4.0	8.0	26.5	47.4	29.9	4.3	8.0
LR5	12-01-86	11:55	7	26.2	15.0	8.5	3.3	7.5	26.8	44.2	27.4	3.6	7.9	26.6	46.6	29.2	4.0	8.0
LR6	12-01-86	11:45	7	26.1	33.5	20.5	5.2	7.9	26.4	38.7	23.9	4.9	7.9	26.5	44.9	28.1	4.7	8.0
LR7	12-01-86	11:36	10	26.0	35.0	21.5	4.8	8.0	26.4	43.6	27.3	4.6	8.0	26.7	49.0	30.8	4.4	8.1
LR8	12-01-86	11:24	12	26.3	34.2	20.9	4.7	7.9	26.6	45.5	28.5	4.3	8.0	26.5	48.8	30.8	4.5	8.0
LR9	12-01-86	11:15	9	26.5	40.4	25.0	4.5	8.0	26.4	45.1	28.3	4.5	8.0	26.5	47.9	30.2	4.4	8.0
DK1	12-03-86	08:25	12	26.2	53.2	34.2	4.4	8.2	26.3	53.4	34.3	4.3	8.2	26.9	54.5	34.6	3.5	8.1
DK2	12-03-86	09:00	6	25.7	50.5	32.6	3.4	8.0	25.8	50.6	32.6	3.2	8.0	25.8	50.7	32.7	3.2	8.0
DK3	12-03-86	08:35	10	25.8	52.0	33.6	4.5	8.2	25.9	52.0	33.6	4.5	8.2	25.9	52.0	33.6	4.5	8.2
DK4	12-03-86	09:10	10	25.9	51.1	32.9	4.2	8.2	25.9	51.2	33.0	4.1	8.2	26.0	51.2	32.9	4.2	8.2
DK5	12-03-86	09:35	10	26.7	51.2	32.4	3.9	8.2	26.6	51.4	32.6	3.9	8.2	26.6	51.5	32.7	3.7	8.2
DK6	12-03-86	09:20	9	26.5	51.3	32.6	5.4	8.1	26.3	51.2	32.7	3.9	8.1	26.2	51.2	32.8	3.8	8.1
DK7	12-03-86	10:00	12	25.9	51.0	32.8	3.7	8.1	26.0	51.1	32.8	3.7	8.1	25.9	51.2	33.0	3.8	8.2
DK8	12-03-86	10:10	10	26.2	51.1	32.7	3.6	8.1	26.2	51.1	32.7	3.7	8.1	26.2	51.2	32.8	3.7	8.1
DK9	12-03-86	10:25	10	26.5	51.3	32.6	3.4	8.1	26.3	51.2	32.7	3.4	8.1	26.2	51.2	32.8	3.4	8.1
DK10	12-03-86	10:40	10	26.2	51.2	32.8	3.7	8.1	26.2	51.2	32.8	3.7	8.1	26.1	51.2	32.8	3.7	8.1
DK11	12-03-86	10:50	11	26.4	51.3	32.7	3.4	8.1	26.4	51.3	32.7	3.4	8.1	26.3	51.1	32.6	3.4	8.1
DK12	12-03-86	11:00	9	26.4	51.2	32.6	5.5	8.1	26.5	51.3	32.6	3.6	8.1	26.5	51.2	32.5	3.7	8.1
DK13	12-03-86	11:20	9	26.6	50.9	32.3	3.4	8.1	26.6	50.9	32.3	3.3	8.1	26.6	50.9	32.3	3.4	8.1
K81	12-03-86	13:10	13	27.1	47.2	29.3	2.5	7.9	26.9	47.4	29.6	2.0	7.9	26.4	47.1	29.7	2.2	8.0
K82	12-03-86	12:50	12	26.8	46.9	29.3	2.4	7.9	27.0	47.0	29.3	2.3	7.9	26.2	46.8	29.6	2.2	8.0
K83	12-03-86	13:00	13	27.3	47.1	29.1	2.5	7.9	27.0	47.1	29.3	2.3	7.9	26.5	47.2	29.7	2.1	7.9
K84	12-03-86	12:40	12	26.8	47.0	29.4	2.4	7.9	26.6	47.1	29.6	2.3	8.0	25.9	46.6	29.7	2.4	8.1
K85	12-03-86	12:15	12	26.6	48.2	30.4	2.9	8.0	26.6	48.4	30.5	2.8	8.0	27.4	50.1	31.2	1.6	7.9
K86	12-03-86	12:30	11	26.6	46.9	29.4	2.8	8.0	26.7	47.1	29.5	2.8	8.0	26.0	46.6	29.6	2.4	8.0
K87	12-03-86	11:55	9	26.0	47.1	30.0	2.4	8.0	26.1	47.0	29.8	2.4	8.0	26.1	47.1	29.9	2.4	8.0
43	12-03-86	13:40	13	26.2	54.3	35.0	4.4	8.2	26.2	54.3	35.0	4.4	8.2	26.1	54.5	35.2	4.7	8.2

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## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE				MID				BOTTOM						
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH
BC1	01-06-87	09:44	15	20.6	0.1	0.0	5.6	7.9	20.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.7	20.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.7
BC2	01-06-87	09:33	18	20.6	0.2	0.0	3.9	7.7	20.4	38.3	27.0	4.5	8.0	20.3	44.4	31.9	4.2	8.1
BC3	01-06-87	09:22	21	20.5	2.4	1.3	4.0	8.1	19.6	44.2	32.3	5.2	8.4	19.6	45.7	33.5	5.2	8.3
BC4	01-06-87	09:09	20	20.4	6.3	3.8	4.1	7.7	19.5	45.1	33.1	5.5	8.2	19.6	46.0	33.8	5.4	8.2
BC5	01-06-87	08:57	16	19.1	38.0	27.6	5.8	8.1	19.5	45.2	33.2	5.5	8.2	19.5	45.9	33.8	5.5	8.2
BC6	01-06-87	08:48	16	19.1	39.9	29.2	5.7	8.1	19.5	45.7	33.6	5.6	8.2	19.6	45.5	33.4	5.5	7.7
BC7	01-06-87	08:32	7	19	36.2	26.2	6.0	8	19.3	44	32.4	5.8	8.2	19.4	46	33.9	5.6	8.2
LR1	01-06-87	11:24	8	21.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	7.6	21.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	7.7	21.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	7.7
LR2	01-06-87	11:05	8	21.2	0.8	0.3	2.7	7.7	21.2	0.6	0.1	2.5	7.6	20.3	22	14.7	2.9	7.5
LR3	01-06-87	10:54	13	21.1	2.6	1.4	2.0	7.5	18.2	37.6	27.9	5.2	8	18.2	40.9	30.6	5.3	8.1
LR4	01-06-87	10:45	11	21.1	5.9	3.5	2.3	7.5	18.1	40.5	30.4	5.4	8.1	18	40.9	30.8	5.5	8.1
LR5	01-06-87	10:38	10	20.8	11	6.9	2.9	7.5	18.2	40.2	30.1	5.4	8	18.2	40.7	30.5	5.5	8
LR6	01-06-87	10:11	8	18.6	37.4	27.5	7.1	8.1	18	40.5	30.4	7.2	8.1	18	40.7	30.6	7.1	8.1
LR7	01-06-87	10:18	10	18.3	38.5	28.6	6.3	8	18.1	40.6	30.5	6.2	8.1	18	40.7	30.6	6.2	8.1
LR8	01-06-87	10:24	14	18.3	39.7	29.6	5.8	8	18.1	40.4	30.3	5.8	8.1	18	40.6	30.5	5.6	8.1
LR9	01-06-87	10:31	10	18.7	38.4	28.2	5.5	8	18.3	40.2	30.0	6.0	8.1	18.2	40.7	30.5	6.0	8.1
DK1	01-08-87	08:18	11	19.2	43.3	31.9	5.9	8.2	19.5	43.8	32.0	6.0	8.2	19.7	44.6	32.5	6.1	8.2
DK2	01-08-87	08:32	6	19	43.1	31.9	5.9	8.2	19	43.1	31.9	5.9	8.2	19	43.1	31.9	5.9	8.2
DK3	01-08-87	08:17	8	18.8	43	31.9	6.2	8.2	18.9	43.2	32.0	6.3	8.2	19.3	44.3	32.6	6.3	8.2
DK4	01-08-87	08:23	9	18.9	43	31.8	6.2	8.2	18.9	43	31.8	6.2	8.2	18.9	43	31.8	6.2	8.2
DK5	01-08-87	08:43	9	19.2	43	31.6	5.5	8.2	19.2	43.1	31.7	5.5	8.2	19.1	43.1	31.8	5.5	8.2
DK6	01-08-87	08:53	10	19.1	43.1	31.8	5.7	8.3	19.1	43.1	31.8	6.0	8.3	19.1	43.3	31.9	5.9	8.3
DK7	01-08-87	09:09	10	18.9	43	31.8	5.8	8.3	18.9	43.2	32.0	6.0	8.3	19	43.6	32.3	5.7	8.2
DK8	01-08-87	09:01	9	19.1	43.1	31.8	5.8	8.3	19.2	43.2	31.8	6.0	8.3	19.1	43.3	31.9	5.7	8.2
DK9	01-08-87	09:16	9	19.2	43.1	31.7	5.8	8.3	19.1	43.1	31.8	6.0	8.3	19.2	43.3	31.9	5.9	8.3
DK10	01-08-87	09:25	8	19	42.9	31.7	5.7	8.3	19	43.1	31.9	5.7	8.3	19	43.6	32.3	5.7	8.3
DK11	01-08-87	09:32	9	19.2	43.1	31.7	5.6	8.3	19.2	43.2	31.8	5.6	8.3	19.3	43.4	31.9	5.8	8.3
DK12	01-08-87	09:40	8	19.5	42.5	31.0	5.4	8.2	19.3	42.8	31.4	5.5	8.2	19.3	43.2	31.7	5.8	8.2
DK13	01-08-87	09:53	8	19.7	43.1	31.3	5.3	8.2	19.5	43.2	31.6	5.3	8.2	19.5	43.4	31.7	5.4	8.2
K81	01-08-87	11:13	12	19.8	41.4	29.9	4.9	8.2	19.2	41.4	30.3	5.0	8.2	19	41.4	30.5	5.0	8.2
K82	01-08-87	11:07	11	19.1	41	30.1	5.0	8.2	18.8	40.9	30.2	5.0	8.2	19.2	42	30.8	5.2	8.2
K83	01-08-87	11:00	12	19.8	41.2	29.7	5.0	8.2	19	40.9	30.0	5.0	8.2	19	41.5	30.5	5.1	8.2
K84	01-08-87	10:51	12	19	41	30.1	5.1	8.2	18.9	41	30.2	5.2	8.2	19.5	42.2	30.7	5.6	8.3
K85	01-08-87	10:34	13	19.4	39.3	28.5	6.1	8.1	19.3	39.8	28.9	6.0	8.2	19.6	40.8	29.5	4.8	8.2
K86	01-08-87	10:44	9	19.3	41.1	30.0	5.2	8.2	19.2	41	30.0	5.2	8.2	19.3	42	30.7	5.6	8.2
K87	01-08-87	10:18	10	19.3	40.5	29.5	6.7	8.2	19.2	40.9	29.9	7.2	8.2	19.3	41.6	30.4	7.3	8.3
43	01-08-87	11:41	13	19.6	45.5	33.4	5.6	8.2	19	45	33.4	5.7	8.2	19.2	45.5	33.7	5.8	8.2

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## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE				MID				BOTTOM						
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH
BC1	02-10-87	10:15	14	20.8	0	0.0	6.6	8.2	22.8	0	0.0	7.8	8.2	20.7	0	0.0	7.3	8.2
BC2	02-10-87	09:58	17	21.4	35.8	24.5	6.9	8	22.6	41.6	28.1	7.1	8.3	22.1	43.3	29.8	4.5	8.3
BC3	02-10-87	09:46	21	20.9	35.5	24.5	4.8	8	22	43	29.6	5.5	8.4	22.5	44.2	30.2	5.3	8.4
BC4	02-10-87	09:35	9	21.3	37.2	25.6	5.5	8.1	20.2	41	29.3	6.3	8.4	19.7	41	29.6	6.3	8.4
BC5	02-10-87	09:26	15	19.2	40.1	29.3	7.5	8.4	19	40.2	29.5	8.7	8.4	18.9	40	29.4	6.6	8.4
BC6	02-10-87	09:21	15	20.4	38.7	27.3	5.6	8.3	19.4	40.3	29.3	6.5	8.4	20.1	41.5	29.7	6.2	8.5
BC7	02-10-87	09:13	8	19.9	16.5	10.9	7.3	8.4	19.8	16.5	10.9	7.4	8.4	18.9	16.4	11.0	7.5	8.5
LR1	02-10-87	12:02	9	21.4	0	0.0	3.0	7.7	21	0	0.0	2.8	7.7	20.9	0	0.0	3.0	7.7
LR2	02-10-87	11:39	6	21.4	5.6	3.2	4.9	7.6	21.3	7.8	4.7	3.4	7.6	20.4	37.3	26.2	5.2	8.2
LR3	02-10-87	11:27	10	21.3	10	6.1	5.4	7.6	19.9	38	27.1	7.3	8.3	20	40.8	29.3	6.0	8.3
LR4	02-10-87	11:15	12	21.1	13.5	8.5	4.9	7.7	19.2	35	25.2	6.7	8.4	19.5	40.1	29.0	6.8	8.3
LR5	02-10-87	11:09	6	20.8	19.6	12.8	8.3	7.9	20.1	38.4	27.3	6.1	8.3	20	39.7	28.4	6.0	8.3
LR6	02-10-87	10:42	7	18.6	38.5	28.4	7.9	8.2	18.6	38.9	28.7	8.6	8.3	18.6	38.8	28.6	6.7	8.3
LR7	02-10-87	10:51	9	20.1	26.6	18.2	5.6	8.1	18.5	38.2	28.2	6.8	8.3	18.5	38.7	28.6	6.7	8.3
LR8	02-10-87	10:57	12	19.4	33.8	24.1	8.3	8.1	18.6	37.9	27.9	8.9	8.3	18.5	38.5	28.4	6.8	8.3
LR9	02-10-87	11:03	8	19	36.2	26.2	7.3	8.2	18.7	38.3	28.1	7.4	8.3	18.7	38.5	28.3	7.0	8.3
DK1	02-12-87	08:25	12	19.8	27	18.6	6.0	8.2	19.8	27.1	18.7	6.4	8.2	19.9	27	18.6	6.3	8.2
DK2	02-12-87	08:57	7	19.2	37.9	27.5	7.3	8.2	19.5	38.4	27.7	7.6	8.2	19.2	36.4	26.3	5.1	8.2
DK3	02-12-87	08:40	10	19.2	39.1	28.4	7.0	8.3	19.2	39.1	28.4	7.3	8.3	19.2	39.1	28.4	6.4	8.3
DK4	02-12-87	08:47	9	19.3	38.3	27.7	6.8	8.2	19.3	38.8	28.1	6.9	8.2	19.4	39	28.2	6.9	8.3
DK5	02-12-87	09:07	10	19.6	40.4	29.2	6.9	8.3	19.6	41.1	29.8	7.6	8.3	19.5	41.3	30.0	5.3	8.2
DK6	02-12-87	09:17	9	19.3	40.8	29.7	5.5	8.3	19.2	40.7	29.7	5.6	8.3	19.3	40.7	29.7	5.7	8.3
DK7	02-12-87	09:34	11	19.1	40.5	29.6	6.6	8.2	19.1	40.6	29.7	7.2	8.3	19.1	40.7	29.8	5.6	8.3
DK8	02-12-87	09:25	9	19.3	40.3	29.3	5.5	8.3	19.2	40.7	29.7	5.5	8.3	19.2	40.8	29.8	5.4	8.3
DK9	02-12-87	09:44	9	19.5	40.8	29.6	5.7	8.2	19.4	41	29.8	5.9	8.2	19.3	41.1	30.0	5.4	8.2
DK10	02-12-87	09:53	9	19.3	40.2	29.3	5.8	8.3	19.2	40.7	29.7	5.9	8.3	19.5	41.2	29.9	5.8	8.3
DK11	02-12-87	10:02	10	19.6	40.8	29.5	5.5	8.2	19.5	40.9	29.7	5.5	8.2	19.5	41.3	30.0	5.5	8.2
DK12	02-12-87	10:09	8	19.5	40.8	29.6	5.7	8.3	19.4	40.8	29.7	5.7	8.3	19.4	40.8	29.7	5.9	8.3
DK13	02-12-87	10:23	9	20	40.6	29.1	5.6	8.2	19.4	40.5	29.4	5.5	8.2	19.5	40.5	29.4	5.3	8.2
KB1	02-12-87	11:52	13	19.8	39	28.0	5.5	8.3	19.6	39	28.1	5.6	8.4	19.6	39.3	28.3	5.7	8.3
KB2	02-12-87	11:39	11	19.8	38.5	27.6	5.6	8.3	19.5	38.9	28.1	5.6	8.3	19.6	39.4	28.4	5.6	8.4
KB3	02-12-87	11:45	11	20	38.9	27.7	5.6	8.3	19.6	39	28.1	5.8	8.4	19.7	39.4	28.3	5.5	8.3
KB4	02-12-87	11:31	11	19.7	38.4	27.5	7.1	8.3	19.5	38.6	27.8	7.5	8.3	19.5	39.2	28.3	7.4	8.3
KB5	02-12-87	11:03	11	20.4	36	25.2	6.7	8.2	20.4	37.8	26.6	6.8	8.2	20.4	38.6	27.2	5.0	8.2
KB6	02-12-87	11:24	10	20	38.6	27.5	5.5	8.3	19.4	38.7	28.0	5.5	8.3	19.6	39.5	28.5	5.7	8.4
KB7	02-12-87	10:49	11	19.5	38.3	27.6	5.5	8.3	19.5	38.4	27.7	5.4	8.3	19.4	39	28.2	5.4	8.3
43	02-12-87	12:19	13	20.5	43.2	30.8	6.0	8.3	19.4	42.4	31.0	6.3	8.3	19.7	43.2	31.4	6.0	8.3

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## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE				MID				BOTTOM							
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	
BC1	03-09-87	11:32	15	22.6	0.3	0.0	5.0	7.9	22.6	0	0.0	4.8	7.8	22.6	0	0.0	4.7	7.8	
BC2	03-09-87	11:13	17	22.6	1.8	0.8	5.0	7.7	22.6	20	12.6	4.4	7.7	21.8	48.2	33.8	3.5	7.6	
BC3	03-09-87	10:46	19	22.6	4.2	2.3	4.6	7.5	22.1	50.4	35.3	5.5	7.9	21.3	53	38.0	4.6	7.9	
BC4	03-09-87	10:21	18	22.6	8.4	4.9	5.0	7.6	21.5	52.2	37.2	5.2	8	21.2	53.2	38.3	4.8	7.9	
BC5	03-09-87	10:10	14	22.5	47	32.3	6.4	7.9	22.3	51.6	36.1	6.2	8	21.7	52.8	37.5	6.2	7.8	
BC6	03-09-87	09:59	14	22.4	18	11.3	7.1	7.7	22.3	51.3	35.8	5.8	7.9	21.4	53	38.0	5.0	7.9	
BC7	03-09-87	09:39	8	22.4	46	31.6	6.0	7.2	22.3	50.9	35.5	6.3	7.9	22.2	52.3	36.7	5.3	7.8	
LR1	03-09-87	14:09		23.6	0.1	0.0	2.4	7.4	23.6	0.2	0.0	2.1	7.4	23.7	0.2	0.0	2.0	7.4	
LR2	03-09-87	13:40	7	23.5	0.4	0.0	2.3	7.3	23.6	0.5	0.1	2.3	7.3	23.6	2	0.9	2.1	7.3	
LR3	03-09-87	13:25	11	23.5	3.5	1.8	2.4	7.3	22.3	46.2	31.9	5.5	7.9	22.2	52.2	36.6	5.3	7.7	
LR4	03-09-87	13:11	10	23.4	11.1	6.5	2.9	7.3	22.3	48.9	33.9	5.5	7.9	22.2	52.2	36.6	5.4	8	
LR5	03-09-87	12:57	7	23.6	13.7	8.2	3.1	7.3	22.3	45.8	31.5	5.4	7.9	22.3	51.4	35.9	5.4	7.9	
LR6	03-09-87	12:02	7	22.5	42.5	28.9	7.0	7.8	22.3	50.2	35.0	5.6	8	22.2	51.2	35.8	5.5	8	
LR7	03-09-87	12:18	8	22.8	36.9	24.5	5.2	7.9	22.4	50.4	35.0	5.5	8	22.2	50.8	35.5	5.5	8	
LR8	03-09-87	12:32	12	22.7	43.8	29.7	5.1	7.9	22.4	51.1	35.6	5.5	7.9	22.3	50.9	35.5	5.5	7.9	
LR9	03-09-87	12:46	9	22.5	51.5	35.8	5.9	8	22.5	51.3	35.7	5.8	8	22.4	51.3	35.7	5.5	8	
DK1	03-11-87	08:36	11	20.6				8.1	7.6	21.4			8.2	7.8	21.5			7.5	7.8
DK2	03-11-87	09:38	6	20.9	53.4	38.7	5.9	7.9	21.4	53.8	38.6	6.0	7.9	21.3	53.9	38.8	5.7	7.9	
DK3	03-11-87	09:07	8	20.7				7.9	7.9	20.9			8.3	7.9	20.9			8.6	7.9
DK4	03-11-87	09:23	9	21				8.4	7.9	21.1			8.4	7.9	20.9			8.4	7.9
DK5	03-11-87	09:56	9	21.5	53.7	38.4	6.2	8	21.6	54.2	38.7	6.9	8	21.3	54.2	39.0	5.1	8	
DK6	03-11-87	10:10	10	20.9	53.9	39.1	5.8	8	21.4	54.2	38.9	6.1	8	21.5	54.3	38.9	6.0	7.9	
DK7	03-11-87	10:39	10	21.4	53.6	38.4	6.1	8.1	21.2	53.9	38.9	6.6	8.1	21.1	54.1	39.1	6.8	8.1	
DK8	03-11-87	10:25	8	21.6	53.5	38.2	6.0	8	21.5	54.4	39.0	6.1	8	21.2	54	38.9	6.4	8.1	
DK9	03-11-87	10:55	9	21.8	54.1	38.5	6.0	8	21.8	54.6	38.9	6.2	8	21.7	54.5	38.9	6.5	8	
DK10	03-11-87	11:13	9	21.7	54.1	38.6	6.3	8.1	21.3	54.4	39.2	6.7	8.1	21.2	54.3	39.2	7.3	8.1	
DK11	03-11-87	11:55	9	22.2	53.8	37.9	6.8	8.1	22.1	54.2	38.3	6.7	8.1	21.5	54.2	38.8	6.6	8.1	
DK12	03-11-87	12:10	7	22.3	54.4	38.3	6.3	8.1	22.2	54.7	38.6	6.7	8.1	22.1	54.7	38.7	6.9	8.1	
DK13	03-11-87	12:36	8	22.9	54.7	38.0	6.7	8	22.9	55.1	38.3	7.2	8	22.4	54.8	38.5	7.0	8	
KB1	03-11-87	14:46	13	23.6	55.1	37.7	5.7	8	22.7	55.4	38.7	6.7	8.1	22.5	55.7	39.1	6.5	8.1	
KB2	03-11-87	14:23	11	23.6	55.8	38.2	5.8	8	23.4	55.7	38.3	6.2	8	22.3	55.9	39.5	6.6	8.1	
KB3	03-11-87	14:34	12	23.7	55.2	37.7	6.0	8	23.7	55.8	38.1	6.1	8	22.3	55.9	39.5	6.7	8.1	
KB4	03-11-87	15:00	12	24.1	55.4	37.5	6.3	8.1	23.3	55.6	38.3	6.6	8	22.2	56.4	40.0	7.0	8.1	
KB5	03-11-87	13:26	11	23.4	50.7	34.5	6.7	7.9	23	50.6	34.7	7.4	8.1	22.8	52.3	36.2	7.1	7.9	
KB6	03-11-87	13:58	9	23.4	54.8	37.6	6.3	8.1	23.1	55	38.0	6.9	8.1	22	56.1	39.9	7.4	8.1	
KB7	03-11-87	13:05	10	22.6	52.6	36.6	6.8	7.9	22.3	54.6	38.4	6.4	8.1	22.3	54.1	38.0	6.5	8.1	
43	03-11-87	15:37	13	21.7	56.9	40.8	6.1	8.1	21.5	57.2	41.3	7.2	8.7	21.5	57.2	41.3	7.5	8.1	

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## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE				MID				BOTTOM						
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH
BC1	04-14-87	10:00		23.5	0	0.0	6.4	7.9	23.4	2.1	1.0	5.7	8	23.6	44.1	29.4	4.6	7.8
BC2	04-14-87	09:48	14	23.7	6.6	3.7	6.1	7.8	23.6	33.6	21.7	5.4	7.8	23.7	53.2	36.2	4.9	8
BC3	04-14-87	09:33	21	23.6	6.6	3.7	6.6	7.7	23.8	54.4	37.0	5.4	8	22.8	55.7	38.9	3.4	7.9
BC4	04-14-87	09:21	18	23.7	29	18.4	5.3	7.8	23.8	55.3	37.7	4.7	8	23.2	55.9	38.7	3.7	7.8
BC5	04-14-87	09:13	13	23.5	35.8	23.3	6.2	7.9	24.1	52.8	35.5	5.7	8	23.6	56	38.4	4.4	7.8
BC6	04-14-87	09:08	16	23.3	38.2	25.2	6.1	7.9	24.2	54.8	37.0	5.5	8	23.2	56	38.7	4.1	7.7
BC7	04-14-87	09:00	9	23.3	43.6	29.2	7.1	7.8	24.1	54.2	36.6	5.4	8	24	54.8	37.1	5.3	7.9
LR1	04-14-87	11:50		24.7	0.2	0.0	4.6	7.5	24.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	7.5	24.5	0.2	0.0	4.4	7.5
LR2	04-14-87	11:28	7	24.4	2.5	1.2	4.5	7.6	24.2	46.1	30.4	5.0	7.9	24.2	50.4	33.6	5.2	8
LR3	04-14-87	11:18	12	24.4	15	8.8	4.0	7.5	24	50.3	33.7	5.6	8.1	24	52.3	35.2	5.4	7.6
LR4	04-14-87	11:09	11	24.3	35	22.4	5.3	7.9	23.9	51.6	34.8	5.5	8.1	24	52.8	35.6	5.1	7.8
LR5	04-14-87	11:00	8	24.7	13	7.5	6.6	7.5	24	49.5	33.1	5.5	8.1	23.9	57.8	39.5	5.4	8
LR6	04-14-87	10:32	8	24.2	45.5	30.0	6.2	7.9	23.8	51.3	34.6	6.1	8	23.8	52.6	35.6	5.0	8
LR7	04-14-87	10:41	10	23.9	51.5	34.7	5.7	8	23.8	52.2	35.3	5.6	8	23.8	53.3	36.1	5.4	7.5
LR8	04-14-87	10:48	14	23.9	51.7	34.8	6.1	8.1	23.8	52.4	35.5	5.5	8.1	23.8	53.5	36.3	5.3	7.8
LR9	04-14-87	10:53	10	24.1	51.3	34.4	5.5	8.1	24	52.1	35.1	5.4	8.1	24	52.4	35.3	5.5	8.1
DK1	04-16-87	08:43	10	24.6	55.4	37.1	4.8	8.2	24.6	55.8	37.4	4.8	8.2	24.7	55.7	37.2	4.7	8.2
DK2	04-16-87	09:11	7	24	53.8	36.4	6.2	8.3	24	54	36.5	6.2	8.3	23.8	54	36.7	4.5	8.3
DK3	04-16-87	08:49	8	24	54.9	37.2	5.7	8.4	24	54.7	37.0	5.8	8.4	24	54.8	37.1	5.3	8.4
DK4	04-16-87	08:56	9	24.1	54	36.4	5.2	8.4	24.2	54.3	36.6	5.3	8.4	24.2	54.5	36.7	4.9	8.4
DK5	04-16-87	09:20	9	25.1	54.8	36.2	5.0	8.4	25	54.8	36.3	5.2	8.4	25	54.9	36.4	5.3	8.4
DK6	04-16-87	09:29	10	24.9	54.3	36.0	5.2	8.3	25	54.7	36.2	5.2	8.4	24.8	54.8	36.5	5.4	8.4
DK7	04-16-87	09:37	11	24.5	54.7	36.6	6.7	8.4	24.4	54.7	36.7	7.5	8.4	24.3	54.8	36.9	5.5	8.4
DK8	04-16-87	09:44	9	24.8	54.7	36.4	5.4	8.4	24.8	54.6	36.3	5.4	8.4	24.6	54.5	36.4	5.4	8.4
DK9	04-16-87	09:52	10	24.8	54.8	36.5	5.4	8.4	24.9	54.7	36.3	5.4	8.4	24.9	54.8	36.4	5.4	8.4
DK10	04-16-87	10:00	10	24.8	54.9	36.5	5.5	8.4	24.6	54.9	36.7	5.7	8.4	24.6	55	36.8	5.8	8.4
DK11	04-16-87	10:08	10	24.9	54.7	36.3	5.5	8.4	24.9	54.7	36.3	5.5	8.4	24.9	54.8	36.4	5.5	8.4
DK12	04-16-87	10:16	8	24.8	54.8	36.5	5.9	8.4	24.9	54.8	36.4	6.1	8.4	24.9	54.9	36.5	6.3	8.4
DK13	04-16-87	10:30	8	24.9	53.9	35.7	7.0	8.3	25	54.3	35.9	7.4	8.3	25	54.4	36.0	7.7	8.4
KB1	04-16-87	12:02	13	25.8	53.8	34.9	5.5	8.3	25.7	53.7	34.9	5.4	8.3	25.7	53.9	35.1	5.5	8.3
KB2	04-16-87	11:49	12	25.7	53.7	34.9	5.4	8.3	25.5	53.5	34.9	5.3	8.3	25.5	54.1	35.4	5.2	8.3
KB3	04-16-87	11:55	13	26	54	34.9	5.5	8.3	25.6	53.5	34.9	5.4	8.3	26.6	54	34.5	5.8	8.3
KB4	04-16-87	11:41	13	25.6	53.7	35.0	5.4	8.3	25.4	53.8	35.2	5.2	8.3	25.1	53.7	35.4	4.7	8.3
KB5	04-16-87	11:22	12	25.7	54.1	35.2	4.9	8.2	25.8	54.1	35.2	5.0	8.3	25.6	53.9	35.2	4.9	8.3
KB6	04-16-87	11:35	12	25.2	53.9	35.5	4.9	8.3	25.2	53.8	35.4	5.0	8.3	25	53.9	35.6	4.3	8.3
KB7	04-16-87	10:59	10	24.8	53.8	35.7	5.1	8.3	24.9	53.9	35.7							



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## Biscayne Bay Sanitary Assessment Field Data

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE				MID				BOTTOM						
				TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH	TEMP	COND	SAL	DO	pH
BC1	05-12-87	10:06		27.5	0.1	0.0	4	8	27.5	0.1	0.0	3.8	8	27.9	0.1	0.0	4	8
BC2	05-12-87	09:53	19	27.7	11.7	6.3	3.9	7.8	28.6	42.7	25.4	3.3	8	28.8	48.4	29.1	2.8	8
BC3	05-12-87	09:34	23	27.3	9.5	5.1	3.7	7.6	28.8	46.2	27.6	3.6	8	28.8	49.6	29.9	2.5	8
BC4	05-12-87	09:18	20	27.8	18.2	10.1	3.7	7.9	28.6	47.1	28.3	4.0	8.1	28.8	49.6	29.9	2.9	8
BC5	05-12-87	09:10	16	27.8	16.8	9.3	6.0	8.1	28.6	21.5	11.9	3.3	8	28.9	21.1	11.6	6.6	8
BC6	05-12-87	09:02	16	27.1	40.2	24.5	5.1	8.2	28.6	42.8	25.5	3.9	8.1	28.8	43.9	26.1	6.0	7.7
BC7	05-12-87	08:55	9	26.9	34.2	20.6	6.3	8.1	28.1	44.6	27.0	4.1	8.1	28.5	48.9	29.6	3.1	8
LR1	05-12-87	11:58		26.8	0.1	0.0	1.7	7.5	26.8	0.1	0.0	1.6	7.6	26.9	0.1	0.0	1.6	7.6
LR2	05-12-87	11:35	8	26.8	12.9	7.1	1.6	7.4	27	5.6	2.9	1.5	7.4	27	6.7	3.5	1.5	7.4
LR3	05-12-87	11:22	11	27	8.2	4.3	1.8	7.6	27.5	26.8	15.6	2.3	7.8	28.2	43.6	26.2	3.7	8.1
LR4	05-12-87	11:12	11	27.2	13.4	7.4	2.1	7.5	28	39.3	23.5	4.8	8	28.2	44.5	26.8	4.9	8.2
LR5	05-12-87	11:06	7	27.6	35.1	20.9	3.0	7.9	27.9	39	23.3	3.6	8	28	42	25.3	3.8	8.1
LR6	05-12-87	10:33	12	27.6	42.4	25.7	5.2	8.1	27.7	43.1	26.2	5.0	8.1	28.4	46.3	27.9	2.8	8.1
LR7	05-12-87	10:41	10	27.6	40.9	24.7	5.4	8.1	27.6	42	25.5	5.3	8.2	28.3	45.7	27.6	3.5	8.1
LR8	05-12-87	10:49	13	27.7	40.1	24.2	5.4	8.1	27.7	42.4	25.7	5.4	8.1	27.8	45	27.4	3.9	8.1
LR9	05-12-87	10:57	9	27.9	40.4	24.2	5.3	8.1	27.6	43	26.2	4.9	8.2	27.6	43.9	26.8	5.0	8.2
DK1	05-14-87	08:31	9	26.5	48.9	30.9	5.5	8.2	26.6	48.9	30.8	5.4	8.2	26.6	49	30.9	4.8	8.2
DK2	05-14-87	08:54	7	26.3	47.2	29.8	5.2	8.2	26.3	47.5	30.1	4.8	8.2	26.4	48.1	30.4	4.6	8.1
DK3	05-14-87	08:39	10	26.7	49	30.8	5.6	8.3	26.7	48.9	30.8	5.4	8.3	26.7	48.9	30.8	5.4	8.3
DK4	05-14-87	08:45	10	26.8	48.4	30.4	5.2	8.2	26.8	48.4	30.4	5.2	8.2	26.8	48.5	30.4	5.2	8.3
DK5	05-14-87	09:05	10	27	47.1	29.3	5.3	8.3	27.1	47.7	29.7	5.2	8.3	27	47.9	29.9	5.2	8.3
DK6	05-14-87	09:13	10	26.9	47.9	29.9	5.6	8.3	26.9	47.9	29.9	5.4	8.4	26.9	48	30.0	5.2	8.3
DK7	05-14-87	09:25	11	26.8	48	30.1	5.3	8.3	26.8	47.9	30.0	5.2	8.3	26.7	48.3	30.4	5.1	8.3
DK8	05-14-87	09:19	9	26.8	48	30.1	5.5	8.3	26.8	47.9	30.0	5.3	8.3	26.8	47.9	30.0	5.2	8.3
DK9	05-14-87	09:37	10	27	47.9	29.9	6.0	8.3	26.9	47.7	29.8	5.9	8.3	26.8	47.8	29.9	5.9	8.3
DK10	05-14-87	09:43	11	26.7	47.9	30.1	5.9	8.3	26.7	48.1	30.2	5.6	8.2	26.6	48.3	30.4	5.6	8.2
DK11	05-14-87	09:53	11	26.8	47.6	29.8	6.2	8.3	26.7	47.8	30.0	5.7	8.3	26.6	47.8	30.1	5.5	8.3
DK12	05-14-87	09:59	8	26.7	47.1	29.5	5.8	8.4	26.7	47.1	29.5	5.7	8.3	26.6	47.1	29.6	5.7	8.4
DK13	05-14-87	10:09	9	26.6	46	28.8	6.0	8.3	26.5	46.5	29.2	5.5	8.3	26.5	47	29.6	5.3	8.3
KB1	05-14-87	11:28	13	27.4	41.8	25.5	5.5	8.2	28.6	47.8	28.8	4.8	8.2	28.3	48.6	29.5	4.8	8.3
KB2	05-14-87	11:17	12	27	40.8	25.0	6.3	8.3	28.5	47.4	28.6	6.0	8.2	27.8	48	29.4	4.9	8.3
KB3	05-14-87	11:22	12	26.9	40.7	25.0	5.9	8.3	28.5	46.5	28.0	4.9	8.2	28.4	48.6	29.5	4.8	8.3
KB4	05-14-87	11:08	12	27.7	44.2	26.9	6.1	8.2	27.9	47.1	28.8	5.1	8.3	26.8	47	29.4	4.9	8.3
KB5	05-14-87	10:50	12	27.3	43.6	26.7	6.4	8.3	29.1	49	29.3	5.3	8.2	29.8	50.6	30.0	4.4	8.2
KB6	05-14-87	11:03	11	27.5	46.1	28.3	5.9	8.2	26.8	46.4	29.0	5.8	8.2	26.5	47	29.6	5.3	8.2
KB7	05-14-87	10:41	8	26.4	47	29.6	5.6	8.3	26.4	46.9	29.6	5.6	8.3	26.4	47.1	29.7	5.4	8.3
43	05-14-87	12:07	14	27	53.1	33.5	6.0	8.3	27	53	33.5	6.0	8.3	27.1	53	33.4	6.1	8.3