

ASSESSING YAHARA LAKES WATER EXCLOSURE TREATMENT SYSTEM (WETS) WATER QUALITY USING SENTINEL-2 REMOTE SENSING SATELLITE

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Northern Arizona University
Flagstaff, AZ, USA

Advisor:
Dr. Erik Schiefer, NAU Professor

Committee Members:
Mark Manone, NAU Chair of Geography, Planning & Recreation
Dr. Ruihong Huang, NAU Associate Professor

Shelly Bruhn
sb2884@nau.edu
shellybruhn@gmail.com

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Abstract

This study assesses the suitability of the European Space Agency's newest generation paired satellites, Sentinel-2 A & B, in detecting spectral differences likely related to lake water quality parameters. The study evaluates differences between water inside and outside a Water Exclosure Treatment System (WETS) at Goodland County Park Beach on Lake Waubesa and Mendota County Park Beach on Lake Mendota, surrounding the Madison Metro Area within Dane County, Wisconsin between Memorial Day and Labor Day for 2019 and 2020. Previous large lake-water body studies, using various remote sensors, demonstrate reliable empirical relationships between satellite data and ground observations. The improved capabilities of the MSI (multi-spectral instrument) sensor aboard the Sentinel-2 A & B satellites allow for the best possible evaluation of the WETS small, shallow lake-water area constituents such as Secchi Disk Depth (SDD), a common measurement of water clarity, chlorophyll-a (chl-a), colored dissolved organic matters (CDOM), turbidity, and total suspended sediments (TSS). Sentinel-2 10-meter bands best support evaluating spectral differences of the small (Mendota 478 sq meters, Goodland 318 sq meters), shallow five-foot deep WETS areas. After adjusting for depth effect and differences during the uninstalled period, the visible sensor bands 2, 3, and 4 are best for detecting spectral differences. The water quality algorithms, using the 10-meter bands, detect spectral differences less prominently than the individual visible bands. Discovering spectral differences in the blue, green, and red visible bands occurred only in 2020, thus it is not known if the spectral differences inside and outside the WETS is related to the filtration of the WETS or other environment factors.

Introduction

Lake Mendota (Mendota Beach study area) and Lake Waubesa (Goodland Beach study area) are part of the Yahara Lakes System which is a chain of five lakes connected by the 62-mile long Yahara River, located in Dane County, Wisconsin, primarily surrounding the City of Madison (Figure 1). These lakes are Mendota, Monona, Wingra, Waubesa and Kegonsa ranging in surface area from 3,985 ha to 136 ha.

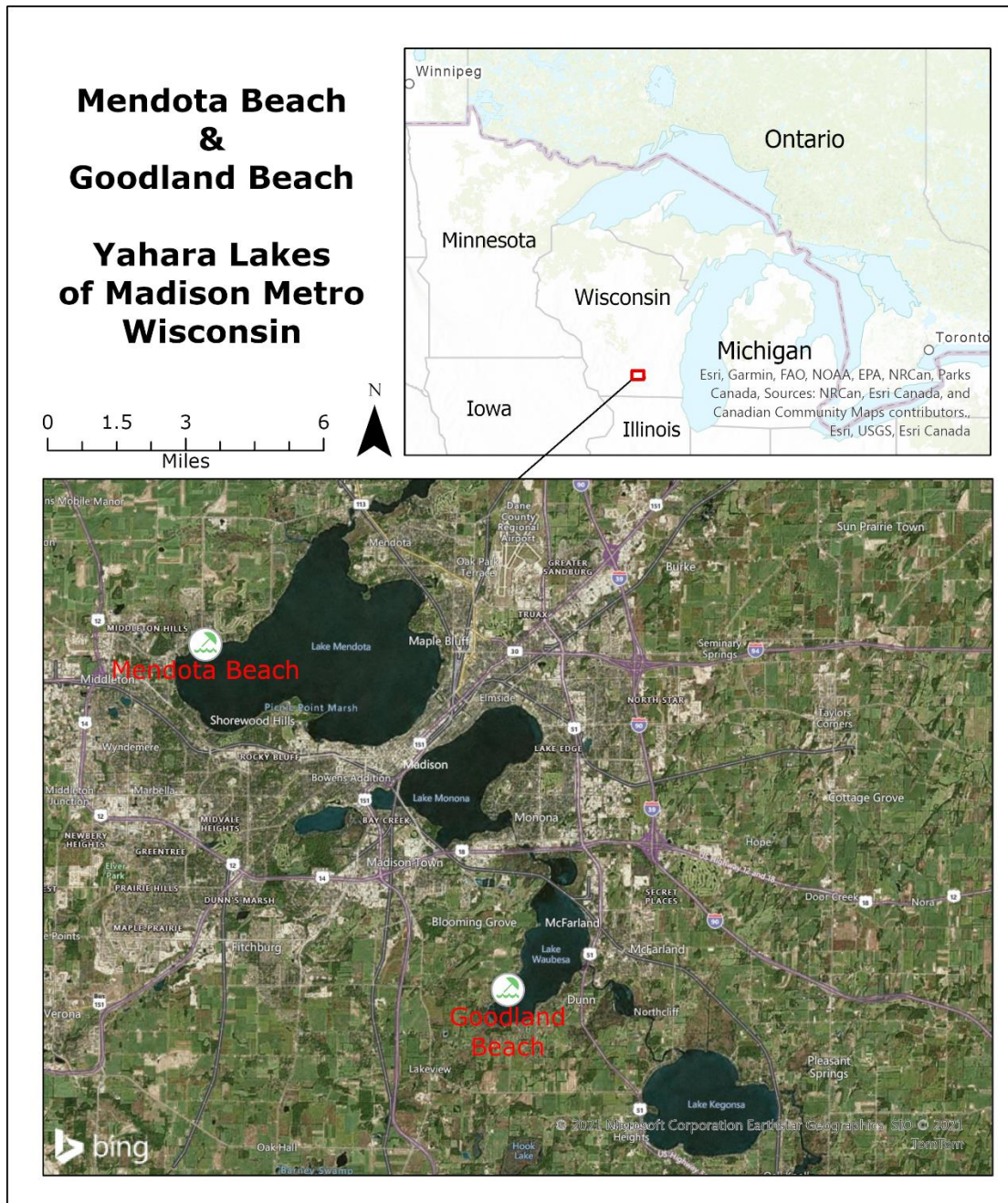


Figure 1: Map showing locations of the studied beaches.

This system provides recreational, aesthetic, and economic value to the county and city. Unfortunately, excessive amounts of phosphorus pollution running into the lakes, due to intense land use in the surrounding area, is causing potentially harmful blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) blooms. The excessive algae blooms not only are ugly and foul-smelling, but can be toxic to humans and animals; resulting in closed beaches, reduced opportunity for boating and fishing as well as threatening the health of local ecosystems. The trend of heavier rainfalls in recent years is increasing the amount of polluted runoff into the lakes. Tracking and attempted management of these blooms is a key objective for Dane County as is providing a safe recreation swimming space by way of filtered beach exclosures known as Water Exclosure Treatment System (WETS). Reimer, Wu, and Sorsa (2018) published positive results (reduction of *E. coli* and cyanobacteria) and no beach closures from testing a 2011 WETS deployment and *in situ* water quality analysis at Brittingham Beach on Lake Monona. Dane County Lake Department now deploys a varying number of WETS at beaches throughout the Yahara Lakes every summer. The WETS five-sided polypropylene exclosure protects the swimming area from contaminated offshore lake water. Within the WETS barrier, the water pumps into a portable treatment system and is filtered by ultraviolet light and a three-component sub-system:

1. A strainer removes heavy debris (aquatic plants),
2. Automated backwashing and sand filter remove the fine particles, and
3. Ultraviolet light inactivates pathogens, viruses, bacteria, and algae,

sending the backwash water to the sanitary sewer and returning clean water to the swimming area.

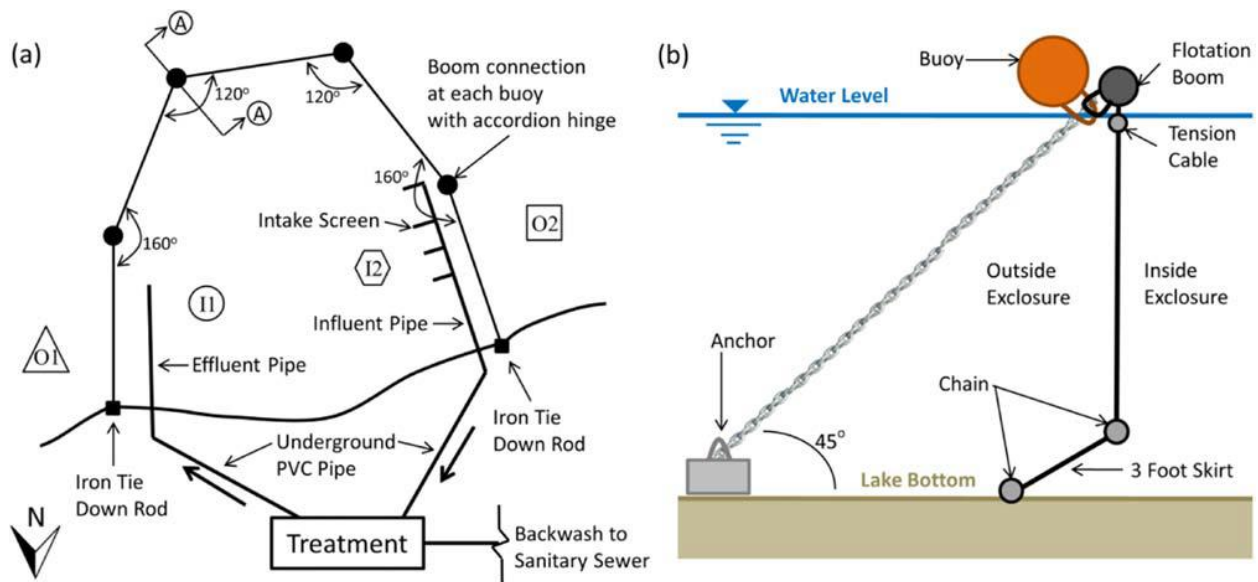


Figure 2: (a) WETS sub-systems (b) Exclosure sub-system with anchor configuration (Reimer et al., 2018).

Since the initial experiment, the City of Madison tests each WETS filtered swimming water, regularly, *in situ* for *E. coli* and cyanobacteria but no other water constituents. The purpose of this study is to determine if remote sensing can detect spectral differences between inside and outside the WETS at Mendota and Goodland Beach (Figure 3), assisting Dane County Land and Water Resources Department in monitoring the effectiveness of WETS deployments.



Figure 3: Goodland Beach WETS, Source: Clean Lakes Alliance.

While remote sensing, using Landsat multispectral data, of water quality has increased over the past 20-years, it is still not common practice, specifically in Dane County. This case study evaluates the suitability of using a recent generation of Earth observation satellites, Sentinel-2 A & B, for potentially improved water quality within the WETS.

Sentinel-2A and Sentinel-2B Multi-Spectral Imager (MSI) launched on 23 June 2015 and 07 March 2017, respectively, create a new opportunity in the remote sensing of inland waters water clarity. The European Space Agency (ESA) designed Sentinel-2 satellites (A & B) providing continuity to the SPOT (Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre, in English means, satellite to observe Earth) missions. The two Sentinel satellites are polar-orbiting, placed in the same sun-synchronous orbit, phased at 180 degrees to each other with a repeat of 10 days, combined is five days.

Different studies using multi-resolution satellites such as MODIS, MERIS, Landsat TM and ETM+, SPOT, QuickBird and Ikonos demonstrate successful monitoring of water quality including water surface temperature, water clarity, chlorophyll-a and phycocyanin concentrations, and total suspended sediments (Bonansea et al. 2019). These are powerful supporting tools for assessing temporal and spatial variations in water quality. Kloiber, Brezonik, Olmanson, et al. (2002) developed the most relevant and widely-used protocol for water clarity image processing of inland lakes using Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) and Multi-Spectral Scanner (MSS) sensor data. The improved capabilities of the Sentinel-2 satellites enhance these common relevant protocols. These improvements include: providing medium-resolution (10 – 60 meters), an additional shorter wavelength blue band (ultra-blue), narrower near-infrared (NIR) band, 12-bit radiometric resolution, and greater signal to noise ratios.

The Sentinel-2 A or B relative orbit 26, tile 15 covers both beach areas of study. Sentinel-A and B imagery is available every five days combined (revisit frequency of each satellite is 10 days), however, not all dates were useable due to cloud cover. I selected Level 2A imagery based on cloud-free access and the start and end dates (before Memorial Day and after Labor Day) of WETS filtration; providing 15 days for 2019 and 22 days for 2020.

Literature Review

Over the past 50 years, the study of water quality in lakes and rivers using remote sensing has expanded substantially. Topp, et al. (n.d.) examined 236 key papers, finding inland water remote sensing literature written only in the past 10-15 years. Of all the papers reviewed, twice as many studies published in the last ten years as compared to those published in the previous 28 years combined. In 2008, open access to Landsat data became available, followed by increased access to data via Google Earth Engine. After such time, 30% focused on examining drivers and impacts of water quality, compared to only 7% for the period prior. Remote sensing studies originally focused on water clarity (Secchi Disk Depth) and total suspended sediments since they are a simpler metric, due to challenges of modeling more complex spectral signatures ascribable to limited radiometric resolution of satellites. Nonetheless, many sensors both on satellites and other platforms, such as airplanes or drones, measure the qualitative parameters of water. Optically active constituents of water most commonly measured via remote sensing include: Secchi disk depth (SDD), chlorophyll-a (chl-a), colored dissolved organic matters (CDOM), turbidity, and total suspended sediments (TSS).

Remote sensing techniques measure the amount of electromagnetic radiation at various wavelengths reflected from the water's surface and uppermost water column. Many researchers frequently use the visible (mostly blue) and near infrared bands no matter which sensor their investigation is based upon (Gholizadeh et al., 2016). Case studies have shown successful remote sensing water quality monitoring of inland water variables (surface temperature, water clarity, chlorophyll-a and phycocyanin concentrations, and total suspended sediments) using multi-resolution satellites (Bonansea et al., 2019; Lehmann et al., 2017). Most studies develop models to estimate water quality parameters by comparing the relationship between remote sensing reflectance with *in situ* measurements using statistical analysis, linear and non-linear regression, as well as mechanical and deep learning algorithms (Govedarica & Jakovljevic, 2019). The most suitable current platforms to provide water quality attribute data is Landsat 8 and Sentinel-2 A & B (Lehman et al., 2017).

As of 2020, there are two Sentinel-3 satellites, 3A & 3B, in orbit as part of the Copernicus Program. These platforms have an OLCI sensor observing 21 spectral bands simultaneously in full resolution mode with a spatial resolution of 300 meters. The lower spatial resolution negates the viability of using Sentinel-3 satellites for this study. The Sentinel-3 design is to observe water constituents in bands ranging from visible to near-infrared (400nm to 1,020nm); while Sentinel-3 is not appropriate for this study, studies show the effectiveness of observing chlorophyll, sediment, turbidity, vegetation, and more amongst large inland lakes such as Lake Balaton, Hungary (Blix et al., 2018), Baltic Lakes in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania (Soomets et al., 2020), and the western basin of Lake Erie, Canada (Pirasteh et al., 2020). Cazzaniga, et al. (2019) found Sentinel-3 OLCI retrieved chlorophyll-a concentration as well as Sentinel-2 MSI when evaluating Lake Trasimeno and Lake Garda in Italy. Interestingly, Ogashawara (2019), found traditional algorithms for phycocyanin and chlorophyll-a underperformed with the Sentinel-3 OLCI images of Lake Erie, United States and expressed the importance of new algorithms based on the OLCI-specific bands. Only one year later, Lyu, et al. (2020) successfully designed algorithms using Sentinel-3 OLCI images to estimate phytoplankton carbon concentration in Taihu Lake and Choahu Lake, China.

Calibration scientists developed Landsat 8 and Sentinel-2A together to offer cross-calibration of the sensors allowing use of collective data from both platforms (USGS EROS Archive, 2021; Figure 4). Sentinel-2A visible and near-infrared bands (2, 3, 4, and 8) are 10-meter spatial resolution while the 20-meter spatial resolution range captures the red-edge and SWIR bands (5, 6, 7, 8a, 11 & 12). The greatest spatial resolution of 60-meters focuses on the coastal/aerosol, water vapor, and cirrus detection bands 1, 9 & 10 respectively.

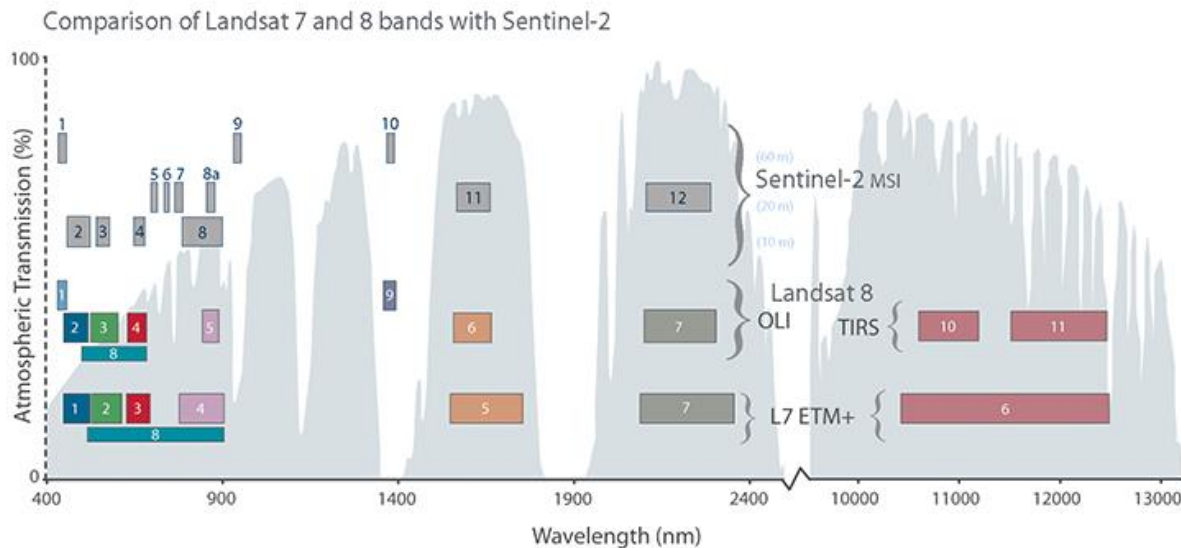


Figure 4: Satellite band comparison between Landsat 7, Landsat 8 & Sentinel-2.
<https://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Landsat.v.Sentinel-2.png>

Secchi Disk Depth (SDD)

SDD is a widely used remote sensing metric and volunteer monitoring programs commonly measure Secchi Disk Depth (SDD) *in situ* because of its strong relationship to water constituents and quality indicators such as trophic conditions, chlorophyll-a, and total suspended solids (TSS) (Bonansea et al., 2019; Gholizadeh et al., 2016; Kloiber, Brezonik, & Bauer, 2002; Olmanson et al., 2016). An inverse correlation exists between Secchi depth and TSS (Gholizadeh et al., 2016) as well as an inverse correlation between SDD and chlorophyll levels in lakes (Olmanson et al., 2016) which makes remote sensing an ideal tool for monitoring and estimating water clarity (SDD).

Development of significant empirical algorithms to determine the relationship between the constituent concentration at time of image capture and reflectance of the spectral bands require *in situ* data on each water quality variable (Olmanson et al., 2015). Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan have successfully predicted SDD and chl-a concentrations by developing the relationship between on-the-ground data and the blue, green, red, and near-infrared spectral response (Chipman et al., 2004; Gholizadeh et al., 2016; Kloiber, Brezonik, & Bauer, 2002; Olmanson et al., 2016). While many models and retrieval algorithms exist to estimate SDD, there is no one

specific method or algorithm to follow because the model can vary according to water conditions (Bonansea et al., 2019). With that in mind, Kloiber, Brezonik, & Bauer, (2002) confirmed previous analysis of Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) ratio TM3:TM1 (Red/Blue) to be the best predictor of SDD. As new platforms became available, Olmanson et al., (2016) found the best water clarity model using Landsat 8 OLI sensor data to be the blue, red, and ultra-blue bands, noted as O2, O4, and O1:

$$\ln(SD) = b_0 + b_1 \left(\frac{O2}{O4} \right) + b_2 O1$$

Yet, Bonansea et al., (2019), found the best model with the Landsat 8 OLI sensor to include a combination of blue, green, and near infra-red bands:

$$SDD_{OLI} = \text{Blue} \left(\frac{\text{Blue}}{\text{NIR}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{Green}}{\text{NIR}} \right)$$

With the Sentinel-2 MSI sensor, Bonansea et al., (2019) found the best predictor of secchi disk depth to be:

$$SDD_{MSI} = \text{Blue} \left(\frac{\text{Green}}{\text{NIR}} \right)$$

The research studies used atmospherically corrected surface reflectance values in their models.

Chlorophyll-a (chl-a)

Chlorophyll is essential for photosynthesis hence it directly relates to algal blooms. Chl-a acts as a link between phosphorus and algal production making it a major indicator of trophic state. Chlorophyll reflects mainly green because it absorbs most energy from violet-blue and orange-red wavelengths. Gholizadeh et al., (2016) charts various spectral ratio studies for multiple sensors in identifying chlorophyll concentration. Most successful algorithms used a wavelength near 675 nm and another near 700 nm. Sensors with narrow spectral bands are not suitable for detecting chlorophyll. The comprehensive study revealed while there are several satellite sensors and aerial images capable of producing a chl-a estimate, Landsat TM and ratio of wavelengths 705/675 nm is most effective in potentially describing chl-a concentration. Yet, other multi-spectral sensors like Landsat TM, Landsat 8 OLI,

and Sentinel-2 MSI have bands adequate for measuring chlorophyll (Brezonik et al., 2005; Gholizadeh et al., 2016; Toming et al., 2016).

Toming et al., (2016) found estimating chl-a using the height of the 705 nm peak provided the best results. Rather than developing new algorithms, they used well-established band ratio algorithms, shown to perform well in other sensors, to evaluate the performance of the Sentinel-2 MSI sensor. Band 5 (705 nm) is in the spectral range (700 and 720 nm) historically used in estimating chl-a concentration. Toming et al., (2016) successfully tested its chlorophyll correlation to *in situ* water samples by using band 4 (665 nm) and band 6 (740 nm) as baselines, calculated against the height of the band 5 peak.

$$Chl-a = Band\ 5 - \left(\frac{Band\ 4 + Band\ 6}{2} \right)$$

Colored Dissolved Organic Matters (CDOM)

Studying Colored Dissolved Organic Matters (CDOM) is important for understanding aquatic ecology and carbon dynamics. CDOM affects the reflectance values in the blue and green spectral range. However, the absorbance of red light can be significant in high CDOM concentrations (Gholizadeh et al., 2016). Few water management organizations capture CDOM in their routine water monitoring even though CDOM is a critically important water quality characteristic. There is potential to fill this knowledge gap using remote sensing via satellite imagery. CDOM, usually reported as the absorptivity of filtered water at a specific wavelength, uses no standard wavelength; however, freshwater scientists typically use 420 or 440 nm (Brezonik et al., 2005; Lehman et al., 2017; Olmanson et al., 2015, 2016). Historically, researchers, including Brezonik et al., (2005) found Landsat sensors to be lacking in ability to measure high CDOM levels.

Olmanson et al., (2016) compared Landsat 7 and Landsat 8 inland lake measurements of CDOM. Based on data collected (including chlorophyll a, TSS, Mineral Suspended Solids (MSS), and SDD) from 30 Upper Midwest lakes), Landsat 8 (a_{440}) provided a better relationship for CDOM with the OLI sensor versus the ETM+ sensor on Landsat 7. The Landsat 8 OIL model for CDOM uses a linear regression two-variable format using green, red, and NIR, noted as O3, O4, and O5:

$$\ln(a_{440}) = b_0 + b_1 \left(\frac{03}{05} \right) + b_2 04$$

For Sentinel-2 MSI data, Toming et al., (2016) correlated *in situ* water samples to a green:red ratio (band3/band4) formula for CDOM.

Turbidity and Total Suspended Sediments (TSS)

The measurement of light scattering by suspended particles defines turbidity. It scatters and absorbs the light rather than transmitting in a straight line. Chl-a and CDOM control the absorption while suspended sediments cause scattering (Gholizadeh et al., 2016). The higher the turbidity, the more suspended particles exist making it difficult for light to travel - the opposite of clarity. Due to the link with sunlight, which affects photosynthesis for algae growth, turbidity and total suspended matters are directly associated with SDD. Factors such as weather, human intervention, water column mixing, lake circulation patterns, and sediment delivery from surface runoff control Total Suspended Sediments (TSS). While turbidity and TSS highly correlate, turbidity is a good indicator of TSS but does not represent an exact measurement of TSS (Govedarica & Jakovljevic, 2019).

Clear water has high reflectance in the blue-green spectral range while absorbing at NIR and beyond. Using a single band or a ratio of two bands cultivates a relationship between spectral reflectance and turbidity. Multiple studies referenced by Govedarica and Jakovljevic (2019) recommend, in summary, the NIR band in high turbidity situations; lower concentrations (up to 15 NTU) should use the red band. Turbidity indications develop from reflectance at 700nm in remotely sensed signals (Hicks et al., 2013).

Govedaric and Jakovljevic (2019) reported two different Landsat 8 studies, and a Sentinel-2 study, exploring total suspended solids mapping. The studies showed the most effective predictors of TSS is the red to green ratios with NIR and red bands. Gholizadeh et al., (2016) references a study correlating TSS with Landsat 8 OLI sensor bands 2-5 using multiple regression models. The reflectance peak between 510 and 550 nm is successful when TSS are below 30 mg m⁻³ (Olmanson et al., 2013). For higher TSS concentrations, use reflectance above 800 nm due to the overlay of chlorophyll *a* at 550 nm.

Total Phosphorus (TP)

While phosphorus is a key contributor to the Yahara Lakes algal blooms, Total Phosphorus (TP) is not directly measurable by optical sensors. TP has an indirect relationship with water clarity (SDD) and a direct relationship to chlorophyll concentration. Also closely related to SDD, total suspended matters act as a carrier for TP with an exponential equation (Gholizadeh et al, 2016). Since TP is closely related to these parameters as well as turbidity, this provides a basis for monitoring total phosphorous dynamics. Studies reported by Gholizadeh et al (2016) suggest both SDD and chl-a concentration closely correlate to total phosphorous concentration; allowing for the indirect prediction of TP concentration.

Methodology

The scientific method of this project employed an empirical approach using data from the latest generation of satellites, Sentinel-2 A & B from ESA (European Space Agency), in assessing the suitability of the Sentinel-2 A & B MSI sensor for detecting spectral differences in lake water quality parameters of small (Mendota 478 sq meters, Goodland 318 sq meters), shallow five-foot deep WETS areas by using 10-meter individual bands and calculated SDD and CDOM, between water inside and outside a WETS. There are three main components to my methodology:

1. Data Collection,
2. ArcGIS Pro Image Processing. And
3. Rstudio (Rcode) Data Processing,

in assessing remote sensing information, regarding water quality, to the potential effectiveness of the Water Treatment Exclosure System. The study area was Goodland County Park Beach (2844 Waubesa Avenue, Madison, WI) on the southwestern edge of Lake Waubesa and Mendota County Park Beach (5133 County Highway M, Middleton, WI) on the northwestern edge of Lake Mendota. Installation and activation of the beach exclosures occurs before Memorial Day followed by deactivation and removal, for winter storage, after Labor Day. The start and end dates for each beach is:

Table 1: Mendota Beach WETS status dates.

Mendota Beach				
Year	Install	Activate	Deactivate	Uninstall
2020	05-May	26-May	21-Sep	23-Sep
2019*	N/A	23-May	29-Aug	N/A

Table 2: Goodland Beach WETS status dates.

Goodland Beach				
Year	Install	Activate	Deactivate	Uninstall
2020	06-May	21-May	23-Sep	23-Sep
2019*	N/A	23-May	27-Aug	N/A

* 2019 actual install/uninstall and activate/deactivate dates were not available from Dane County Land and Water Resources Department therefore, the active dates for each beach are estimates based on dates of *in situ* E. coli samples taken, only during the active period, and reported by the City of Madison.

While the Sentinel-2 MSI samples 13 spectral bands ranging from 10 to 60 meters, this study will only use bands 2-Blue, 3-Green, 4-Red and 8-NIR (Near InfraRed), at 10-meter radiometric resolution, in various combinations. Refer to Table 3 and <https://sentinels.copernicus.eu/web/sentinel/user-guides/sentinel-2-msi> for detailed Sentinel-2 MSI information.

Table 3: Sentinel-2 MSI bands; study bands are in bold.

Band Number	Spatial Resolution (m)	Central Wavelength (nm)	Bandwidth (nm)	Description
1	60	443	20	Ultra-blue (Coastal and Aerosol)
2	10	490	65	Blue
3	10	560	35	Green
4	10	665	30	Red

Band Number	Spatial Resolution (m)	Central Wavelength (nm)	Bandwidth (nm)	Description
5	20	705	15	Visible and Near Infrared (VNIR)
6	20	740	15	Visible and Near Infrared (VNIR)
7	20	783	20	Visible and Near Infrared (VNIR)
8	10	842	115	Visible and Near Infrared (VNIR)
8a	20	865	20	Visible and Near Infrared (VNIR)
9	60	940	20	Short Wave Infrared (SWIR)
10	60	1375	30	Short Wave Infrared (SWIR)
11	20	1610	90	Short Wave Infrared (SWIR)
12	20	2190	180	Short Wave Infrared (SWIR)

Sentinel Level 2A processing (<https://sentinels.copernicus.eu/web/sentinel/user-guides/sentinel-2-msi/processing-levels/level-2>) includes a scene classification and a BOA (Bottom of Atmosphere) corrected reflectance orthoimage in coordinate system of WGS 1984 UTM Zone 15N. Via ESA's Copernicus Open Access Hub (<https://scihub.copernicus.eu/dhus/#/home>) I accessed imagery based on advanced search criteria:

- Sensing Period: 2019/04/01 - 2019/10/31 and 2020/04/01 - 2020/10/31
- Mission: Sentinel-2
- Satellite Platform: None selected as to retrieve A & B platforms simultaneously
- Product Type: S2MSI2A
- Relative orbit 26
- Cloud Cover: 50%

Initial search results produced tile 15 and 16 images. I determined tile 15 alone captured both study areas reducing image count approximately by half. The 2019

search produced 15 cloud-free days (Table 4) out of approximately 230 satellite tile 15 images. The 2020 search produced 22 cloud-free days (Table 5) out of approximately 243 satellite tile 15 images.

Table 4: Sentinel-2 2019 collected cloud-free imagery dates.

2019			
09-Apr	03-Jun	23-Jul	27-Aug
24-Apr	08-Jun	28-Jul	16-Sep
04-May	13-Jun	02-Aug	26-Sep
14-May	08-Jul	17-Aug	

Table 5: Sentinel-2 2020 collected cloud-free imagery dates.

2020			
18-Apr	12-Jun	16-Aug	25-Sep
03-May	17-Jun	21-Aug	10-Oct
08-May	27-Jun	26-Aug	15-Oct
13-May	22-Jul	05-Sep	30-Oct
02-Jun	27-Jul	15-Sep	
07-Jun	11-Aug	20-Sep	

To accurately capture each WETS, I accessed aerial NAIP (National Agriculture Imagery Program) 1-meter, natural color, ortho imagery via EarthExplorer (<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>). Two separate images provided a clear view of the respective WETS study areas:

- m_4308962_sw_16_1_20170922.tif (Mendota Beach on Lake Mendota)
- m_4308961_nw_16_060_20180728.tif (Goodland Beach on Lake Waubesa)

For the years in this study, 2019 and 2020, additional information for analyses include:

- Madison Airport climate data (average wind, precipitation, and average air temperate) from 2019-05-01 to 2019-09-30 and 2020-05-01 to 2020-09-30 obtained at <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/>
- Lake Mendota-only water gage data from <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis> USGS site 05428000 Lake Mendota at Madison, WI from 2019-05-01 to 2019-09-30 and 2020-05-01 to 2020-09-30
- City of Madison *in situ* E. coli measurements provided by Dane County Land and Water Resources Department taken only during WETS active period (Memorial Day to Labor Day) at each beach each year.

I created an ArcGIS Pro (ver. 2.8.3) project and geodatabase, WI_Lakes.gdb, containing two maps 2020 and 2019, for collecting information from NAIP and Sentinel 2 imagery. The project environment used all defaults except WI_Lakes.gdb was set for the Current and Scratch Workspace and WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_15N defined the Output Coordinate System. Once I collected the data, I exported to Excel spreadsheets and performed analysis using R (ver. x64 4.1.1) and RStudio (ver. 1.4.1717).

ArcGIS Pro Image Processing

Before collecting information from the Sentinel 2 imagery, I used the NAIP images of Mendota and Goodland beach to create a line feature class of the respective WETS boundary (Mendota_WETS and Goodland_WETS).



Figure 5: Mendota Beach WETS line feature class.



Figure 6: Goodland Beach WETS line feature class.

For faster processing, I added the individual 10-meter bands 2, 3, 4 and 8 for each date acquired to the map. ArcGIS automatically reassigned the sensor bands 2, 3, 4, and 8 to bands 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively. I created a new polygon feature class (RasterClip_Polygon), in the geodatabase (WI_Lakes.gdb) containing a single rectangle polygon encompassing both beaches to use in clipping the Sentinel 2 imagery. The geoprocessing tool Batch Clip Raster allowed for clipping all the images at once using the RasterClip_Polygon as the Output Extent and selecting the option *Use Input Features for Clipping Geometry*. The tool uses the default *output raster dataset* of Clip_OutRaster_%name% and after running, adds the output datasets automatically to the map. For ease of recognition, I manually changed the name portion of each clipped raster to reflect only a four-digit date, i.e., Clip_OutRaster_T15TYH_2019**0424**T164901_B02_10m.jp2 became Clip_OutRaster_0424, etc. I applied Nearest Neighbor resampling and Color Infrared band combination each clipped raster and removed the original full-size Sentinel 2 images from the map to reduce map storage space.



Figure 7: Clipped raster with Nearest Neighbor resampling and Color Infrared band combination.

With the respective beach WETS feature class ordered above/before the clipped rasters and the respective beach NAIP ordered between the feature class and rasters with a 50% transparency (Figure 8), the 10-meter cells are viewable in respect to the WETS barrier and land features.

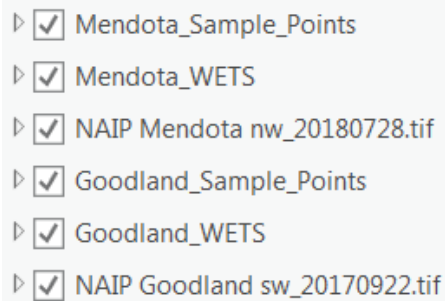


Figure 8: ArcGIS Pro 2019 drawing order for viewing the WETS and land features.

This view allows for the creation of sample points in a point feature class for each beach. I created Mendota_Sample_Points (Figure 9) and Goodland_Sample_Points (Figure 10) feature classes in the geodatabase, I added points by visually selecting the approximate center of each cell encompassing 95% or more inside and outside the WETS barrier, avoiding shadows and land features. Mendota_Sample_Points resulted in 12 total points, three inside and nine outside. Goodland_Sample_Points resulted in seven total points, two inside and five outside.

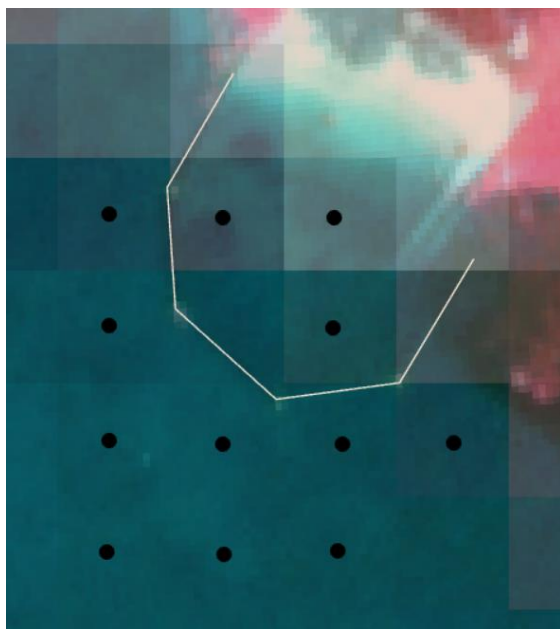


Figure 9: Mendota WETS sample points.

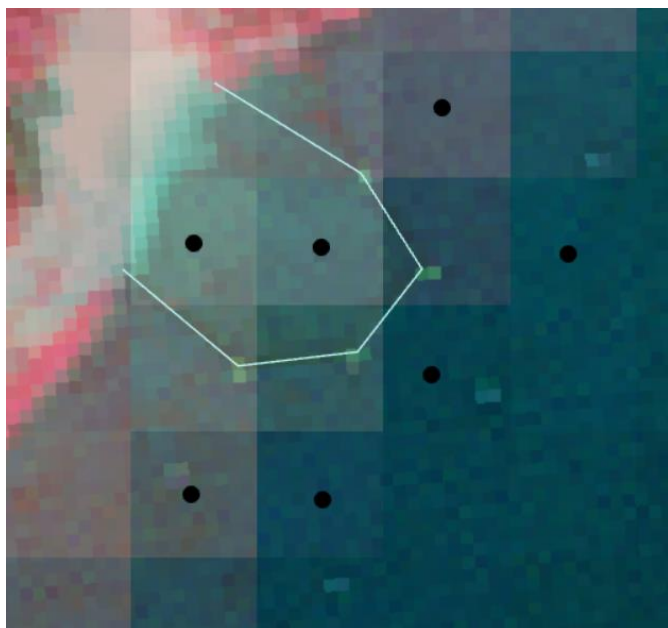


Figure 10: Goodland WETS sample points.

The respective Sample Points ArcGIS table consists only of the Z point and OBJECTID. For ease of understanding each point within the table, I added two text fields: Location and Beach. I manually defined fields as either being inside or outside and beach name (Figures 11 and 12).

OBJECTID *	Shape *	Location	Beach
13	Point Z	Inside	Mendota
14	Point Z	Inside	Mendota
15	Point Z	Inside	Mendota
16	Point Z	Outside	Mendota
17	Point Z	Outside	Mendota
18	Point Z	Outside	Mendota
19	Point Z	Outside	Mendota
20	Point Z	Outside	Mendota
21	Point Z	Outside	Mendota
23	Point Z	Outside	Mendota
24	Point Z	Outside	Mendota
25	Point Z	Outside	Mendota

Figure 11: Mendota sample points table.

OBJECTID *	Shape *	Location	Beach
3	Point Z	Inside	Goodland
4	Point Z	Inside	Goodland
6	Point Z	Outside	Goodland
7	Point Z	Outside	Goodland
8	Point Z	Outside	Goodland
9	Point Z	Outside	Goodland
10	Point Z	Outside	Goodland

Figure 12: Goodland sample points table.

The Sample geoprocessing tool uses the sample points feature class to capture the specific cells' value for Mendota Beach 2019 and 2020 and Goodland Beach 2019 and 2020. I configured the Sample tool (found under Image Analyst Tools, Extraction), with the following parameters (Figure 13):

- Input rasters: selected all the clipped rasters (16 for 2019 and 22 for 2020)
- Input location raster or features: Mendota_Sample_Points
- Output table: Mendota_Samples
- Resampling technique: default of Nearest
- Unique ID field: default of OBJECTID.

I ran this tool again for Goodland using all the input rasters for specified year, Goodland_Sample_Points as input features and Goodland_Samples as output table. In total, the tool ran four times, twice per beach and twice per year generating four tables, two per map by location.

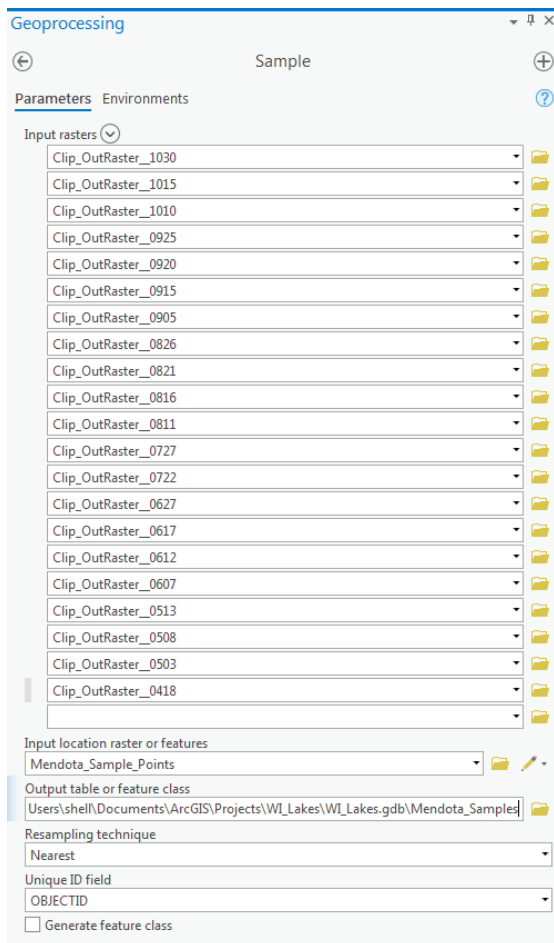


Figure 13: Sample geoprocessing tool configuration, Mendota 2020.

Indexing the Mendota_Sample_Points (and Goodland_Sample_Points) field within the respective Samples table for each year allowed for proper joining functionality. The Add Attribute Index tool required (Figure 14):

- Input Table: Mendota_Samples or Goodland_Samples
- Fields to Index: Mendota_Samples.Mendota_Sample_Points
- Index Name: MSP

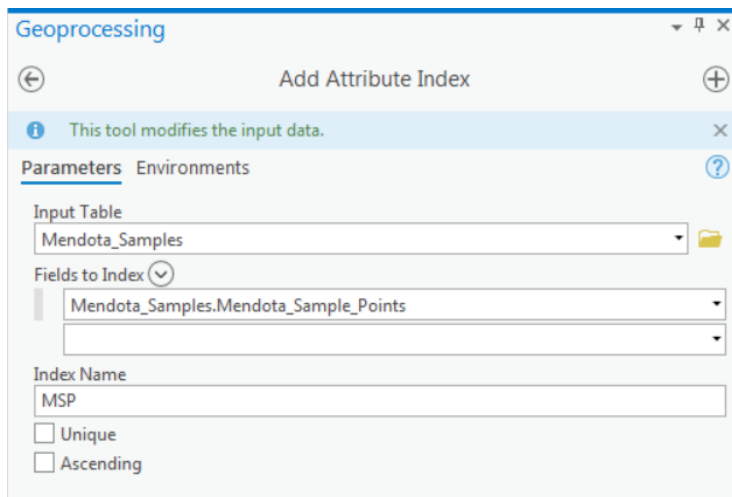


Figure 14: Attribute Indexing in preparation for Join function.

I individually joined the indexed tables with their respective Sample_Points feature class to include the point location (inside or outside) and the associated beach to the end of the table (Figure 15). Finally, I exported the four tables as individual sheets within a single Excel file (All_Samples.xlsx, Appendix B) for analyses within RStudio.

Clip_OutRaster_1030_Band_4	OBJECTID	Location	Beach
906	13	Inside	Mendota
2053	14	Inside	Mendota
389	15	Inside	Mendota
209	16	Outside	Mendota
151	17	Outside	Mendota
116	18	Outside	Mendota
91	19	Outside	Mendota
141	20	Outside	Mendota
338	21	Outside	Mendota
106	23	Outside	Mendota
326	24	Outside	Mendota
75	25	Outside	Mendota

Figure 15: Truncated Mendota_Samples table showing join results.

RStudio Data Processing

RStudio uses packages, tidyverse and readxl, to read, manipulate, analyze, and plot the information collected within the WI_Lakes ArcGIS project and non-satellite information such as climate, water height and E. coli. Four R scripts perform said functions.

Read and Manipulate Data

The first script, *data_read_and_manipulate.R* reads the collected non-satellite information into respective R tables for later plotting and statistics. However, its primary function is to read and manipulate four sheets (Mendota_Samples_2020, Mendota_Samples_2019, Goodland_Samples_2020, Goodland_Samples_2019) within the All_Samples.xlsx file. Initially, the script reads the four Excel sheets and saves as four user-defined R tables. The remaining script code manipulates the data and overwrites the existing table(s) rather than creating new tables.

R prefers data to be in long format rather than wide, the code converts the new tables into long format using the *gather* function based on "Band" criteria. The original All_Samples.xlsx file has a combined Date_Band column, to create separate columns for Date and Band, the R code creates a Date column and Band column in the R tables. Creation of the Date column uses the ISOdate and substring functions against each table the Date_Band start 1, end 2 defines the month and Date_Band start 3, end 4 defines the day. The Band column creation is based on the Date_Band start 6, end 11. The code then removes the Date-Band and OBJECTID...3 column for they are no longer necessary.

Knowing which point values associate with the WETS uninstalled, inactive, or active periods, a section of code adds a status column indicating uninstalled, inactive, or active based on dates from Table 1 and Table 2.

To perform calculations, the script returns the table to wide format. Keep in mind the sensor bands of interest 2, 3, 4 and 8 appear in the ArcGIS raster table and Excel table as bands 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively. Based on the band 1, 2, 3 or 4 labeling, calculations of interest performed via R code are:

- Secchi Disk Depth
 - determined by Kloiber, Brezonik, & Bauer (2002)
 - using Landsat 7 TM 30-meter spatial resolution
 - column name Band_3div1.
 - $L7TM\ SDD = \frac{band\ 3[Red]}{band\ 1[Blue]}$ ArcGIS Pro has a direct band correlation
- Secchi Disk Depth
 - determined by Bonansea et al. (2019)
 - using Sentinel-2 10-meter spatial resolution
 - column name Band_SDD
 - $SDD = band\ 1 * \left(\frac{band\ 2}{band\ 4}\right)$ satellite correlation = Band 2[Blue] $\left(\frac{Band\ 3[Green]}{Band\ 8[NIR]}\right)$
- CDOM
 - determined by Toming et al. (2016)
 - using Sentinel-2 10-meter spatial resolution
 - column name Band_CDOM
 - $CDOM = \frac{band\ 2}{band\ 3}$ satellite correlation = $\frac{band\ 3[Green]}{band\ 4[Red]}$

Upon completing calculations, the script resets the R tables for long format for analysis, plotting, and statistical calculations.

Data Analyses

The second R script, *data analyses.R*, performs two analyses. The first analysis code creates four new tables, %name%.adj.difs (%name% is filled with Men20, Men19, Good20, Good19) and calculates the mean surface reflectance (SR) of all inside and outside values for each band and status. Example of Rows 1-3 in Men20.adj.difs, Table 6:

Table 6: Truncated example of adjusted difference table, Mendota 2020.

Band	Status	Inside	Outside	meanSRdifs
Band_1	Active	506.76	487.02	19.75
Band_1	Inactive	646.00	634.94	11.06
Band_1	Uninstalled	455.50	340.41	115.09

The resulting mean surface reflectance differences identify the adjusted difference for the three periods, specifically the uninstalled period of each band for use in the next analyses.

Remote sensing techniques measure the amount of electromagnetic radiation at various wavelengths reflected from the water's surface and uppermost water column.

Even though remote sensing techniques measure the amount of reflected electromagnetic radiation from the surface and uppermost water column at various wavelengths, there is some penetration into the water, especially for lower wavelengths.

Lower wavelengths are often helpful for remote sensing of water quality. However, remote sensing for water quality can be complicated in shallow water environments due to undesired lake-bottom reflection; this analysis is not interested in literal bottom surface information. This issue is address by calculating the differences between shallow and deep-water pixels as the second step of the *Data Analyses R* code script.

The second analyses in *Data Analyses.R* uses the uninstalled adjusted mean surface reflectance difference for each band to account for depth effect between inside and outside the WETS barrier. For each band and image date, the script:

1. Creates four new tables, %name%.analysis (%name% is filled with Men20, Men19, Good20, Good19) in long format and calculates the mean SR (inside mean – outside mean from the %name%long table) once for Inside and once for Outside of each image date and individual bands. Example containing the first two rows of Men20.analysis, table seven.

Table 7: Truncated example of analysis table, Mendota 2020.

Band	Status	Date	Location	meanSR
Band_1	Active	2020-06-02	Inside	521.67
Band_1	Active	2020-06-02	Outside	596.78

2. Converts table into wide format allowing for mean surface reflectance difference calculation.
3. Creates new column meanSRdifs = Inside-Outside by band and date. Example of first two rows, table five:

Table 8: Truncated example of analysis table wide format, Mendota 2020.

Band	Status	Date	Inside	Outside	meanSRdifs
Band_1	Active	2020-06-02	521.67	596.78	-75.11
Band_1	Active	2020-06-07	532.67	555.78	-23.11

4. Creates new column SR.adj.dif = the individual bands' meanSRdifs less the meanSRdifs for uninstalled band x in the adj.difs table. Example of first and second row of Men20.analysis, table nine:

Table 9: Truncated example of analysis table with SR adjusted differences, Mendota 2020.

Band	Status	Date	Inside	Outside	meanSRdifs	SR.adj.difs
Band_1	Active	2020-06-02	521.67	596.78	-75.11	-1.90
Band_	Active	2020-06-07	532.67	555.78	-23.11	-1.38

Plotting

The third script *plotting.R*, plots the meanSR.adj.difs column in the %name%.analysis table for each band (1 [blue], 2 [green], 3 [red], 4 [NIR], 3div1, SDD, and CDOM), WETS status (Active, Inactive, Uninstalled) and date. The result is seven plots per year. The third script also plots the non-satellite data for each year: Lake Mendota water levels, average wind, precipitation, and average air temperature (three separate plots per year, six total) from Dane County Regional Airport. The *in situ* E. coli test results, collected by the City of Madison, are plotted by year for each beach (totaling four plots). All 40 plots appear in the results section.

Statistical Calculations

Finally, the *statistics.R* script runs a two-sample t-test of each band between inside and outside the WETS enclosure. The process begins by copying %name%.analysis to %name%.statistics for performing statistical calculations. Based on the scatter plots, the inactive status is inconsequential therefore combined with the uninstalled status for the two-sample t-test of the individual bands and the three calculated variables (bands 3div1, SDD, and CDOM) per beach per year. Tables 11 and 12 contain the resulting *p*-values.

Results

The methods above produce the following scatter plots:

- Mendota Beach 2019 Individual Bands
- Mendota Beach 2020 Calculated Bands and E. coli
- Goodland Beach 2019 Individual Bands
- Goodland Beach 2020 Calculated Bands and E. coli
- Water Levels and Precipitation, 2019 and 2020
- Air Temperatures and Wind, 2019 and 2020

The statistical two-sample t-test calculations produce two *p*-value tables, one for each beach, and two columns containing values for 2019 and 2020 (Tables 11 & 12).

In addition to scatter plots and *p*-values, I calculated the mean of each climate factors and water levels from May 1st to September 30th for both years (Table 10).

Table 10: Mean climate factors from 05-01 to 09-30 of each study year.

Factor	2019	2020
Lake Mendota Water Levels	10.5 feet	10.6 feet
Airport Precipitation	0.17 inches	0.16 inches
Airport Temperature	66° F	66° F
Airport Wind Speed	6.1 mph	6.4 mph

P-Value Statistic Tables

Table 11: Mendota Beach two-sample t-test.

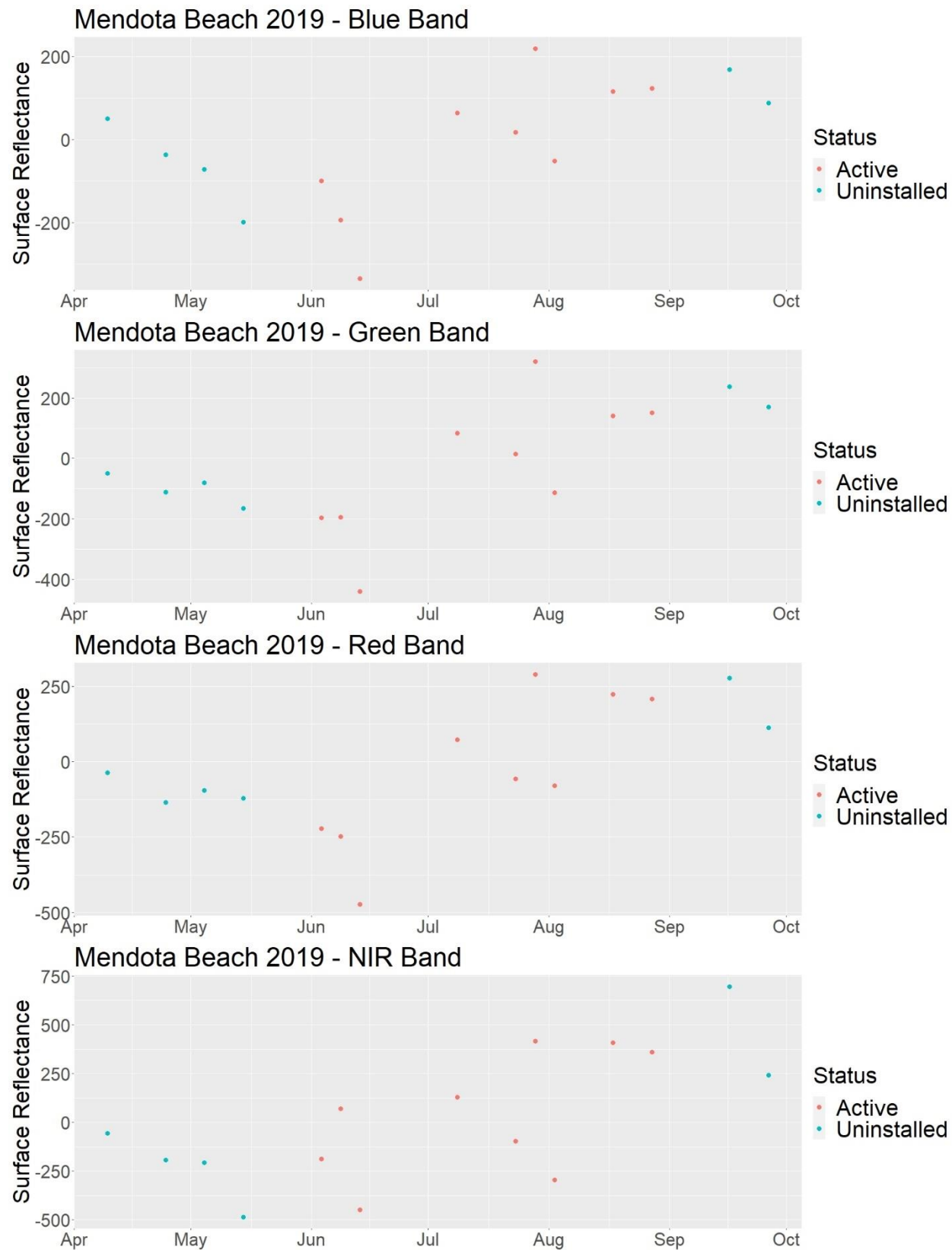
Mendota Beach <i>p</i> -values Significance: High <i>p</i>-value < 0.05 Moderate <i>p</i> -value is 0.05 – 0.10			
Band	2019	2020	% Change
Band 1	0.846	0.107	87.3%
Band 2	0.801	0.121	84.9%
Band 3	0.774	0.166	78.6%
Band 4	0.848	0.081	90.4%
Band 3div1	0.873	0.509	41.6%
Band SDD	0.881	0.469	46.7%
Band CDOM	0.866	0.881	-1.7%
Average 2019 to 2020 Change			61.1%

Table 12: Goodland Beach two-sample t-test.

Goodland Beach <i>p</i> -values Significance: High <i>p</i>-value < 0.05 Moderate <i>p</i> -value is 0.05 – 0.10			
Band	2019	2020	% Change
Band 1	0.220	0.028	87.1%
Band 2	0.146	0.020	86.6%
Band 3	0.304	0.011	96.5%
Band 4	0.241	0.286	-18.9%
Band 3div1	0.394	0.177	55.2%
Band SDD	0.893	0.866	3.0%
Band CDOM	0.148	0.893	-501.9%
Average 2019 to 2020 Change			-27.5%

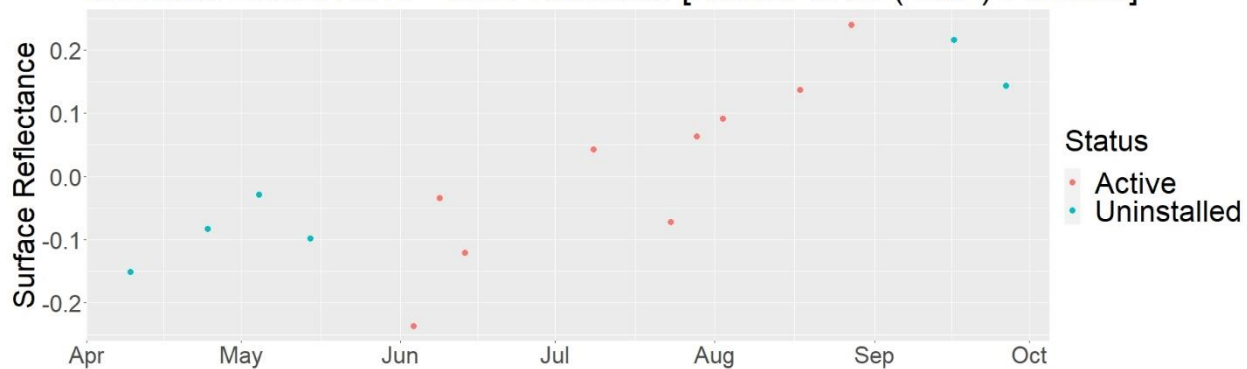
Hypotheses: Significant detection of spectral differences between inside and outside the WETS based on the adjusted surface reflectance (SR.adj.dif)

Mendota Beach 2019 Individual Bands Scatter Plots

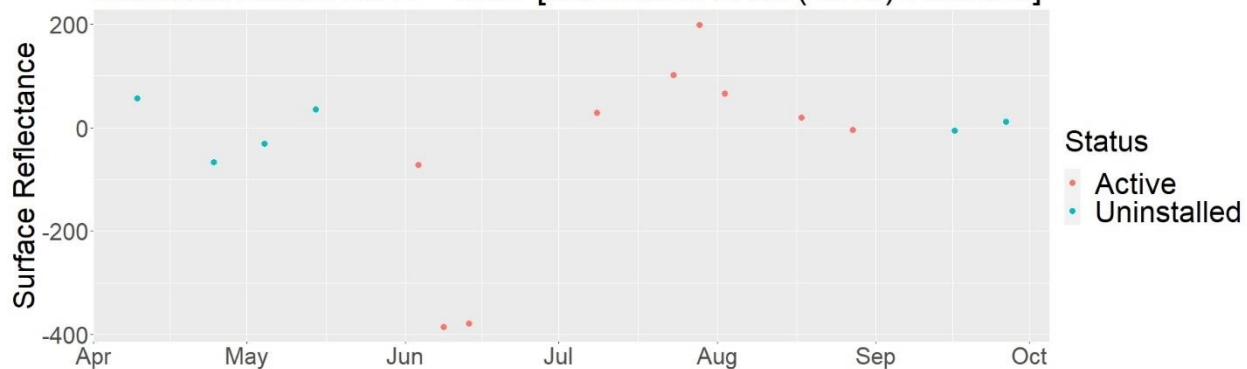


Mendota Beach 2019 Calculated Bands and E. coli Scatter Plots

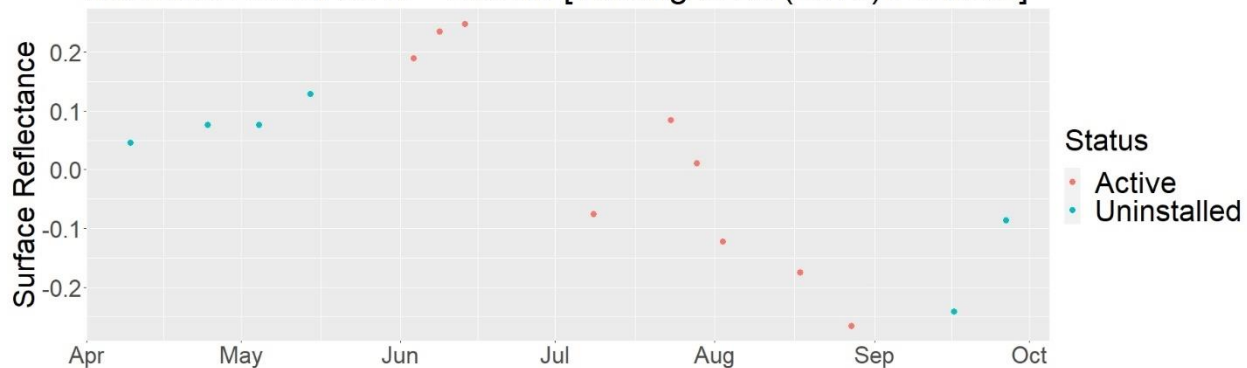
Mendota Beach 2019 - SDD Red/Blue [Kloiber et al. (2002) Formula]



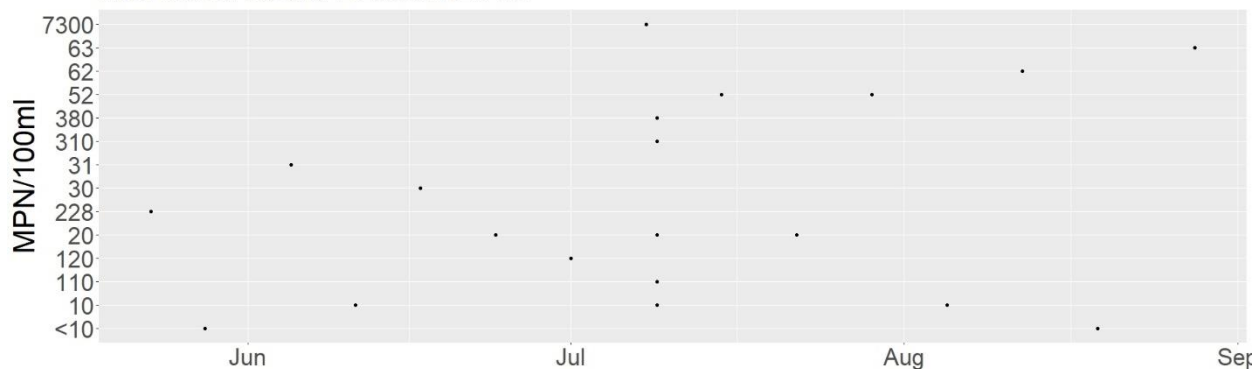
Mendota Beach 2019 - SDD [Bonansea et al. (2019) Formula]



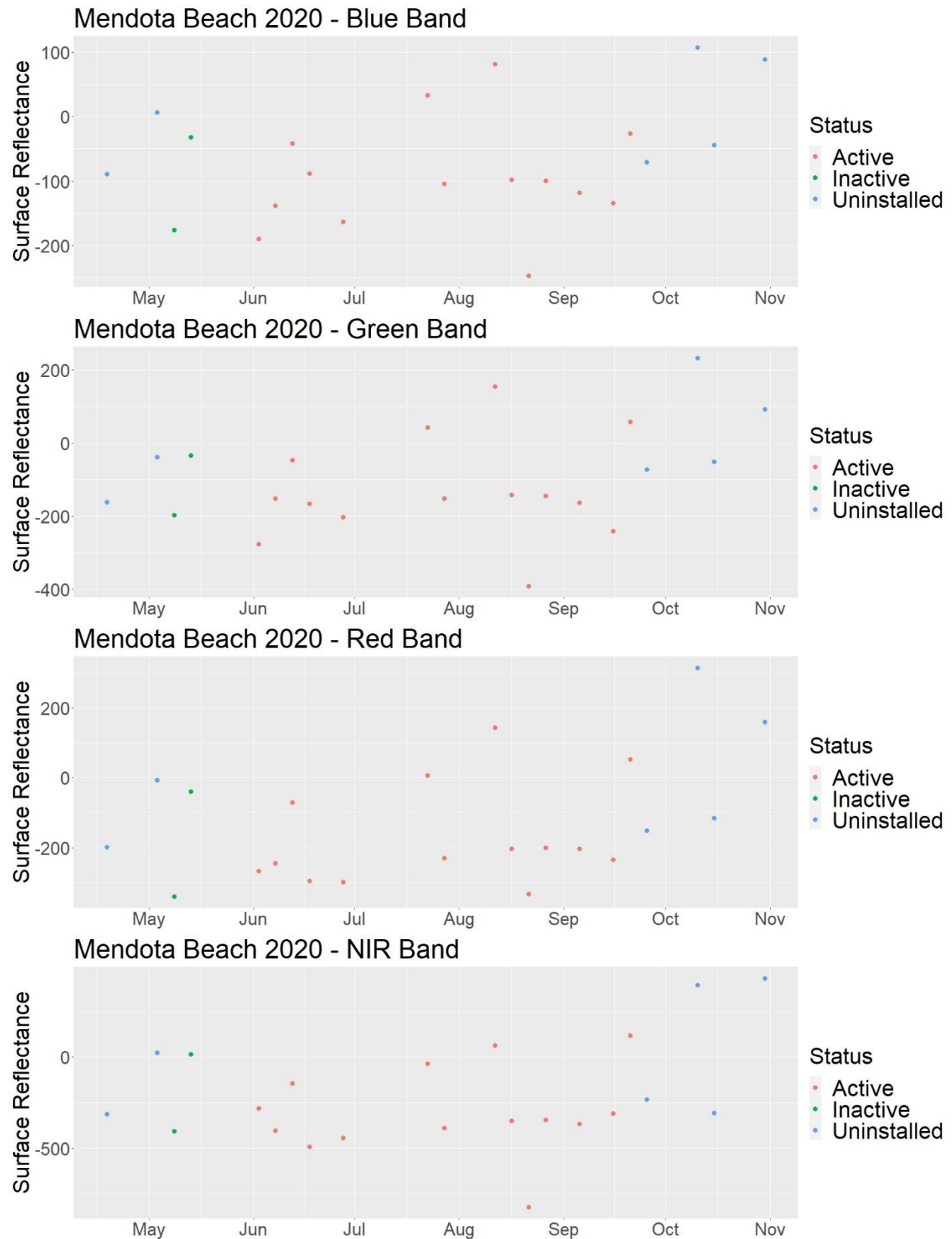
Mendota Beach 2019 - CDOM [Toming et al. (2016) Formula]



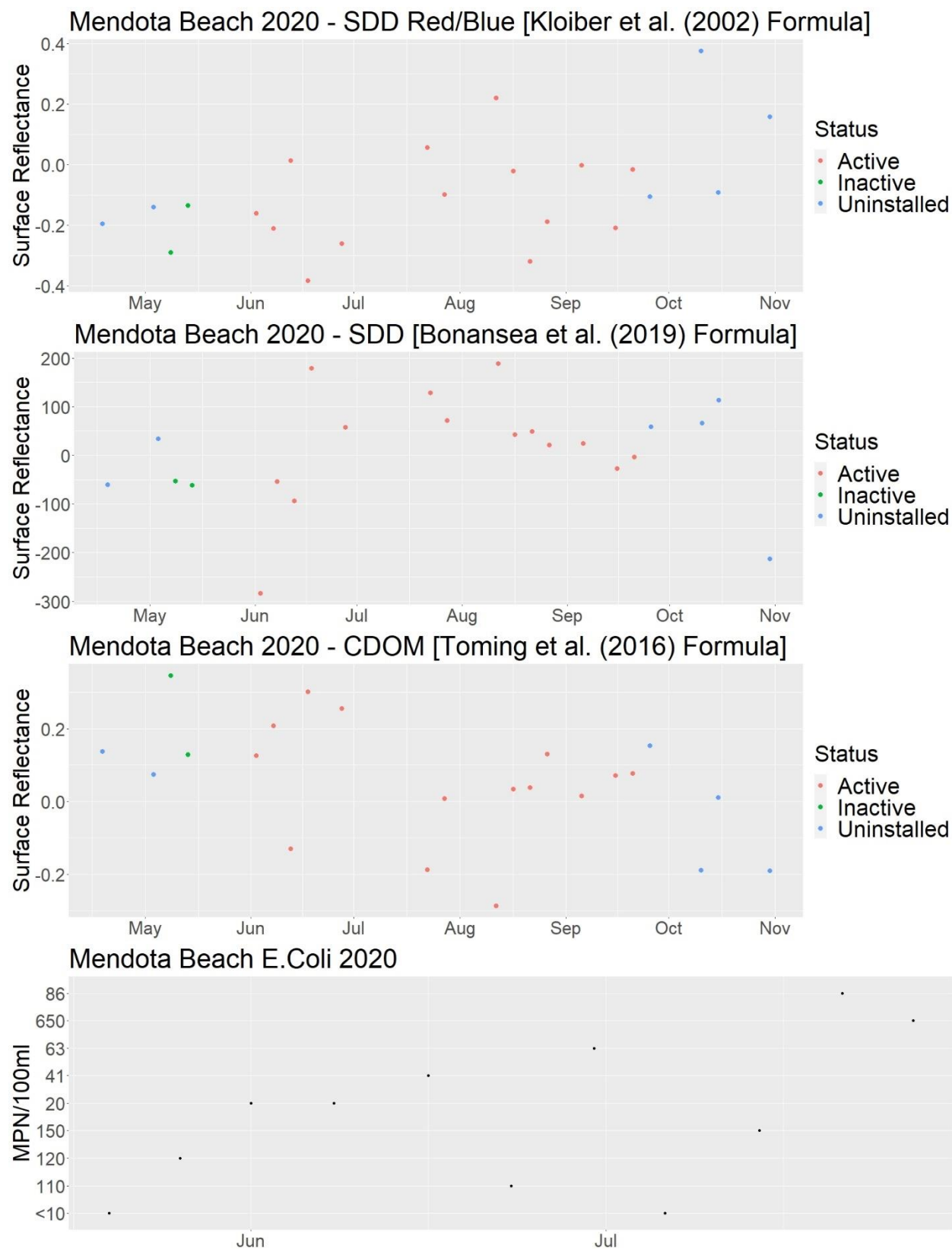
Mendota Beach E.Coli 2019



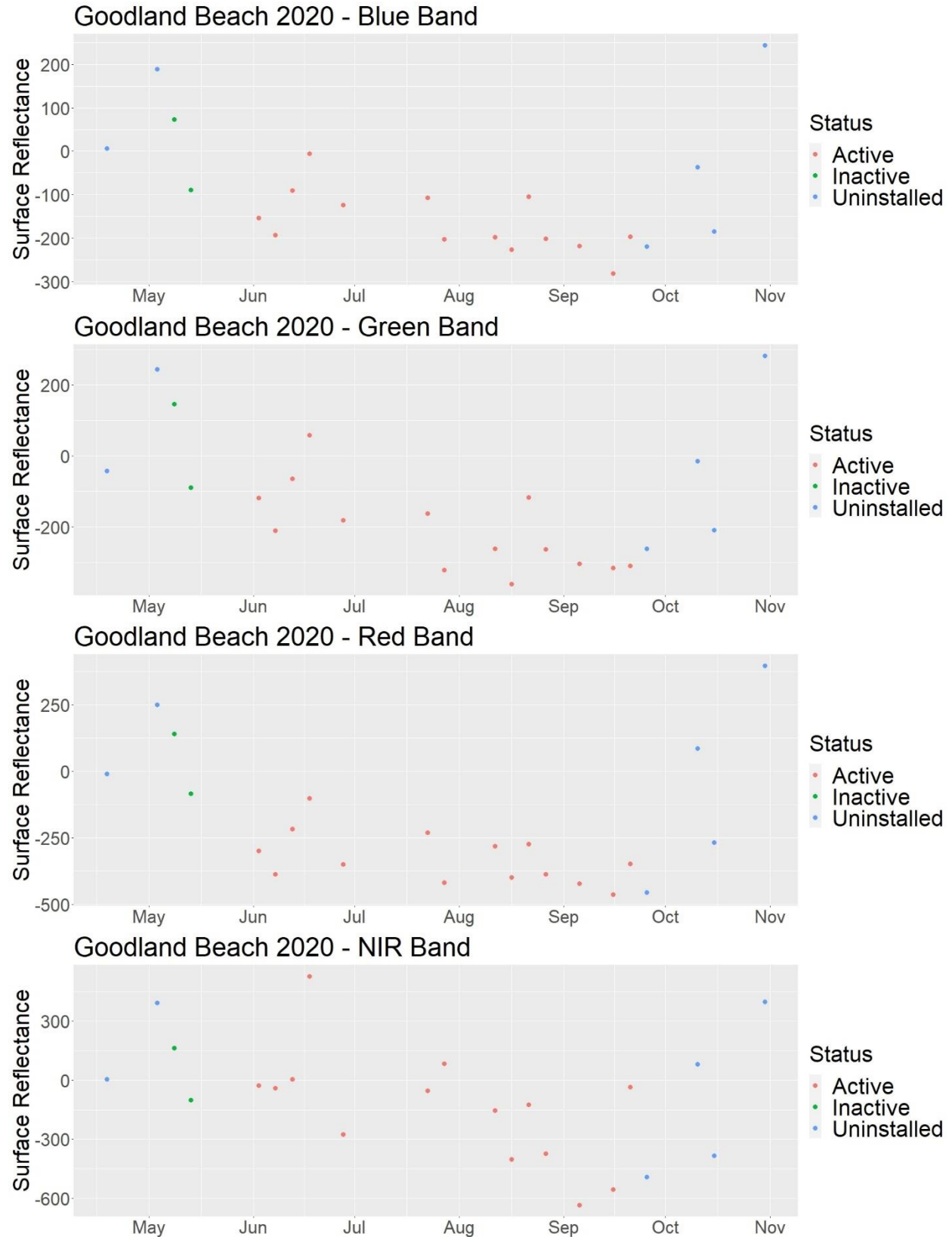
Mendota Beach 2020 Individual Bands Scatter Plots



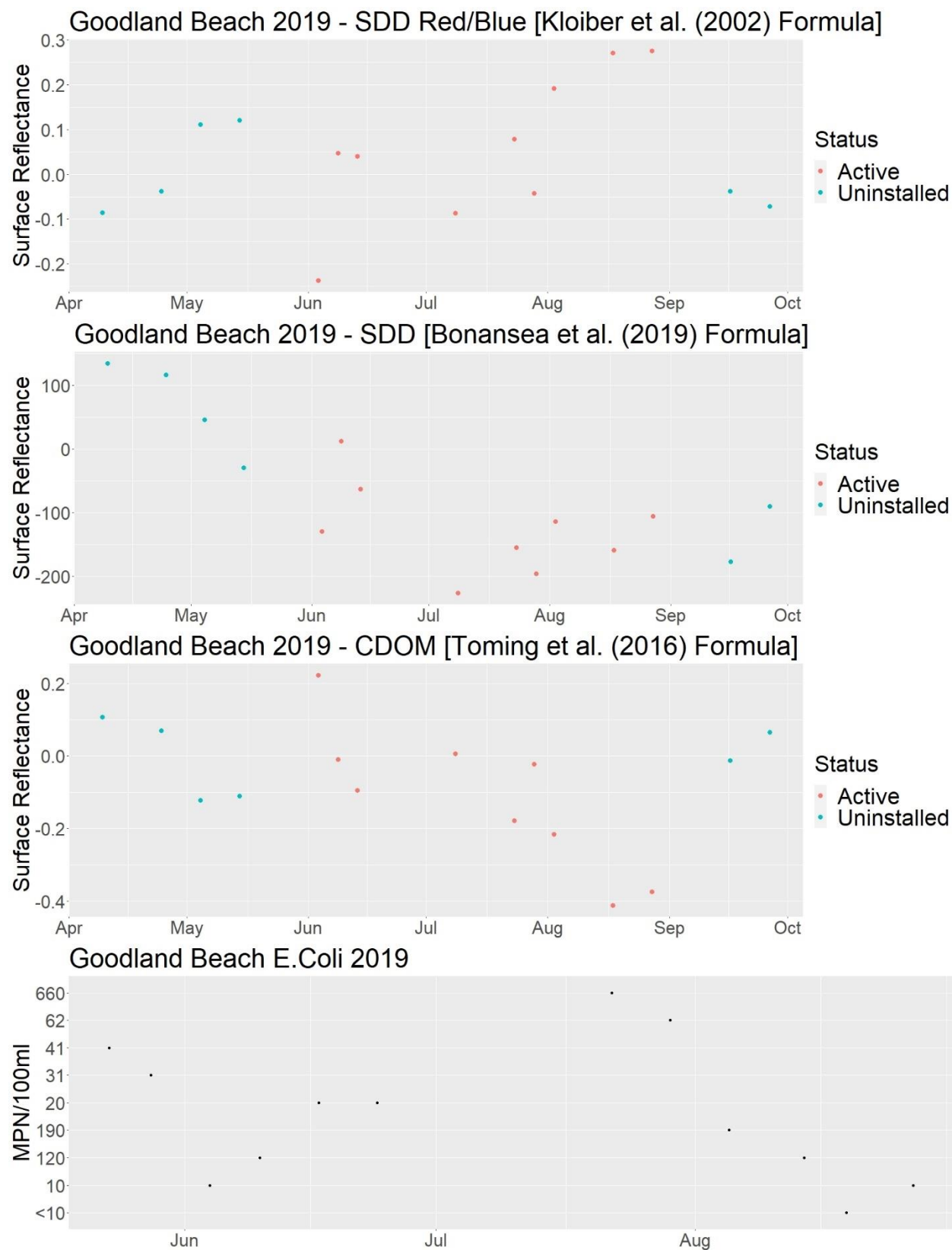
Mendota Beach 2020 Calculated Bands and E. coli Scatter Plots



Goodland Beach 2020 Individual Bands Scatter Plots

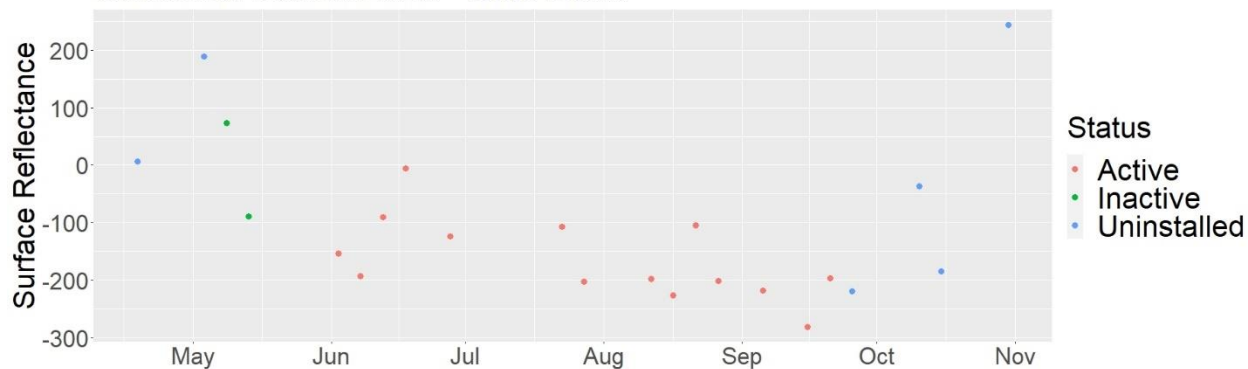


Goodland Beach 2019 Calculated Bands and E. coli Scatter Plots

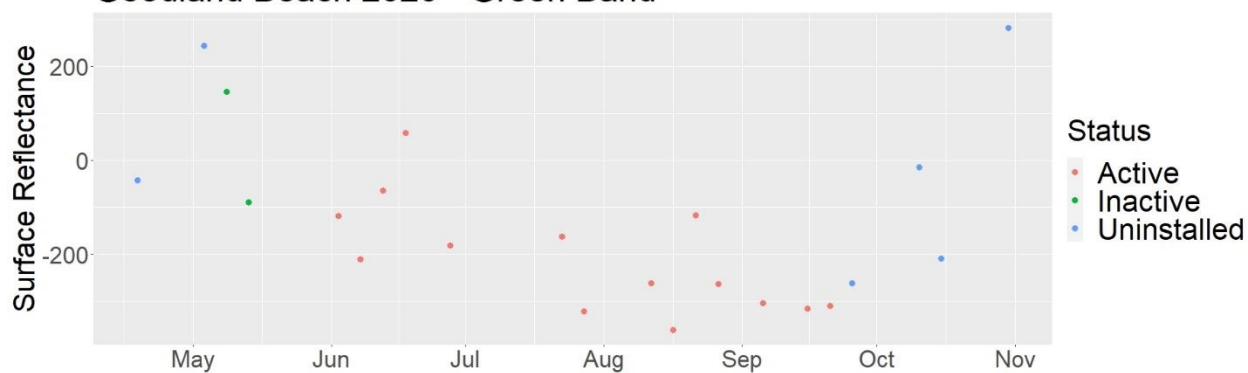


Goodland Beach 2020 Individual Bands Scatter Plots

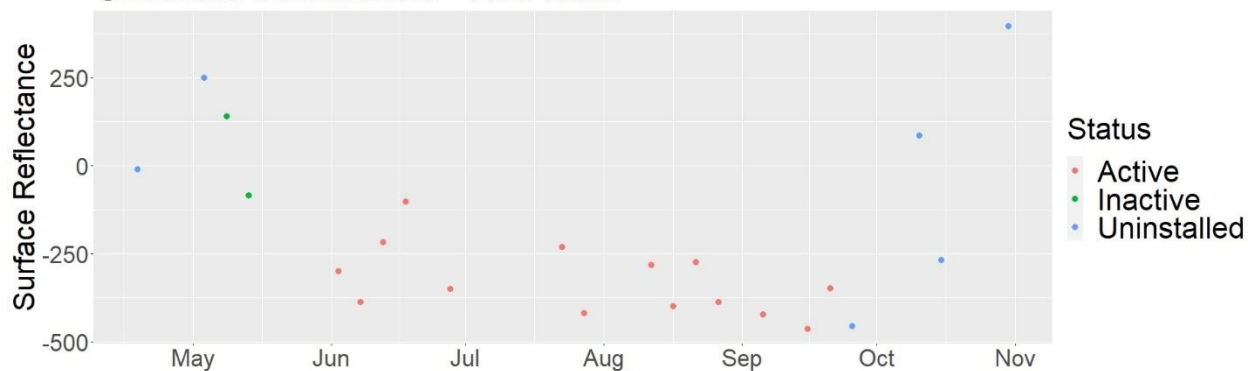
Goodland Beach 2020 - Blue Band



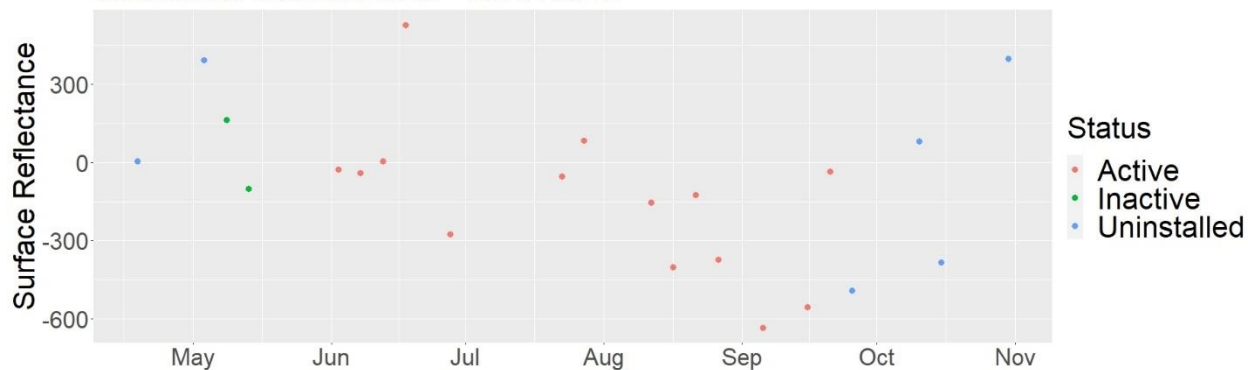
Goodland Beach 2020 - Green Band



Goodland Beach 2020 - Red Band

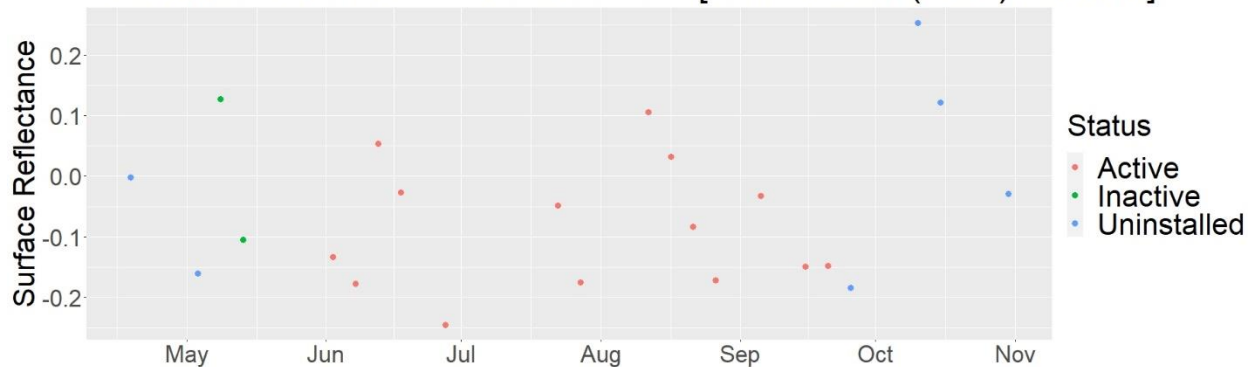


Goodland Beach 2020 - NIR Band

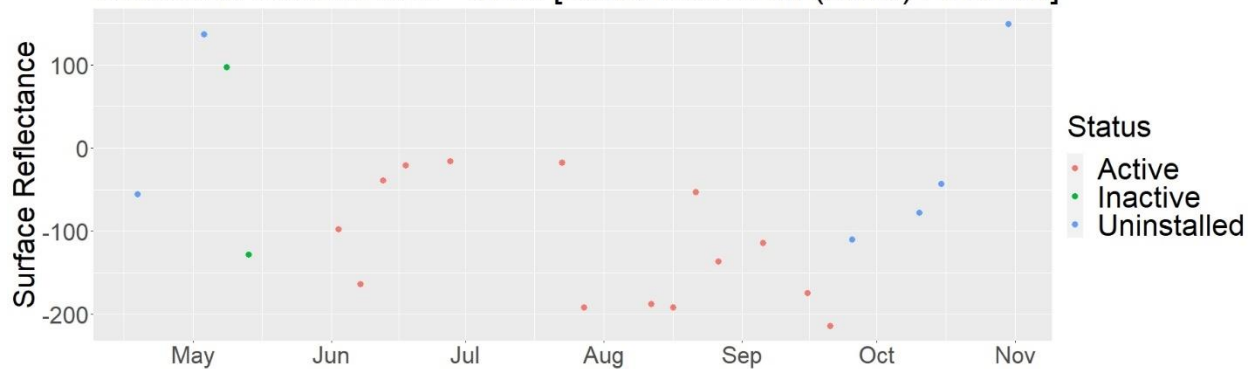


Goodland Beach 2020 Calculated Bands Scatter Plots

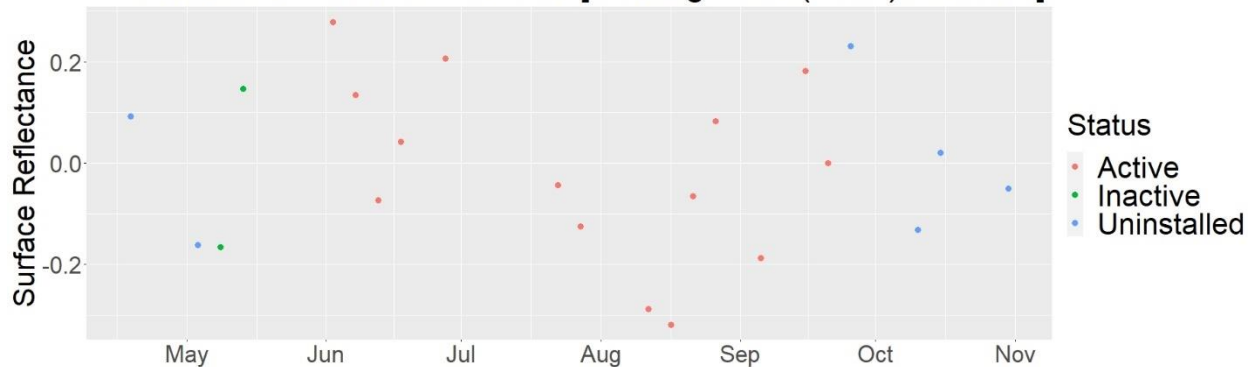
Goodland Beach 2020 - SDD Red/Blue [Kloiber et al. (2002) Formula]



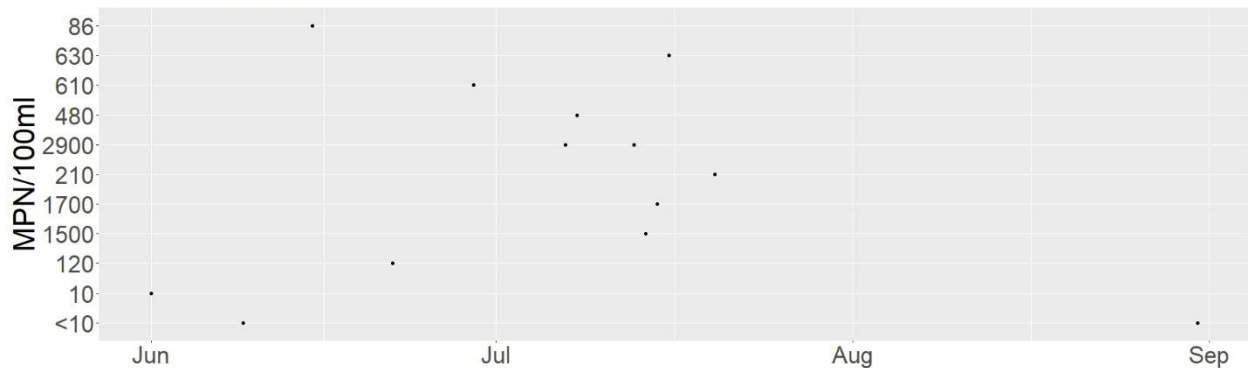
Goodland Beach 2020 - SDD [Bonansea et al. (2019) Formula]



Goodland Beach 2020 - CDOM [Toming et al. (2016) Formula]

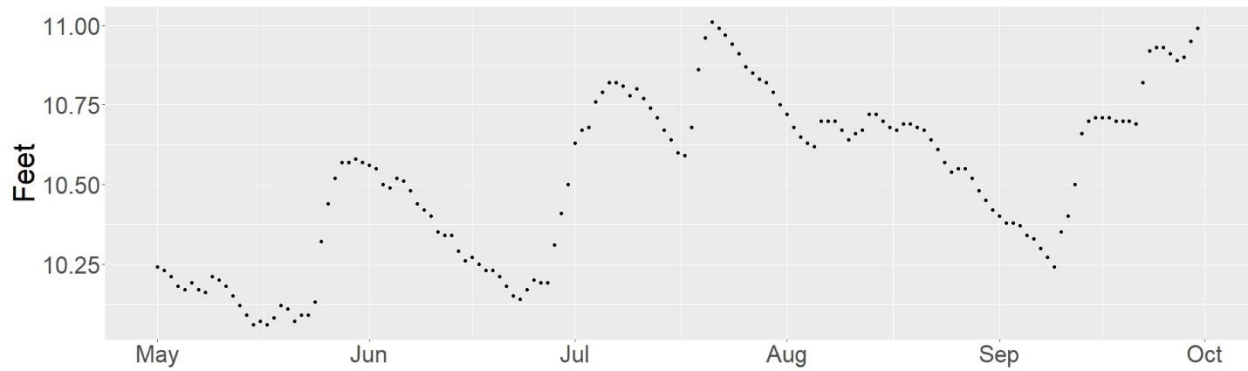


Goodland Beach E.Coli 2020

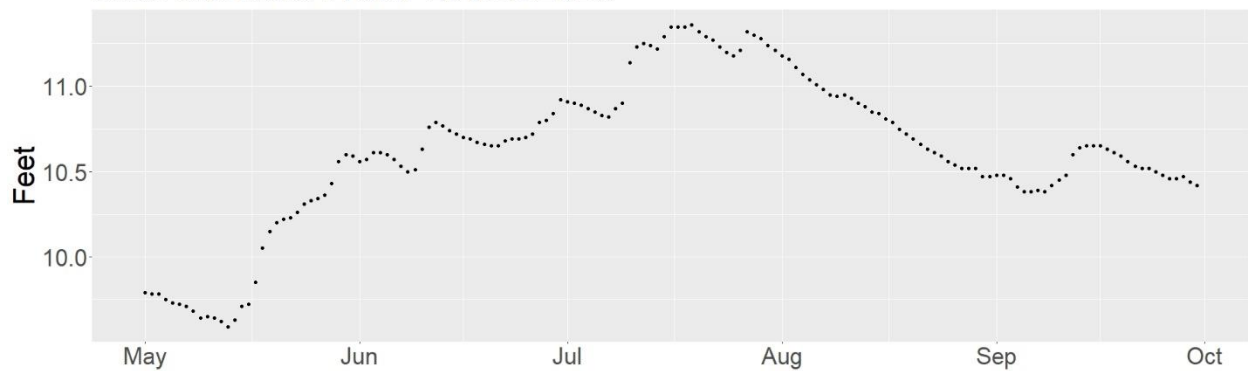


Water Levels and Precipitation Plots 2019 and 2020

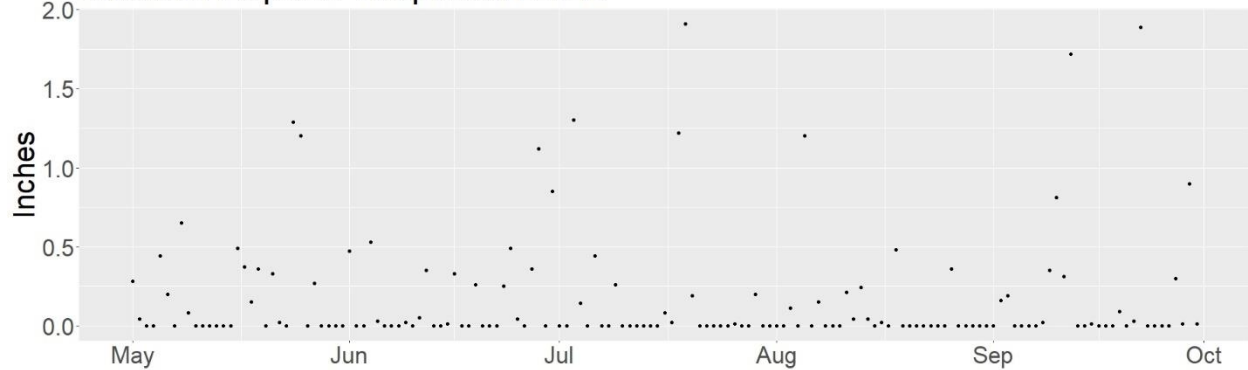
Lake Mendota Water Levels 2019



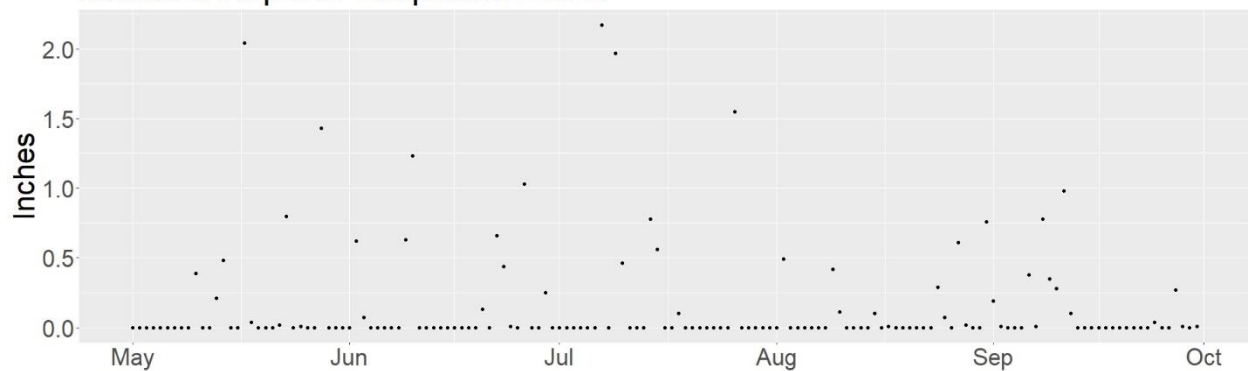
Lake Mendota Water Levels 2020



Madison Airport Precipitation 2019

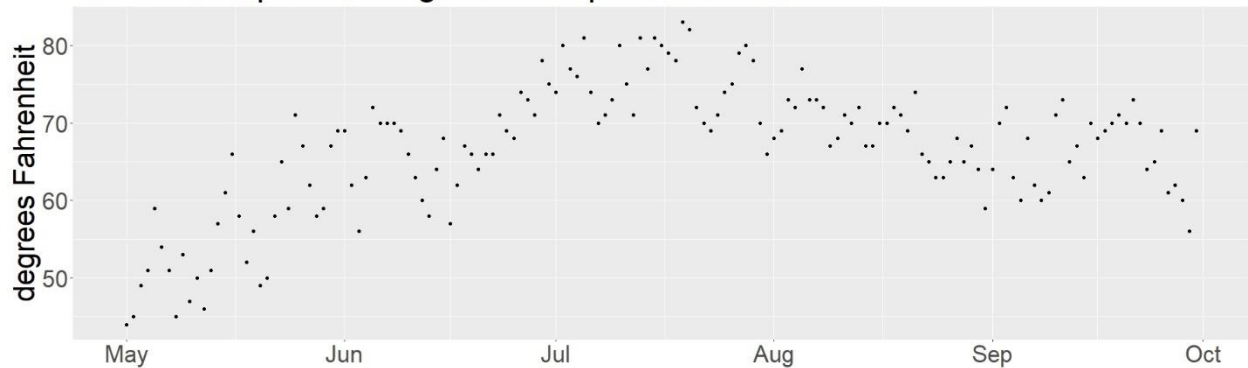


Madison Airport Precipitation 2020

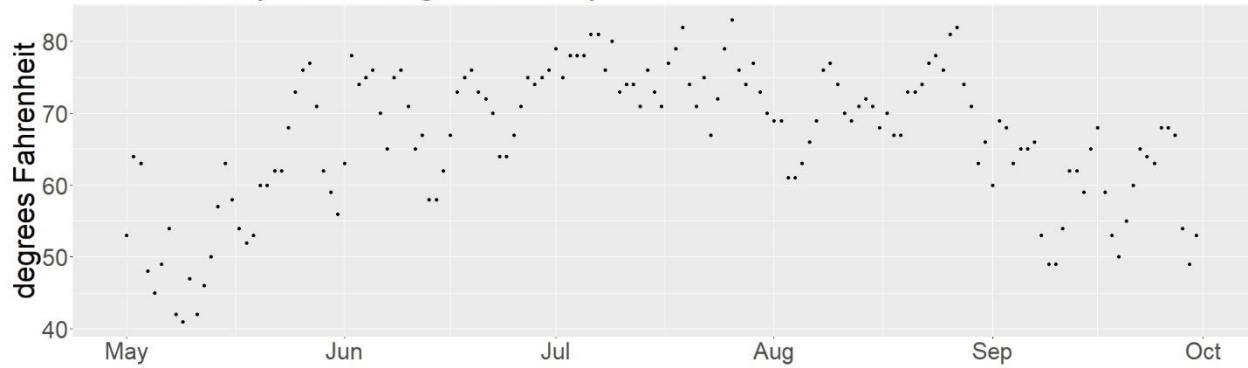


Air Temperature and Wind Plots 2019 and 2020

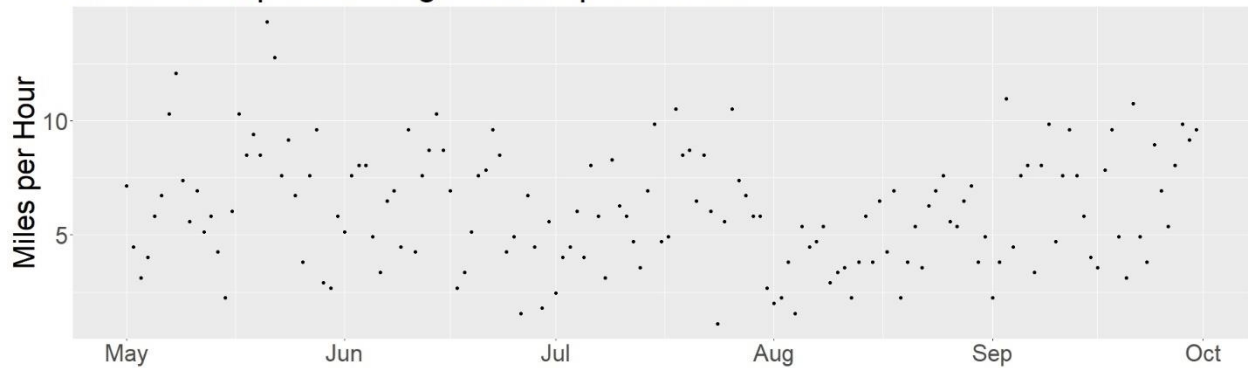
Madison Airport Average Air Temperature 2019



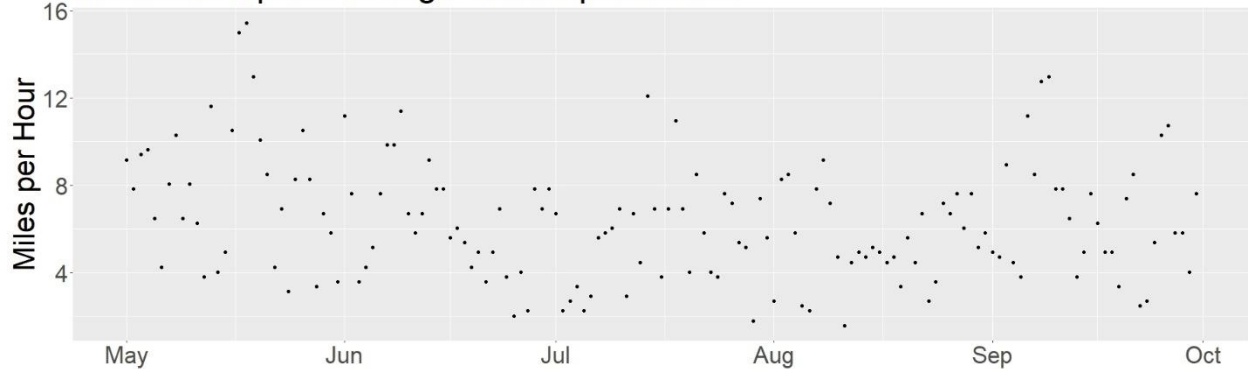
Madison Airport Average Air Temperature 2020



Madison Airport Average Wind Speed 2019



Madison Airport Average Wind Speed 2020



Discussion

While there is no *in situ* data specific to this study available for ground truthing against the Secchi Disk Depth and Colored Dissolved Organic Matter calculated spectral reflectance, the data indicates two overall interesting comparisons, site-to-site and year-to-year. In general, the scatter-plot comparison of the WETS active and inactive/uninstalled and *p*-value findings indicates the calculated variables, Landsat 7 SDD, Sentinel-2 SDD, and CDOM are not as sensitive as the visible individual blue, green and red bands. Even near infrared (NIR) is less sensitive than the visible spectrum except for Mendota 2020. Mendota 2020 NIR is the only sensitive band of all bands measured and calculated for 2019 and 2020. The visible blue, green, and red individual bands are the only bands showing sensitivity for 2020 at Goodland Beach. The visible spectrum is more sensitive to the differences possibly because of dead organic or suspended inorganic material present inside versus outside the enclosure. The visible spectrum is also sensitive to cyanobacteria blooms and/or floating algal mats which grow due to the invasiveness of aquatic organisms, like zebra mussels and spiny water fleas altering phosphorus availability and native food webs (Clean Lakes Alliance, 2020).

Site-to-Site

The scatter plots and the *p*-value tables indicate enhanced detectable differences of Goodland WETS over Mendota WETS. Goodland is a smaller enclosure with only two data sample points which may be influencing the results. It is also possible, the WETS filtration system, being equal at each beach, performs better on a smaller enclosure. A potential environmental factor for this influence is that Goodland WETS lies between two locks, Tenney Lock (Lake Mendota Dam) and Babcock Lock (Lake Waubesa Dam). The Yahara River flows freely through Lake Mendota before encountering Tenney Lock, located at the outlet of Lake Mendota; the river continues flowing through Lake Monona and Lake Waubesa before entering Babcock Dam at the outlet of Lake Waubesa. Lock functionality may contribute to the turbidity and suspended solids in each lake.

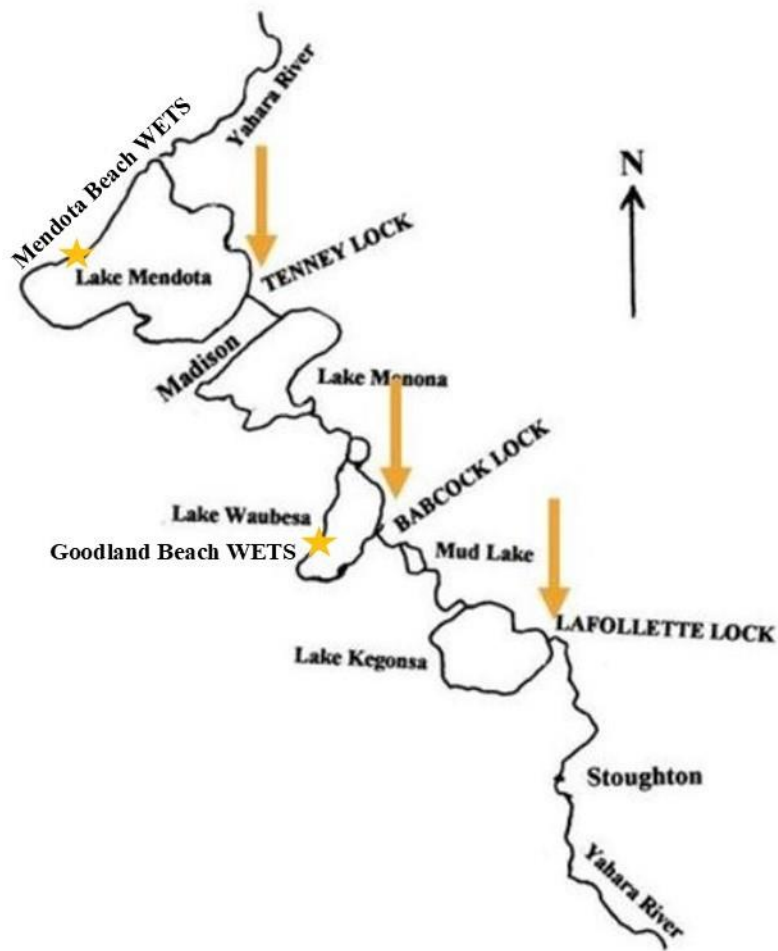


Figure 16: Yahara River locks with WETS locations.
<https://openchannelyaharadams.weebly.com/>

The enclosure area at both beaches is shallow (approximately five feet) requiring additional calculations to adjust for depth effect, yet tainted radiometric signals is possible. Due to the sediment removal project, Suck the Muck, on creeks upriver from Lake Mendota there is possibly a different bottom-of-the-lake composite causing signal contamination in Mendota WETS versus Goodland WETS. Lake Mendota is five times larger than Lake Waubesa, so the Mendota enclosure may experience a greater impact by stronger longshore currents and/or wind-wave induced mixing.

Year-to-Year

It is worth noting, the significant relative difference in water quality (if the reflectance data is indeed capturing water quality differences between inside and outside the WETS) of both locations from 2019 to 2020 in the scatter plots and the p -values. Possibly the Suck the Muck projects are starting to have an impact on water quality

as determined by visible spectrum surface reflectance. If the outside lake water is high water quality reflectance, then the inside water quality may also be high quality regardless of the purification system influence.

In 2019, Lake Mendota water levels spiked numerous times due to frequent and intense rainfall causing an influx of suspended solids and 171,000 pounds of phosphorous (Swanson, 2021) from land runoff throughout the watershed, while 2020 water levels peaked once in July with 7.59 total inches but retained a similar precipitation mean as 2019. The chronic precipitation, followed by low waves and warm temperatures in 2019 allowed for greater algal growth resulting in higher near IR surface reflectance in the individual bands, yet the spectral difference between inside and outside the WETS at both beaches remains insignificant.

Dane County Land and Water Resources Department maintains approximate five-foot water level between Lake Mendota and Lake Monona via the Tenney Lock, therefore water flow from dam activity may affect turbidity. Another human activity is a sediment dredging project in the Yahara River at Lake Monona (downstream of Lake Mendota) in 2020. Even though the dredging is removing excess phosphorus it creates sediment disturbance also potentially reducing clarity in Lake Waubesa (Goodland WETS).

The year 2020 significant relative difference in water quality over 2019 produced interesting electromagnetic spectrum results between Mendota and Goodland WETS. The Mendota WETS area NIR band is the only band to present statistically significant mean differences between inside and outside the enclosure. While Goodland WETS presented statistically significant differences in bands blue, green, and red.

The detectable spectral differences in 2020 give rise to considering factors as to why one year is sensitive to spectral reflectance and the other is not. Swanson (2021), reports significantly fewer days of strong cyanobacteria in 2020 versus 2019 and water clarity is similar between both years based on turbidity tube measurements.

Conclusion

The Sentinel-2 10-meter bands 2 (blue), 3 (green), and 4 (red) best support evaluating spectral differences of the small, shallow WETS areas. Calculated

constituents 3div1 (red/blue), SDD, and CDOM, using combinations of 10-meter bands blue, green, red and NIR are less sensitive in detecting spectral differences between inside and outside the WETS. An overall site to site evaluation of both years indicates Mendota Beach has less detectable difference across all bands than Goodland Beach. Goodland Beach is more radiometrically sensitive for both years in the visible bands yet are only statistically significant in 2020. Mendota Beach only expressed radiometric sensitivity 2020 and statistically significant in NIR.

Viewing 2019 in its entirety, there are no spectral differences between inside and outside the WETS at either study site. Various speculated events occurred in 2019 which may explain why in 2020 Mendota WETS saw a 61% overall change in detectable spectral differences in water quality over the non-detectable 2019 and Goodland came in with a negative change percentage of spectral differences over 2019 due to the barely detectable spectral difference of CDOM in 2020. While both green and red bands had statistically significant detectable spectral differences in 2020, 2019 had higher spectral difference in green while 2020 had a higher spectral difference in red, resulting in a large change in CDOM at Goodland from 2019 to 2020.

The results of this study are hopeful for future work considering the major limitations of studying shallow, small lake-water areas (course spatial resolution relative to enclosure size), adjusting for lake-bottom reflectance, short temporal range with multiple cloudy days reducing the availability of cloud-free days, low radiometric resolution, and various environmental influences. During the initial two-sample t-tests, there was an error in the Sentinel-2 SDD and CDOM band equations due to an incorrect band correlation between the sensor bands (2, 3, 4, and 8) and the respective ArcGIS Pro bands (1, 2, 3, and 4). The incorrect equations produced significant t-test results in SDD for 2019 and 2020 in Goodland and in CDOM at Mendota in 2020; this suggests that future analyses should explore additional band ratios not previously reported in the literature to be significant in detecting water quality differences. Increased image frequency and availability with additional specialized bands for detecting specific water quality parameters, and higher than 10-meter resolution, would greatly improve the results of future studies.

Acknowledgments

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Appendix A: Remote Sensing Files

NAIP

Mendota: m_4308961_nw_16_060_20180728.tif

Goodland: m_4308962_sw_16_1_20170922.tif

Sentinel 2A&B

To understand the filename structure, visit:

<https://sentinels.copernicus.eu/web/sentinel/user-guides/sentinel-2-msi/naming-convention>

2019

S2A_MSIL2A_20190424T164901_N0211_R026_T15TYH_20190424T235956.SAFE

S2A_MSIL2A_20190504T164901_N0211_R026_T15TYH_20190504T211438.SAFE

S2A_MSIL2A_20190514T164901_N0212_R026_T15TYH_20190514T211202.SAFE

S2A_MSIL2A_20190603T164901_N0212_R026_T15TYH_20190603T211257.SAFE

S2A_MSIL2A_20190613T164901_N0212_R026_T15TYH_20190613T210848.SAFE

S2A_MSIL2A_20190723T164901_N0213_R026_T15TYH_20190723T210648.SAFE

S2A_MSIL2A_20190802T164901_N0213_R026_T15TYH_20190802T211305.SAFE

S2B_MSIL2A_20190409T164849_N0211_R026_T15TYH_20190409T211115.SAFE

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S2B_MSIL2A_20190608T164849_N0212_R026_T15TYH_20190608T210645.SAFE

S2B_MSIL2A_20190708T164849_N0213_R026_T15TYH_20190708T211058.SAFE

S2B_MSIL2A_20190728T164849_N0213_R026_T15TYH_20190728T212127.SAFE

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2020

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S2A_MSIL2A_20200925T165041_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20200925T193608.SAFE
S2A_MSIL2A_20201015T165301_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20201015T193435.SAFE
S2B_MSIL2A_20200503T164839_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20200503T211237.SAFE
S2B_MSIL2A_20200513T164839_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20200513T224015.SAFE
S2B_MSIL2A_20200602T164849_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20200602T211317.SAFE
S2B_MSIL2A_20200612T164849_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20200612T211134.SAFE
S2B_MSIL2A_20200722T164849_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20200722T211602.SAFE
S2B_MSIL2A_20200811T164849_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20200813T161525.SAFE
S2B_MSIL2A_20200821T164849_N0214_R026_T15TYH_20200821T203424.SAFE
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Appendix B: Excel Data Files

Mendota – 2019 reflectance values from Sentinel-2 imagery (All_Samples.xlsx)

OBJECTID	Mendota_Sample_Points	OBJECTID	Location	Beach	X	Y
1	13	13	Inside	Mendota	787224.6346	4778894.699
2	14	14	Inside	Mendota	787234.5352	4778894.699
3	15	15	Inside	Mendota	787234.3957	4778884.938
4	16	16	Outside	Mendota	787235.2324	4778874.619
5	17	17	Outside	Mendota	787224.6346	4778874.619
6	18	18	Outside	Mendota	787234.8141	4778865.137
7	19	19	Outside	Mendota	787224.774	4778864.858
8	20	20	Outside	Mendota	787214.5946	4778885.078
9	21	21	Outside	Mendota	787214.5946	4778894.978
10	23	23	Outside	Mendota	787214.5946	4778874.898
11	24	24	Outside	Mendota	787245.0788	4778874.732
12	25	25	Outside	Mendota	787214.3826	4778865.045

0409_Band_1	0409_Band_2	0409_Band_3	0409_Band_4	0424_Band_1	0424_Band_2	0424_Band_3	0424_Band_4
586	636	590	783	325	523	448	322
717	758	825	1086	325	546	522	398
547	551	506	629	389	498	396	353
517	585	500	618	350	559	418	280
552	594	506	622	344	518	372	261
495	602	500	584	374	545	404	276
523	585	509	576	360	525	377	273
526	600	455	648	355	507	409	286
543	561	450	692	311	503	408	291
539	613	469	612	359	544	395	281
545	579	509	660	353	548	449	333
552	600	491	584	336	497	391	269

0504_Band_1	0504_Band_2	0504_Band_3	0504_Band_4	0514_Band_1	0514_Band_2	0514_Band_3	0514_Band_4
516	702	589	441	1158	1316	1266	1450
599	799	708	731	1250	1428	1356	1760
485	675	526	399	1310	1312	1256	1623
566	670	478	467	1396	1362	1204	1782
553	676	489	398	1564	1400	1192	1960
663	772	551	640	1572	1472	1282	2001
618	742	550	493	1612	1614	1340	2228
535	667	507	357	1180	1272	1146	1484
511	667	500	365	1048	1214	1142	1287
580	700	518	438	1396	1408	1194	1832
563	676	497	543	1350	1372	1204	1804
551	711	540	469	1530	1570	1320	2083
0603_Band_1	0603_Band_2	0603_Band_3	0603_Band_4	0608_Band_1	0608_Band_2	0608_Band_3	0608_Band_4
1168	1274	1138	1732	447	647	532	758
1200	1266	1208	1960	556	982	846	1437
1224	1274	1074	1700	276	483	333	619
1276	1334	1158	1714	434	693	547	567
1276	1396	1176	1694	543	711	549	558
1268	1364	1184	1718	717	908	771	679
1290	1412	1208	1722	731	925	807	692
1232	1318	1144	1712	517	745	544	541
1200	1266	1072	1718	435	702	510	536
1284	1412	1240	1728	649	844	651	517
1232	1294	1128	1742	525	692	524	715
1310	1448	1242	1718	727	909	754	605
0613_Band_1	0613_Band_2	0613_Band_3	0613_Band_4	0708_Band_1	0708_Band_2	0708_Band_3	0708_Band_4
227	387	286	354	521	673	502	837
277	337	291	382	677	977	895	1250
327	493	455	448	557	627	490	980
604	707	621	554	561	706	429	894
725	927	785	738	502	564	373	688
743	885	790	712	469	512	331	436
739	913	789	753	445	499	332	377
462	637	520	467	488	569	370	587
359	544	429	408	494	560	386	598
530	664	557	470	474	531	343	442
491	642	551	528	519	670	420	1244
548	722	605	550	436	494	317	367

0723_Band_1	0723_Band_2	0723_Band_3	0723_Band_4	0728_Band_1	0728_Band_2	0728_Band_3	0728_Band_4
443	536	411	629	651	916	804	1192
534	749	582	835	881	1340	1256	1842
415	526	419	656	550	645	602	943
435	496	358	593	444	576	429	675
420	490	340	521	470	561	439	611
442	479	359	540	401	464	364	512
397	460	325	486	405	489	391	459
376	479	335	534	472	603	431	652
423	488	335	561	534	676	504	802
397	495	325	481	414	498	366	554
408	473	359	647	407	541	389	1056
420	482	309	476	427	443	373	466
0802_Band_1	0802_Band_2	0802_Band_3	0802_Band_4	0817_Band_1	0817_Band_2	0817_Band_3	0817_Band_4
296	505	371	570	613	869	763	1188
390	660	640	807	854	1178	1230	2026
328	513	335	771	522	669	545	930
393	653	398	933	522	641	430	780
346	612	372	766	499	628	419	653
335	505	307	564	543	678	434	619
335	545	302	585	525	672	434	579
399	626	382	971	499	614	435	672
352	432	296	595	526	701	467	781
348	585	331	689	493	647	432	608
369	631	386	1117	499	659	438	1128
330	500	290	491	520	675	417	548
0827_Band_1	0827_Band_2	0827_Band_3	0827_Band_4	0916_Band_1	0916_Band_2	0916_Band_3	0916_Band_4
347	631	522	820	439	771	648	1224
722	1094	1186	1630	666	1064	1210	2067
227	418	319	503	351	605	351	846
284	451	303	363	296	485	295	404
274	445	284	297	318	472	284	319
315	493	271	312	259	441	238	309
296	497	296	266	255	448	233	244
220	388	241	321	276	452	274	383
232	425	261	322	322	557	328	618
258	413	229	269	279	455	262	288
318	493	347	844	289	448	285	961
283	500	280	233	258	457	240	228

0926_Band_1	0926_Band_2	0926_Band_3	0926_Band_4
351	685	483	702
532	963	897	1294
306	555	318	468
280	487	282	332
262	468	263	274
243	428	221	256
266	426	235	219
290	471	276	350
310	517	318	408
280	433	249	227
280	463	303	559
265	416	242	190

Goodland 2019 reflectance values from Sentinel-2 imagery (All_Samples.xlsx)

OBJECTID	Goodland_Sample_Points	OBJECTID	Location	Beach	X	Y
1	3	3	Inside	Goodland	798425.0196	4767384.792
2	4	4	Inside	Goodland	798435.133	4767384.503
3	6	6	Outside	Goodland	798424.8371	4767364.997
4	7	7	Outside	Goodland	798435.1549	4767364.584
5	8	8	Outside	Goodland	798443.8218	4767374.489
6	9	9	Outside	Goodland	798454.5523	4767383.981
7	10	10	Outside	Goodland	798444.6472	4767395.537

0409_Band_1	0409_Band_2	0409_Band_3	0409_Band_4	0424_Band_1	0424_Band_2	0424_Band_3	0424_Band_4
1017	1316	1700	2374	670	1096	1162	1469
678	877	834	955	342	547	412	260
529	666	749	1028	274	427	374	309
421	497	454	538	246	333	255	221
422	521	507	563	205	318	258	243
446	596	521	537	254	437	294	218
539	753	748	985	371	621	479	341
0504_Band_1	0504_Band_2	0504_Band_3	0504_Band_4	0514_Band_1	0514_Band_2	0514_Band_3	0514_Band_4
743	1128	1330	1882	594	852	888	1340
426	683	478	523	466	509	353	437
303	508	450	498	489	511	331	632
237	327	201	256	437	477	280	538
249	337	209	262	455	448	279	503
295	454	258	198	446	436	270	408
368	601	459	554	432	560	459	466
0603_Band_1	0603_Band_2	0603_Band_3	0603_Band_4	0608_Band_1	0608_Band_2	0608_Band_3	0608_Band_4
1364	1538	1426	2690	788	1202	1140	3660
1332	1450	1324	2164	657	907	833	1797
1356	1432	1314	2112	404	577	500	1384
1332	1406	1288	2004	298	394	296	469
1326	1418	1296	1982	400	529	416	637
1356	1400	1312	1968	350	428	305	494
1284	1392	1248	2254	380	514	372	2084

0613_Band_1	0613_Band_2	0613_Band_3	0613_Band_4	0708_Band_1	0708_Band_2	0708_Band_3	0708_Band_4
324	648	495	2101	666	785	781	1830
167	263	223	480	474	572	353	870
92	205	111	386	508	562	413	806
103	183	117	244	517	564	372	610
169	268	183	334	508	616	394	589
200	287	205	300	490	613	374	470
175	294	189	699	546	628	396	973
0723_Band_1	0723_Band_2	0723_Band_3	0723_Band_4	0728_Band_1	0728_Band_2	0728_Band_3	0728_Band_4
554	828	725	2673	794	966	1114	2376
390	537	427	1062	446	611	458	1162
429	568	386	993	456	596	458	835
411	543	342	698	474	609	451	585
399	519	313	623	485	637	499	591
411	552	343	589	485	642	466	539
397	565	332	1521	462	609	422	1516
0802_Band_1	0802_Band_2	0802_Band_3	0802_Band_4	0817_Band_1	0817_Band_2	0817_Band_3	0817_Band_4
453	788	789	2149	485	844	824	2702
290	465	332	828	347	542	408	1090
392	636	401	1158	346	553	315	958
386	614	354	888	318	506	283	497
343	542	325	845	299	446	266	495
363	606	370	787	311	506	273	377
382	561	353	1481	355	594	297	1668
0827_Band_1	0827_Band_2	0827_Band_3	0827_Band_4	0916_Band_1	0916_Band_2	0916_Band_3	0916_Band_4
539	931	744	3240	394	777	484	2009
344	560	553	1368	265	418	252	909
285	477	295	1207	264	408	228	550
245	383	221	285	254	367	189	278
218	334	198	363	243	355	198	268
244	409	224	329	214	400	199	242
260	422	234	2064	246	383	210	996

0926_Band_1	0926_Band_2	0926_Band_3	0926_Band_4
393	705	629	1672
282	327	226	691
222	335	241	468
238	326	220	367
220	332	234	341
252	345	233	330
243	332	228	977

Mendota 2020 reflectance values from Sentinel-2 imagery (All_Samples.xlsx)

OBJECTID	Mendota_Sample_Points	OBJECTID	Location	Beach	X	Y
1	13	13	Inside	Mendota	787224.6346	4778894.699
2	14	14	Inside	Mendota	787234.5352	4778894.699
3	15	15	Inside	Mendota	787234.3957	4778884.938
4	16	16	Outside	Mendota	787235.2324	4778874.619
5	17	17	Outside	Mendota	787224.6346	4778874.619
6	18	18	Outside	Mendota	787234.8141	4778865.137
7	19	19	Outside	Mendota	787224.774	4778864.858
8	20	20	Outside	Mendota	787214.5946	4778885.078
9	21	21	Outside	Mendota	787214.5946	4778894.978
10	23	23	Outside	Mendota	787214.5946	4778874.898
11	24	24	Outside	Mendota	787245.0788	4778874.732
12	25	25	Outside	Mendota	787214.3826	4778865.045

0418_Band_1	0418_Band_2	0418_Band_3	0418_Band_4	0503_Band_1	0503_Band_2	0503_Band_3	0503_Band_4
419	571	548	444	756	941	924	1164
439	636	674	696	955	1196	1244	1904
395	613	525	410	607	794	723	856
392	595	498	339	642	805	650	759
379	569	485	287	672	848	691	747
390	572	470	300	668	828	666	720
400	572	489	311	668	833	682	716
400	569	496	304	667	826	724	753
387	575	502	354	583	811	686	852
400	575	498	299	688	832	710	747
382	564	481	338	614	774	634	919
395	579	498	321	653	833	674	740

0508_Band_1	0508_Band_2	0508_Band_3	0508_Band_4	0513_Band_1	0513_Band_2	0513_Band_3	0513_Band_4
583	868	702	641	791	1044	950	1112
472	807	558	786	937	1284	1282	1788
475	686	612	535	618	829	787	831
512	726	595	489	681	873	753	713
615	829	712	598	685	908	740	689
466	688	560	435	712	911	749	679
578	810	697	577	688	921	751	652
670	895	802	643	749	930	786	745
651	888	740	619	661	842	730	768
628	847	736	584	745	936	794	696
385	580	481	436	650	793	707	833
637	854	733	569	716	913	791	666
0602_Band_1	0602_Band_2	0602_Band_3	0602_Band_4	0607_Band_1	0607_Band_2	0607_Band_3	0607_Band_4
525	750	632	676	575	872	593	569
620	762	832	1028	509	758	541	566
420	607	441	546	514	700	485	429
550	752	569	499	545	714	455	375
603	785	610	493	570	753	458	380
611	829	641	485	561	716	499	420
641	848	658	495	591	786	541	397
604	795	644	525	545	727	493	446
530	668	550	540	530	735	531	502
659	855	653	479	604	739	499	408
498	717	527	663	498	686	458	419
675	854	653	507	558	749	514	380
0612_Band_1	0612_Band_2	0612_Band_3	0612_Band_4	0617_Band_1	0617_Band_2	0617_Band_3	0617_Band_4
392	635	462	552	700	829	689	669
539	766	733	1028	606	874	646	635
328	480	296	308	654	760	619	637
368	497	296	255	613	792	644	583
346	452	251	207	627	807	629	579
371	517	312	239	595	709	596	623
320	468	260	188	570	807	542	634
332	480	288	256	745	853	728	668
356	444	274	345	669	828	722	688
347	484	274	216	608	790	730	639
332	509	289	489	568	755	654	600
343	465	250	171	642	794	656	653

0627_Band_1	0627_Band_2	0627_Band_3	0627_Band_4	0722_Band_1	0722_Band_2	0722_Band_3	0722_Band_4
577	692	607	863	339	484	391	678
602	731	606	979	589	848	777	1233
540	698	590	881	400	473	402	450
639	755	645	850	368	428	274	397
611	677	547	778	339	405	246	337
591	647	542	734	283	336	226	247
584	637	538	741	287	344	209	215
550	691	570	814	247	320	204	280
533	637	535	839	270	355	214	315
696	771	664	886	290	342	216	237
711	842	740	1051	300	384	234	558
678	780	696	871	267	368	212	209
0727_Band_1	0727_Band_2	0727_Band_3	0727_Band_4	0811_Band_1	0811_Band_2	0811_Band_3	0811_Band_4
216	347	249	354	375	617	504	836
231	374	264	401	597	986	1068	1322
214	322	211	308	228	351	268	495
207	279	169	215	191	313	201	295
198	298	164	202	215	337	192	226
212	294	181	193	190	257	140	195
230	336	202	210	203	278	165	169
209	312	187	260	218	310	198	290
196	274	175	294	222	350	227	417
206	332	176	199	212	271	163	207
209	280	169	312	187	322	185	827
222	348	202	206	194	285	148	155
0816_Band_1	0816_Band_2	0816_Band_3	0816_Band_4	0821_Band_1	0821_Band_2	0821_Band_3	0821_Band_4
211	389	264	282	1032	575	353	1188
243	452	438	548	906	730	536	1352
295	426	249	456	957	686	308	1395
230	353	241	297	1003	825	439	1518
209	359	213	211	1014	791	404	1614
220	350	194	210	1084	977	576	1606
220	383	207	175	1110	977	529	1635
270	370	272	306	1200	718	358	1637
251	371	255	333	1134	617	330	1428
228	382	235	207	1162	926	407	1782
228	386	237	482	1001	797	455	1648
237	382	214	176	1162	1116	476	1744

0826_Band_1	0826_Band_2	0826_Band_3	0826_Band_4	0905_Band_1	0905_Band_2	0905_Band_3	0905_Band_4
537	686	492	624	225	367	300	347
525	753	667	735	271	492	489	623
522	683	474	642	174	329	197	300
511	641	462	518	176	286	183	227
528	697	474	501	217	351	226	249
512	653	439	449	147	313	174	173
525	683	457	465	325	475	315	352
512	641	448	512	180	332	236	232
492	630	430	578	168	335	211	353
508	690	468	457	244	410	260	207
505	596	451	569	184	287	180	450
518	695	460	459	396	500	389	270
0915_Band_1	0915_Band_2	0915_Band_3	0915_Band_4	0920_Band_1	0920_Band_2	0920_Band_3	0920_Band_4
547	659	536	822	748	943	834	1289
589	756	706	1170	904	1360	1328	1903
613	734	653	917	695	830	736	1009
597	730	557	735	705	797	642	796
597	763	633	751	702	783	618	735
616	758	532	684	700	797	602	706
571	763	557	690	680	802	617	691
616	762	579	787	691	798	622	740
603	766	574	788	667	791	648	788
616	815	605	772	691	782	623	655
600	747	568	1024	707	773	617	1169
604	767	579	697	700	808	611	651
0925_Band_1	0925_Band_2	0925_Band_3	0925_Band_4	1010_Band_1	1010_Band_2	1010_Band_3	1010_Band_4
336	535	423	535	489	735	714	975
413	736	673	968	760	1176	1400	2013
365	500	400	407	352	561	556	613
332	471	369	349	280	398	305	289
318	483	368	337	315	442	324	281
317	448	333	309	294	371	267	235
326	469	356	290	300	400	284	217
340	455	338	337	342	382	278	285
346	473	373	388	332	421	314	449
326	477	355	303	323	370	230	207
321	491	392	621	316	413	323	491
314	457	352	282	298	382	241	197

1015_Band_1	1015_Band_2	1015_Band_3	1015_Band_4	1030_Band_1	1030_Band_2	1030_Band_3	1030_Band_4
234	492	463	249	276	389	479	906
232	534	471	561	753	1112	1264	2053
183	394	302	215	235	424	373	389
151	345	234	123	227	362	263	209
183	357	251	119	230	367	277	151
106	299	180	90	211	388	266	116
113	332	211	107	232	386	290	91
152	303	260	160	199	314	241	141
160	344	276	159	172	257	183	338
180	335	253	140	239	397	263	106
130	336	247	239	214	325	257	326
135	320	214	110	228	400	259	75

Goodland 2020 reflectance values from Sentinel-2 imagery (All_Samples.xlsx)

OBJECTID	Goodland_Sample_Points	OBJECTID	Location	Beach	X	Y
1	3	3	Inside	Goodland	798425.0196	4767384.792
2	4	4	Inside	Goodland	798435.133	4767384.503
3	6	6	Outside	Goodland	798424.8371	4767364.997
4	7	7	Outside	Goodland	798435.1549	4767364.584
5	8	8	Outside	Goodland	798443.8218	4767374.489
6	9	9	Outside	Goodland	798454.5523	4767383.981
7	10	10	Outside	Goodland	798444.6472	4767395.537

0418_Band_1	0418_Band_2	0418_Band_3	0418_Band_4	0503_Band_1	0503_Band_2	0503_Band_3	0503_Band_4
915	1072	1466	2218	976	1604	1744	2740
294	628	487	921	324	418	480	1225
352	513	518	651	268	547	480	992
287	423	287	365	78	96	88	209
312	420	372	344	95	221	115	210
307	522	378	318	201	394	261	175
323	483	414	620	256	473	402	833
0508_Band_1	0508_Band_2	0508_Band_3	0508_Band_4	0513_Band_1	0513_Band_2	0513_Band_3	0513_Band_4
754	1290	1340	2396	1130	1520	1722	2482
340	526	631	1000	682	835	798	1498
229	408	304	687	738	879	841	1180
125	200	136	318	667	783	656	870
147	260	178	231	727	821	741	828
181	343	268	246	770	945	775	836
276	495	375	670	661	808	749	1208
0602_Band_1	0602_Band_2	0602_Band_3	0602_Band_4	0607_Band_1	0607_Band_2	0607_Band_3	0607_Band_4
688	1034	973	2641	533	964	744	2486
393	530	420	969	375	431	365	850
476	586	487	838	325	520	348	629
413	453	410	540	361	472	289	457
439	451	411	550	447	505	383	483
371	426	363	411	376	436	388	404
361	487	349	1290	314	509	338	1034

0612_Band_1	0612_Band_2	0612_Band_3	0612_Band_4	0617_Band_1	0617_Band_2	0617_Band_3	0617_Band_4
655	998	852	2374	669	1042	859	3184
323	412	420	1112	608	878	804	1383
357	436	482	842	335	410	305	636
279	310	210	371	314	400	290	351
293	344	212	336	374	508	316	601
258	285	182	305	361	485	329	469
299	375	217	1310	429	603	464	1199
0627_Band_1	0627_Band_2	0627_Band_3	0627_Band_4	0722_Band_1	0722_Band_2	0722_Band_3	0722_Band_4
579	791	736	2146	572	825	929	2879
384	510	397	756	391	637	386	1473
338	419	366	636	335	515	367	1268
304	378	276	498	305	483	284	805
338	413	302	519	321	438	303	854
295	399	289	483	264	432	232	506
338	448	388	970	309	496	291	2188
0727_Band_1	0727_Band_2	0727_Band_3	0727_Band_4	0811_Band_1	0811_Band_2	0811_Band_3	0811_Band_4
459	764	574	2536	481	883	878	2050
386	560	403	1123	308	459	278	1061
367	599	335	743	313	546	328	607
395	584	315	611	298	471	228	418
344	576	311	579	317	466	262	346
310	539	278	365	301	500	238	324
300	522	338	905	324	579	286	1322
0816_Band_1	0816_Band_2	0816_Band_3	0816_Band_4	0821_Band_1	0821_Band_2	0821_Band_3	0821_Band_4
403	677	573	1829	559	973	777	2200
245	477	372	483	360	408	355	1010
264	522	266	458	301	433	294	847
283	540	271	315	268	362	239	410
279	508	274	382	277	360	219	377
264	538	296	287	282	386	221	303
250	480	286	818	282	397	264	1180
0826_Band_1	0826_Band_2	0826_Band_3	0826_Band_4	0905_Band_1	0905_Band_2	0905_Band_3	0905_Band_4
601	899	710	2121	313	626	481	1150
554	717	579	832	215	356	284	457
470	647	450	702	194	372	215	296
512	674	440	587	200	370	224	289
496	658	440	633	200	377	203	241
540	679	460	608	181	377	198	210
462	601	412	1184	222	381	220	617

0915_Band_1	0915_Band_2	0915_Band_3	0915_Band_4	0920_Band_1	0920_Band_2	0920_Band_3	0920_Band_4
556	850	689	1652	677	968	915	2643
439	645	469	889	547	696	576	1454
498	645	453	722	527	706	538	1011
532	664	462	652	547	702	522	708
480	637	458	716	487	714	503	744
480	656	460	676	529	750	488	661
490	617	415	831	542	735	457	1764
0925_Band_1	0925_Band_2	0925_Band_3	0925_Band_4	1010_Band_1	1010_Band_2	1010_Band_3	1010_Band_4
397	654	506	1539	792	1184	1418	2588
239	387	265	432	473	636	729	1296
233	348	260	438	408	575	478	968
273	340	229	290	380	457	321	385
245	350	242	318	369	464	343	362
245	380	240	232	363	462	335	389
278	391	273	571	414	564	503	1678
1015_Band_1	1015_Band_2	1015_Band_3	1015_Band_4	1030_Band_1	1030_Band_2	1030_Band_3	1030_Band_4
289	618	802	1627	866	1278	1688	2711
102	276	182	260	703	915	1028	1798
84	260	171	241	346	604	623	1497
121	216	145	153	225	299	225	309
90	240	168	171	162	263	191	162
104	231	141	131	201	308	220	210
91	234	214	414	362	498	587	1576

E. coli - Mendota

2019 - Mendota		
Date	Test	Result
8/28/2019	E Coli	63
8/19/2019	E Coli	<10
8/12/2019	E Coli	62
8/5/2019	E Coli	10
7/29/2019	E Coli	52
7/22/2019	E Coli	20
7/15/2019	E Coli	52
7/9/2019	E Coli	10
7/9/2019	E Coli	110
7/9/2019	E Coli	380
7/9/2019	E Coli	20
7/9/2019	E Coli	310
7/8/2019	E Coli	7300
7/1/2019	E Coli	120
6/24/2019	E Coli	20
6/17/2019	E Coli	30
6/11/2019	E Coli	10
6/5/2019	E Coli	31
5/28/2019	E Coli	<10
5/23/2019	E Coli	228

2020 - Mendota		
Date	Test	Result
7/27/2020	E Coli	650
7/21/2020	E Coli	86
7/14/2020	E Coli	150
7/6/2020	E Coli	<10
6/30/2020	E Coli	63
6/23/2020	E Coli	110
6/16/2020	E Coli	41
6/8/2020	E Coli	20
6/1/2020	E Coli	20
5/26/2020	E Coli	120
5/20/2020	E Coli	<10

E. coli - Goodland

2019 - Goodland		
Date	Test	Result
5/23/2019	E Coli	41
5/28/2019	E Coli	31
6/4/2019	E Coli	10
6/10/2019	E Coli	120
6/17/2019	E Coli	20
6/24/2019	E Coli	20
7/22/2019	E Coli	660
7/29/2019	E Coli	62
8/5/2019	E Coli	190
8/14/2019	E Coli	120
8/19/2019	E Coli	<10
8/27/2019	E Coli	10

2020 - Goodland		
Date	Test	Result
6/1/2020	E Coli	10
6/9/2020	E Coli	<10
6/15/2020	E Coli	86
6/22/2020	E Coli	120
6/29/2020	E Coli	610
7/7/2020	E Coli	2900
7/8/2020	E Coli	480
7/13/2020	E Coli	2900
7/14/2020	E Coli	1500
7/15/2020	E Coli	1700
7/16/2020	E Coli	630
7/20/2020	E Coli	210
8/31/2020	E Coli	<10

Climate (Wind, Rain, Temperature) - 2019

DATE	AWND	PRCP	TAVG
5/1/2019	7.16	0.28	44
5/2/2019	4.47	0.04	45
5/3/2019	3.13	0	49
5/4/2019	4.03	0	51
5/5/2019	5.82	0.44	59
5/6/2019	6.71	0.2	54
5/7/2019	10.29	0	51
5/8/2019	12.08	0.65	45
5/9/2019	7.38	0.08	53
5/10/2019	5.59	0	47
5/11/2019	6.93	0	50
5/12/2019	5.14	0	46
5/13/2019	5.82	0	51
5/14/2019	4.25	0	57
5/15/2019	2.24	0	61
5/16/2019	6.04	0.49	66
5/17/2019	10.29	0.37	58
5/18/2019	8.5	0.15	52
5/19/2019	9.4	0.36	56
5/20/2019	8.5	0	49
5/21/2019	14.32	0.33	50
5/22/2019	12.75	0.02	58
5/23/2019	7.61	0	65
5/24/2019	9.17	1.29	59
5/25/2019	6.71	1.2	71
5/26/2019	3.8	0	67
5/27/2019	7.61	0.27	62
5/28/2019	9.62	0	58
5/29/2019	2.91	0	59
5/30/2019	2.68	0	67
5/31/2019	5.82	0	69
6/1/2019	5.14	0.47	69
6/2/2019	7.61	0	62
6/3/2019	8.05	0	56
6/4/2019	8.05	0.53	63
6/5/2019	4.92	0.03	72
6/6/2019	3.36	0	70
6/7/2019	6.49	0	70
6/8/2019	6.93	0	70

DATE	AWND	PRCP	TAVG
6/9/2019	4.47	0.02	69
6/10/2019	9.62	0	66
6/11/2019	4.25	0.05	63
6/12/2019	7.61	0.35	60
6/13/2019	8.72	0	58
6/14/2019	10.29	0	64
6/15/2019	8.72	0.01	68
6/16/2019	6.93	0.33	57
6/17/2019	2.68	0	62
6/18/2019	3.36	0	67
6/19/2019	5.14	0.26	66
6/20/2019	7.61	0	64
6/21/2019	7.83	0	66
6/22/2019	9.62	0	66
6/23/2019	8.5	0.25	71
6/24/2019	4.25	0.49	69
6/25/2019	4.92	0.04	68
6/26/2019	1.57	0	74
6/27/2019	6.71	0.36	73
6/28/2019	4.47	1.12	71
6/29/2019	1.79	0	78
6/30/2019	5.59	0.85	75
7/1/2019	2.46	0	74
7/2/2019	4.03	0	80
7/3/2019	4.47	1.3	77
7/4/2019	6.04	0.14	76
7/5/2019	4.03	0	81
7/6/2019	8.05	0.44	74
7/7/2019	5.82	0	70
7/8/2019	3.13	0	71
7/9/2019	8.28	0.26	73
7/10/2019	6.26	0	80
7/11/2019	5.82	0	75
7/12/2019	4.7	0	71
7/13/2019	3.58	0	81
7/14/2019	6.93	0	77
7/15/2019	9.84	0	81
7/16/2019	4.7	0.08	80
7/17/2019	4.92	0.02	79
7/18/2019	10.51	1.22	78

DATE	AWND	PRCP	TAVG
7/19/2019	8.5	1.91	83
7/20/2019	8.72	0.19	82
7/21/2019	6.49	0	72
7/22/2019	8.5	0	70
7/23/2019	6.04	0	69
7/24/2019	1.12	0	71
7/25/2019	5.59	0	74
7/26/2019	10.51	0.01	75
7/27/2019	7.38	0	79
7/28/2019	6.71	0	80
7/29/2019	5.82	0.2	78
7/30/2019	5.82	0	70
7/31/2019	2.68	0	66
8/1/2019	2.01	0	68
8/2/2019	2.24	0	69
8/3/2019	3.8	0.11	73
8/4/2019	1.57	0	72
8/5/2019	5.37	1.2	77
8/6/2019	4.47	0	73
8/7/2019	4.7	0.15	73
8/8/2019	5.37	0	72
8/9/2019	2.91	0	67
8/10/2019	3.36	0	68
8/11/2019	3.58	0.21	71
8/12/2019	2.24	0.04	70
8/13/2019	3.8	0.24	72
8/14/2019	5.82	0.04	67
8/15/2019	3.8	0	67
8/16/2019	6.49	0.02	70
8/17/2019	4.25	0	70
8/18/2019	6.93	0.48	72
8/19/2019	2.24	0	71
8/20/2019	3.8	0	69
8/21/2019	5.37	0	74
8/22/2019	3.58	0	66
8/23/2019	6.26	0	65
8/24/2019	6.93	0	63
8/25/2019	7.61	0	63
8/26/2019	5.59	0.36	65
8/27/2019	5.37	0	68

DATE	AWND	PRCP	TAVG
8/28/2019	6.49	0	65
8/29/2019	7.16	0	67
8/30/2019	3.8	0	64
8/31/2019	4.92	0	59
9/1/2019	2.24	0	64
9/2/2019	3.8	0.16	70
9/3/2019	10.96	0.19	72
9/4/2019	4.47	0	63
9/5/2019	7.61	0	60
9/6/2019	8.05	0	68
9/7/2019	3.36	0	62
9/8/2019	8.05	0.02	60
9/9/2019	9.84	0.35	61
9/10/2019	4.7	0.81	71
9/11/2019	7.61	0.31	73
9/12/2019	9.62	1.72	65
9/13/2019	7.61	0	67
9/14/2019	5.82	0	63
9/15/2019	4.03	0.01	70
9/16/2019	3.58	0	68
9/17/2019	7.83	0	69
9/18/2019	9.62	0	70
9/19/2019	4.92	0.09	71
9/20/2019	3.13	0	70
9/21/2019	10.74	0.03	73
9/22/2019	4.92	1.89	70
9/23/2019	3.8	0	64
9/24/2019	8.95	0	65
9/25/2019	6.93	0	69
9/26/2019	5.37	0	61
9/27/2019	8.05	0.3	62
9/28/2019	9.84	0.01	60
9/29/2019	9.17	0.9	56
9/30/2019	9.62	0.01	69

Climate (Wind, Rain, Temperature) - 2020

DATE	AWND	PRCP	TAVG
5/1/2020	9.17	0	53
5/2/2020	7.83	0	64
5/3/2020	9.4	0	63
5/4/2020	9.62	0	48
5/5/2020	6.49	0	45
5/6/2020	4.25	0	49
5/7/2020	8.05	0	54
5/8/2020	10.29	0	42
5/9/2020	6.49	0	41
5/10/2020	8.05	0.39	47
5/11/2020	6.26	0	42
5/12/2020	3.8	0	46
5/13/2020	11.63	0.21	50
5/14/2020	4.03	0.48	57
5/15/2020	4.92	0	63
5/16/2020	10.51	0	58
5/17/2020	14.99	2.04	54
5/18/2020	15.43	0.04	52
5/19/2020	12.97	0	53
5/20/2020	10.07	0	60
5/21/2020	8.5	0	60
5/22/2020	4.25	0.02	62
5/23/2020	6.93	0.8	62
5/24/2020	3.13	0	68
5/25/2020	8.28	0.01	73
5/26/2020	10.51	0	76
5/27/2020	8.28	0	77
5/28/2020	3.36	1.43	71
5/29/2020	6.71	0	62
5/30/2020	5.82	0	59
5/31/2020	3.58	0	56
6/1/2020	11.18	0	63
6/2/2020	7.61	0.62	78
6/3/2020	3.58	0.07	74
6/4/2020	4.25	0	75
6/5/2020	5.14	0	76
6/6/2020	7.61	0	70
6/7/2020	9.84	0	65
6/8/2020	9.84	0	75

DATE	AWND	PRCP	TAVG
6/9/2020	11.41	0.63	76
6/10/2020	6.71	1.23	71
6/11/2020	5.82	0	65
6/12/2020	6.71	0	67
6/13/2020	9.17	0	58
6/14/2020	7.83	0	58
6/15/2020	7.83	0	62
6/16/2020	5.59	0	67
6/17/2020	6.04	0	73
6/18/2020	5.37	0	75
6/19/2020	4.25	0	76
6/20/2020	4.92	0.13	73
6/21/2020	3.58	0	72
6/22/2020	4.92	0.66	70
6/23/2020	6.93	0.44	64
6/24/2020	3.8	0.01	64
6/25/2020	2.01	0	67
6/26/2020	4.03	1.03	71
6/27/2020	2.24	0	75
6/28/2020	7.83	0	74
6/29/2020	6.93	0.25	75
6/30/2020	7.83	0	76
7/1/2020	6.71	0	79
7/2/2020	2.24	0	75
7/3/2020	2.68	0	78
7/4/2020	3.36	0	78
7/5/2020	2.24	0	78
7/6/2020	2.91	0	81
7/7/2020	5.59	2.17	81
7/8/2020	5.82	0	76
7/9/2020	6.04	1.97	80
7/10/2020	6.93	0.46	73
7/11/2020	2.91	0	74
7/12/2020	6.71	0	74
7/13/2020	4.47	0	71
7/14/2020	12.08	0.78	76
7/15/2020	6.93	0.56	73
7/16/2020	3.8	0	71
7/17/2020	6.93	0	77
7/18/2020	10.96	0.1	79

DATE	AWND	PRCP	TAVG
7/19/2020	6.93	0	82
7/20/2020	4.03	0	74
7/21/2020	8.5	0	71
7/22/2020	5.82	0	75
7/23/2020	4.03	0	67
7/24/2020	3.8	0	72
7/25/2020	7.61	0	79
7/26/2020	7.16	1.55	83
7/27/2020	5.37	0	76
7/28/2020	5.14	0	74
7/29/2020	1.79	0	77
7/30/2020	7.38	0	73
7/31/2020	5.59	0	70
8/1/2020	2.68	0	69
8/2/2020	8.28	0.49	69
8/3/2020	8.5	0	61
8/4/2020	5.82	0	61
8/5/2020	2.46	0	63
8/6/2020	2.24	0	66
8/7/2020	7.83	0	69
8/8/2020	9.17	0	76
8/9/2020	7.16	0.42	77
8/10/2020	4.7	0.11	74
8/11/2020	1.57	0	70
8/12/2020	4.47	0	69
8/13/2020	4.92	0	71
8/14/2020	4.7	0	72
8/15/2020	5.14	0.1	71
8/16/2020	4.92	0	68
8/17/2020	4.47	0.01	70
8/18/2020	4.7	0	67
8/19/2020	3.36	0	67
8/20/2020	5.59	0	73
8/21/2020	4.47	0	73
8/22/2020	6.71	0	74
8/23/2020	2.68	0	77
8/24/2020	3.58	0.29	78
8/25/2020	7.16	0.07	76
8/26/2020	6.71	0	81
8/27/2020	7.61	0.61	82

DATE	AWND	PRCP	TAVG
8/28/2020	6.04	0.02	74
8/29/2020	7.61	0	71
8/30/2020	5.14	0	63
8/31/2020	5.82	0.76	66
9/1/2020	4.92	0.19	60
9/2/2020	4.7	0.01	69
9/3/2020	8.95	0	68
9/4/2020	4.47	0	63
9/5/2020	3.8	0	65
9/6/2020	11.18	0.38	65
9/7/2020	8.5	0.01	66
9/8/2020	12.75	0.78	53
9/9/2020	12.97	0.35	49
9/10/2020	7.83	0.28	49
9/11/2020	7.83	0.98	54
9/12/2020	6.49	0.1	62
9/13/2020	3.8	0	62
9/14/2020	4.92	0	59
9/15/2020	7.61	0	65
9/16/2020	6.26	0	68
9/17/2020	4.92	0	59
9/18/2020	4.92	0	53
9/19/2020	3.36	0	50
9/20/2020	7.38	0	55
9/21/2020	8.5	0	60
9/22/2020	2.46	0	65
9/23/2020	2.68	0	64
9/24/2020	5.37	0.04	63
9/25/2020	10.29	0	68
9/26/2020	10.74	0	68
9/27/2020	5.82	0.27	67
9/28/2020	5.82	0.01	54
9/29/2020	4.03	0	49
9/30/2020	7.61	0.01	53

Water Levels Lake Mendota USGS site 05428000 - 2019

Date	Feet
5/1/2019	10.24
5/2/2019	10.23
5/3/2019	10.21

Date	Feet
5/4/2019	10.18
5/5/2019	10.17
5/6/2019	10.19
5/7/2019	10.17
5/8/2019	10.16
5/9/2019	10.21
5/10/2019	10.2
5/11/2019	10.18
5/12/2019	10.15
5/13/2019	10.12
5/14/2019	10.09
5/15/2019	10.06
5/16/2019	10.07
5/17/2019	10.06
5/18/2019	10.08
5/19/2019	10.12
5/20/2019	10.11
5/21/2019	10.07
5/22/2019	10.09
5/23/2019	10.09
5/24/2019	10.13
5/25/2019	10.32
5/26/2019	10.44
5/27/2019	10.52
5/28/2019	10.57
5/29/2019	10.57
5/30/2019	10.58
5/31/2019	10.57
6/1/2019	10.56
6/2/2019	10.55
6/3/2019	10.5
6/4/2019	10.49
6/5/2019	10.52
6/6/2019	10.51
6/7/2019	10.48
6/8/2019	10.44
6/9/2019	10.42
6/10/2019	10.4
6/11/2019	10.35
6/12/2019	10.34

Date	Feet
6/13/2019	10.34
6/14/2019	10.29
6/15/2019	10.26
6/16/2019	10.27
6/17/2019	10.25
6/18/2019	10.23
6/19/2019	10.23
6/20/2019	10.21
6/21/2019	10.18
6/22/2019	10.15
6/23/2019	10.14
6/24/2019	10.17
6/25/2019	10.2
6/26/2019	10.19
6/27/2019	10.19
6/28/2019	10.31
6/29/2019	10.41
6/30/2019	10.5
7/1/2019	10.63
7/2/2019	10.67
7/3/2019	10.68
7/4/2019	10.76
7/5/2019	10.79
7/6/2019	10.82
7/7/2019	10.82
7/8/2019	10.81
7/9/2019	10.78
7/10/2019	10.8
7/11/2019	10.77
7/12/2019	10.74
7/13/2019	10.71
7/14/2019	10.67
7/15/2019	10.64
7/16/2019	10.6
7/17/2019	10.59
7/18/2019	10.68
7/19/2019	10.86
7/20/2019	10.96
7/21/2019	11.01
7/22/2019	10.99

Date	Feet
7/23/2019	10.97
7/24/2019	10.94
7/25/2019	10.91
7/26/2019	10.87
7/27/2019	10.85
7/28/2019	10.83
7/29/2019	10.82
7/30/2019	10.79
7/31/2019	10.75
8/1/2019	10.72
8/2/2019	10.68
8/3/2019	10.65
8/4/2019	10.63
8/5/2019	10.62
8/6/2019	10.7
8/7/2019	10.7
8/8/2019	10.7
8/9/2019	10.67
8/10/2019	10.64
8/11/2019	10.66
8/12/2019	10.67
8/13/2019	10.72
8/14/2019	10.72
8/15/2019	10.7
8/16/2019	10.68
8/17/2019	10.67
8/18/2019	10.69
8/19/2019	10.69
8/20/2019	10.68
8/21/2019	10.67
8/22/2019	10.64
8/23/2019	10.61
8/24/2019	10.57
8/25/2019	10.54
8/26/2019	10.55
8/27/2019	10.55
8/28/2019	10.52
8/29/2019	10.48
8/30/2019	10.45
8/31/2019	10.42

Date	Feet
9/1/2019	10.4
9/2/2019	10.38
9/3/2019	10.38
9/4/2019	10.37
9/5/2019	10.34
9/6/2019	10.33
9/7/2019	10.3
9/8/2019	10.27
9/9/2019	10.24
9/10/2019	10.35
9/11/2019	10.4
9/12/2019	10.5
9/13/2019	10.66
9/14/2019	10.7
9/15/2019	10.71
9/16/2019	10.71
9/17/2019	10.71
9/18/2019	10.7
9/19/2019	10.7
9/20/2019	10.7
9/21/2019	10.69
9/22/2019	10.82
9/23/2019	10.92
9/24/2019	10.93
9/25/2019	10.93
9/26/2019	10.91
9/27/2019	10.89
9/28/2019	10.9
9/29/2019	10.95
9/30/2019	10.99

Water Levels Lake Mendota USGS site 05428000 - 2020

Date	Feet
5/1/2020	9.79
5/2/2020	9.78
5/3/2020	9.78
5/4/2020	9.75
5/5/2020	9.73
5/6/2020	9.72
5/7/2020	9.71
5/8/2020	9.68
5/9/2020	9.64
5/10/2020	9.65
5/11/2020	9.64
5/12/2020	9.62
5/13/2020	9.59
5/14/2020	9.63
5/15/2020	9.71
5/16/2020	9.72
5/17/2020	9.85
5/18/2020	10.05
5/19/2020	10.15
5/20/2020	10.2
5/21/2020	10.22
5/22/2020	10.23
5/23/2020	10.26
5/24/2020	10.31
5/25/2020	10.33
5/26/2020	10.34
5/27/2020	10.36
5/28/2020	10.43
5/29/2020	10.56
5/30/2020	10.6
5/31/2020	10.59
6/1/2020	10.56
6/2/2020	10.57
6/3/2020	10.61
6/4/2020	10.61
6/5/2020	10.6
6/6/2020	10.57
6/7/2020	10.53
6/8/2020	10.5

6/9/2020	10.51
6/10/2020	10.63
6/11/2020	10.76
6/12/2020	10.79
6/13/2020	10.77
6/14/2020	10.74
6/15/2020	10.72
6/16/2020	10.7
6/17/2020	10.69
6/18/2020	10.67
6/19/2020	10.66
6/20/2020	10.65
6/21/2020	10.65
6/22/2020	10.68
6/23/2020	10.69
6/24/2020	10.69
6/25/2020	10.7
6/26/2020	10.72
6/27/2020	10.79
6/28/2020	10.8
6/29/2020	10.84
6/30/2020	10.92
7/1/2020	10.91
7/2/2020	10.9
7/3/2020	10.89
7/4/2020	10.87
7/5/2020	10.85
7/6/2020	10.83
7/7/2020	10.82
7/8/2020	10.87
7/9/2020	10.9
7/10/2020	11.14
7/11/2020	11.23
7/12/2020	11.25
7/13/2020	11.24
7/14/2020	11.22
7/15/2020	11.29
7/16/2020	11.35
7/17/2020	11.35
7/18/2020	11.35
7/19/2020	11.36

7/20/2020	11.32
7/21/2020	11.29
7/22/2020	11.27
7/23/2020	11.23
7/24/2020	11.2
7/25/2020	11.18
7/26/2020	11.21
7/27/2020	11.32
7/28/2020	11.3
7/29/2020	11.28
7/30/2020	11.24
7/31/2020	11.21
8/1/2020	11.18
8/2/2020	11.16
8/3/2020	11.11
8/4/2020	11.07
8/5/2020	11.04
8/6/2020	11.01
8/7/2020	10.98
8/8/2020	10.95
8/9/2020	10.94
8/10/2020	10.95
8/11/2020	10.93
8/12/2020	10.9
8/13/2020	10.88
8/14/2020	10.85
8/15/2020	10.84
8/16/2020	10.81
8/17/2020	10.79
8/18/2020	10.75
8/19/2020	10.72
8/20/2020	10.69
8/21/2020	10.66
8/22/2020	10.63
8/23/2020	10.61
8/24/2020	10.59
8/25/2020	10.56
8/26/2020	10.54
8/27/2020	10.52
8/28/2020	10.52
8/29/2020	10.52

8/30/2020	10.47
8/31/2020	10.47
9/1/2020	10.48
9/2/2020	10.48
9/3/2020	10.46
9/4/2020	10.41
9/5/2020	10.38
9/6/2020	10.38
9/7/2020	10.39
9/8/2020	10.38
9/9/2020	10.42
9/10/2020	10.45
9/11/2020	10.48
9/12/2020	10.6
9/13/2020	10.64
9/14/2020	10.65
9/15/2020	10.65
9/16/2020	10.65
9/17/2020	10.63
9/18/2020	10.61
9/19/2020	10.59
9/20/2020	10.56
9/21/2020	10.53
9/22/2020	10.52
9/23/2020	10.52
9/24/2020	10.5
9/25/2020	10.48
9/26/2020	10.46
9/27/2020	10.46
9/28/2020	10.47
9/29/2020	10.44
9/30/2020	10.42

Appendix C: R Scripts

data_read_and_manipulate.R

#Creators: Erik Schiefer and Shelly Bruhn

#Last Update: 11/15/2021

```
#install.packages("tidyverse") #line only needed if tidyverse package is not already installed
```

```
#install.packages("readxl") #line only needed if readxl package is not already installed
```

```
#load packages being used in this R code
```

```
library(tidyverse); library(readxl)
```

```
#read excel sheet of Sample geoprocessing output table into an R data frame (tibble)
```

```
Men20 = read_excel("All_Samples.xlsx", sheet = "Mendota_Samples_2020")
```

```
Men19 = read_excel("All_Samples.xlsx", sheet = "Mendota_Samples_2019")
```

```
Good20 = read_excel("All_Samples.xlsx", sheet = "Goodland_Samples_2020")
```

```
Good19 = read_excel("All_Samples.xlsx", sheet = "Goodland_Samples_2019")
```

```
#the following code is all about manipulating the data into a more usable form
```

```
#for R analyses, long data table formats are much preferable than wide
```

```
#these two pages (among many others) have great descriptions of some of the functions used:
```

```
#https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/articles/dplyr.html
```

```
#https://open.oregonstate.education/computationalbiology/chapter/reshaping-and-joining-data-frames/
```

```
#convert to a long format using gather()
```

```
Men20 = gather(Men20, Date_Band, SR, contains("Band"))
```

```
Men19 = gather(Men19, Date_Band, SR, contains("Band"))
```

```
Good20 = gather(Good20, Date_Band, SR, contains("Band"))
```

```
Good19 = gather(Good19, Date_Band, SR, contains("Band"))
```

```
#create a Date column using ISOdate() and substring functions
```

```
Men20$Date=ISOdate(year = 2020, month = substr(Men20$Date_Band,1,2), day = substr(Men20$Date_Band,3,4))
```

```
Men19$Date=ISOdate(year = 2019, month = substr(Men19$Date_Band,1,2), day = substr(Men19$Date_Band,3,4))
```

```
Good20$Date=ISOdate(year = 2020, month = substr(Good20$Date_Band,1,2), day = substr(Good20$Date_Band,3,4))
```

```
Good19$Date=ISOdate(year = 2019, month = substr(Good19$Date_Band,1,2), day = substr(Good19$Date_Band,3,4))
```

```
#create a Band column
```

```
Men20$Band=substr(Men20$Date_Band,6,11)
```

```
Men19$Band=substr(Men19$Date_Band,6,11)
```

```

Good20$Band=substr(Good20$Date_Band,6,11)
Good19$Band=substr(Good19$Date_Band,6,11)

#remove temporary columns
Men20 = select(Men20, !c(Date_Band, OBJECTID...3))
Men19 = select(Men19, !c(Date_Band, OBJECTID...3))
Good20 = select(Good20, !c(Date_Band, OBJECTID...3))
Good19 = select(Good19, !c(Date_Band, OBJECTID...3))

#add a 2020 Status column (hard coded here; 2020 from Dane County Land and Water Resources Dept)
Men20 = mutate(Men20, Status = case_when(Date < "2020-05-04" ~ "Uninstalled",
                                          Date < "2020-05-26" ~ "Inactive",
                                          Date < "2020-09-21" ~ "Active",
                                          Date >= "2020-09-23" ~ "Uninstalled"))

Good20 = mutate(Good20, Status = case_when(Date < "2020-05-05" ~ "Uninstalled",
                                          Date < "2020-05-20" ~ "Inactive",
                                          Date < "2020-09-22" ~ "Active",
                                          Date >= "2020-09-23" ~ "Uninstalled"))

#add a 2019 Status column (hard coded here; based on in situ E. Coli samples from Dane County LWRD)
Men19 = mutate(Men19, Status = case_when(Date < "2019-05-22" ~ "Uninstalled",
                                          Date <= "2019-08-28" ~ "Active",
                                          Date >= "2019-08-29" ~ "Uninstalled"))

Good19 = mutate(Good19, Status = case_when(Date < "2019-05-22" ~ "Uninstalled",
                                          Date < "2019-08-28" ~ "Active",
                                          Date >= "2019-08-28" ~ "Uninstalled"))

#make table wider so band ratios or other band calculations can be made
Men20 = spread(Men20, Band, SR)
Men19 = spread(Men19, Band, SR)
Good20 = spread(Good20, Band, SR)
Good19 = spread(Good19, Band, SR)

#Secchi Disc Depth using Landsat TM; see band ratios in Kloiber et al (2002)
Men20$Band_3div1=Men20$Band_3/Men20$Band_1
Men19$Band_3div1=Men19$Band_3/Men19$Band_1
Good20$Band_3div1=Good20$Band_3/Good20$Band_1
Good19$Band_3div1=Good19$Band_3/Good19$Band_1

```

```

#Secchi Disc Depth using Sentinel 2 10-meter bands; see band ratios in Bonansea et al (2018)
Men20$Band_SDD=Men20$Band_1*(Men20$Band_2/Men20$Band_4)
Men19$Band_SDD=Men19$Band_1*(Men19$Band_2/Men19$Band_4)
Good20$Band_SDD=Good20$Band_1*(Good20$Band_2/Good20$Band_4)
Good19$Band_SDD=Good19$Band_1*(Good19$Band_2/Good19$Band_4)

#CDOM using Sentinel 2 10-meter bands; see band ratios in Toming et al (2016)
Men20$Band_CDOM=Men20$Band_2/Men20$Band_3
Men19$Band_CDOM=Men19$Band_2/Men19$Band_3
Good20$Band_CDOM=Good20$Band_2/Good20$Band_3
Good19$Band_CDOM=Good19$Band_2/Good19$Band_3

#put back in long format for plotting and analyses
Men20long = gather(Men20, Band, SR, contains("Band"))
Men19long = gather(Men19, Band, SR, contains("Band"))
Good20long = gather(Good20, Band, SR, contains("Band"))
Good19long = gather(Good19, Band, SR, contains("Band"))

# *****

# WATER LEVELS OF LAKE MENDOTA
WL20 = read_excel("Water_Level_2020.xlsx", sheet = "Height_Feet")
WL20 = select(WL20, !c(agency_cd, site_no))
WL19 = read_excel("Water_Level_2019.xlsx", sheet = "Height_Feet")
WL19 = select(WL19, !c(agency_cd, site_no))

# CLIMATE AT MADISON AIRPORT - Average Wind, Precipitation and Average Temperature
CLMT20 = read_excel("Climate_2020.xlsx", sheet = "CLIMATE")
CLMT19 = read_excel("Climate_2019.xlsx", sheet = "CLIMATE")

# IN-SITU E. COLI TESTS Units= MPN/100ml
Men_EC20 = read_excel("Mendota_EColi.xlsx", sheet = "2020")
Men_EC19 = read_excel("Mendota_EColi.xlsx", sheet = "2019")
Good_EC20 = read_excel("Goodland_EColi.xlsx", sheet = "2020")
Good_EC19 = read_excel("Goodland_EColi.xlsx", sheet = "2019")

```

data_analyses.R

#Creators: Erik Schiefer and Shelly Bruhn

#Last Update: 10/19/2021

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
#Get mean SR differences between inside and outside point locations, by status, by band
```

```
#This is done to get adjustment differences during uninstalled period
```

```
Men20.adj.difs = summarise(group_by(Men20long, Band, Status, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
```

```
Men20.adj.difs = spread(Men20.adj.difs, Location, meanSR)
```

```
Men20.adj.difs = mutate(Men20.adj.difs, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
```

```
Men19.adj.difs = summarise(group_by(Men19long, Band, Status, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
```

```
Men19.adj.difs = spread(Men19.adj.difs, Location, meanSR)
```

```
Men19.adj.difs = mutate(Men19.adj.difs, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
```

```
Good20.adj.difs = summarise(group_by(Good20long, Band, Status, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
```

```
Good20.adj.difs = spread(Good20.adj.difs, Location, meanSR)
```

```
Good20.adj.difs = mutate(Good20.adj.difs, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
```

```
Good19.adj.difs = summarise(group_by(Good19long, Band, Status, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
```

```
Good19.adj.difs = spread(Good19.adj.difs, Location, meanSR)
```

```
Good19.adj.difs = mutate(Good19.adj.difs, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
```

```
#Get mean SR differences between inside and outside locations, by date, status, band
```

```
#This is done to adjust the ratio of depth effect for each band of the uninstall periods
```

```
Men20.adj.difs = summarise(group_by(Men20long, Band, Status, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
```

```
Men20.adj.difs = spread(Men20.adj.difs, Location, meanSR)
```

```
Men20.adj.difs = mutate(Men20.adj.difs, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
```

```
Men19.adj.difs = summarise(group_by(Men19long, Band, Status, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
```

```
Men19.adj.difs = spread(Men19.adj.difs, Location, meanSR)
```

```
Men19.adj.difs = mutate(Men19.adj.difs, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
```

```
Good20.adj.difs = summarise(group_by(Good20long, Band, Status, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
```

```
Good20.adj.difs = spread(Good20.adj.difs, Location, meanSR)
```

```
Good20.adj.difs = mutate(Good20.adj.difs, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
```

```
Good19.adj.difs = summarise(group_by(Good19long, Band, Status, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
```

```
Good19.adj.difs = spread(Good19.adj.difs, Location, meanSR)
```

```

Good19.adj.difs = mutate(Good19.adj.difs, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)

#Get mean SR differences between inside and outside locations, by date, status, band
#This is done to adjust the ratio of depth effect for each band of the uninstall periods
Men20.analysis = summarise(group_by(Men20long, Band, Status, Date, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
Men20.analysis = spread(Men20.analysis, Location, meanSR)
Men20.analysis = mutate(Men20.analysis, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
Men20.analysis = mutate(Men20.analysis, SR.adj.dif = case_when(
  Band == "Band_1" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_1", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_2" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_2", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_3" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_3", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_4" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_4", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_3div1" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_3div1", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_SDD" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_SDD", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_CDOM" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_CDOM", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs))

Men19.analysis = summarise(group_by(Men19long, Band, Status, Date, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
Men19.analysis = spread(Men19.analysis, Location, meanSR)
Men19.analysis = mutate(Men19.analysis, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
Men19.analysis = mutate(Men19.analysis, SR.adj.dif = case_when(
  Band == "Band_1" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_1", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_2" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_2", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_3" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_3", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_4" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_4", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_3div1" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_3div1", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_SDD" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_SDD", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_CDOM" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Men19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_CDOM", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs))

Good20.analysis = summarise(group_by(Good20long, Band, Status, Date, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
Good20.analysis = spread(Good20.analysis, Location, meanSR)
Good20.analysis = mutate(Good20.analysis, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
Good20.analysis = mutate(Good20.analysis, SR.adj.dif = case_when(
  Band == "Band_1" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_1", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_2" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_2", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_3" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_3", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,

```

```

    Band == "Band_4" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_4", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
    Band == "Band_3div1" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_3div1", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
    Band == "Band_SDD" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_SDD", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
    Band == "Band_CDOM" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good20.adj.difs, Band == "Band_CDOM", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs))

Good19.analysis = summarise(group_by(Good19long, Band, Status, Date, Location), meanSR = mean(SR))
Good19.analysis = spread(Good19.analysis, Location, meanSR)
Good19.analysis = mutate(Good19.analysis, meanSRdifs=Inside-Outside)
Good19.analysis = mutate(Good19.analysis, SR.adj.dif = case_when(
  Band == "Band_1" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_1", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_2" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_2", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_3" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_3", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_4" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_4", Status == "Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_3div1" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_3div1", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_SDD" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_SDD", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs,
  Band == "Band_CDOM" ~ meanSRdifs - filter(Good19.adj.difs, Band == "Band_CDOM", Status ==
"Uninstalled")$meanSRdifs))

```

plotting.R

#Creators: Erik Schiefer and Shelly Bruhn

#Last Update: 11/13/2021

```
library(tidyverse)

#meanSR.adj.dif column from %name%.analysis table (MAIN ANALYSIS)

# MENDOTA 2020
ggplot(filter(Men20.analysis, Band == "Band_1"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2020 - Blue Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men20.analysis, Band == "Band_2"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2020 - Green Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men20.analysis, Band == "Band_3"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2020 - Red Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men20.analysis, Band == "Band_4"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2020 - NIR Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")
```

```

ggplot(filter(Men20.analysis, Band == "Band_3div1"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2020 - SDD Blue/Red [Kloiber et al. (2002) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men20.analysis, Band == "Band_SDD"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2020 - SDD [Bonansea et al. (2019) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men20.analysis, Band == "Band_CDOM"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2020 - CDOM [Toming et al. (2016) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

# MENDOTA 2019
ggplot(filter(Men19.analysis, Band == "Band_1"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2019 - Blue Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men19.analysis, Band == "Band_2"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2019 - Green Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

```

```

ggplot(filter(Men19.analysis, Band == "Band_3"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2019 - Red Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men19.analysis, Band == "Band_4"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2019 - NIR Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men19.analysis, Band == "Band_3div1"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2019 - SDD Blue/Red [Kloiber et al. (2002) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men19.analysis, Band == "Band_SDD"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2019 - SDD [Bonansea et al. (2019) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Men19.analysis, Band == "Band_CDOM"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach 2019 - CDOM [Toming et al. (2016) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

```

```

# GOODLAND 2020
ggplot(filter(Good20.analysis, Band == "Band_1"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2020 - Blue Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good20.analysis, Band == "Band_2"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2020 - Green Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good20.analysis, Band == "Band_3"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2020 - Red Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good20.analysis, Band == "Band_4"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2020 - NIR Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good20.analysis, Band == "Band_3div1"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2020 - SDD Blue/Red [Kloiber et al. (2002) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

```

```

ggplot(filter(Good20.analysis, Band == "Band_SDD"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2020 - SDD [Bonansea et al. (2019) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good20.analysis, Band == "Band_CDOM"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2020 - CDOM [Toming et al. (2016) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

# GOODLAND 2019
ggplot(filter(Good19.analysis, Band == "Band_1"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2019 - Blue Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good19.analysis, Band == "Band_2"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2019 - Green Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good19.analysis, Band == "Band_3"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2019 - Red Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

```

```

ggplot(filter(Good19.analysis, Band == "Band_4"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2019 - NIR Band") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good19.analysis, Band == "Band_3div1"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2019 - SDD Blue/Red [Kloiber et al. (2002) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good19.analysis, Band == "Band_SDD"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2019 - SDD [Bonansea et al. (2019) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

ggplot(filter(Good19.analysis, Band == "Band_CDOM"), aes(Date,SR.adj.dif,color=Status)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_summary(fun = "mean", size = 3, geom = "point") +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach 2019 - CDOM [Toming et al. (2016) Formula]") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Surface Reflectance")

# WATER LEVELS OF LAKE MENDOTA
ggplot((WL20), aes(Date,Feet)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Lake Mendota Water Levels 2020") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b")

ggplot((WL19), aes(Date,Feet)) +
  geom_point() +

```

```

ggtitle("Lake Mendota Water Levels 2019") +
theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b")

#AVERAGE WIND MEASURED AT MADISON AIRPORT
ggplot((CLMT20), aes (DATE,AWND)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Madison Airport Average Wind Speed 2020") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Miles per Hour")

ggplot((CLMT19), aes (DATE,AWND)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Madison Airport Average Wind Speed 2019") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Miles per Hour")

#PRECIPITATION MEASURED AT MADISON AIRPORT
ggplot((CLMT20), aes (DATE,PRCP)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Madison Airport Precipitation 2020") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Inches")

ggplot((CLMT19), aes (DATE,PRCP)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Madison Airport Precipitation 2019") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "Inches")

#AVERAGE AIR TEMPERATURE MEASURED AT MADISON AIRPORT
ggplot((CLMT20), aes (DATE,TAVG)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Madison Airport Average Air Temperature 2020") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "degrees Fahrenheit")

```

```

ggplot((CLMT19), aes(DATE,TAVG)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Madison Airport Average Air Temperature 2019") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "degrees Fahrenheit")

# IN-SITU E.COLI TESTS Units= MPN/100ml
ggplot((Men_EC20), aes(Date,Result)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach E.Coli 2020") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "MPN/100ml")

ggplot((Men_EC19), aes(Date,Result)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Mendota Beach E.Coli 2019") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "MPN/100ml")

ggplot((Good_EC20), aes(Date,Result)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach E.Coli 2020") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "MPN/100ml")

ggplot((Good_EC19), aes(Date,Result)) +
  geom_point() +
  ggtitle("Goodland Beach E.Coli 2019") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 32), axis.title.x = element_blank(), legend.text = element_text(size = 32)) +
  scale_x_datetime(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%b") +
  labs(y = "MPN/100ml")

```

statistics.R

#Creators: Erik Schiefer and Shelly Bruhn

#Last Update: 10/27/2021

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
#Copy each analysis table to perform statistical analysis
```

```
Men20.statistics = data.table::copy(Men20.analysis)
```

```
Men19.statistics = data.table::copy(Men19.analysis)
```

```
Good20.statistics = data.table::copy(Good20.analysis)
```

```
Good19.statistics = data.table::copy(Good19.analysis)
```

```
#Replace Inactive status with Uninstalled
```

```
Men20.statistics$Status[Men20.statistics$Status == "Inactive"] <- "Uninstalled"
```

```
Men19.statistics$Status[Men19.statistics$Status == "Inactive"] <- "Uninstalled"
```

```
Good20.statistics$Status[Good20.statistics$Status == "Inactive"] <- "Uninstalled"
```

```
Good19.statistics$Status[Good19.statistics$Status == "Inactive"] <- "Uninstalled"
```

```
#Compute t-test for each band and the three calculated variables per beach per year
```

```
#Mendota 2020
```

```
Band = filter(Men20.statistics, Band == "Band_1")
```

```
Men20.B1 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
```

```
Men20.B1
```

```
Band = filter(Men20.statistics, Band == "Band_2")
```

```
Men20.B2 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
```

```
Men20.B2
```

```
Band = filter(Men20.statistics, Band == "Band_3")
```

```
Men20.B3 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
```

```
Men20.B3
```

```
Band = filter(Men20.statistics, Band == "Band_4")
```

```
Men20.B4 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
```

```
Men20.B4
```

```
Band = filter(Men20.statistics, Band == "Band_3div1")
```

```
Men20.B3div1 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
```

```
Men20.B3div1
```

```
Band = filter(Men20.statistics, Band == "Band_SDD")
```

```
Men20.BSDD <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
```

```
Men20.BSDD
```

```
Band = filter(Men20.statistics, Band == "Band_CDOM")
```

```
Men20.BCDOM <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Men20.BCDOM
```

```
#Mendota 2019
Band = filter(Men19.statistics, Band == "Band_1")
Men19.B1 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Men19.B1
Band = filter(Men19.statistics, Band == "Band_2")
Men19.B2 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Men19.B2
Band = filter(Men19.statistics, Band == "Band_3")
Men19.B3 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Men19.B3
Band = filter(Men19.statistics, Band == "Band_4")
Men19.B4 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Men19.B4
Band = filter(Men19.statistics, Band == "Band_3div1")
Men19.B3div1 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Men19.B3div1
Band = filter(Men19.statistics, Band == "Band_SDD")
Men19.BSDD <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Men19.BSDD
Band = filter(Men19.statistics, Band == "Band_CDOM")
Men19.BCDOM <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Men19.BCDOM
```

```
#Goodland 2020
Band = filter(Good20.statistics, Band == "Band_1")
Good20.B1 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good20.B1
Band = filter(Good20.statistics, Band == "Band_2")
Good20.B2 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good20.B2
Band = filter(Good20.statistics, Band == "Band_3")
Good20.B3 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good20.B3
Band = filter(Good20.statistics, Band == "Band_4")
Good20.B4 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good20.B4
Band = filter(Good20.statistics, Band == "Band_3div1")
Good20.B3div1 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
```

```

Good20.B3div1
Band = filter(Good20.statistics, Band == "Band_SDD")
Good20.BSDD <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good20.BSDD
Band = filter(Good20.statistics, Band == "Band_CDOM")
Good20.BCDOM <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good20.BCDOM

#Goodland 2019
Band = filter(Good19.statistics, Band == "Band_1")
Good19.B1 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good19.B1
Band = filter(Good19.statistics, Band == "Band_2")
Good19.B2 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good19.B2
Band = filter(Good19.statistics, Band == "Band_3")
Good19.B3 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good19.B3
Band = filter(Good19.statistics, Band == "Band_4")
Good19.B4 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good19.B4
Band = filter(Good19.statistics, Band == "Band_3div1")
Good19.B3div1 <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good19.B3div1
Band = filter(Good19.statistics, Band == "Band_SDD")
Good19.BSDD <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good19.BSDD
Band = filter(Good19.statistics, Band == "Band_CDOM")
Good19.BCDOM <- t.test(SR.adj.dif ~ Status, data = Band)
Good19.BCDOM

mean(WL19$Feet)
mean(WL20$Feet)
mean(CLMT19$PRCP)
mean(CLMT20$PRCP)
mean(CLMT19$TAVG)
mean(CLMT20$TAVG)
mean(CLMT19$AWND)
mean(CLMT20$AWND)

```