# Water Quality Test Kits

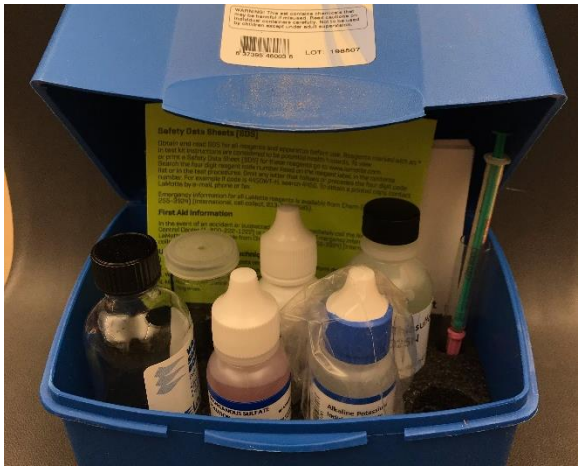
## Ammonia Nitrogen


Ammonia is naturally occurring in the environment through the breakdown of nitrogen-containing material. However, too much ammonia can be harmful to fish and other forms of aquatic life and is an indicator of sewage.

## Carbon Dioxide


Carbon dioxide decreases the levels of dissolved oxygen in the water. Therefore, making it hard for aquatic plants and animals to acquire oxygen from the water.

## Dissolved Oxygen



Dissolved Oxygen is needed by aquatic wildlife for respiration. Low levels of dissolved oxygen in the water could indicate that the ecosystem is stressed or polluted.

## Nitrate Nitrogen

Nitrates are used by aquatic plants and algae as nutrients. However, an excess of nitrates can cause eutrophication. This is when algae grows at a rapid rate to form an algal bloom that depletes the water of oxygen.

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## Phosphate


Phosphate, similarly to nitrate, is a nutrient that can enter a water body naturally and unnaturally. Phosphate also can cause eutrophication, which depletes the water of oxygen.

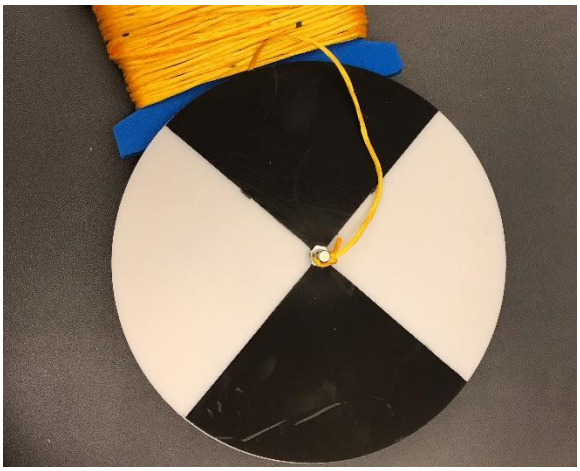
## Precision pH


pH is an important parameter for water quality measurements. Many species of aquatic fish have narrow pH ranges in which they can live without affecting their survival. Freshwater fish generally require a pH somewhere between 5.5 and 7.5

## Salinity & Temperature


Salinity and temperature are both physical parameters of water quality. Salinity indicates how much ocean water is migrating into the freshwater at which ecosystems. Temperature is a general indicator of seasonal change as well an important indicator of anthropogenic climate change.

## Turbidity



The Secchi disk is lowered into the water to view the clarity (turbidity). It indicates how far light penetrates in the water. Turbidity can be used as an index for trophic state.

Any Questions? Email: clonet@monmouth.edu

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