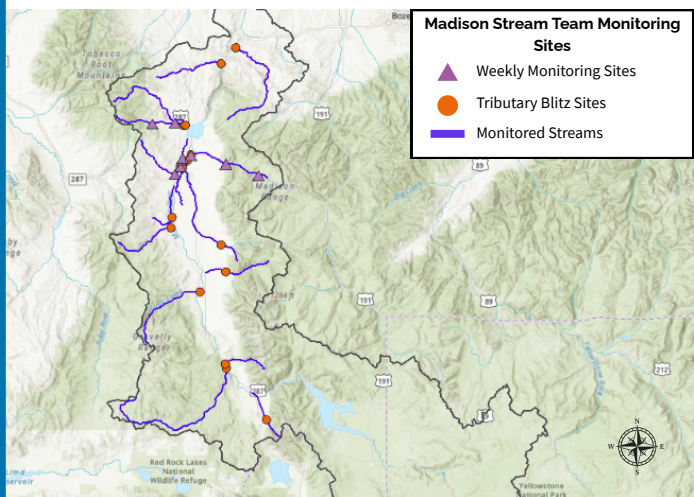


Madison Watershed at a Glance



Excess Nitrogen and Phosphorous

While nutrients are essential and a naturally occurring part of our ecosystem, too much can be detrimental for the health of streams and wildlife.

Nine streams were above the threshold for **nitrogen**: Mile Creek, Papoose Creek, Ruby Creek, Wigwam Creek, Blaine Spring Creek, Moore Creek, O'Dell Creek, Jack Creek, and South Meadow Creek.

Three streams had excess **phosphorous**: Moore Creek, North Meadow Creek, and Hot Springs Creek

General Water Quality Impairments

Temperature

Warm water temperatures were observed at periods throughout the season at three weekly monitoring sites: **SM-EDC**, **MC-RV**, and **MC-KACK**

Dissolved Oxygen

Two sites, **MC-RV** and **MC-HOME**, had low levels of Dissolved Oxygen, both during peak high temperatures.

Conductivity

All sites along **Jack Creek** showed a steady increase in conductivity as the season progressed.



Understanding Water Quality

Nitrogen and **Phosphorus** can come from many places—some natural and some caused by people. Even small increases in nutrients can change the balance of life in a stream, affecting which plants and animals can survive. Excess nutrients can lead to rapid plant growth, algal blooms, low oxygen levels and affect water temperature, making the environment less healthy for aquatic life.



Community Action for Healthy Streams

The Madison Stream Team is a volunteer-driven effort, and it would not be possible without the time and energy of many dedicated individuals. In 2024, the Madison Stream Team conducted 32 monitoring events, totaling 281 volunteer hours.



Data collected is used to monitor long term trends in stream health and identify opportunities for restoration. The streams that are monitored by our volunteers were selected based on their “impaired” status (as determined by state regulatory agencies) and their importance to the residents of the Madison Watershed.

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