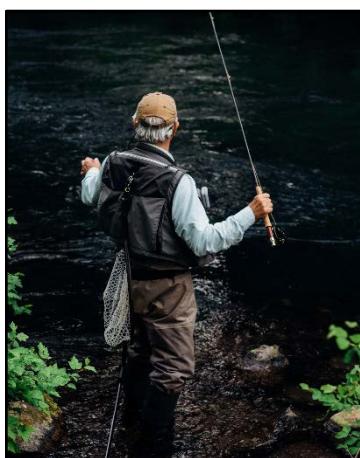
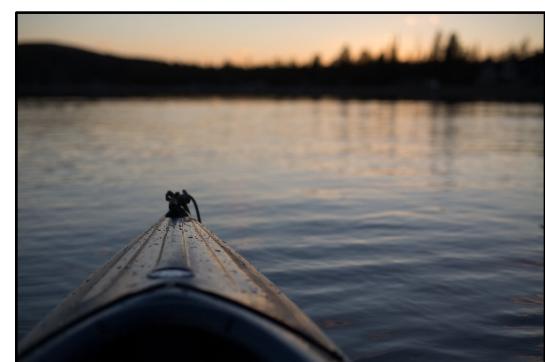




## 2020 Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report (IWQR) Factsheet

### Why is this report important?

Water is a critical natural resource. In Connecticut, there are nearly 8,000 miles of rivers and streams, 425 major lakes and ponds, 82 coastal harbors and bays, and the world-renowned Long Island Sound. By federal law, each state must monitor, evaluate, and report the quality of its waters every two years. The IWQR is the summary of these assessments and serves as a report card on water quality in Connecticut. The report includes information on which waters are not meeting standards, where water quality is improving, and where it is getting worse. This information is useful for the public to decide where to recreate, for municipalities to prioritize water management projects, and for CT DEEP and watershed organizations to plan for restoration or protection actions. The findings of this report also influence permitting decisions by CT DEEP and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

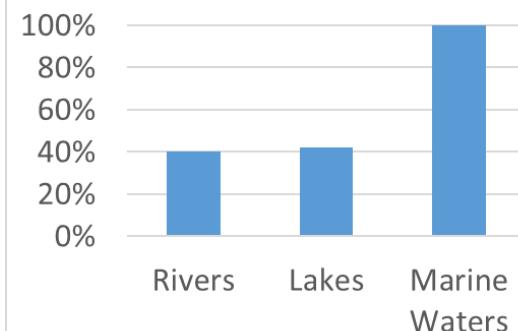


### What information is considered for this report?

Scientists from CT DEEP use data collected by the Department and by other government, private, and volunteer organizations to determine if a waterbody is healthy or impaired. A wide variety of data are considered, including physical measurements made out in the field and chemical and biological test results from laboratories. Over a million individual

test results are included, covering about half of all lakes and rivers and all marine waters. The results are carefully reviewed to ensure that they are accurate and that there are enough measurements from a waterbody to be representative. Then, the data are compared to the [Connecticut Water Quality Criteria and Standards](#) to determine whether the waterbody is healthy or impaired.

### Percent of CT Waters that Have Been Monitored



## Are Connecticut's waters safe for swimming, boating, fishing, and supporting fish and aquatic life?

Water quality assessments are made based on the different uses of the water body. The major uses considered are recreating (e.g., swimming and boating), supporting aquatic life, and consuming fish caught in the waterbody. The graphs on this page show the percent of Connecticut's rivers, lakes, and marine waters where the water quality meets standards to support these uses. These charts are based on the waters that have been monitored in some way, not all waters in the state.

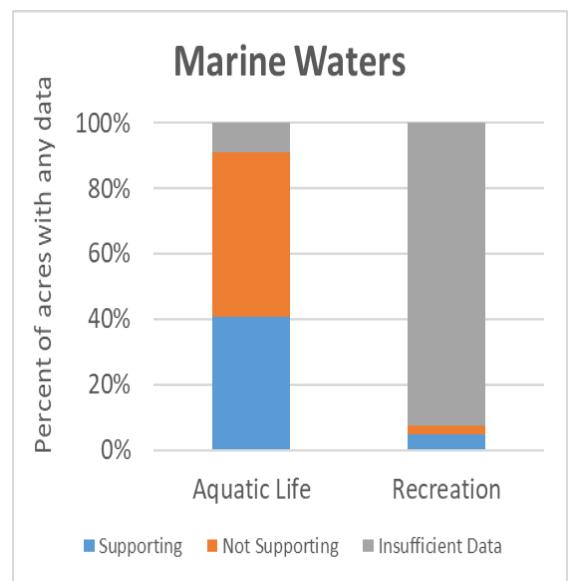
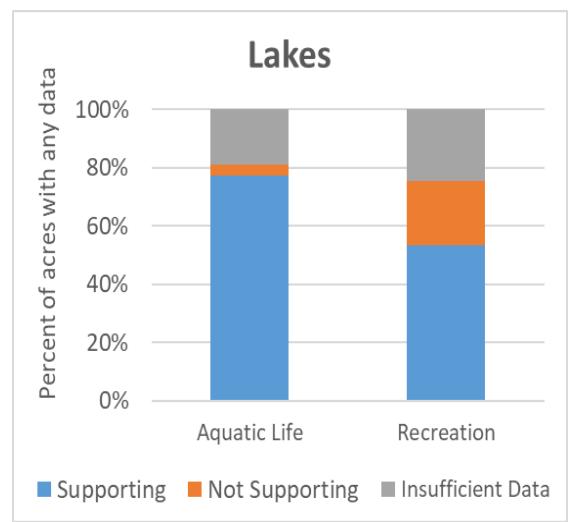
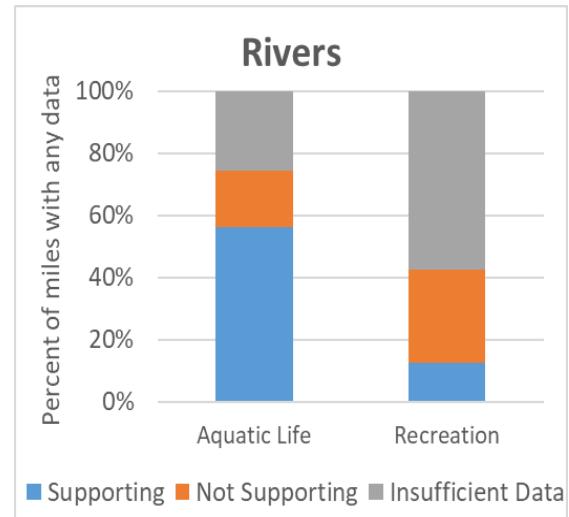
 **Rivers and Streams.** The water quality in most rivers is sufficient to support fish and other aquatic life. In the segments where the aquatic life use is not supported, the causes are likely excess nutrients, altered streamflow, runoff from developed areas, or a mixture of all three.

In a few cases, we know for sure that excess nutrients are a contributing factor thanks to a new assessment methodology. The most common water quality problem in rivers is not meeting bacteria standards for recreation. Elevated bacteria levels indicate that there is a risk of coming in contact with pathogens from humans and animals while swimming or boating.

 **Lakes.** The vast majority of lakes have water quality that is supportive of aquatic life. Approximately a quarter of lakes were found to not support recreational use some of the time. Elevated bacteria is one cause. Another cause is cyanobacteria (blue green algae) blooms. Cyanobacteria can multiply rapidly under the right conditions and often produce a toxin that is harmful to humans and pets.

 **Marine Waters.** Water quality does not support fish or other aquatic life during the summer in over 50% of marine waters. These impairments are mostly due to low dissolved oxygen in the Sound and the coastal embayments, which is caused by excess nutrients. Legacy pollution in the sediments in some harbors also contributes to the problem. For the recreational use, sufficient monitoring data are only available in a few areas. The state beaches on the coast are tested weekly and consistently meet standards.

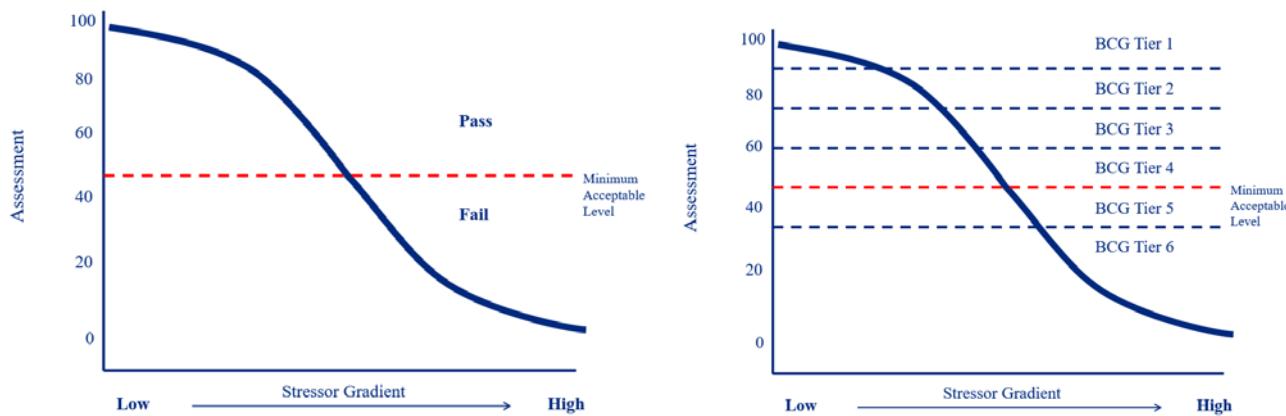
 **Fish Consumption.** The graphs on this page do not show the assessment results for fish consumption. This is because fish consumption is limited for all Connecticut waters due to a statewide fish consumption advisory. Please refer to CT DEEP website for the most recent [Fishing Guide](#) or to the CT Department of Public Health's [Fish Consumption Advisory](#) for more information on safely eating fish caught in Connecticut.



## What is new in the 2020 report?

### Biological Condition Gradient

The [Biological Condition Gradient](#) (BCG) is a conceptual model that describes changes in aquatic communities and provides a more refined way of assigning stream health than the traditional pass/fail approach. Over the past 10 years, CT DEEP has developed BCG models for [fish communities](#) and [macroinvertebrate communities](#) and, starting in 2018, incorporated these concepts into water quality assessments for the Integrated Water Quality Report.



The BCG provides more information about the condition of streams than our previous assessment methodology. The graph on the left shows typical stream health assessment on a pass/fail scale whereas the graph on the right shows how we are currently assessing streams using the BCG approach. The additional fine tuning allows us to identify minimally stressed healthy streams (e.g. BCG tiers 1 and 2). Rather than waiting for these streams to degrade to the point of becoming impaired, CT DEEP is now taking steps to protect these healthy watersheds.

### Public Input on Connecticut's Integrated Water Resource Management Planning

In the Fall of 2019, CT DEEP conducted additional public outreach for the Integrated Water Resource Management process. In conjunction with Rivers Alliance, a Watershed Fair and public meeting was held to provide an update from CT DEEP on Integrated Water Resource Management activities, to highlight on-going partnership projects, and allow for networking among interested groups and attendees. The meeting was attended by representatives from 27 watershed groups as well as representatives from state universities and colleges, developers, municipalities and consultants. Comments received were assessed but did not result in any changes to the list of waterbodies prioritized for action plan development.



## How can I get more information and get involved?

The most recent and past Integrated Water Quality Reports are available at [www.ct.gov/dep/iwqr](http://www.ct.gov/dep/iwqr).

The following webpages have more information about related CT DEEP Programs:

- Connecticut Water Quality Standards: [www.ct.gov/dep/wqsc](http://www.ct.gov/dep/wqsc)
- Connecticut Integrated Water Resource Management Plan: [www.ct.gov/dep/iwrm](http://www.ct.gov/dep/iwrm)
- Connecticut Action Plans for Water Quality Restoration and Protection: [www.ct.gov/dep/tmdl](http://www.ct.gov/dep/tmdl)
- Connecticut DEEP Water Monitoring Program: [www.ct.gov/dep/watermonitoring](http://www.ct.gov/dep/watermonitoring)

If you have water quality data for CT DEEP to consider for the next IWQR, please contact us at (860) 424-3735. We can only use data that:

- Was collected under an approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP);
- Has been validated by the Quality Assurance Officer per the QAPP; and
- Is in the spreadsheet format provided by CT DEEP with all the required fields filled in.

There are many active environmental groups throughout Connecticut looking for volunteers to help provide water quality monitoring information to CT DEEP for use in the IWQR evaluations. There may be a group in your neighborhood that is involved with water quality monitoring. For more information, please see our [volunteer water monitoring webpage](#).



2016/07/26