An Evaluation of DDT and Dieldrin in Lake Michigan

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ABSTRACT: An investigational program was designed to provide information essential to evaluate the impact of pesticides on Lake Michigan. Data was collected from waters, wastewaters, invertebrate organisms, and fish; analysis of samples from open water for the purpose of developing general residue levels was impractical. Tributary streams to Lake Michigan discharge chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides into the lake; urban and fruit-growing areas are the more significant contributors of pesticides. The polychlorinated biphenyls are present in sufficient quantity, with sufficient evidence of biological impact, to warrant independent evaluation. Resident fish appear to be the most reliable biological monitor. The biological magnification of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides in sport and commercially valuable fish species as well as other wild animals are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: (*Water pollution, *Pesticides), (*Lake Michigan, Water pollution), (*Chlorine organic compounds, Water pollution), (*Ecology, Pesticides), Fresh water fishes, Invertebrates, DDT, Dieldrin, Surface water runoff, Indicator species, Residues, Accumulation, Birds, Economic analysis, Trout, Salmon, Public health, Phthalates, Industrial wastes, Sewage, Legislation

IDENTIFIERS: *Water pollution effects(Animals), *Water quality data, *Pesticide residues, *Biphenyl/chloro

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