

**Title: Impacts of a Wildfire on Source Water Quality - A Case Study in 2015 Wragg Fire**

Frequency and intensity of wildfires are expected to be increased in California because of the changing climate. As a result, post-fire watershed runoff could deteriorate source water quality. We conducted a two-year field study (2015 – 2016 water year) to examine the impacts of the 2015 Wragg Fire on downstream water quality. The Wragg Fire consumed about 32 km<sup>2</sup> of forest-shrub lands and burned nearly 100% of the watershed in Napa and Solano Counties, California. Stream water samples were collected at the outlet of the burned watershed during major rainfall events and compared to streamwater from a nearby non-burned reference watershed.

**Presenter: Dr. Alex Chow, Clemson University**

Dr. Chow received his BS in Chemistry at UC Berkeley and MS, and PhD in Hydrologic Science at UC Davis. Currently he is an associate professor in the Department of Forestry & Environmental Conservation / Environmental Engineering and Earth Sciences at Clemson University, South Carolina. Dr. Chow's research interest is on the watershed sources of disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors, including agricultural drainage, wetlands, and forest ecosystems. Currently one of his focus is on the impacts of forest fire on DBP precursors in source water. In the last three years, he has published several articles about the impacts of wildfire on source water quality, including the study on CA Rim Fire and CO Hayman Fire.