# After twenty years, what can the waters in Waquoit Bay tell us?

Presentation by: Jordan Mora, Research Associate Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve Cape Cod, MA May 2016





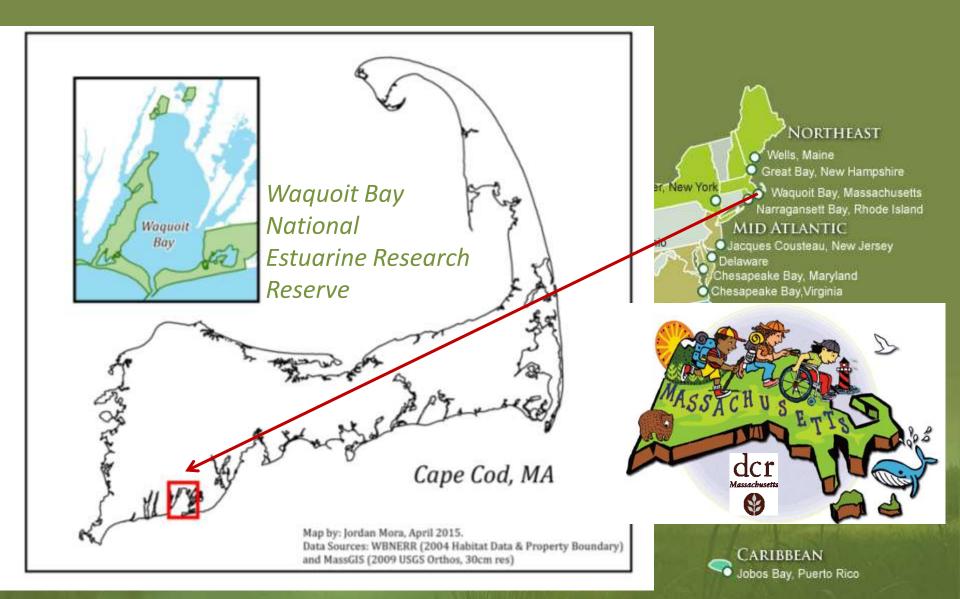




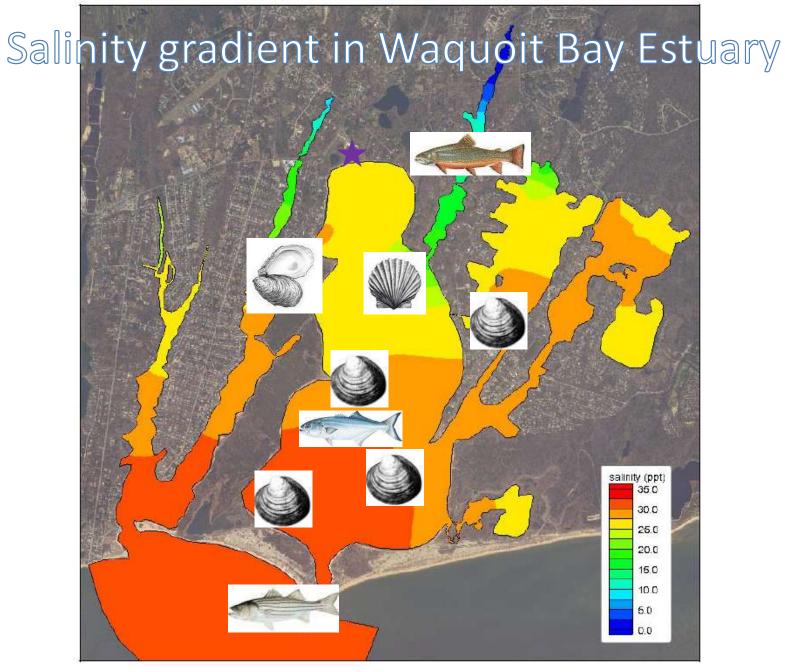


#### National Estuarine Research Reserve System





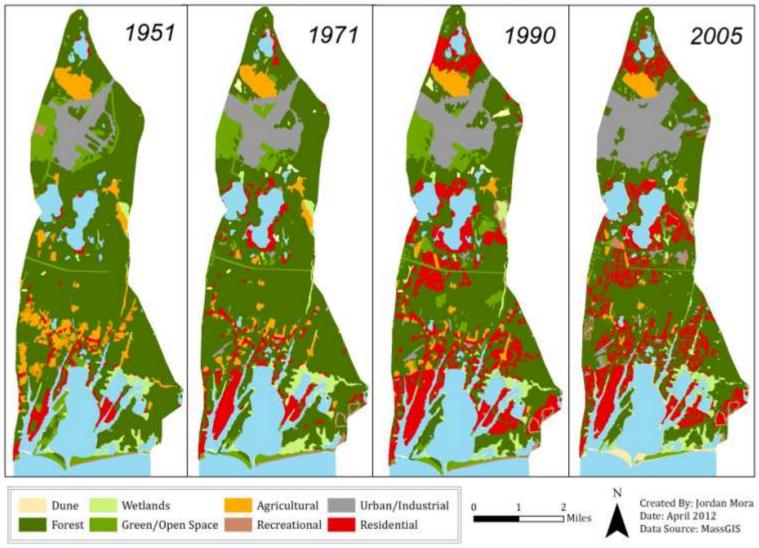
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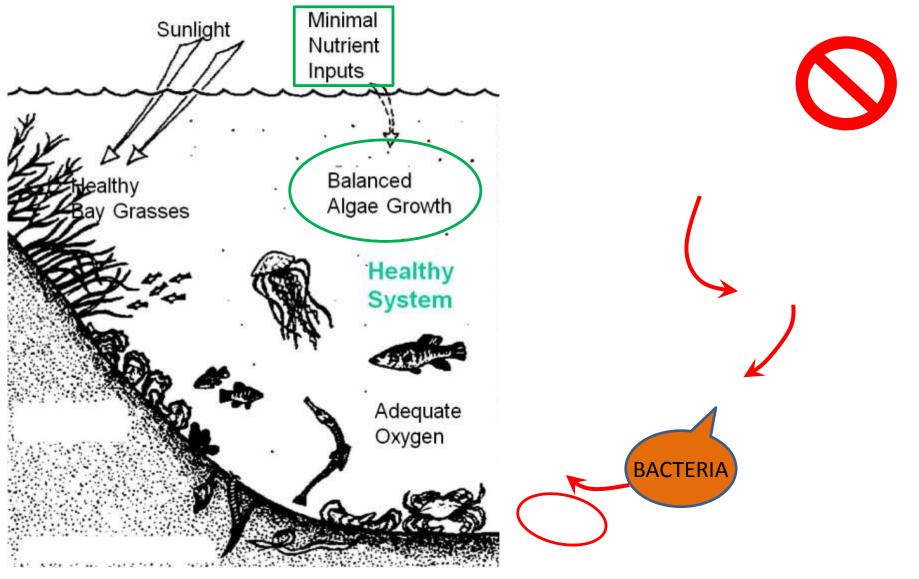
MEP, May 2012

# Background **EUTROPHICATION**

#### Land Use Change in the Waquoit Bay Watershed

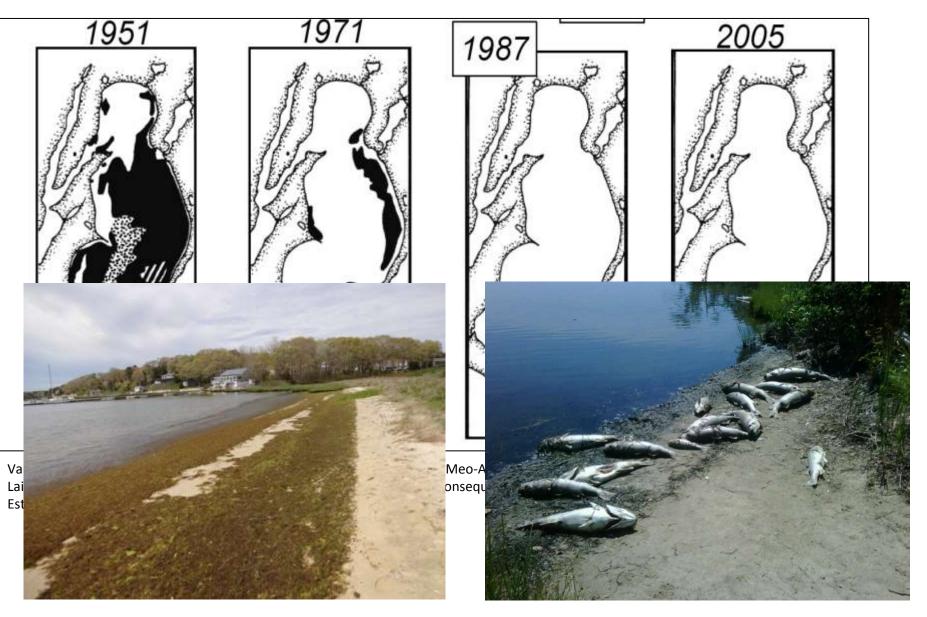


# **EUTROPHICATION**

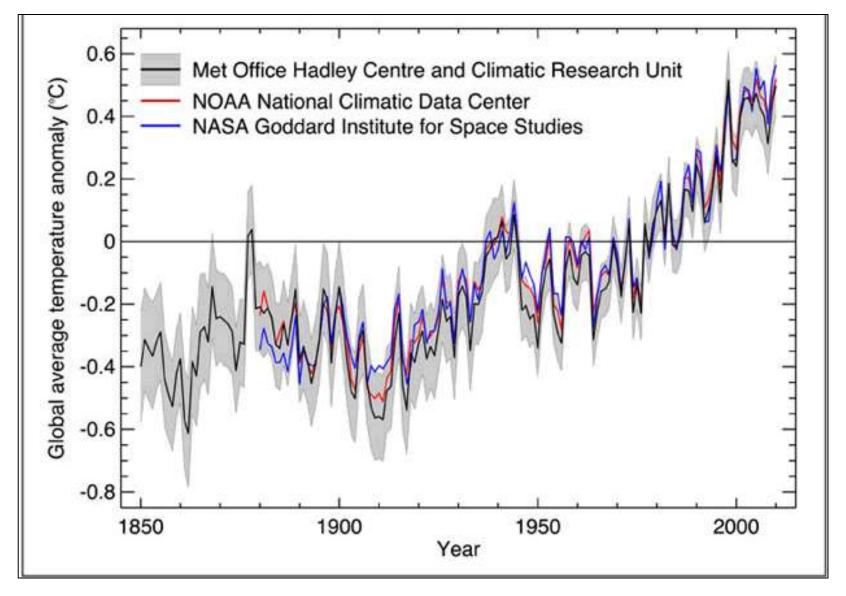


http://www.inlandbays.org/wp-content/images/healthy\_bay\_eutrophication.jpg

Background **EUTROPHICATION** 



# Background CLIMATE CHANGE



## Long-term Water Quality Monitoring Programs

System–Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP)
– 1998–present (~15+ years)



BayWatchers (BW)
 1993-present
 (~20+ years)



## Baywatchers: Citizen-based WQ Monitoring

## • Objectives:

- 1) Track trends or changes over time,
- 2) Document seasonal variations & episodic events,
- 3) Maintain a reliable stream of information for researchers & decision-makers,
- 4) Increase public awareness, education, and involvement,
- 5) Augment the WQ database for other WBNERR monitoring programs.
  - Longer timeframe and wide-area coverage (SWMP)



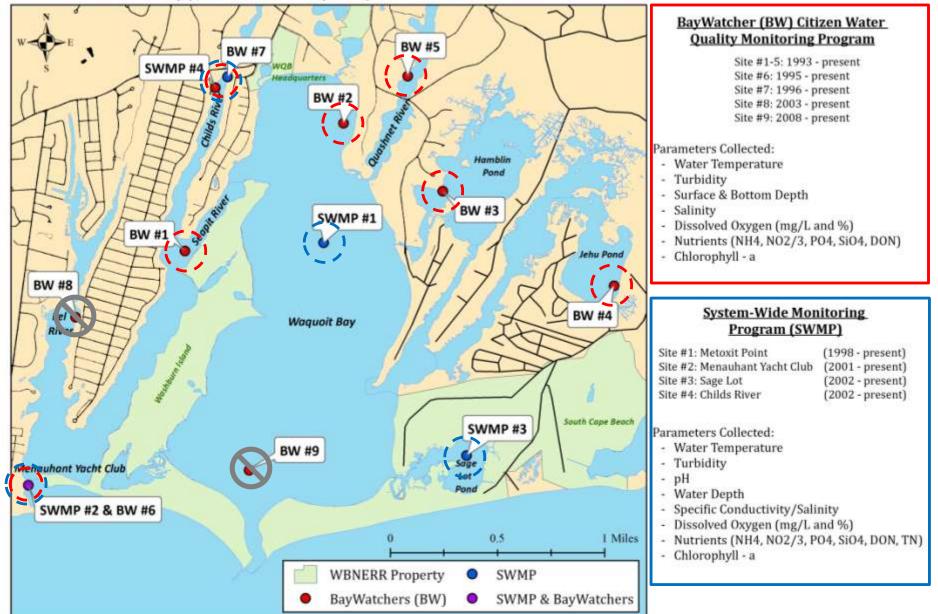


# METHODS & ANALYSIS



#### Waquoit Bay NERR Water Quality Monitoring Sites

Map by Jordan Mora, March 2016. Data provided by WBNERR and MassGIS.



## SWMP Program

- YSI multi-parameter sondes – Continuous 15-minute data
- Year-round data at all four sites





## BayWatchers Program

• Summer & Winter Sampling (this has changed overtime)

2016 marks major turning point.
WHOI lab can't run samples anymore
handhelds are old and failing

er

Do we keep it going??? What does the data say???

- Filtered for chlorophyll analysis (WBNERR)

## Parameters of Focus

Annual Trends & Seasonal Variation

- Temperature
- Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation)
- Chlorophyll–a

## BayWatchers: Sampling History

Parameter	1993																			2015
Temperature	1-5																			1-9
Salinity	1-5																			1-9
Dissolved Oxygen	1-5																			1-9
Depth	1-5																			1-9
Chlorophyll																				1-9
Turbidity												1-8	1-9	1-9	1-9	1-9	1-9	1-9	1-9	1-9
SiO4					1-7	1-7	1-7	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	?	?	?	?	?
PO4					1-7	1-7	1-7	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	?	?	?	?	?
NH4					1-7	1-7	1-7	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	!	!	!	!	?	?	?	?	?
NO23					1-7	1-7	1-7	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	1-8	?	?	?	?	?
TDN									1-8	1-8	1-8	?	!	!	!	?	?	?	?	?

Site Number	Site Name	Years as Active Site
		1993-present
6	Menauhant*	1995-present
		1996-present
8	Eel River*	2003-present
9	S_Waquoit Bay	2008-present

- Indicates rejected nutrient data: available but not within acceptable range
- ? Still waiting for this data from lab at WHOI.

\* Indicates current year-round sites



#### SWMP (15-minute, continuous data)

• LOWESS (locally weighted scatterplot smoothing) regression of annual means

Baywatchers (Monthly/Biweekly data)

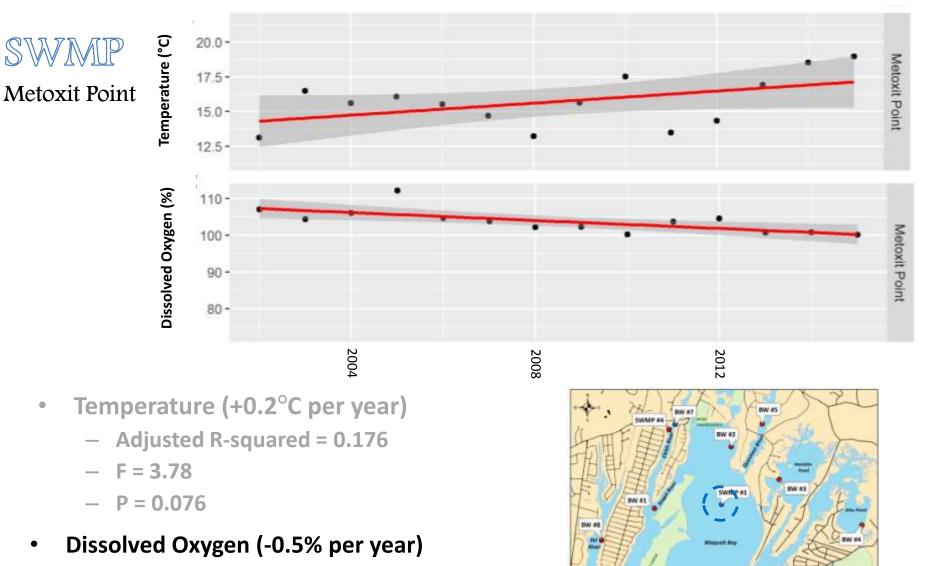
- Linear regression of annual means
  - Split DO and CHL regressions by month or season
- Transformations.
  - DO: Square root
  - Temperature: Square root
  - Chlorophyll–a: Log<sub>10</sub>



Annual Trends - SWMP

## RESULTS





BW/ #5

WBNERR Property

٠ SWMP

BayWatchers (BW)
 SWMP & BayWatcher

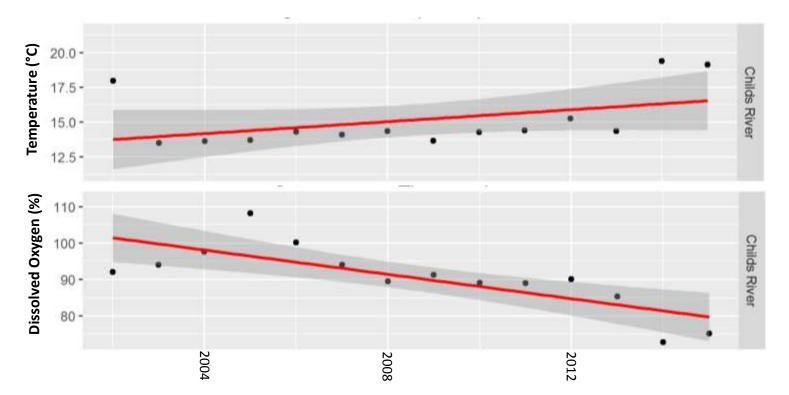
SWMP #2 & BW #E

- Adjusted R-squared = 0.444 \_
- F =11.38

٠

P = 0.006



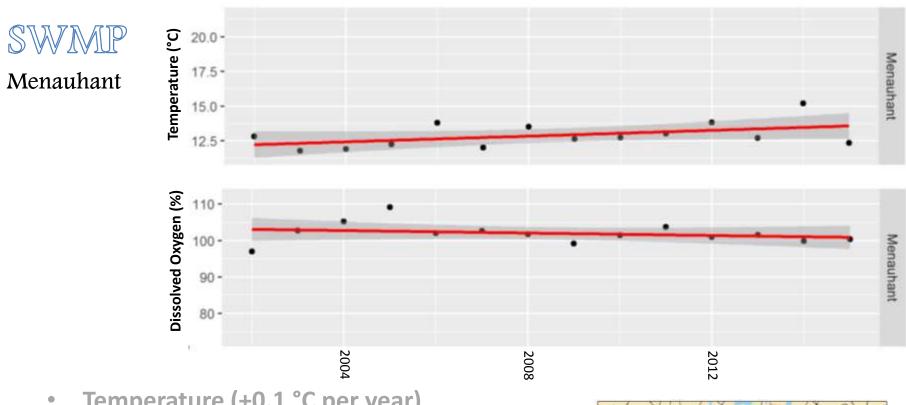


- Temperature
  - Adjusted R-squared = 0.121
  - F = 2.79
  - P = 0.121

#### • Dissolved Oxygen (-1.7% per year)

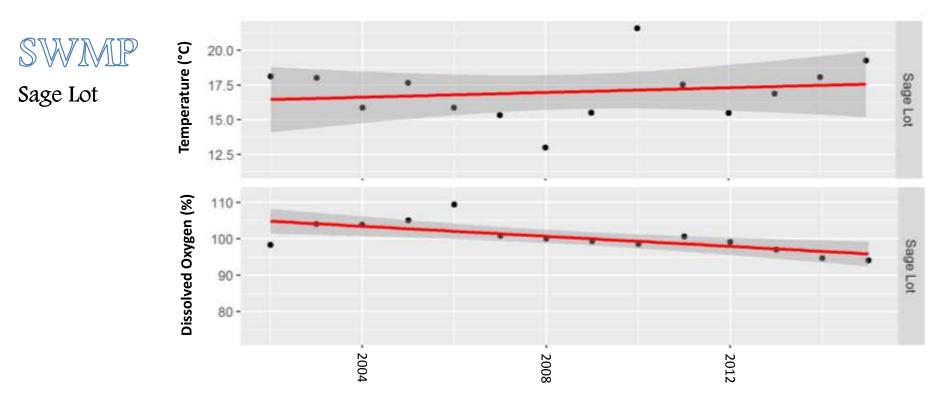
- Adjusted R-squared = 0.561
- F = 17.61
- P = 0.001





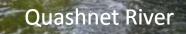
- Temperature (+0.1 °C per year)
  - Adjusted R-squared = 0.153
  - -F = 3.352
  - P = 0.092
- **Dissolved Oxygen** 
  - Adjusted R-squared = -0.017
  - -F = 0.7725
  - P = 0.397





- Temperature
  - Adjusted R-squared = -0.052
  - F = 0.363
  - P = 0.558
- Dissolved Oxygen (-0.7% per year)
  - Adjusted R-squared = 0.442
  - F =11.28
  - P = 0.006





Sage Lot Pond

Seasonal Trends - Baywatchers

## RESULTS



**Childs River** 

#### BayWatchers - Temperature

 Spring Fall ▲ Summer 30.0 25.0 Mean Temperature (°C) 20.0 15.0 10.0 5.0 Sites 1-5, Years 1994-2011 0.0 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015

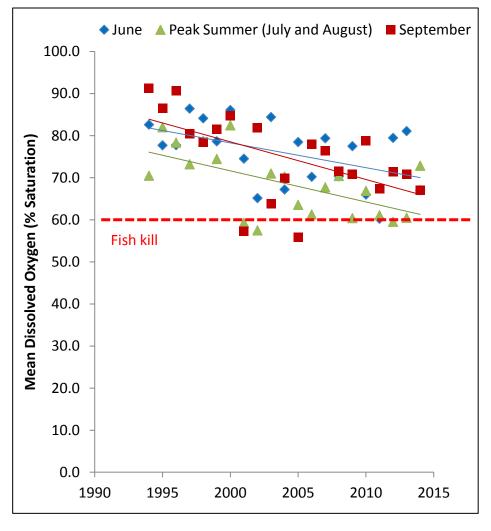
Note: Did not include years 2012-2014 because of sampling frequency change in fall season

Spring: Mar – May Summer: June – Aug Fall: Sept – Nov

- Spring: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.011, F = 6.081, p = 0.014 Rate of change: 0.09°C/yr (4° F over 20 years)
- Summer: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.009, F = 9.903, p = 0.002
   Rate of change: -0.02°C/yr (-1° F over 20 years)
- Fall: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.015, F = 11.274, p = 0.001
   Rate of change: 0.16°C/yr (6°F over 20 years)



#### Baywatchers - Dissolved Oxygen



Sites 1-5, Years 1994-2014

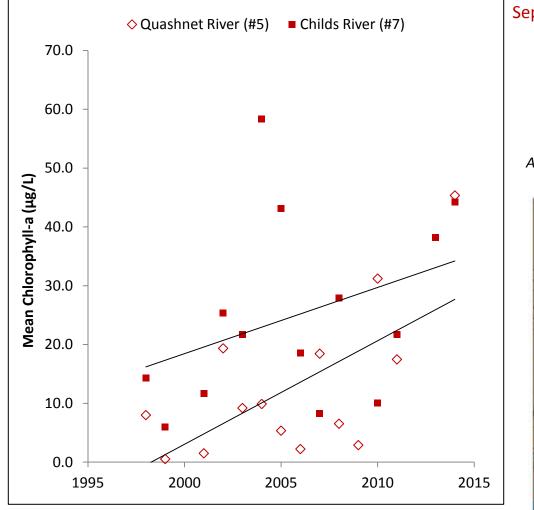
June: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.035, F = 13.870, p = 0.000

Rate of change: -0.6% per year (12% over 20 years)

- Jul/Aug: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.039, F = 32.518, p = 0.000
   Rate of change: -0.7% per year (14% over 20 years)
- September: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.054, F = 20.709, p = 0.000
   Rate of change: -0.9% per year (18% over 20 years)



#### Baywatchers Chlorophyll-a (September Only)



Years 1998-2014; Head of tide, riverine sites

September Only: R<sup>2</sup> = 0.133, N = 28, F = 4.148, p = 0.052

Rates of change:

Childs River = 1 µg/L per year

Quashnet River =  $2 \mu g/L$  per year

April showed significance of p = 0.063, with negative change rate (CHL going down in April over the years)





## CONCLUSIONS







- Temperature results show increasing trends, but the rate of change is not the same across the seasons.
  - Seasonal breakdown indicates significant increases in spring and fall and that greatest rates of change are occurring in the fall
- Average dissolved oxygen is declining steadily.
  - Looking closely at growing season (four months) indicates greatest rates of decline in September
- Chlorophyll–a concentrations are significantly increasing at upstream sites for the month of September over time.

#### Conclusions and Implications

- Extreme rates of change in the fall may be an indication of additive effects from eutrophication and climate change
- Implications for biological interactions
  - Changes in fish and waterfowl migrations patterns
  - Increased fish kills & resulting trophic cascades
  - Aquatic species distribution shifts: invasion of non-natives (tunicates, Asian shore crab, green crab, etc)



### Conclusions and Implications

- Management considerations
  - Section 208, Clean Water Act. Update to Water Quality Management Plan
    - Adjust nitrogen mitigation models from Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP) to account for temperature increases



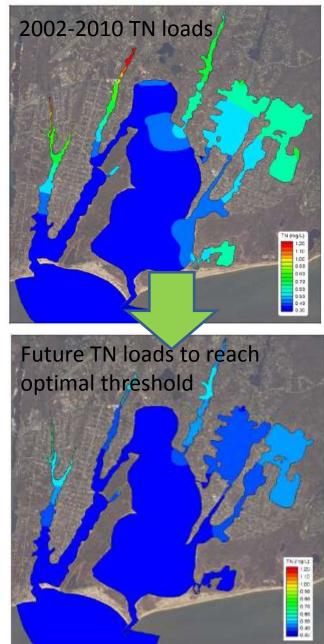


#### Massachusetts Estuaries Project – UMASS Dartmouth School for Marine and Science Technology

Table VIII-2.Comparison of sub-embayment watershed septic loads (attenuated) used for modeling of present and threshold loading scenarios of the Waquoit system. These loads do not include direct atmospheric deposition (onto the sub- embayment surface), benthic flux, runoff, or fertilizer loading terms.								
	present	threshold	threshold					
sub-embayment	load	load	% change					
	(kg/day)	(kg/day)						
Waquoit Bay	1.397	1.397	+0.0%					
Childs River - upper	9.929	1.986	-80.0%					
Eel Pond - east branch	1.688	0.338	-80.0%					
Eel Pond - south basin	0.458	0.458	+0.0%					
Eel Pond - west branch	12.548	5.019	-60.0%					
Quashnet River	1.904	0.628	-67.0%					
Hamblin Pond	3.427	0.000	-100.0%					
Little River	0.885	0.000	-100.0%					
Jehu Pond	2.888	0.000	-100.0%					
Great River	2.674	0.000	-100.0%					
Sage Lot Pond	1.132	0.000	-100.0%					
Childs River - freshwater	8.134	1.627	-80.0%					
Moonakis River (upper Quashnet)	10.504	3.466	-67.0%					
Red Brook -freshwater	6.575	0.658	-90.0%					
Total	64.142	15.576	-75.7%					

Table VIII-5. Comparison of model average total N concentrations from present loading and the threshold scenario, with percent change above background concentration offshore Waquoit Bay (0.28mg/L), for the Waquoit Bay system. The threshold stations are shown in bold print.

Sub-Embayment	monitoring station	present (mg/L)	threshold (mg/L)	% change	
Seapit River	WB11	0.383	0.321	-59.5%	
Waquoit Bay - upper basin	WB12	0.402	0.327	-61.0%	
Waquoit Bay - lower basin	WB13	0.303	0.289	-55.3%	
Childs River - upper	CR01	1.146	0.494	-75.2%	
Childs River - middle	CR02	0.651	0.374	-74.6%	
Childs River - lower	CR03	0.342	0.307	-55.8%	
Eel River - upper	ER01	0.669	0.486	-47.1%	
Eel River - middle	ER02	0.428	0.356	-48.7%	
Eel Pond	ER03	0.307	0.293	-51.3%	



## Acknowledgements



- Baywatcher Volunteers (2015–2016):
  - West Side Teams: Doc Taylor, Phil and Leah Wright, Mimi Gregory, Hila Jeanne, Wendy Murphy
  - Central Team: John Russo, Jerry Karush, Charles Anastasia, Sue Rau
  - East Side Teams: Alyssa Pohlman, Sharon Koblinsky, Lindsay and Shea Miller, Dave Scott, Sharon Benjamin
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  - Turbidity analyst: Patty Calkins–Martin
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- R script: Tom Grothues, JCNERR, and Owen Doherty
- Data compilation: Sarah Devine, Summer Intern

## Questions

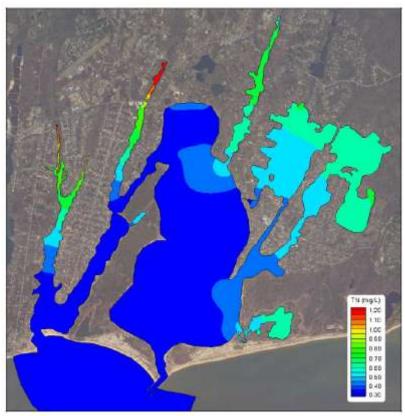
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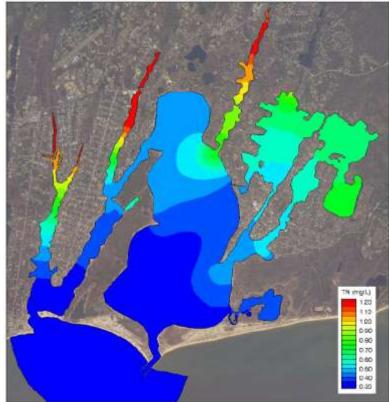
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#### Massachusetts Estuaries Project – UMASS Dartmouth School for Marine and Science Technology

2002-2010



Contour plots of modeled total nitrogen concentrations based on measured nitrogen loadings (data collected between 2002-2010) Build-out scenario (based on area of developable land)



Contour plots of modeled total nitrogen concentrations based on projected build-out loading conditions (41% increase in loadings)