

Presentation for Workshop on:

**Enhancing Approaches to Explain Management  
Effects on Water Quality Trends**

**March 25-26, 2014**

**Location: Westin Hotel, Annapolis, MD**

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# Using GAMs to describe water quality trends in estuarine and freshwater systems.

## **Gam – Generalized Additive Model**

Use spline function to estimate nonlinear trends

Thin plate splines for relationships changing over time

Easy to add and subtract variables

Off the shelf inference procedures

# **The Drawing Board**

# Broad Stroke Model

$$y = f(\text{natural stimuli}) + f(\text{anthropogenic stimuli}) + \text{noise}$$

# Bottom Up Paradigm

fall line nutrients ->

estuarine nutrients ->

phytoplankton (Chlorophyll) ->

o<sub>2</sub> demand ->

hypoxia

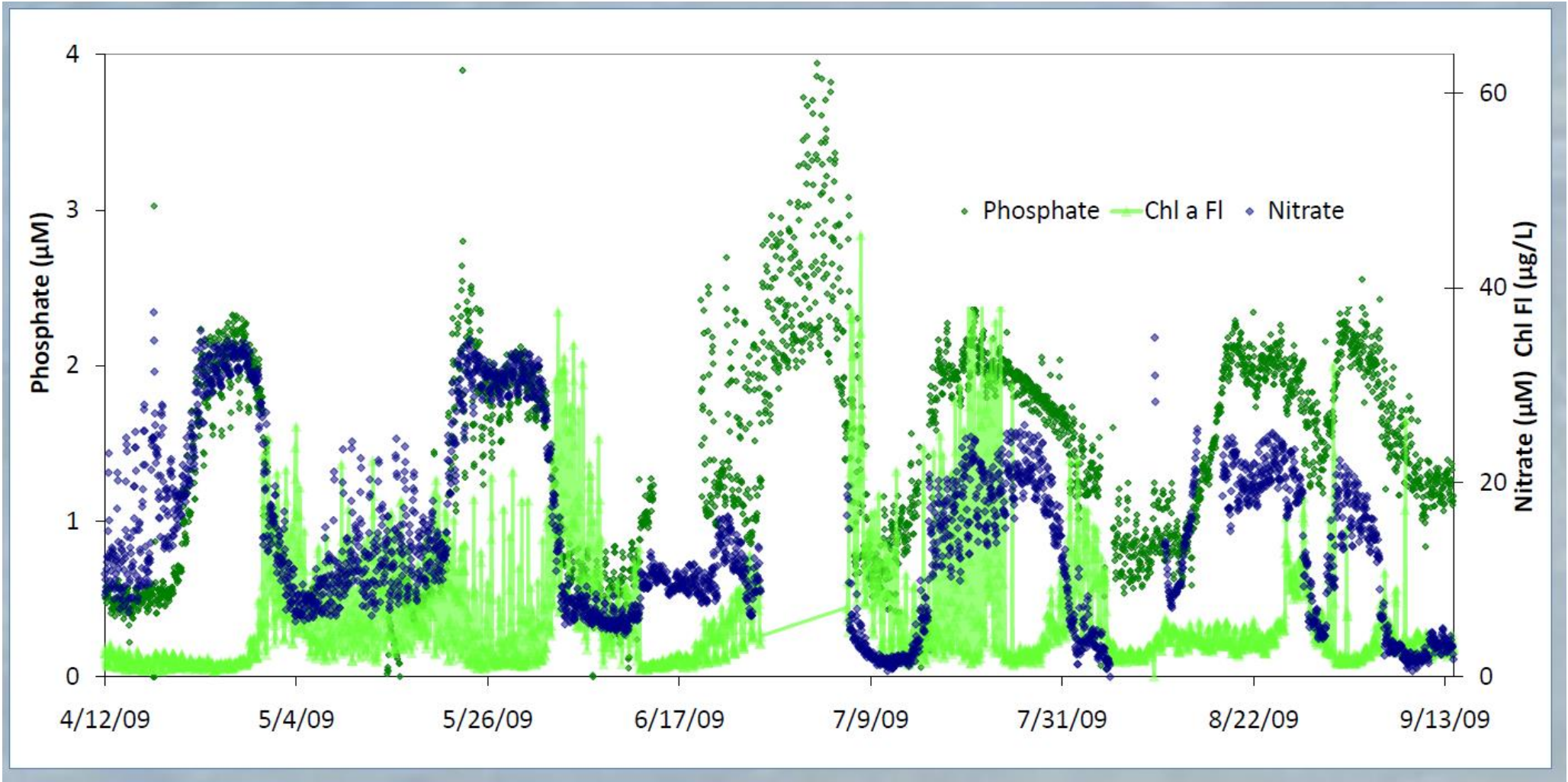


Figure 1. Koch et al., CERF, 2009

# Estuarine Factors to consider:

Lags – How much time between fall-line stimulus and estuarine response?

Location - where is the effect of the stimulus expressed?

Binning identifying the appropriate geographic boundaries

Estuarine Circulation / stratification

# Other rate controls

Temperature

Sunlight

Water Clarity

# Top Down Factors

zooplankton grazing  
menhaden grazing

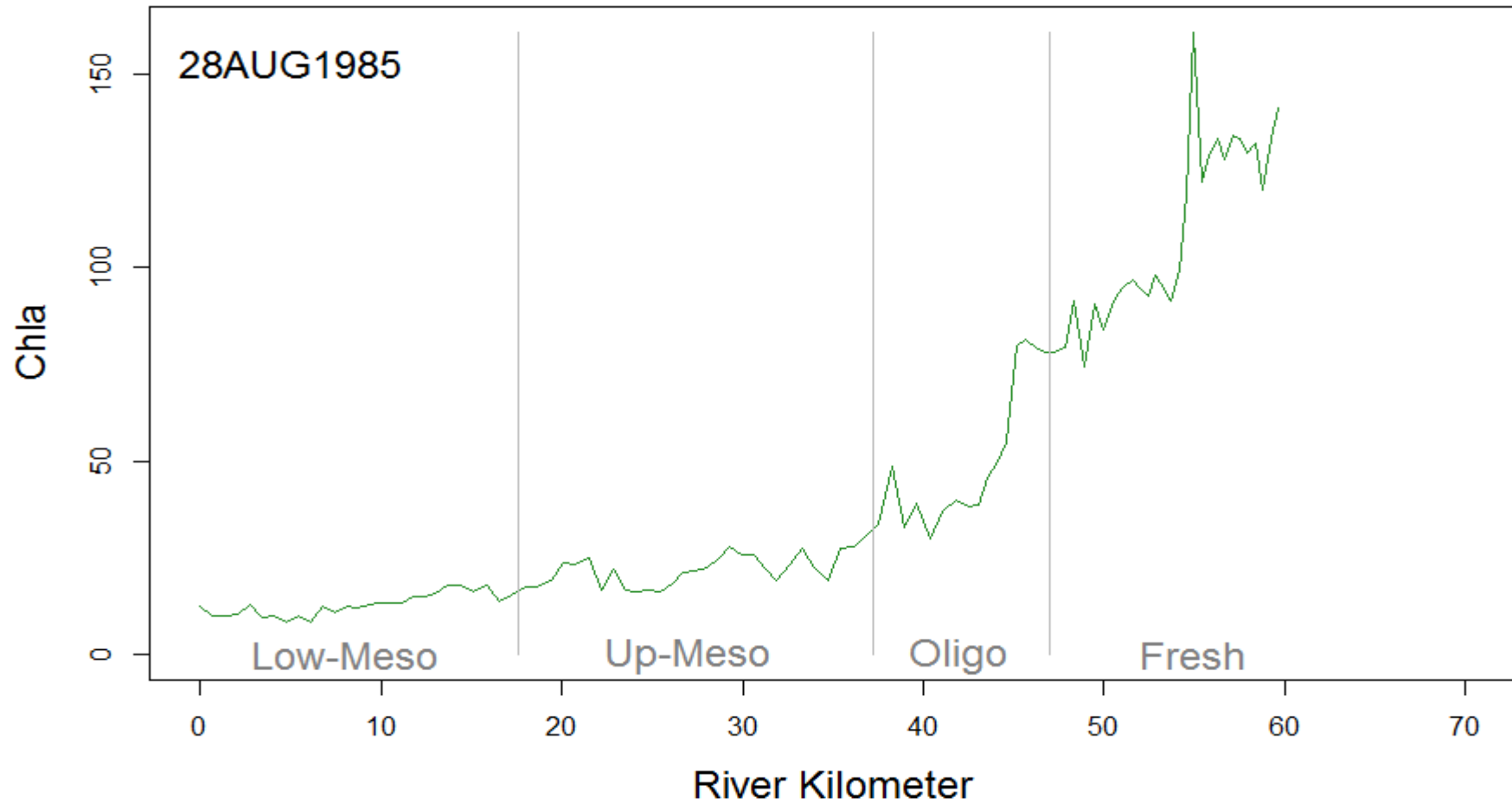
Below fall line land source  
contributions?

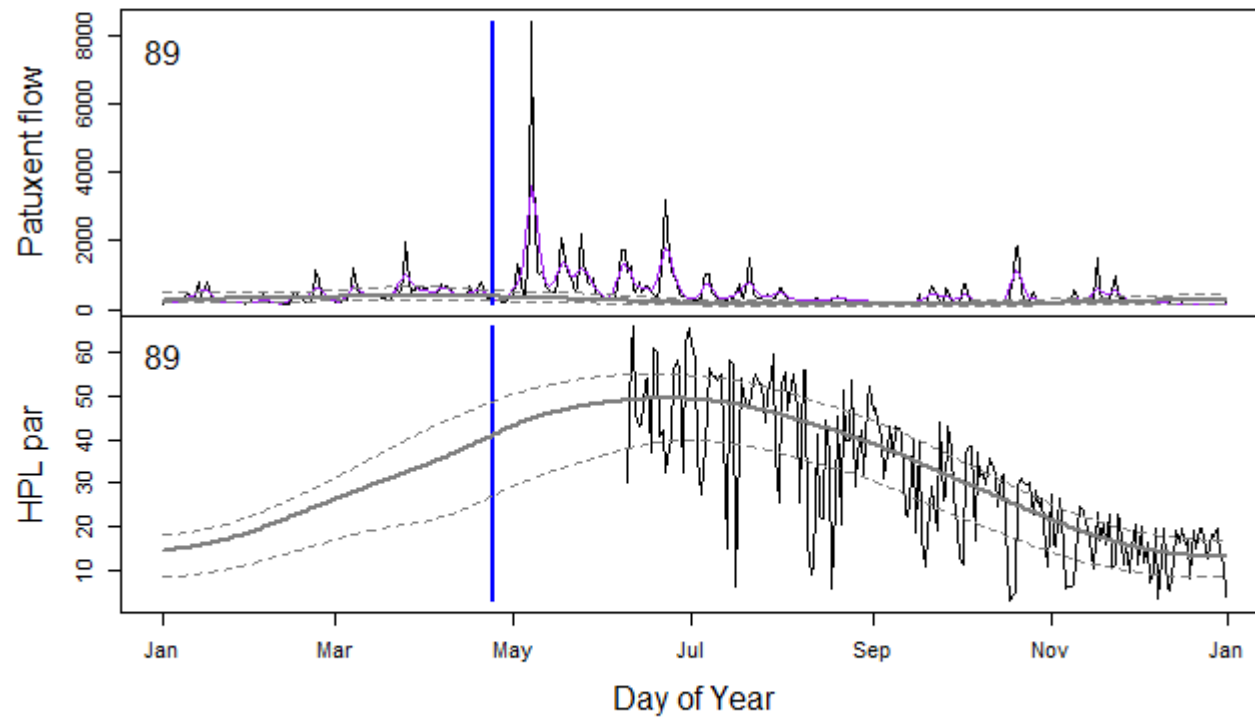
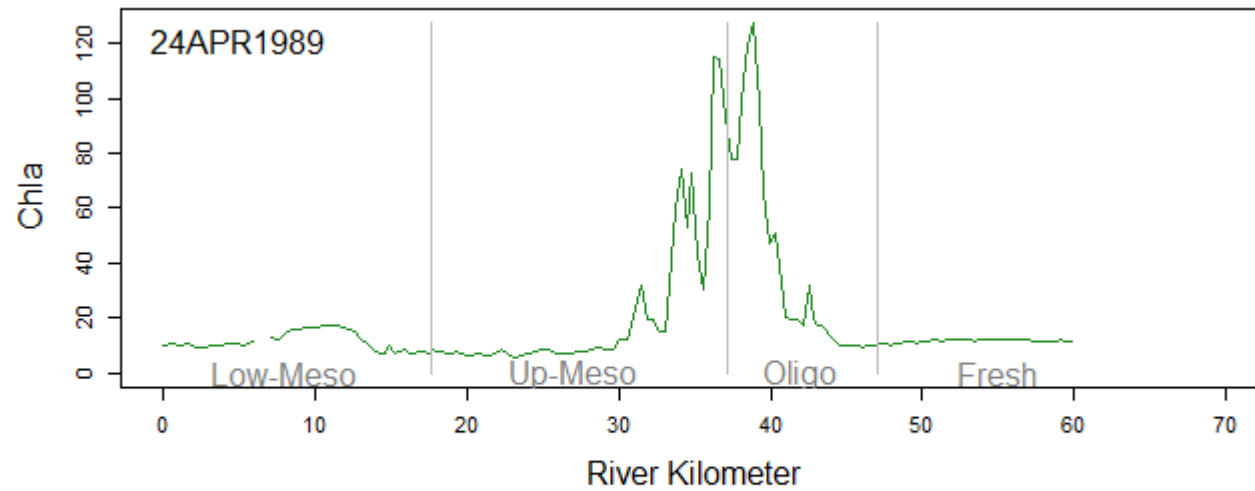
Feed Back loops    hypoxia – nutrient  
recycling?

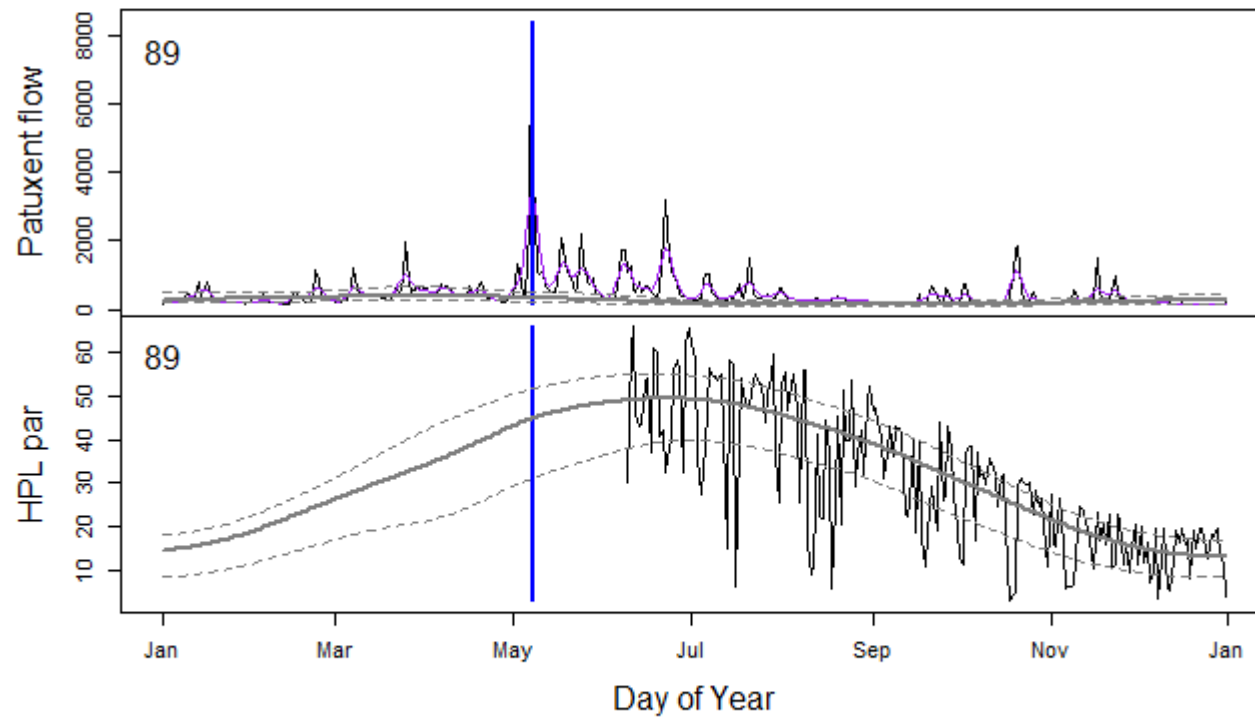
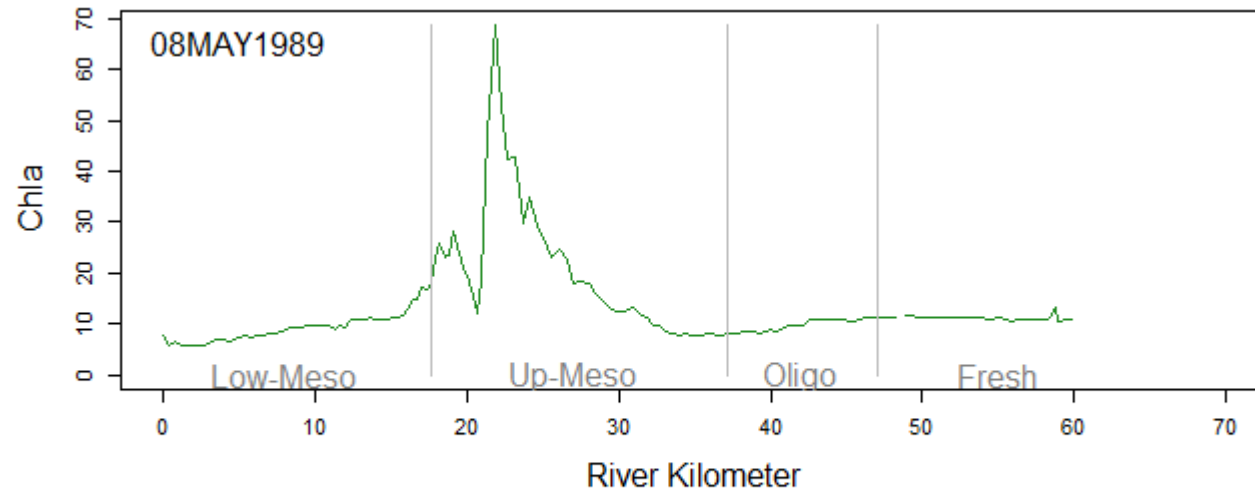
# Steps

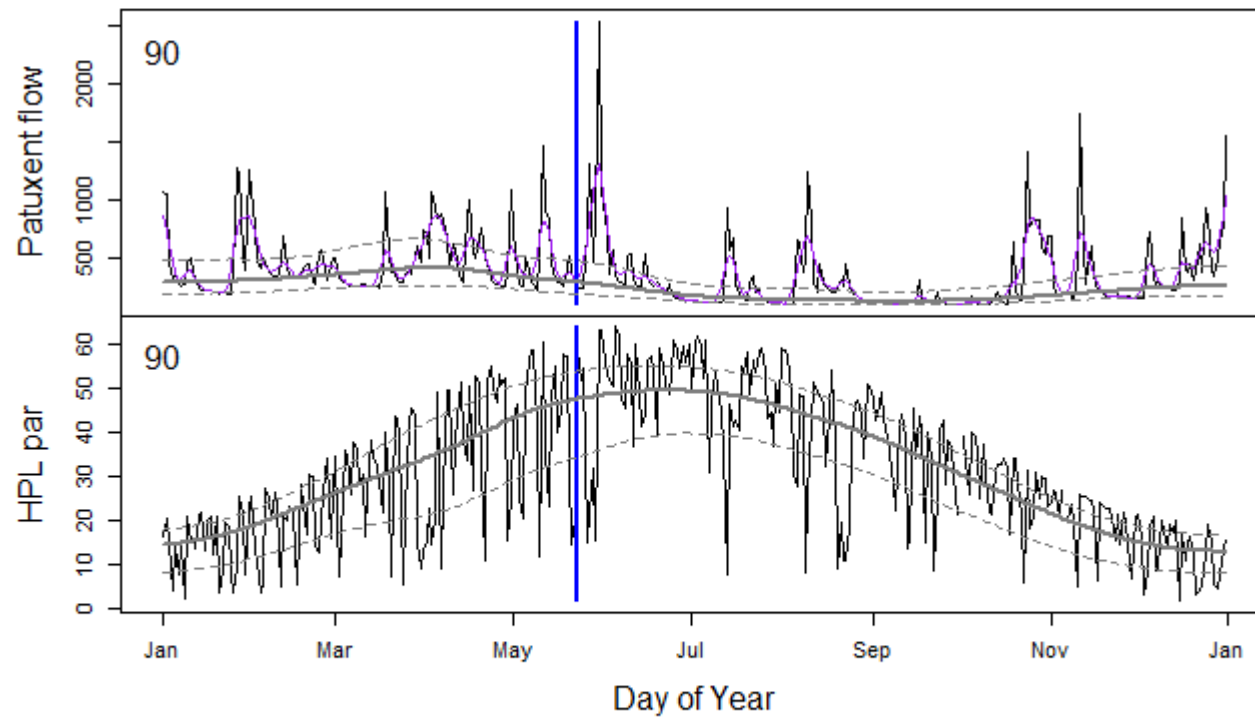
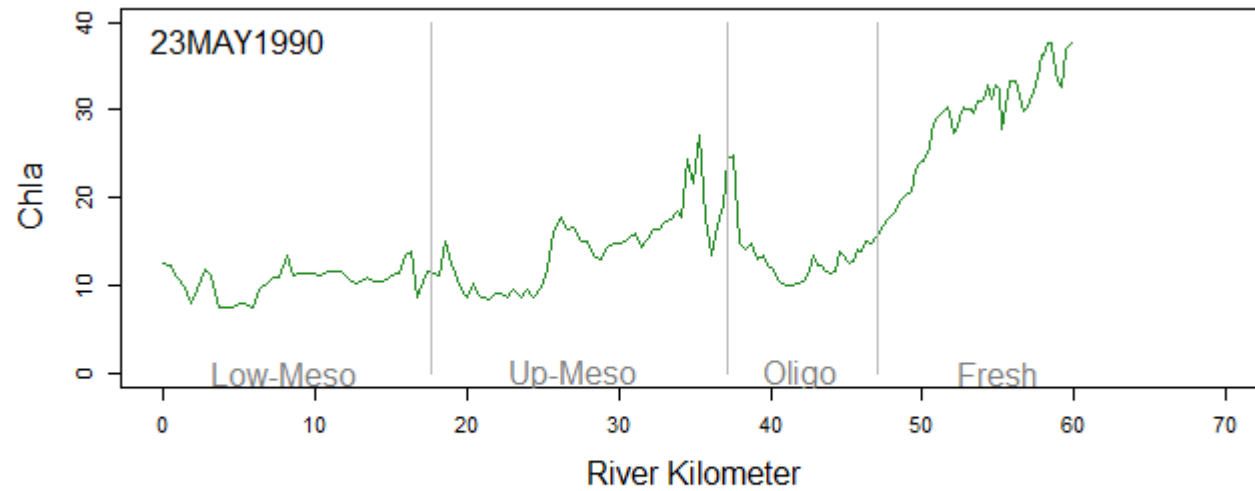
1. Look at response data
2. Look at data relative to forcing functions
3. Develop quantitative measures of forcing functions
4. GAM development.

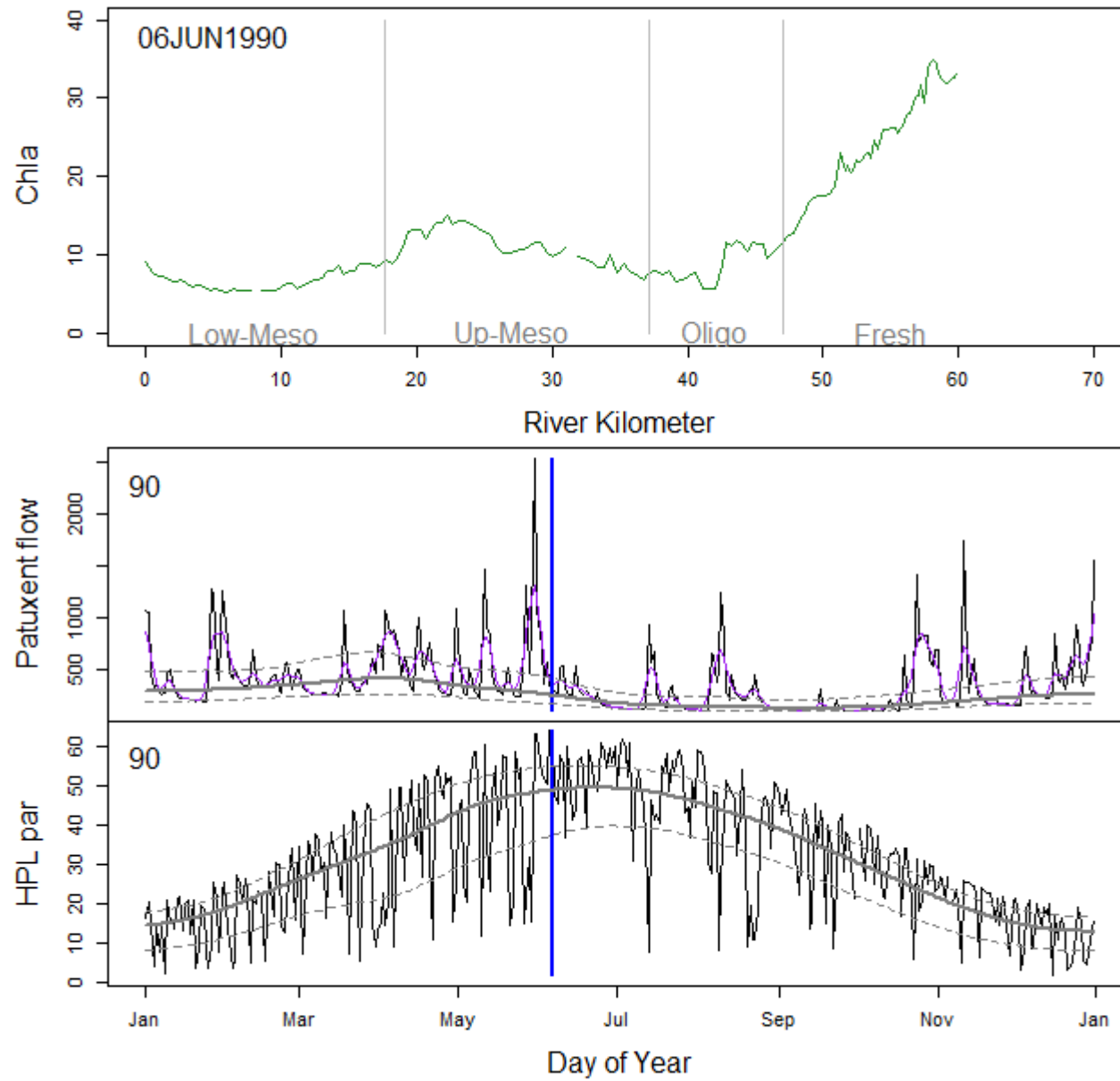
# Response data (388 dates)











# Patterns

High flow reduces Chl in TF.

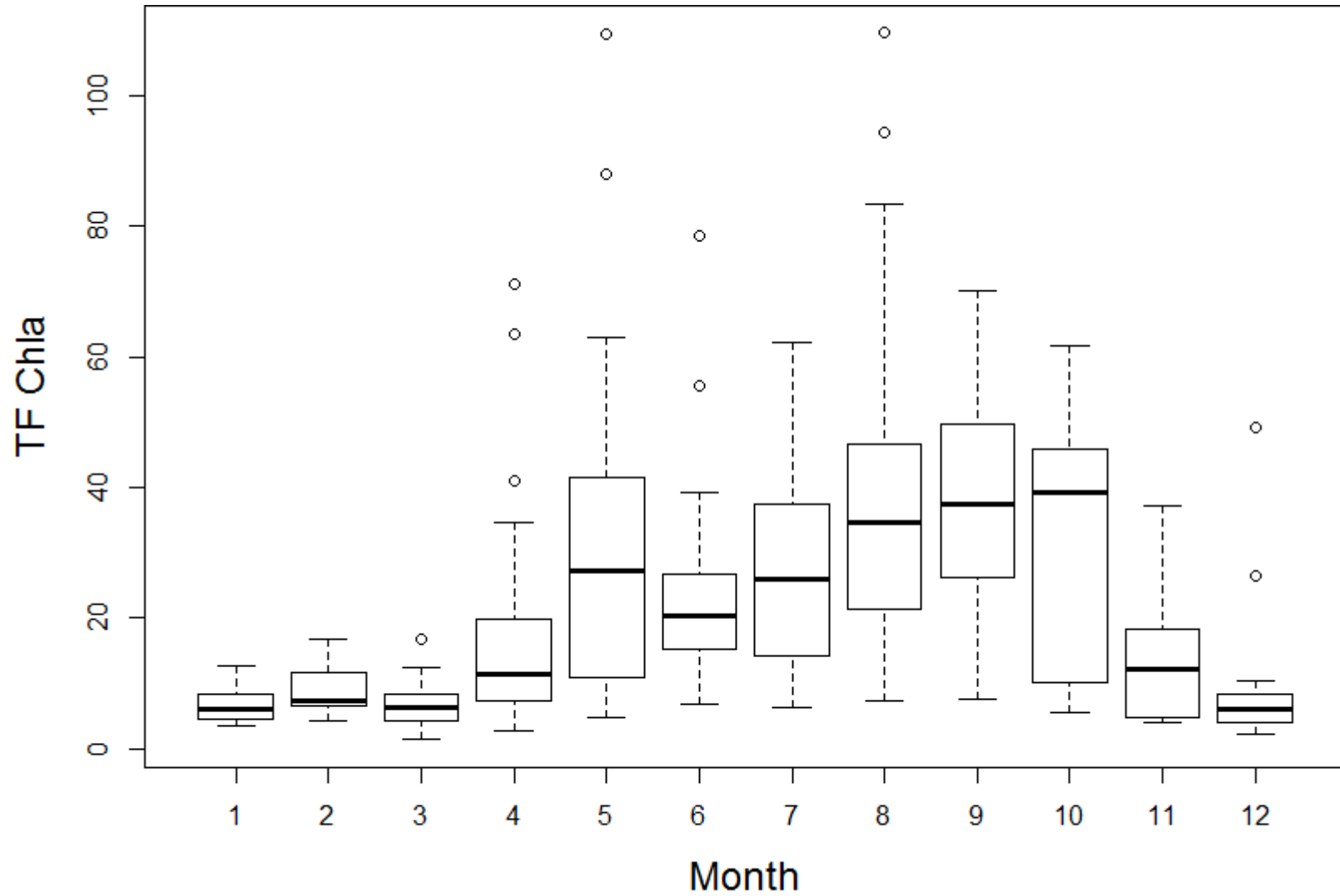
High Chl in TF sets up during low flow periods

Flow appears to have little effect downriver

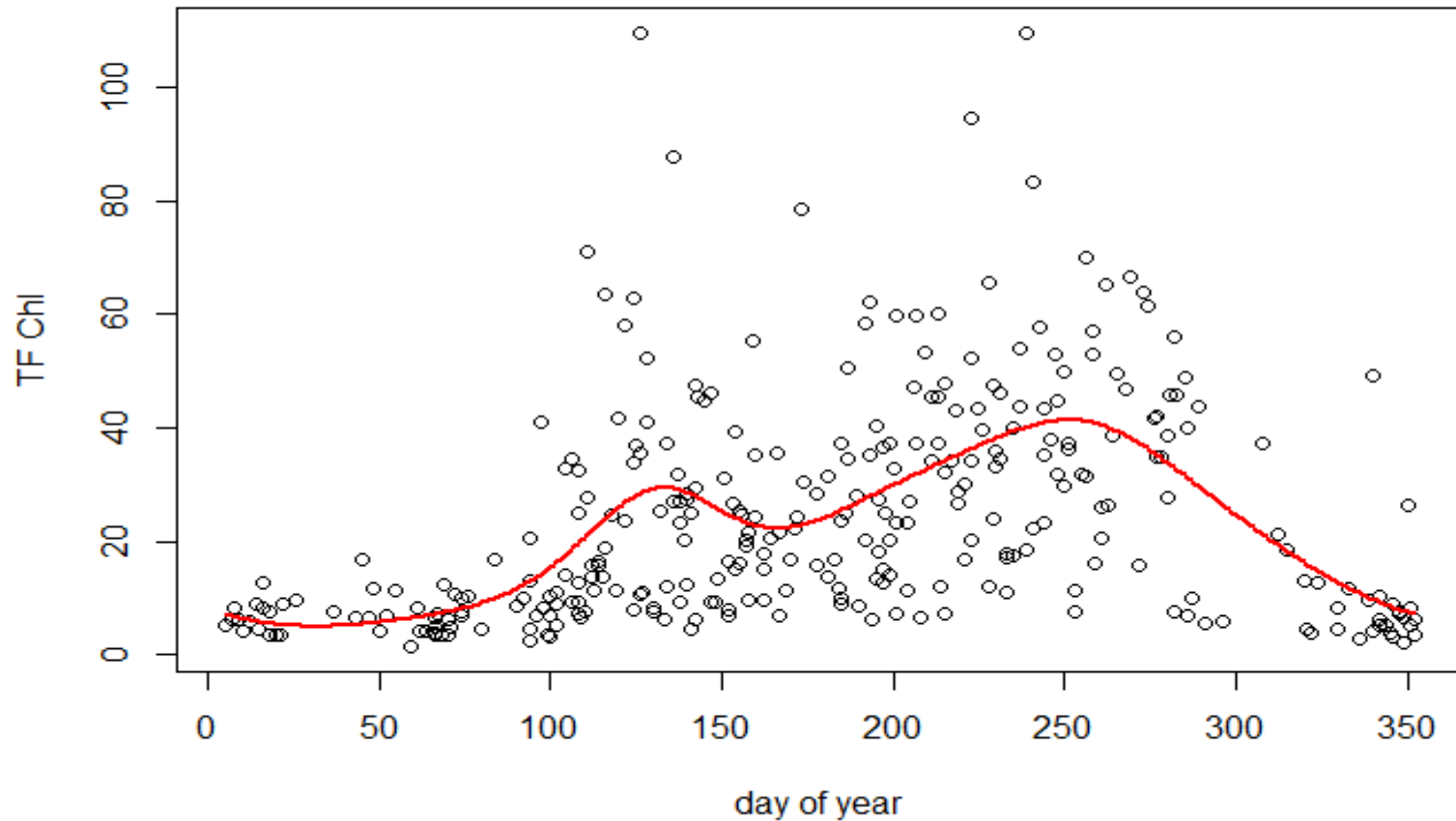
Flow and light are connected

Maybe cloudy days lead to lower Chl.

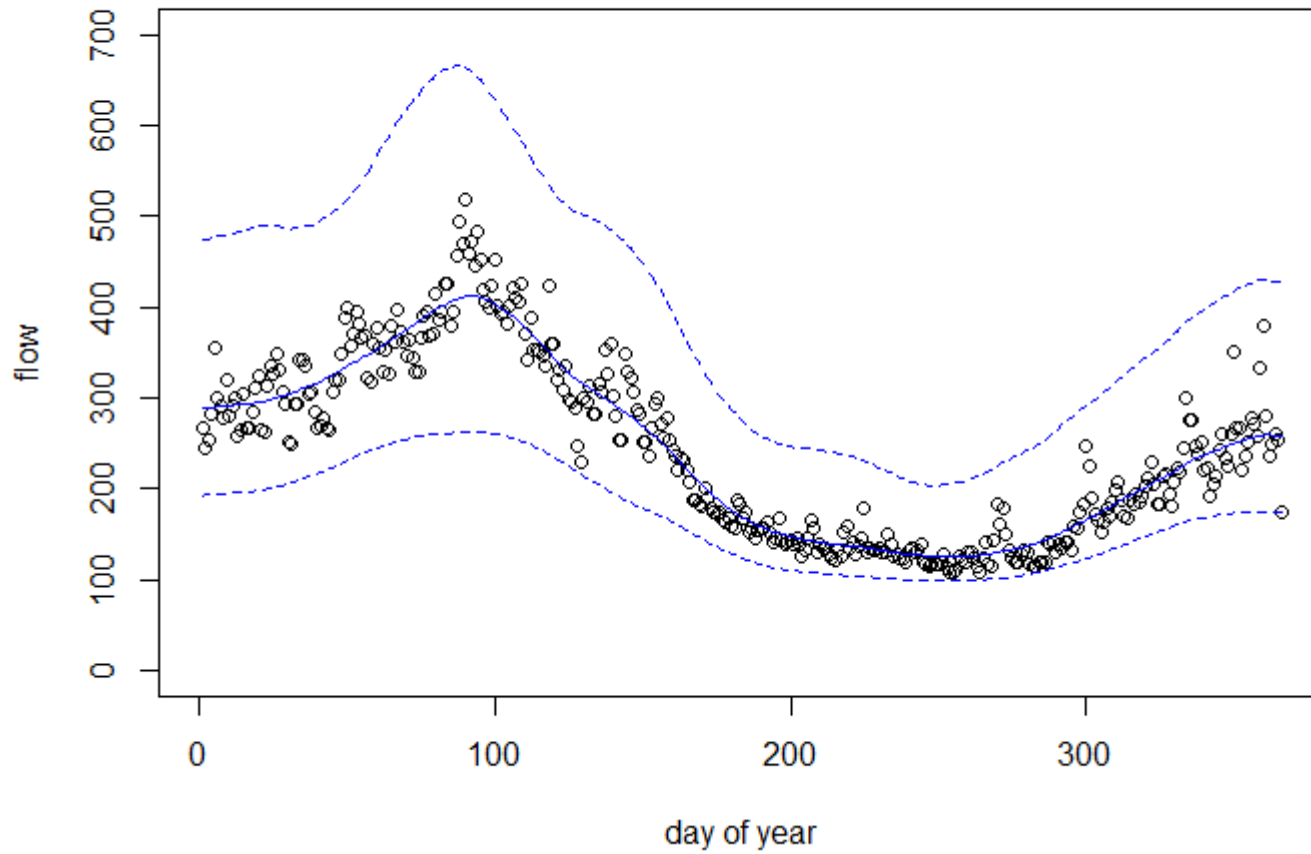
# Seasonal Patterns



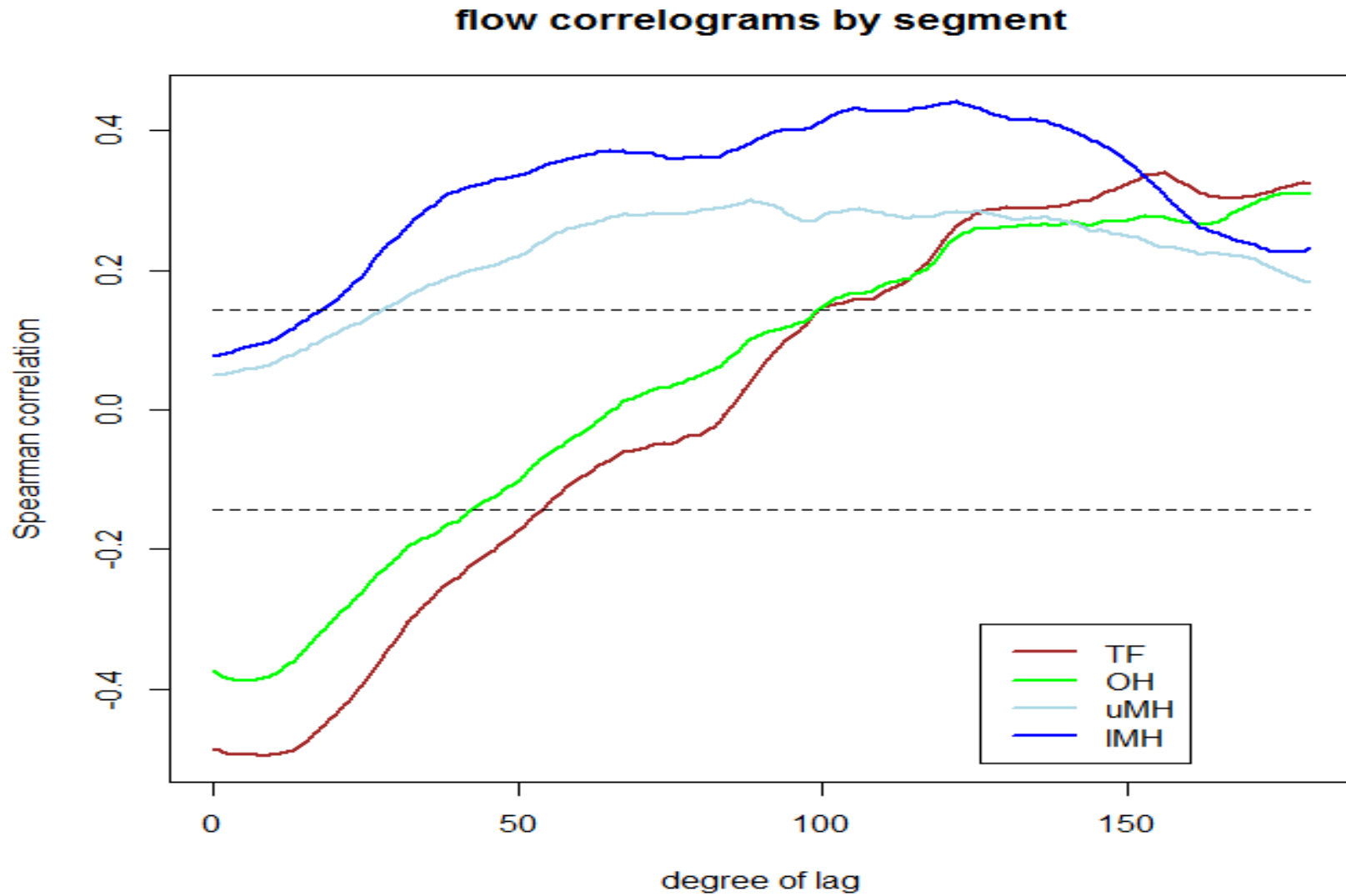
# Gam model for season



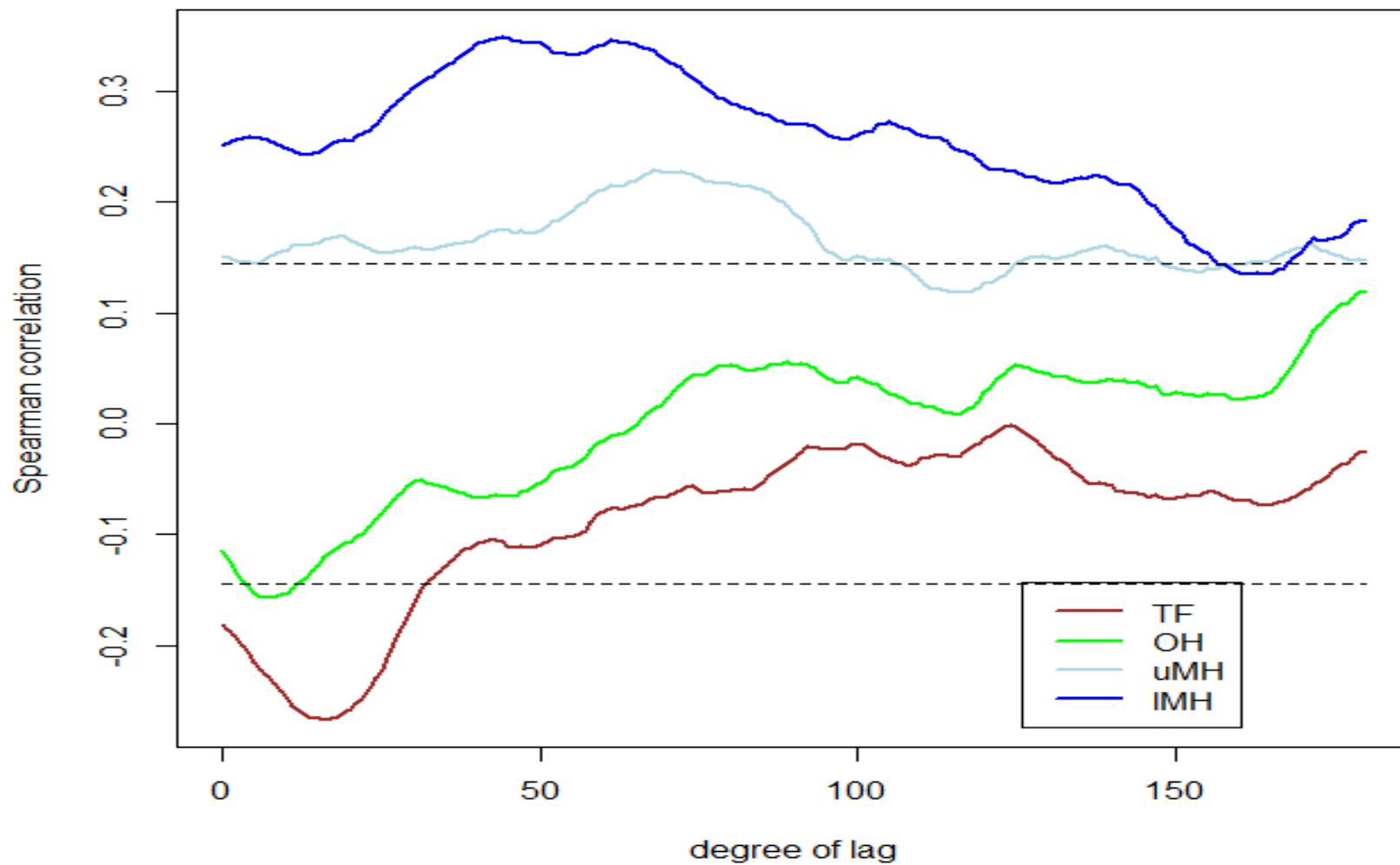
# Seasonal Pattern of Flow



# Flow Correlogram

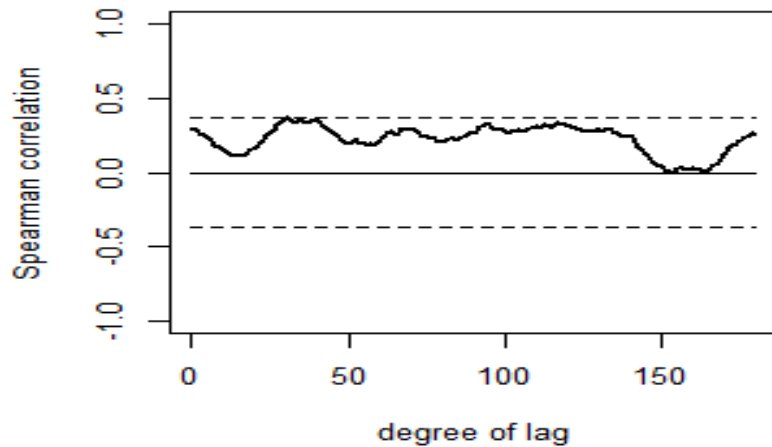


**Seasonally adjusted flow correlograms by segment**

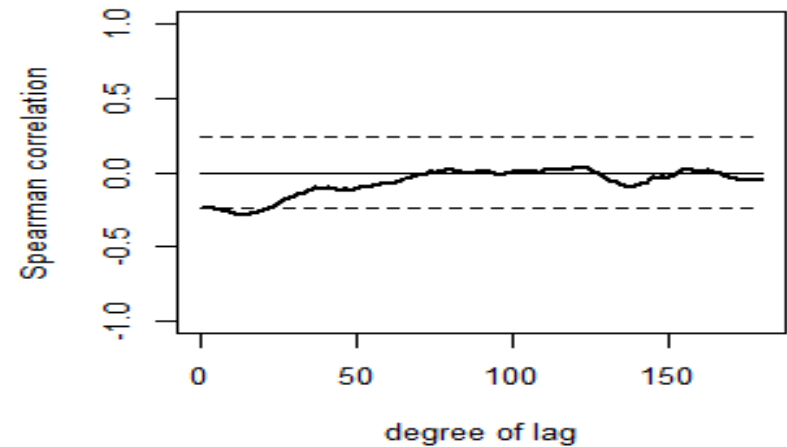


# SA correlogram by Season

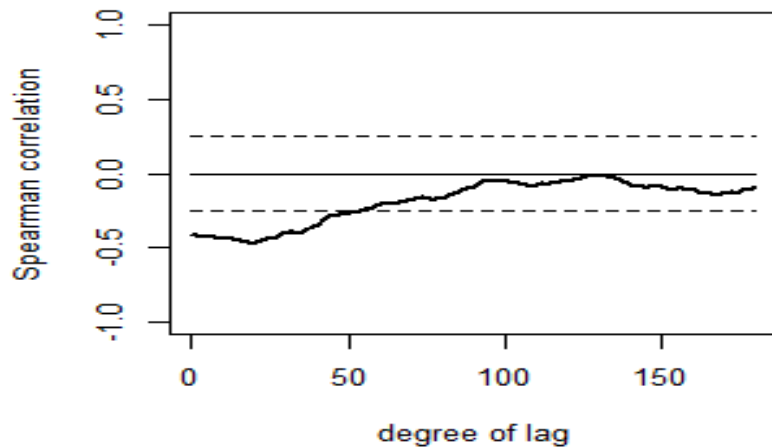
**sa.correlogram In.mnchl.fr days = 0,90**



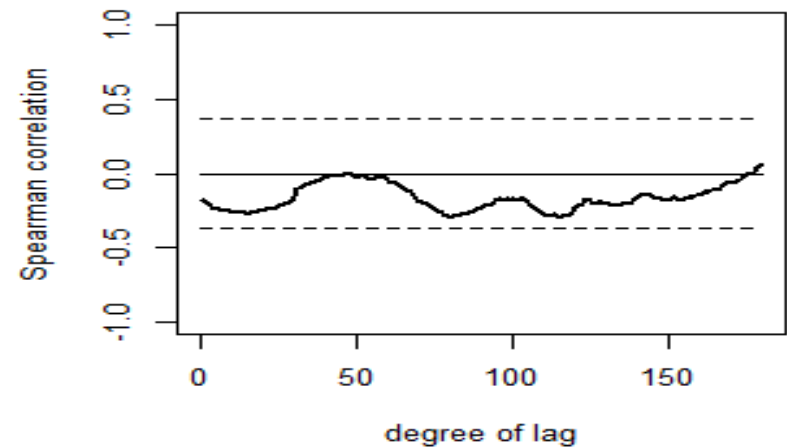
**sa.correlogram In.mnchl.fr days = 91,181**



**sa.correlogram In.mnchl.fr days = 182,27**



**sa.correlogram In.mnchl.fr days = 274,36**

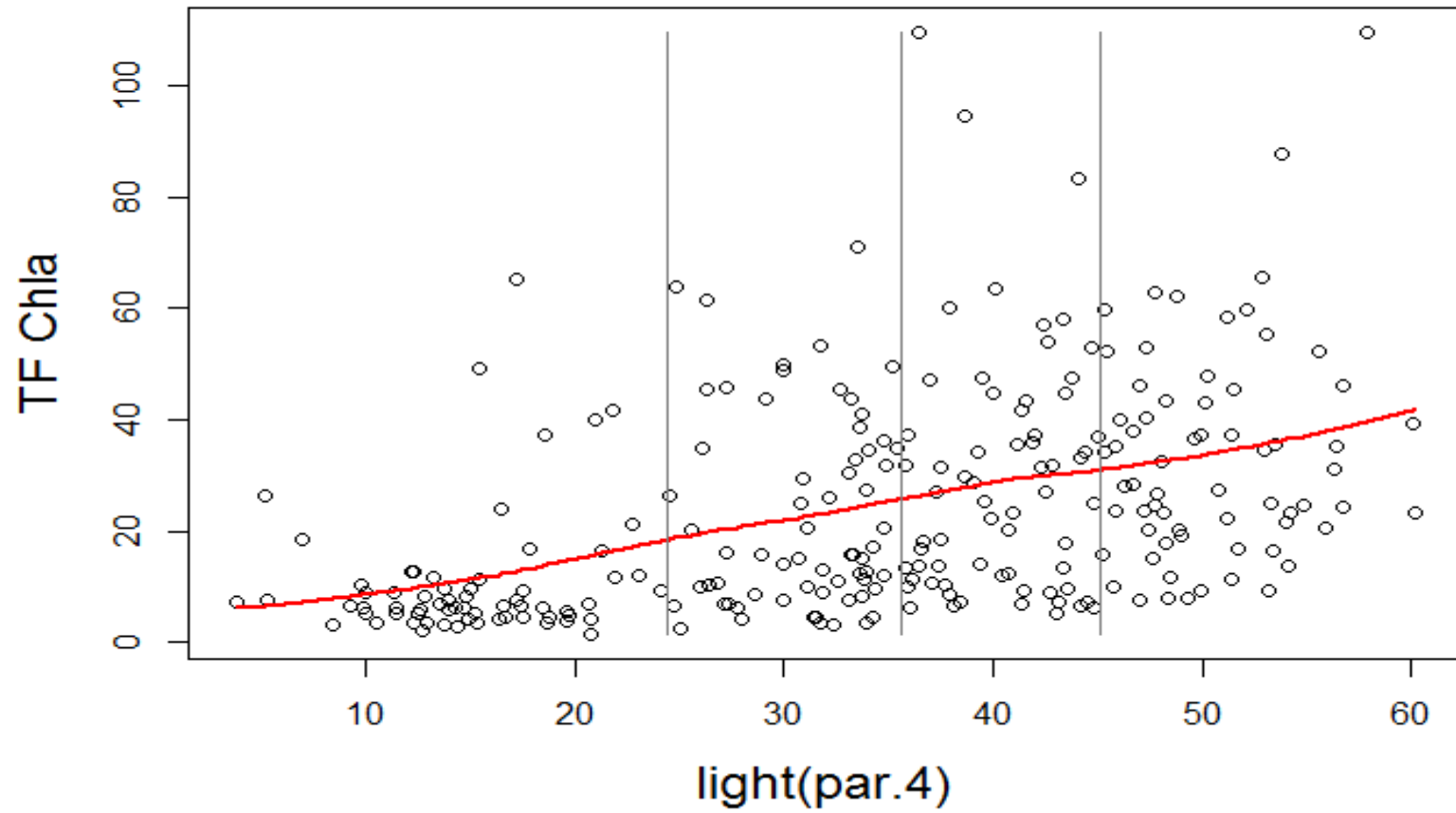


# Quantitative Measures

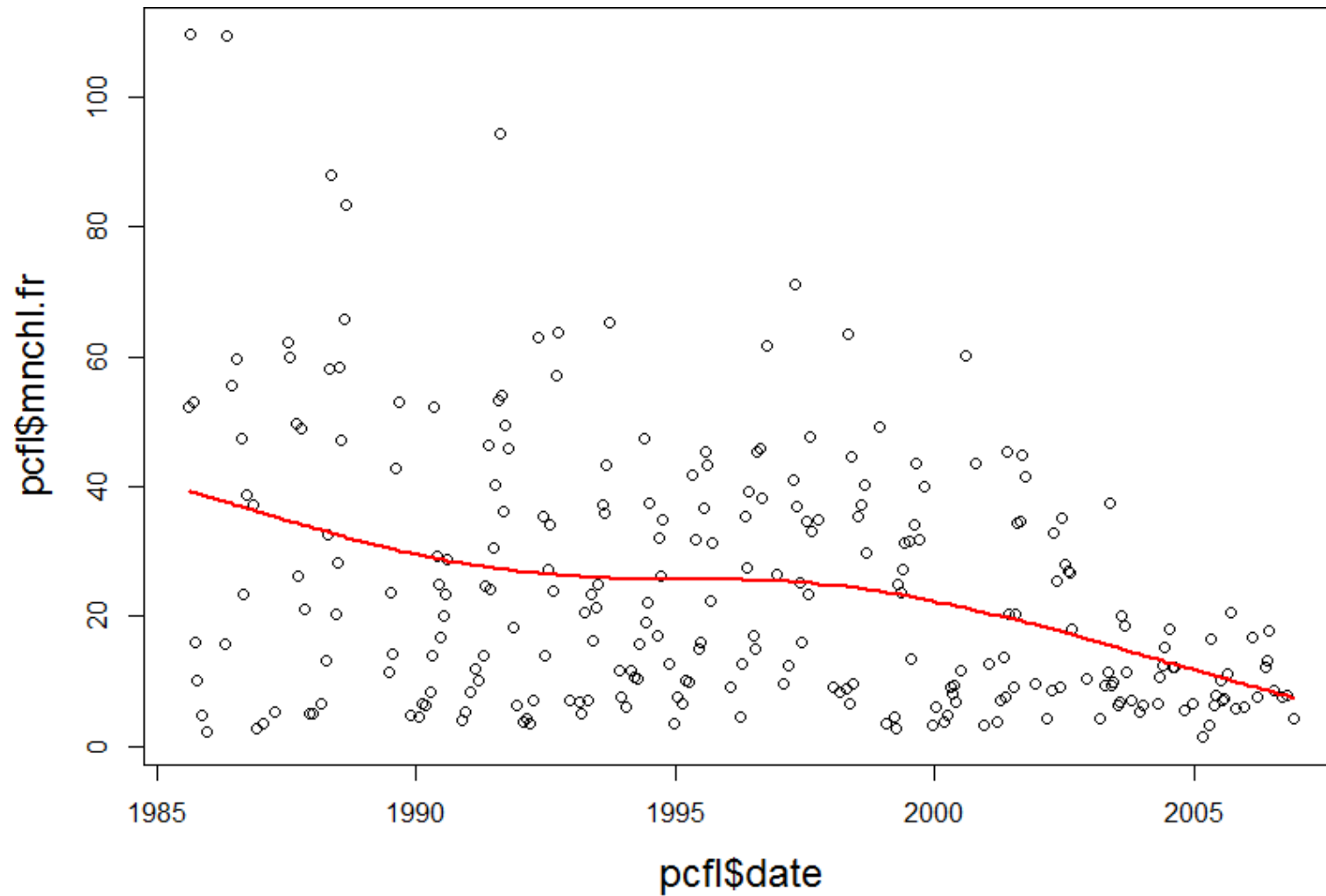
- Dependent – Integral of chl by salinity zone
- Season
  - Monthly means
  - Cyclical day of year (doy)
- Flow
  - Moving average of flow with lags (up to 7 weeks)
  - Days since flow event
  - Size of flow event

# Quantitative Measures

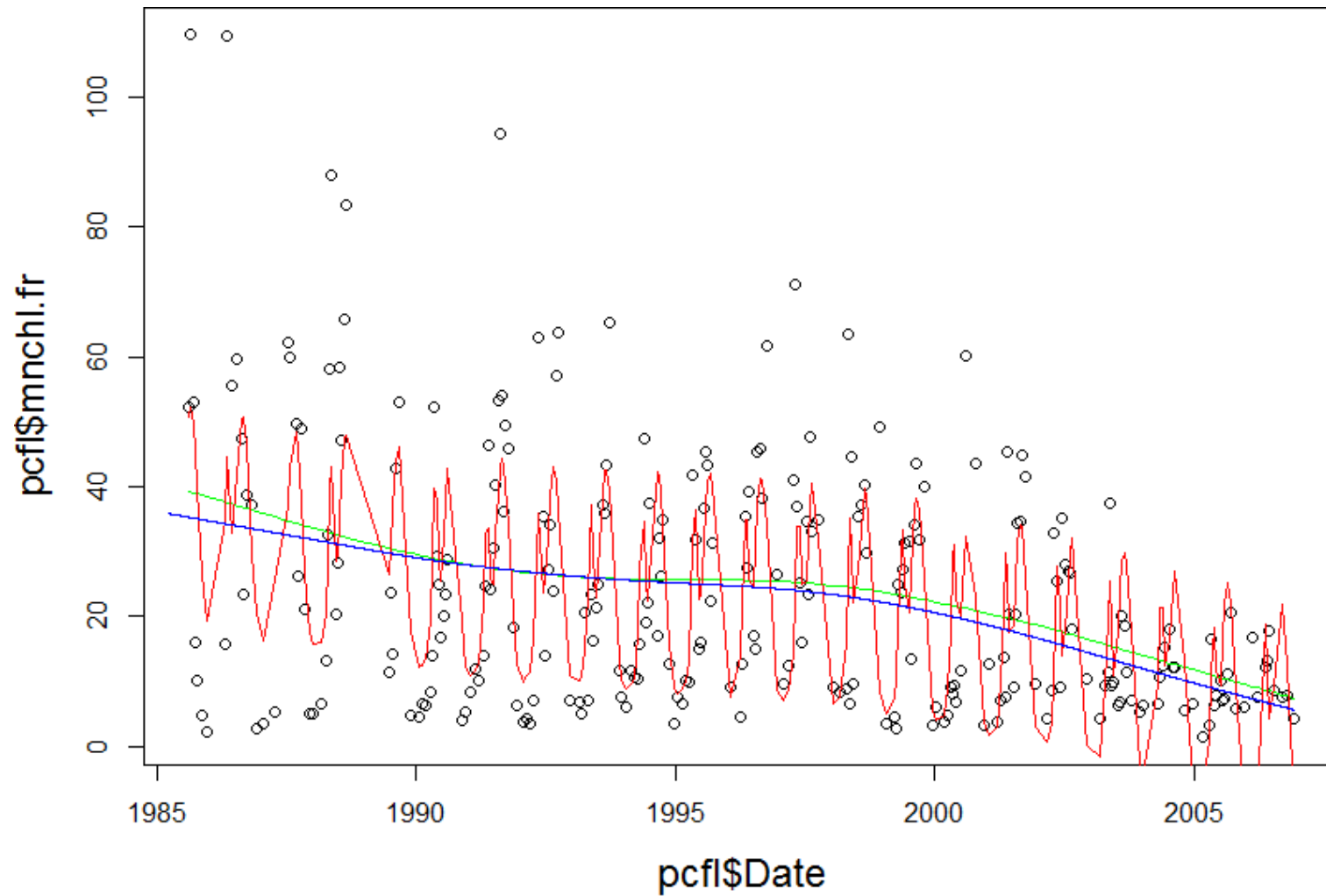
- Light
  - Series of averages ( 1 day, 2 day, . . . 7 day)
  - Sunny days (par > 0.75 quantile)
  - Cloudy days (par < 0.25 quantile)
  - Sunny days-cloudy days



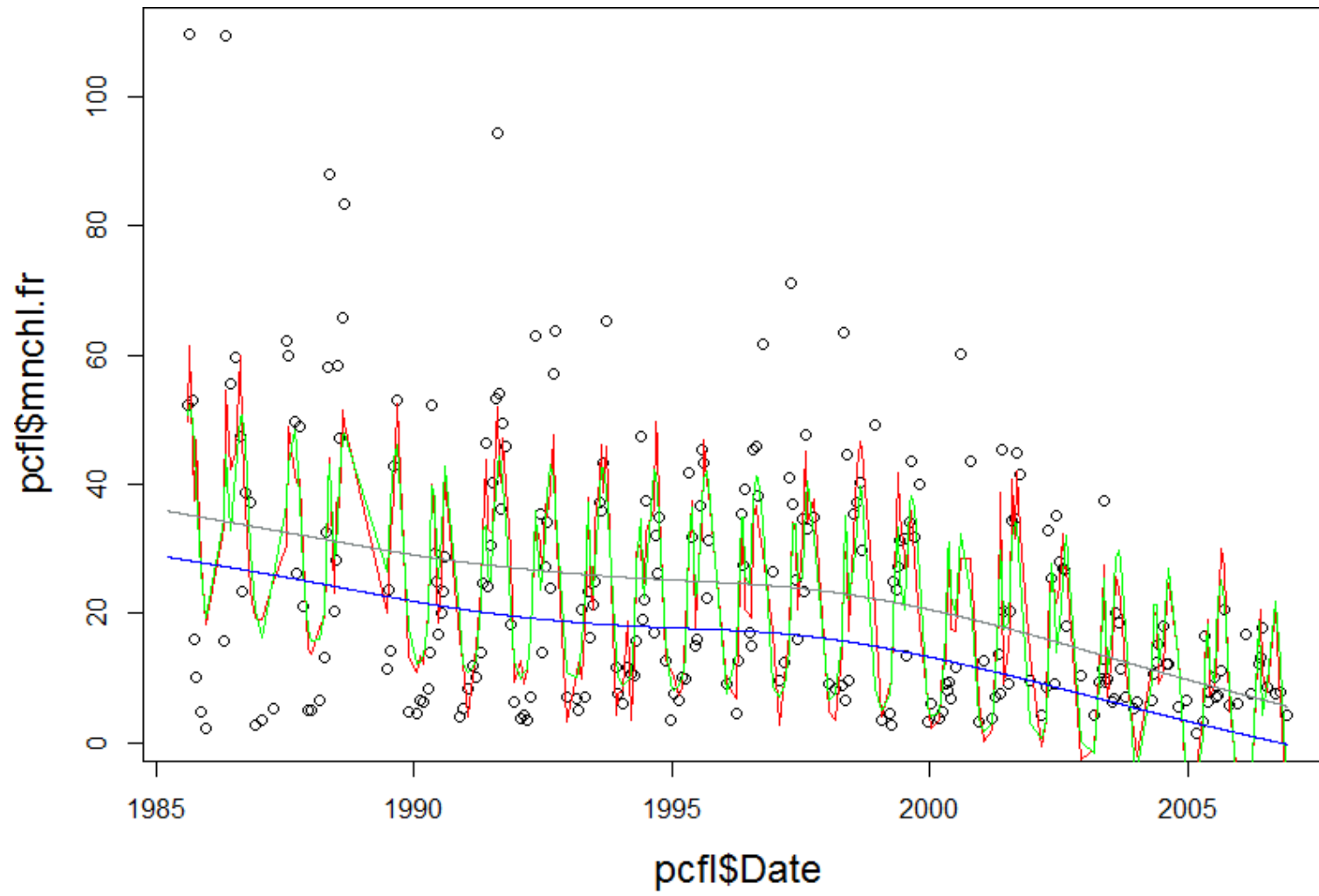
# Finally a gam trend line



# Seasonally adjusted trend



# Trend(season,flow)

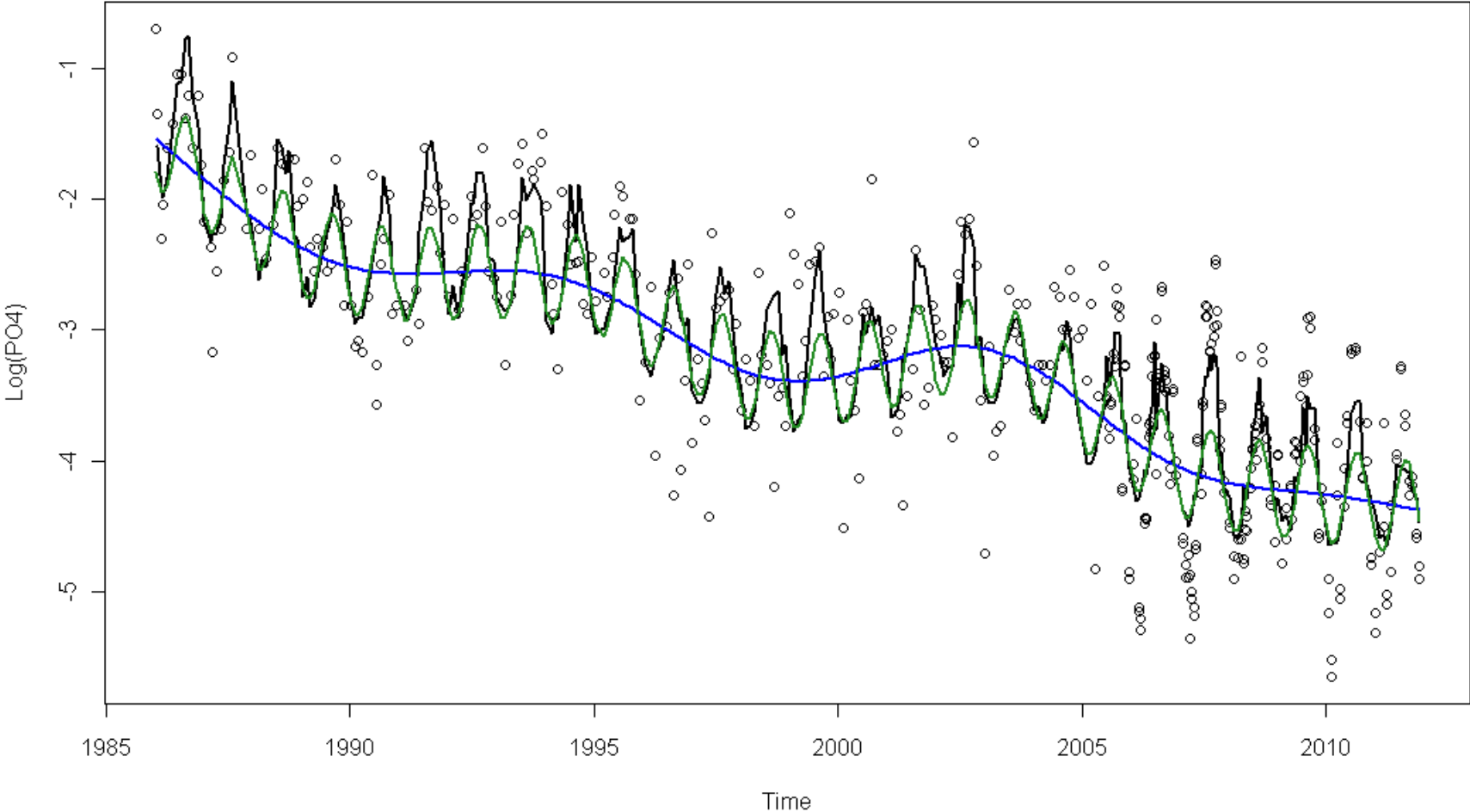


# Conclusions

TF chlorophyll is going down

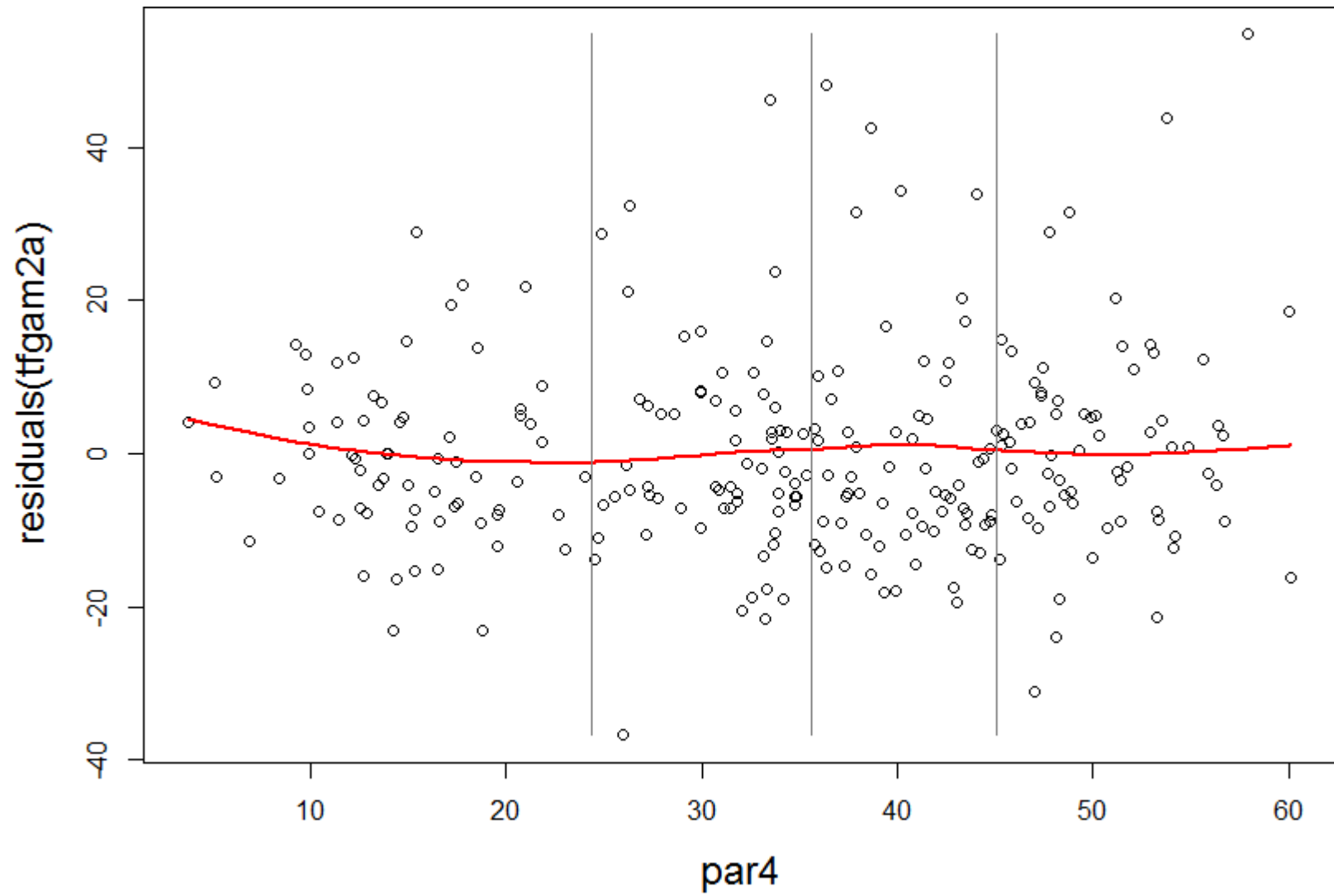
Effective management actions were in 1980's and post 2000.

# Pax fall line PO4 Concentration

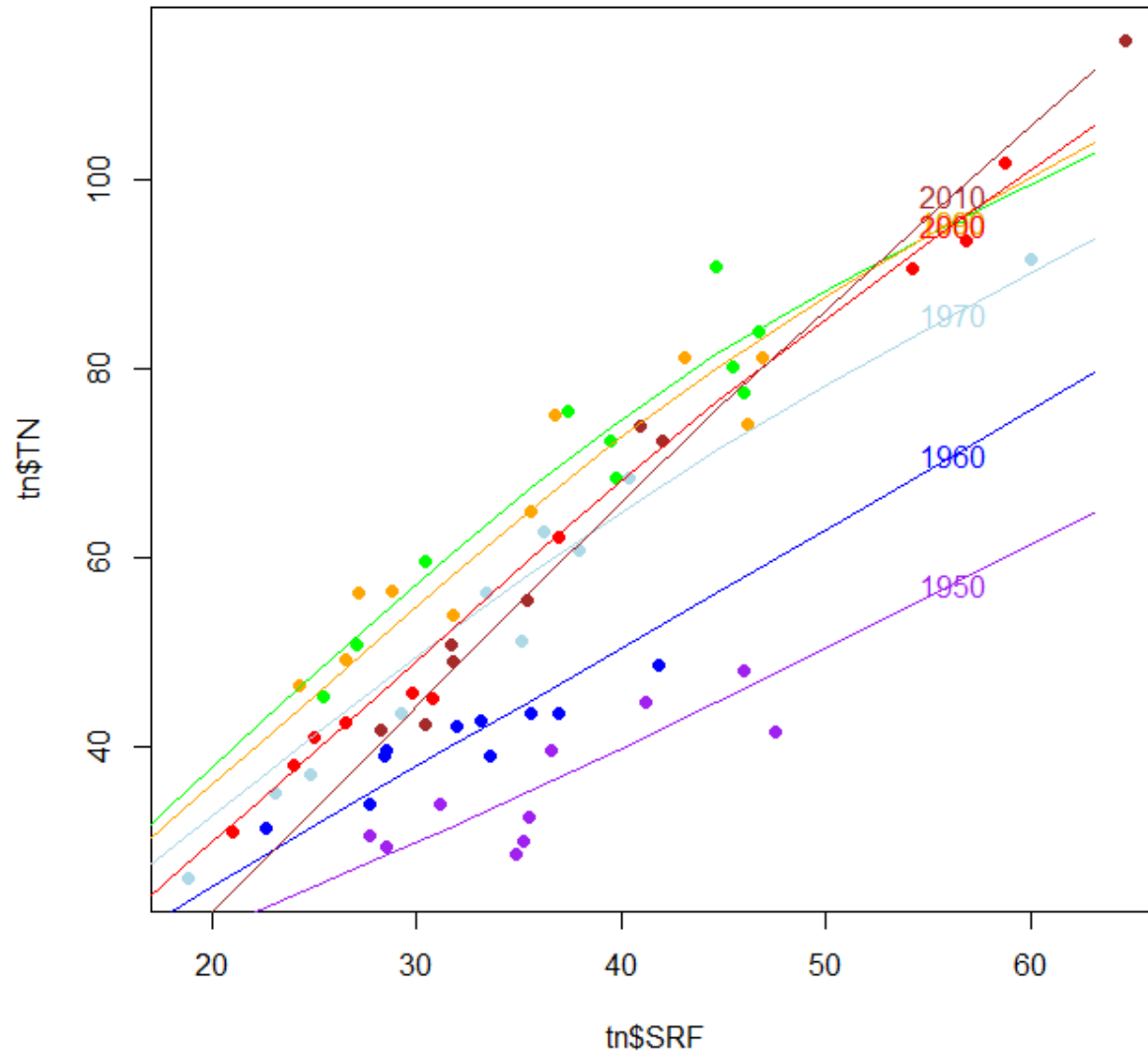


# Analysis Conclusions

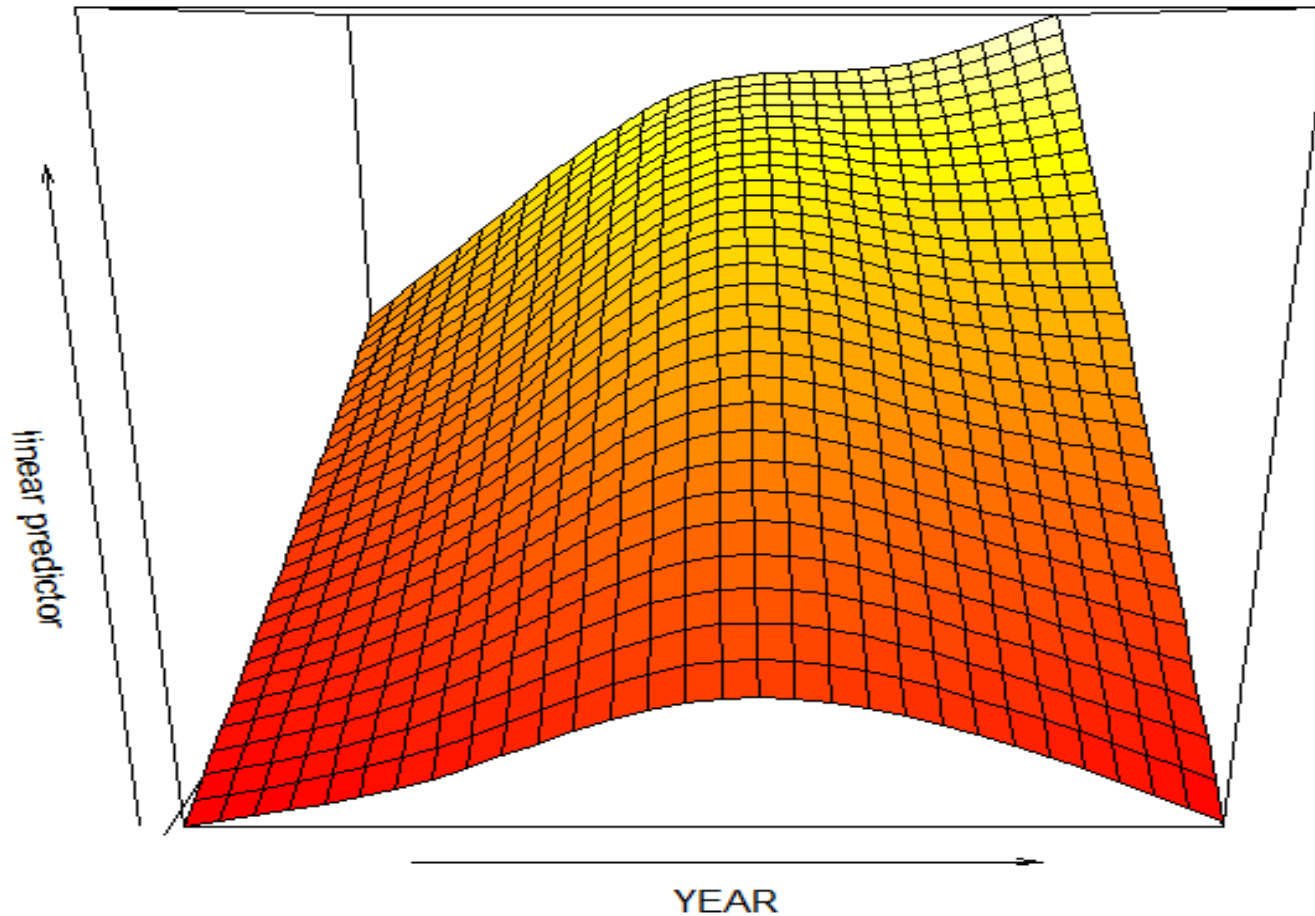
- Cyclical DOY is good seasonal method
- Event.days, Event.size = deadend
- Light = deadend
- No season x time interaction
- No flow x time interaction



# Susquehanna TN load versus flow over time



$$\text{TN load} = f(\text{time, flow})$$



# New Approaches to Explain Management Effects

Need to itemize f(anthropogenic stimuli)

Percent of Point Source water passing through BNR plants

Index of BMP implementation

Quantify Atmospheric Contribution

Look at expanding f(natural stimuli)

# New Analytical Methods

Smoothing methods (loess and gam)

Lag analysis – correlograms

Optimizing ‘Where to look’?

Structural Equations and Path Analysis?