# Short and long-term stationspecific Secchi Depth trends

STAC Advancing Monitoring Approaches Workshop April 22, 2022

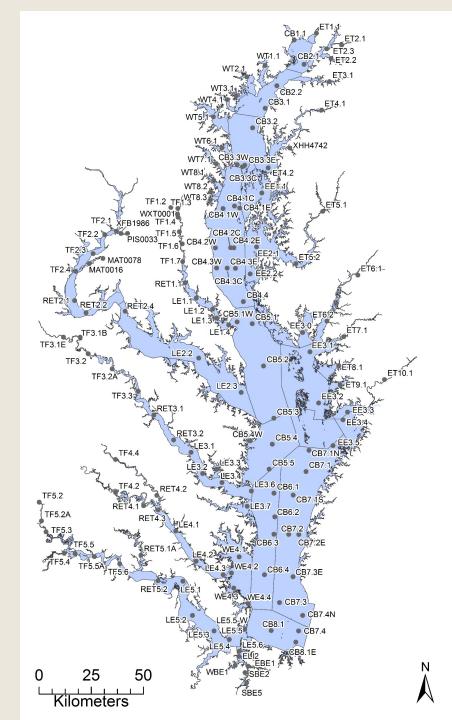
Rebecca Murphy

**UMCES** at Chesapeake Bay Program

Results generated in collaboration with: Renee Karrh (MDDNR), Mike Lane (ODU), Cindy Johnson (VADEQ), Elgin Perry (consultant), Jon Harcum (Tetra Tech) and ITAT team

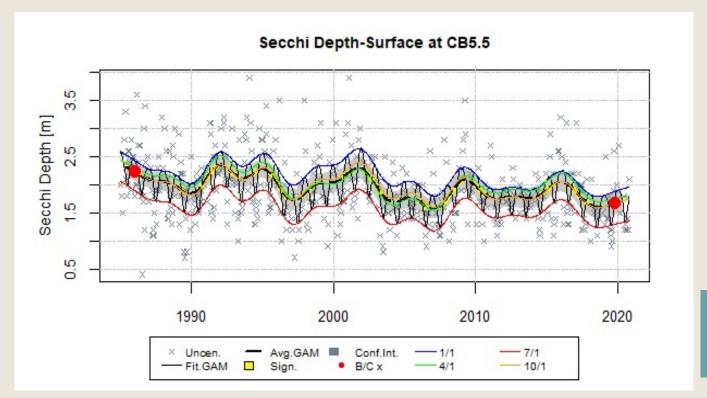
## **Annual Tidal Trend Analysis**

- Focus on long-term fixed stations
  - 150+ stations (mostly mid-channel)
  - Data collection 1-2x/month since 1985
  - Multiple samples collected with depth: Surface & bottom + more depending on station & parameter
- Annual cycle in collaboration with MD, VA (and soon DC) analysts and ITAT team to analyze data and compute trends for:
  - Annual Secchi depth
  - Spring & summer, surface & bottom: Chlorophyll a
  - Annual surface & bottom TN, TP, DIN, PO4, TSS, water temp, salinity
  - Summer surface & bottom DO



### Annual Observed Secchi Depth

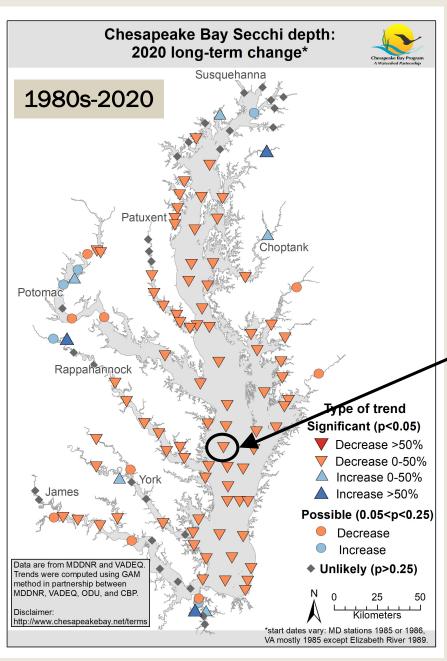
- Statistical Generalized Additive Model (GAM) fit to all Secchi measurements at each station
  - Captures non-linear patterns in the data
  - Can be used with data that is not spaced regularly
  - Generates observed and flow-adjusted patterns over time
- Results extracted from the full models to summarize change across different times

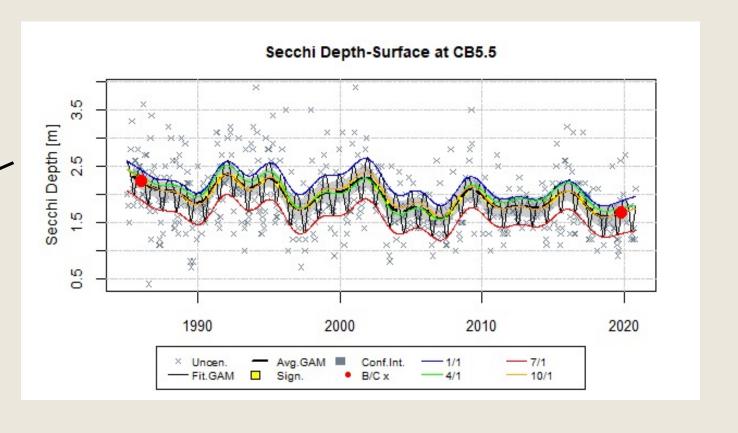


Murphy et al. 2019. Environ. Modelling Software 118: 1-13.

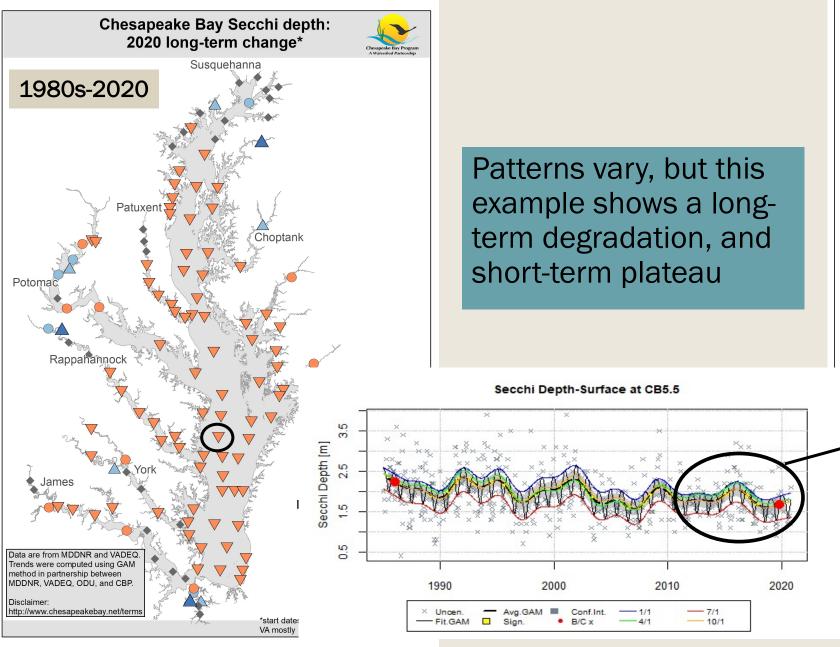
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2019.03.027.

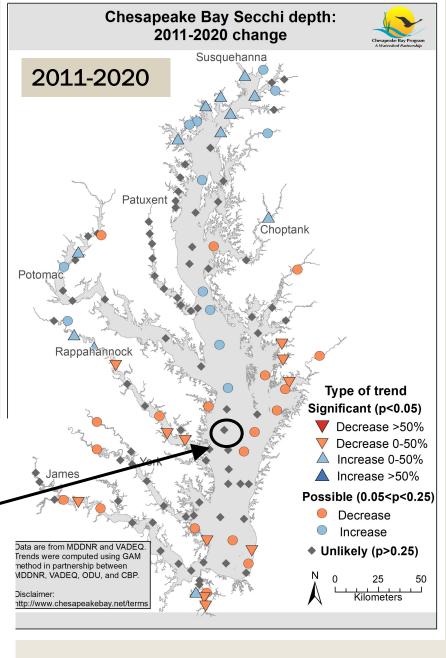
#### Annual Observed Secchi Depth



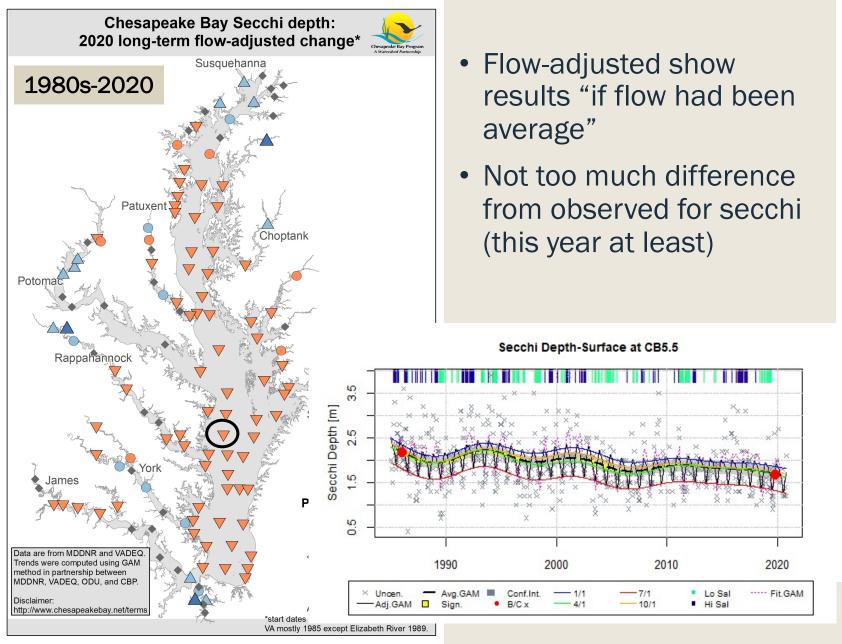


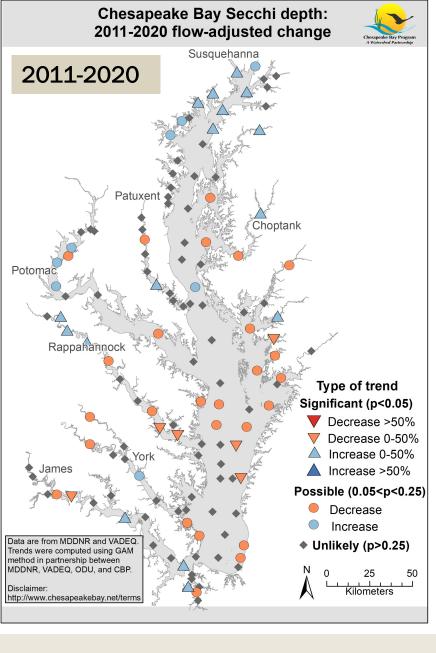
#### Annual Observed Secchi Depth





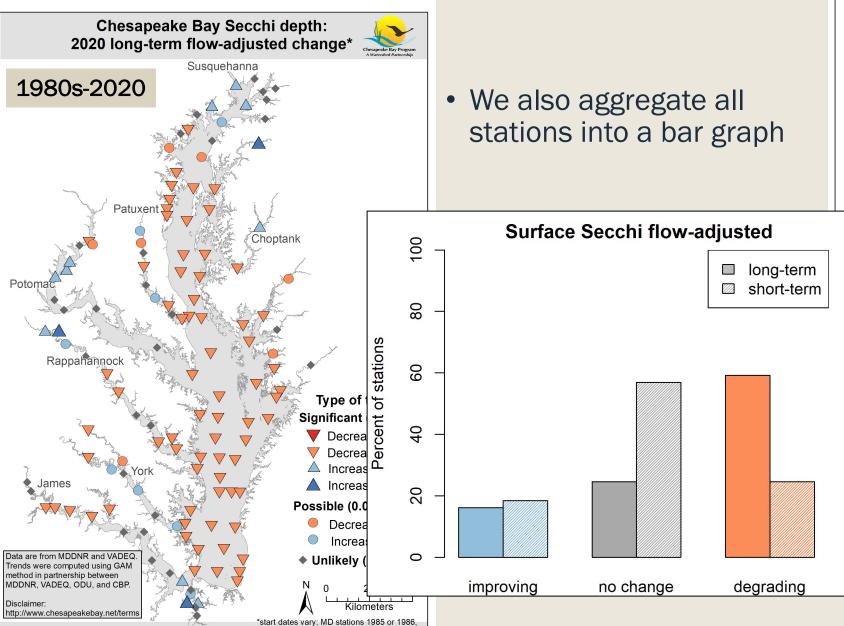
#### Annual Flow-adjusted Secchi Depth

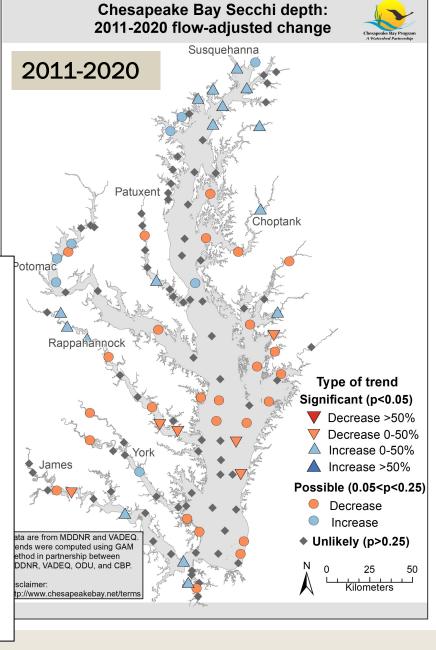




### Annual Flow-adjusted Secchi Depth

VA mostly 1985 except Elizabeth River 1989.

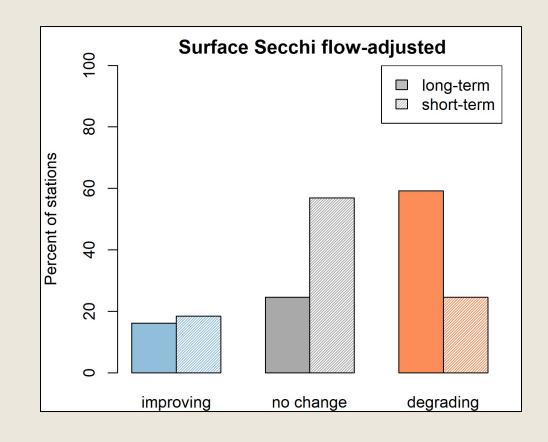




### Summary: 2020 Secchi Depth Trends

 Annual maps summarize our very detailed GAM analysis of the monitoring data to give bay-wide picture

- We also found these bar graphs help with a big-picture summary as well
  - → e.g., can see how the majority of the stations have long-term degrading Secchi, but over the short-term, that swapped to be mostly "no change" for the majority of the stations

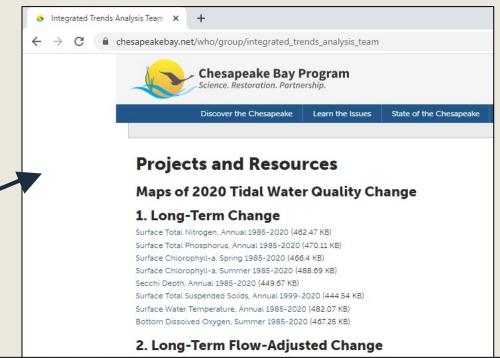


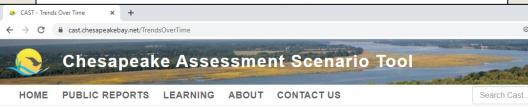
### **Accessing Tidal Trends**

- ITAT webpage
  - 2020 maps are available for all parameters.
  - https://www.chesapeakebay.net/who/group/i ntegrated\_trends\_analysis\_team
- Baytrendsmap via CAST
  - Summary file, table, and interactive website to explore the trends.
  - https://cast.chesapeakebay.net/TrendsOverTi me

Rebecca Murphy <a href="mailto:rmurphy@chesapeakebay.net">rmurphy@chesapeakebay.net</a>
<a href="mailto:ITAT leads:">ITAT leads:</a>

Breck Sullivan <u>bsullivan@chesapeakebay.net</u> Vanessa Van Note vannote.vanessa@epa.gov







#### Tidal Water Quality Change

Scientists evaluate short- and long-term changes, or trends, in nutrients, dissolved oxygen (DO), Secchi depth (a measure of clarity using a Generalized Additive Modeling (GAM) approach. The approach includes selecting a GAM structure to describe nonlinear changes over time, incorporation of hydrologic variability via either river flow or salinity, the use of an intervention to accommodate m changes suspected to impact data values, and representation of left- and interval-censored data (Murphy et al, 2019, 2021).

Changes in observed conditions (i.e., the conditions experienced by the estuary's living resources) are used to evaluate incrementa improved habitats and attainment of water quality standards. Changes in flow-adjusted conditions account for year-to-year variation salinity and can be used for understanding the influence of watershed management actions on the estuary. The percent of stations im