

# Nutrient-Fueled Eutrophication: Reflections and Ruminations from the "Right Coast"

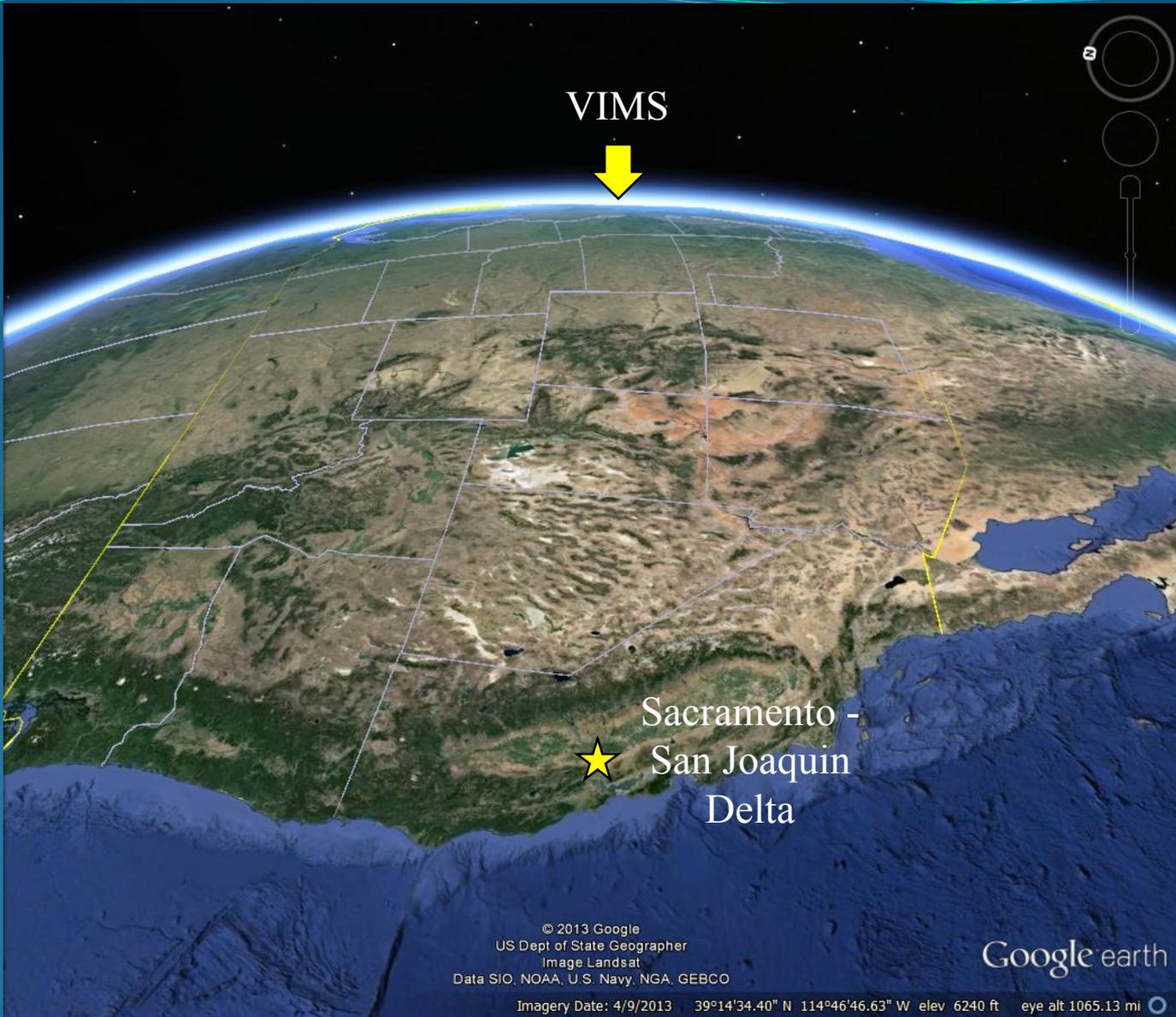
Mark J. Brush

*Lower Food Web Dynamics in  
California's Bay-Delta Ecosystem*

February 18, 2014

Davis, CA

**VIMS** | WILLIAM  
& MARY  
VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE



VIMS

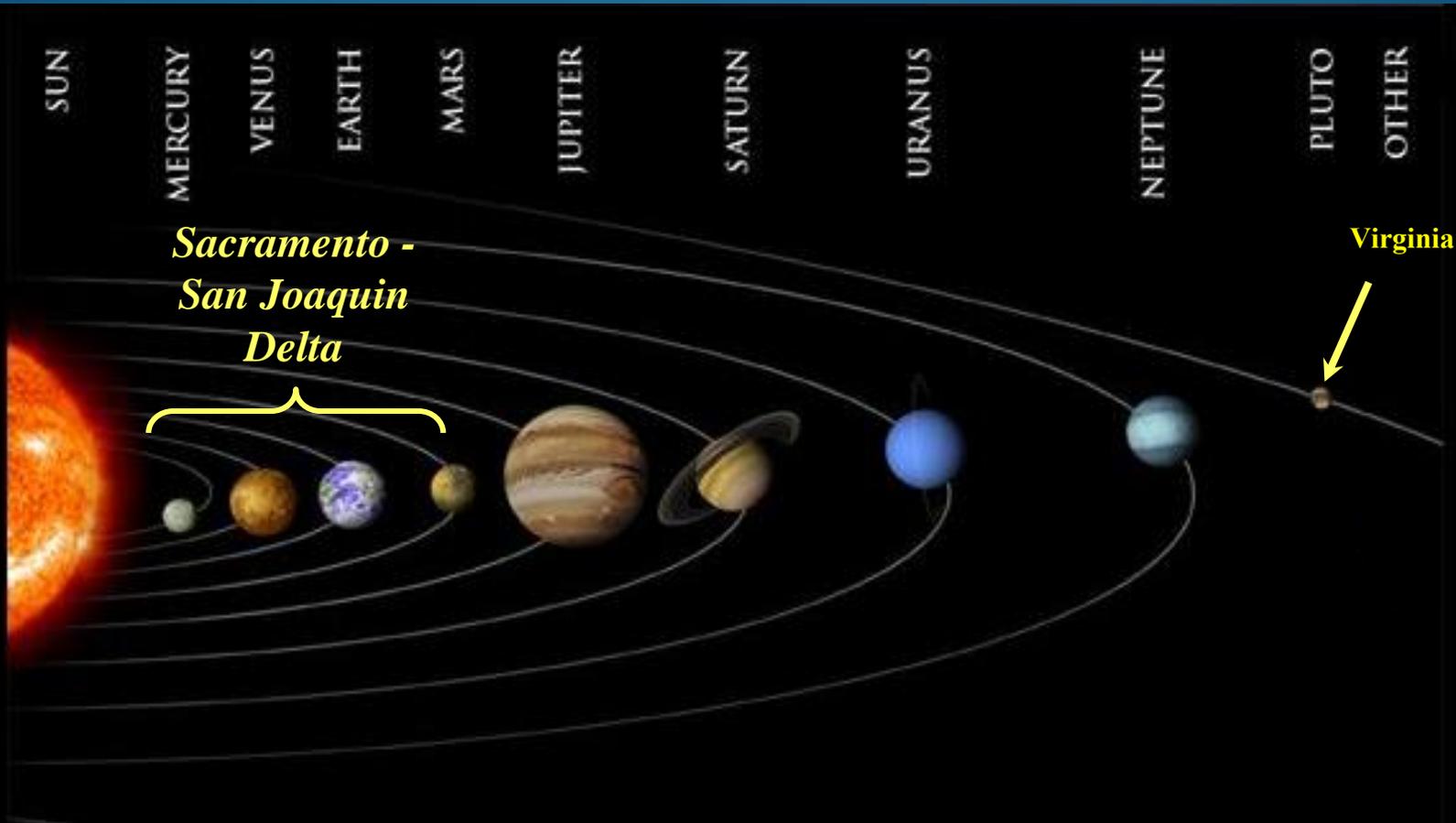


Sacramento -  
San Joaquin  
Delta

© 2013 Google  
US Dept of State Geographer  
Image Landsat  
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Google earth

Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 39°14'34.40" N 114°46'46.63" W elev 6240 ft eye alt 1065.13 mi



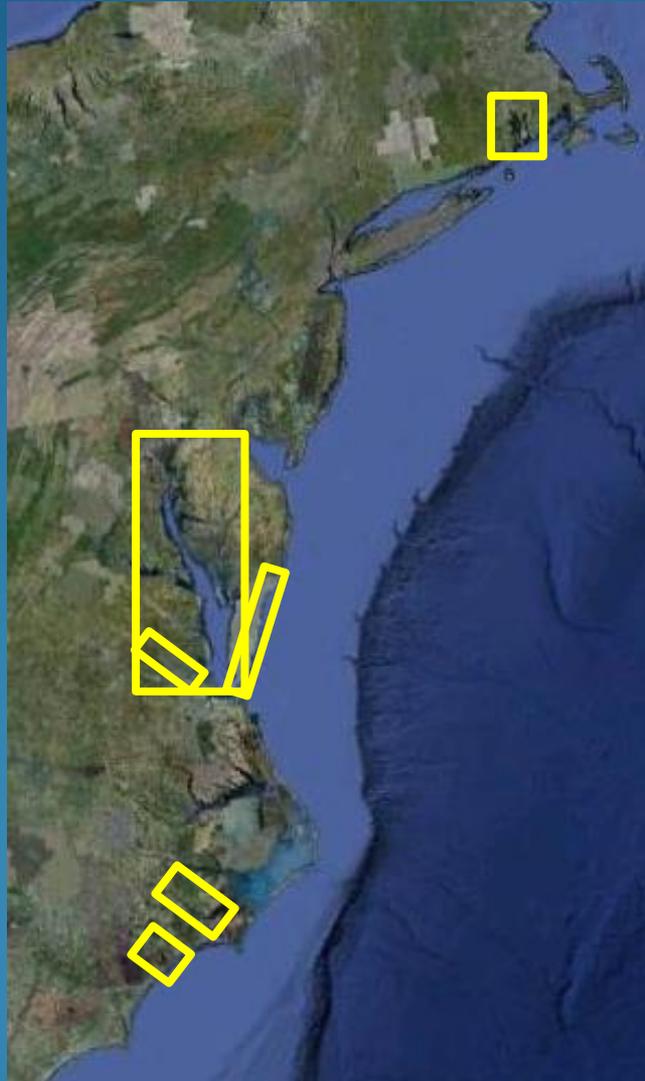
# Objectives

- Provide a perspective from East Coast estuaries
- Highlight key processes from the East Coast that might also play a role in the Delta-Bay foodweb
- Highlight the merits of “reduced complexity” models

# Key Topics

- Nutrient-fueled eutrophication
  - Role of interannual variability
  - Importance of transport processes
  - Nutrient reduction targets (TMDLs)
  - Dual N & P control
- Estuary/sub-estuary interaction and the role of advection
- The benthic filter
- Interactions with climate
- Oligotrophication
- Outwelling, NEM, and estuaries as carbon sources or sinks

# The Estuaries



Narragansett Bay, RI

Chesapeake Bay, MD/VA

Delmarva lagoons, MD/VA

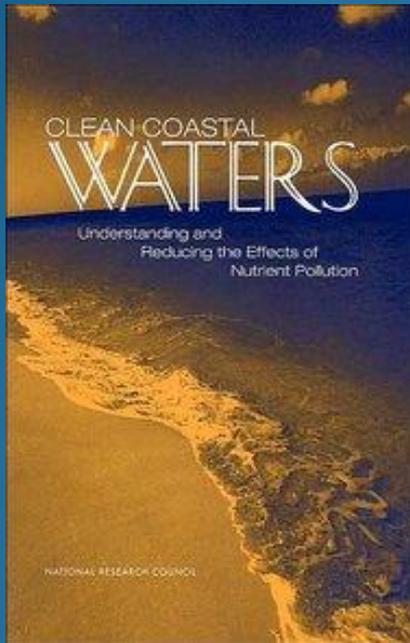
York River Estuary, VA

Neuse River Estuary, NC

New River Estuary, NC

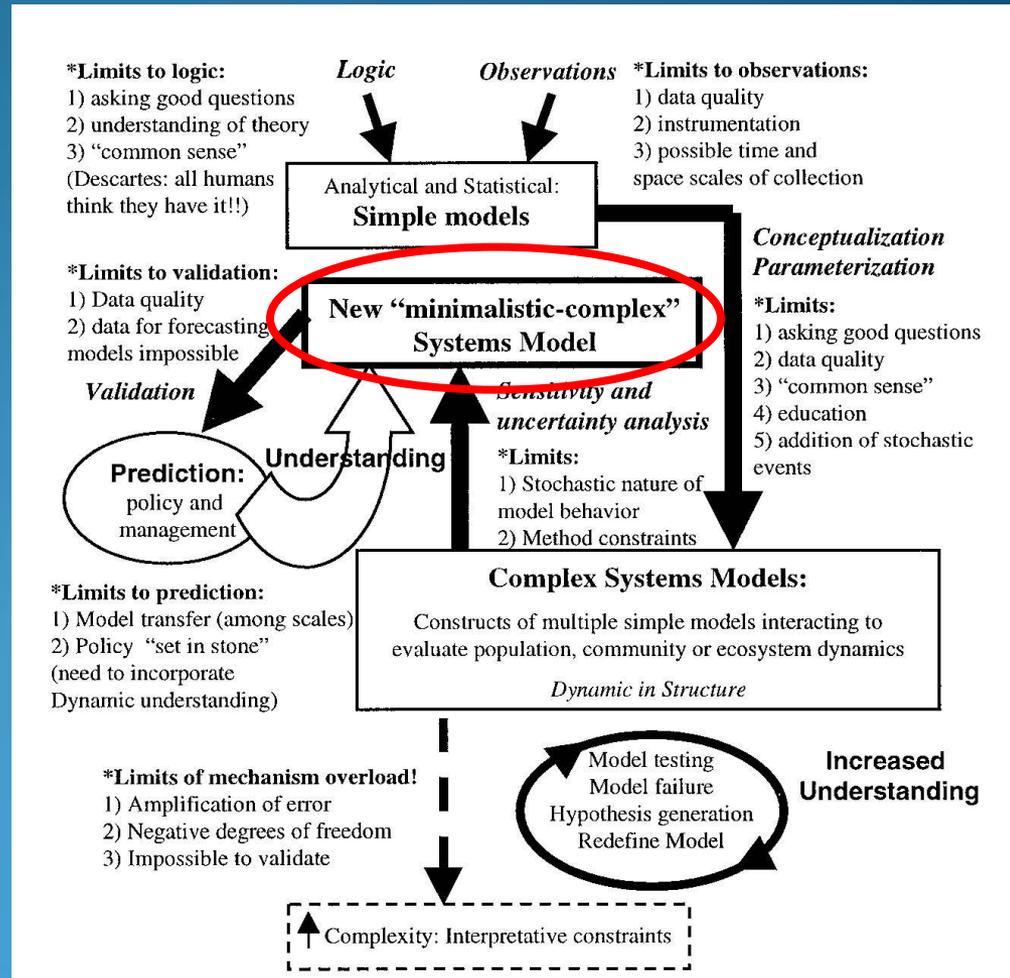
# Modeling Approach

National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Causes and Management of Coastal Eutrophication (NRC 2000):



- Development of a reasonable accurate model accessible to managers to predict sources of nutrients in the landscape
- Simple frameworks for characterizing the sensitivity of estuarine response

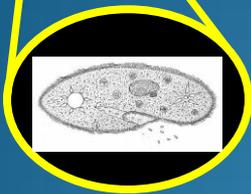
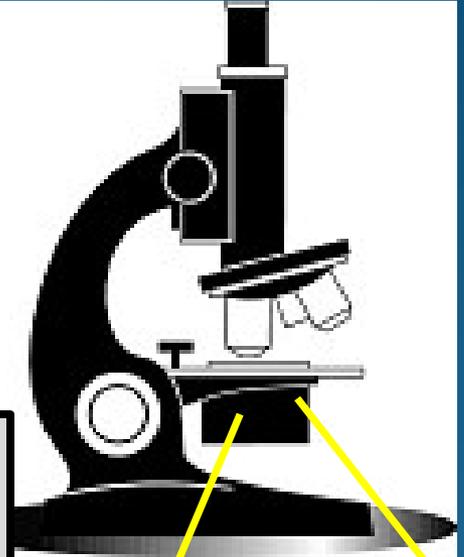
Duarte et al. (2003)  
 “The limits to models in ecology”



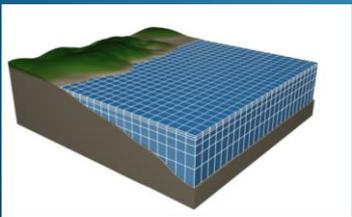
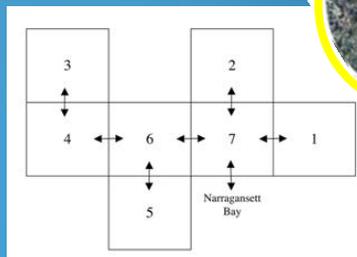
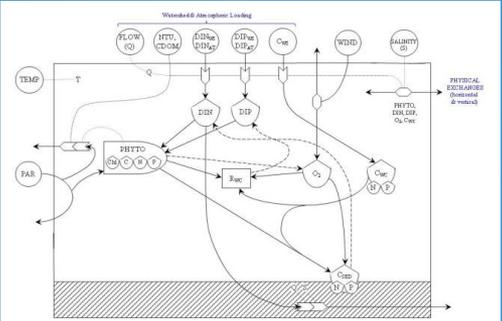
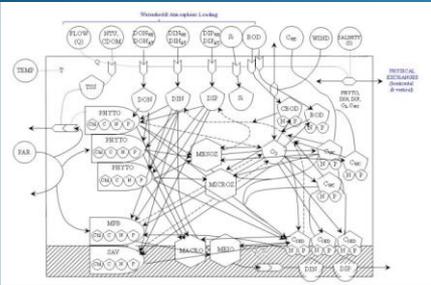
# “Modeling Through the Macroscopic”



*“The great ecologist H.T. Odum long argued that we need ‘macroscopes’ to help ecologists see the problems they study as they are embedded in the larger scales of nature and society.”*  
 - Nixon (2009)

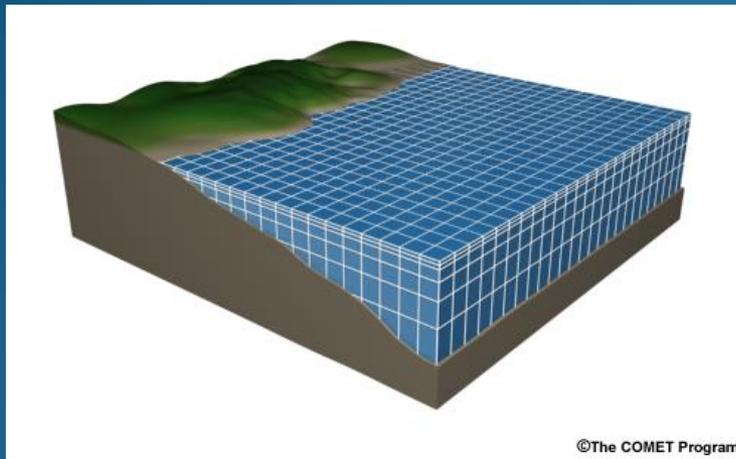


**Can simple, holistic systems models serve as useful research & management tools in the age of reductionism?**



*What this  
model isn't:*

*What this  
model is:*

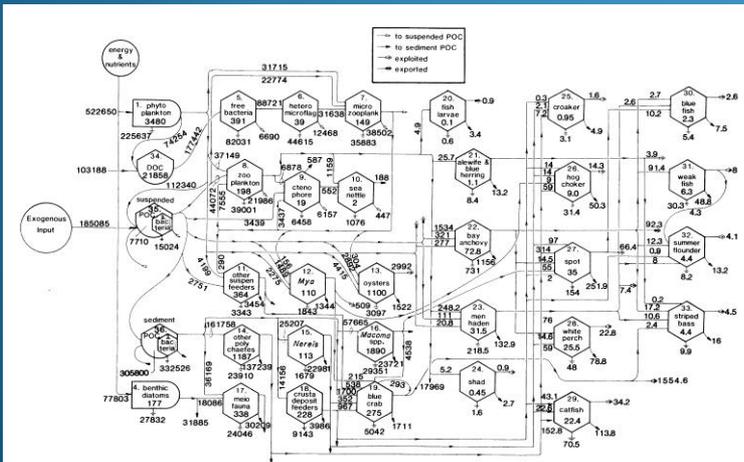


©The COMET Program

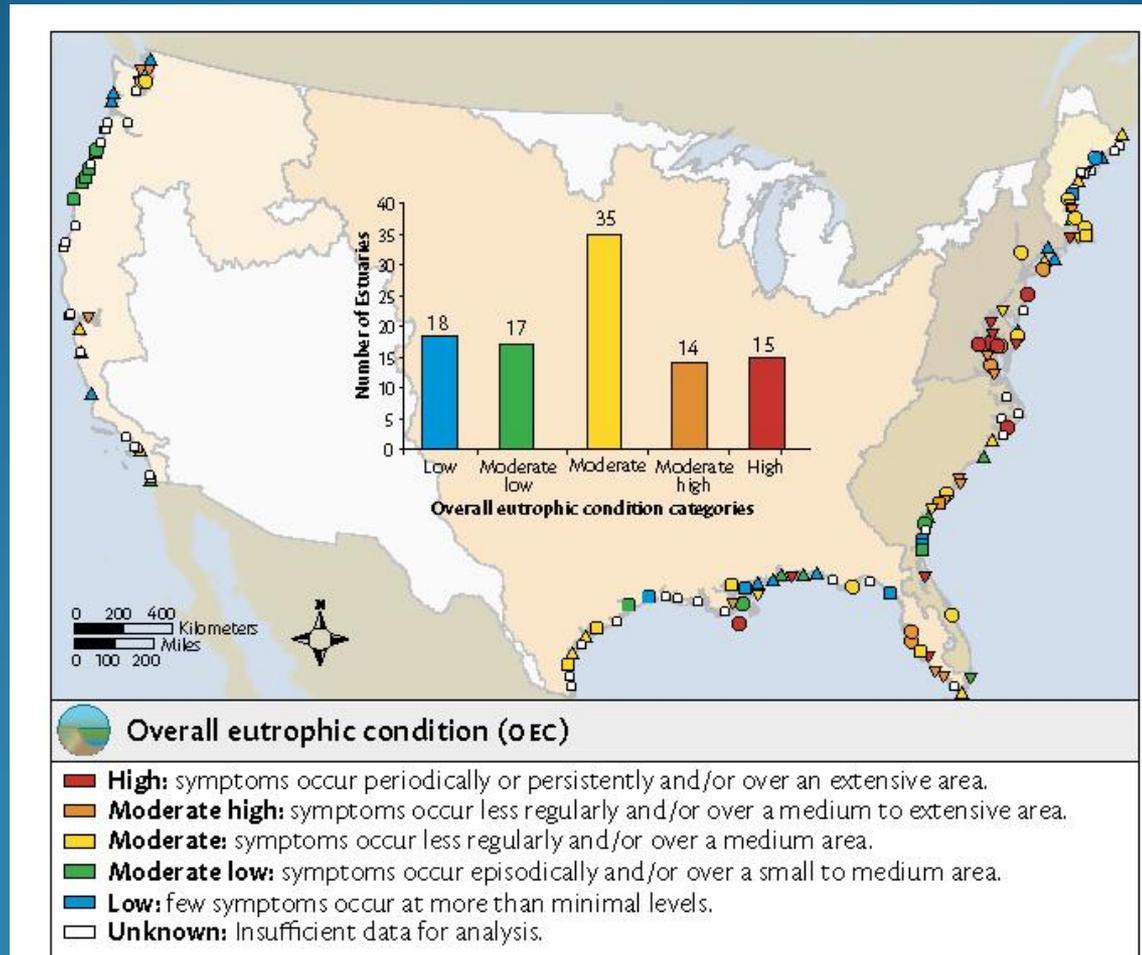
- Intermediate complexity
- Modular (easy addition of state variables)
- Management-focused
- Fast running
- Quickly applied
- Accessible GUI, web-deployable

(~ seconds to minutes)

(~1.5-2 weeks per system)



# Nutrient-Fueled Eutrophication

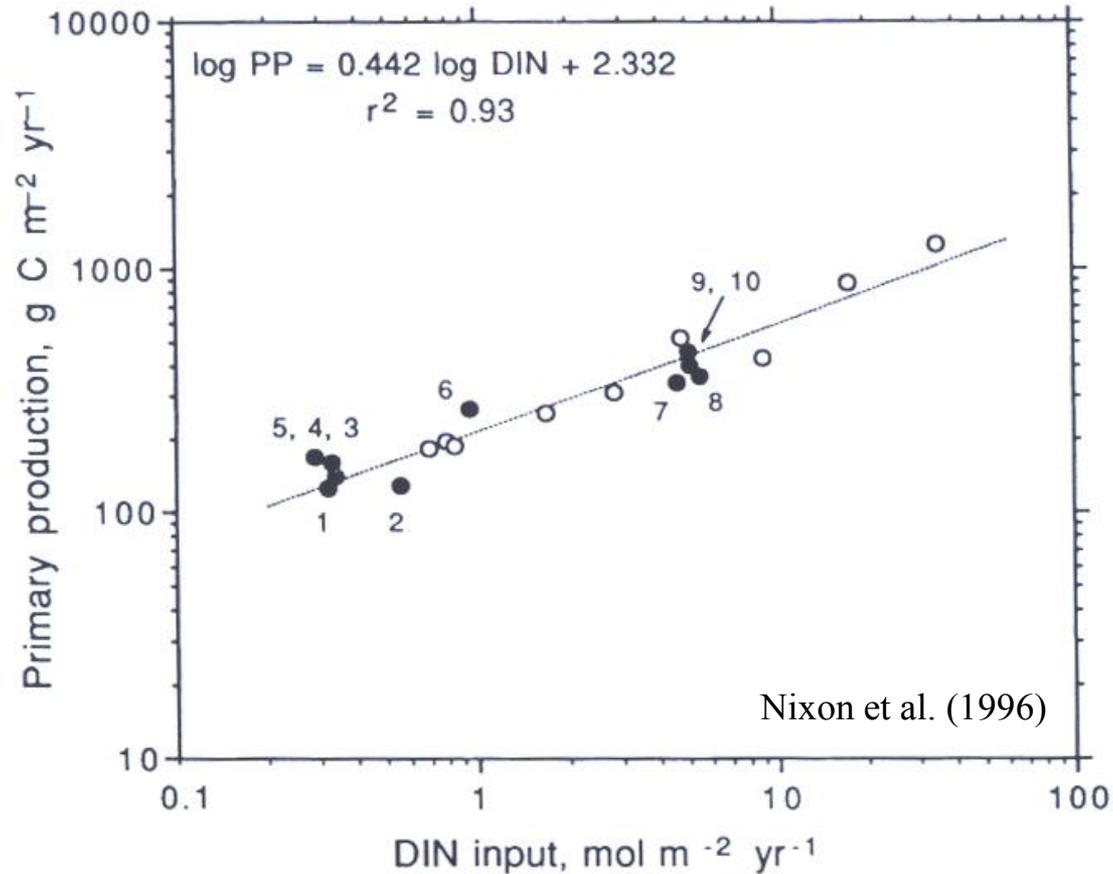


Bricker et al. (2007), NOAA National Estuarine  
Eutrophication Assessment Update

## The root cause ...

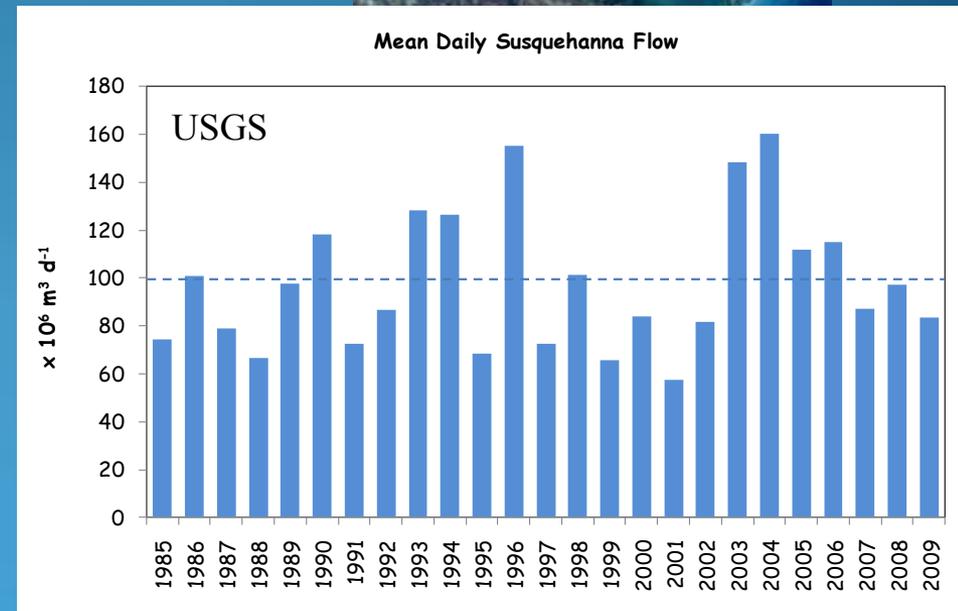
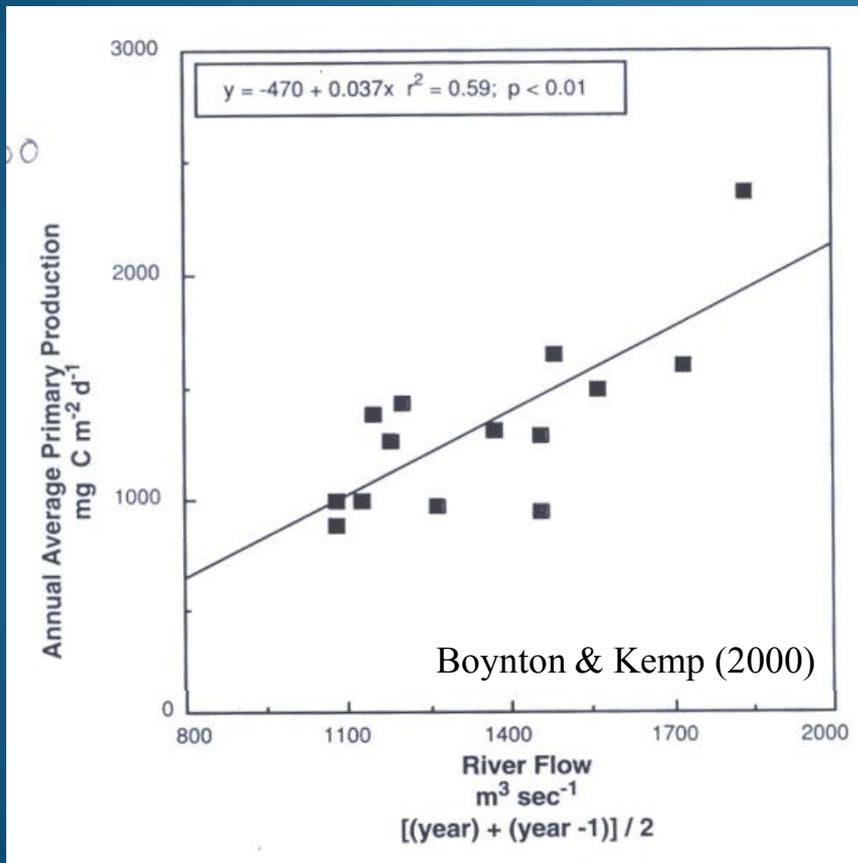
*eutrophication (noun) – an increase in the rate of supply of organic matter to an ecosystem.*

Nixon (1995)



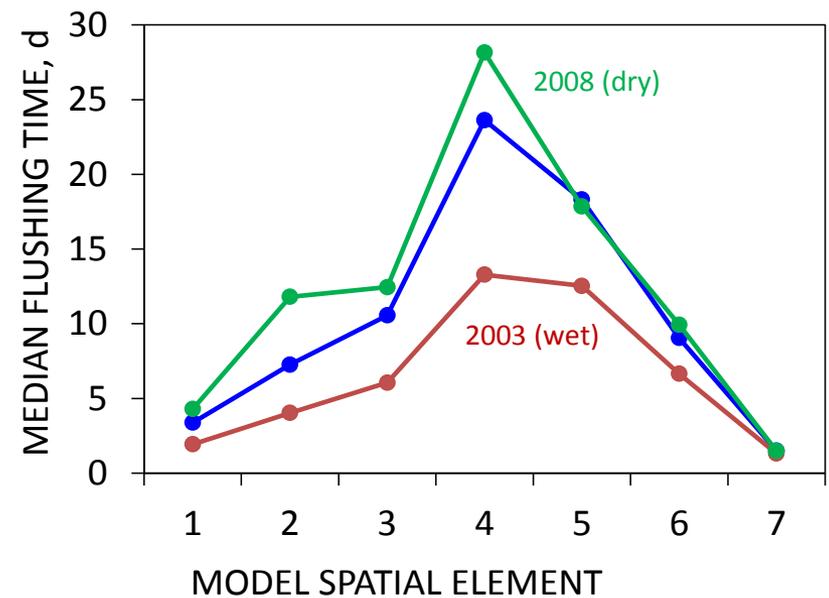
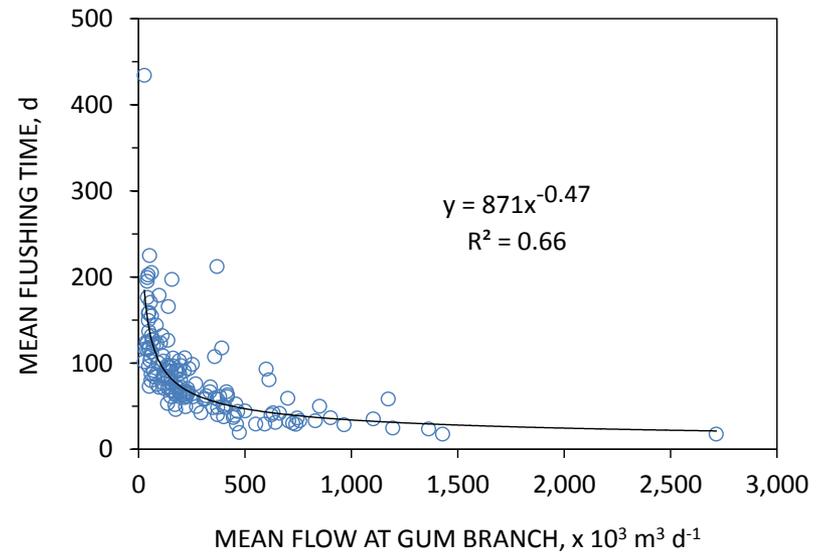
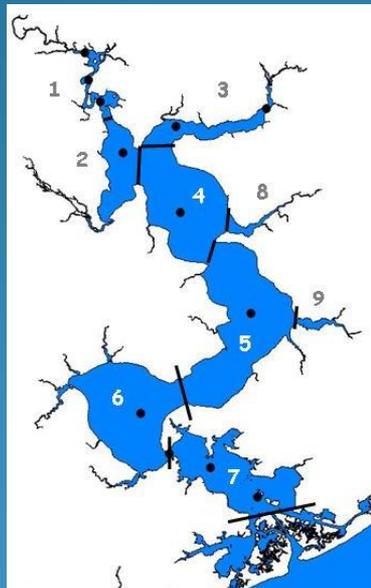
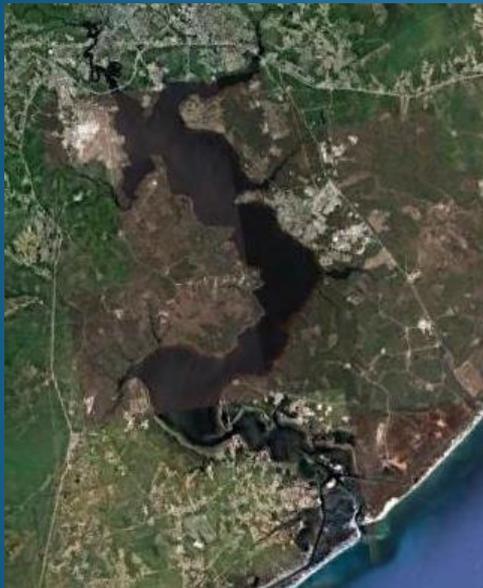
Complicated by interannual variability ...

## Chesapeake Bay



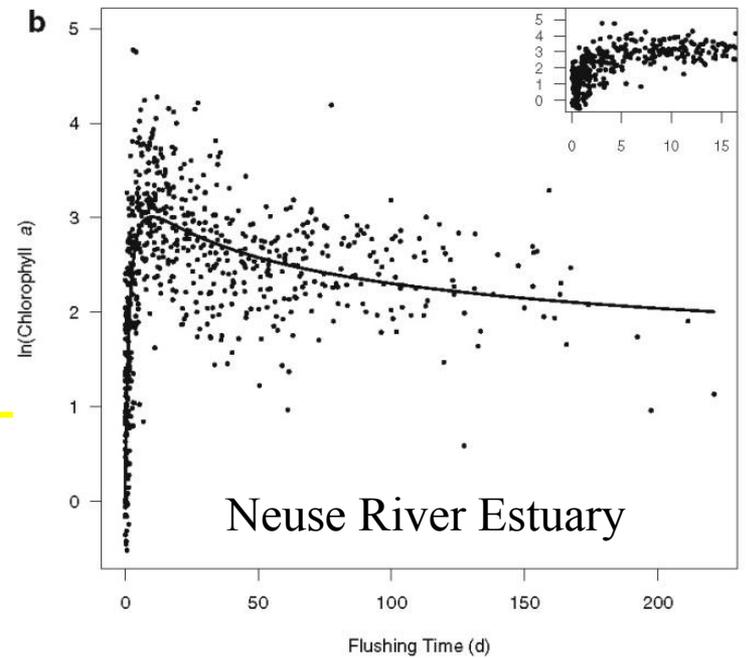
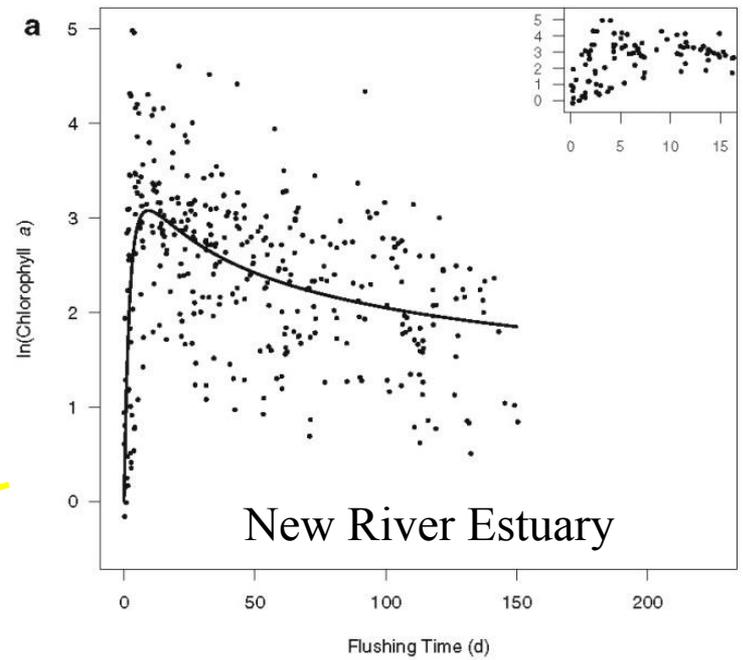
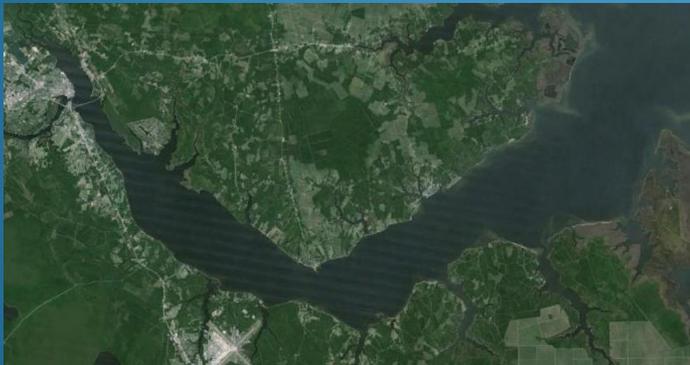
... and by transport time scales

New River Estuary, NC

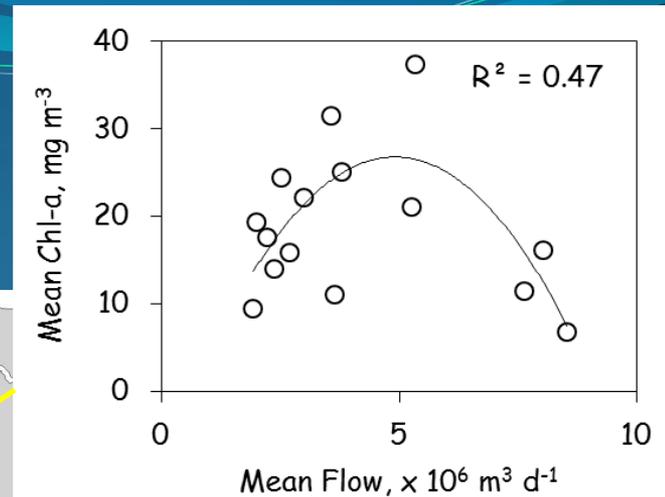
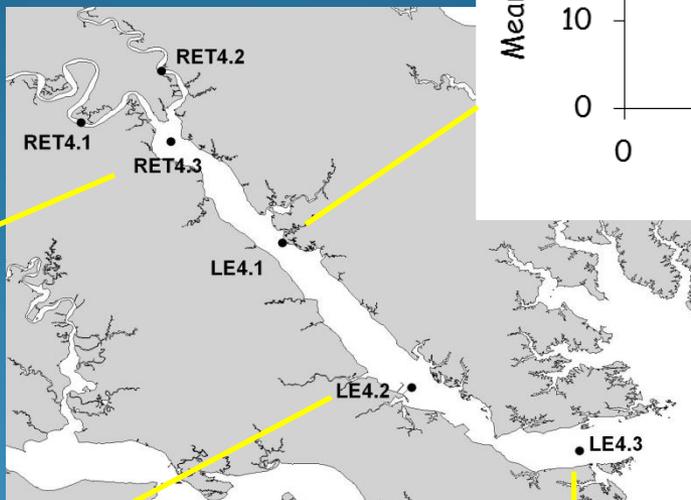
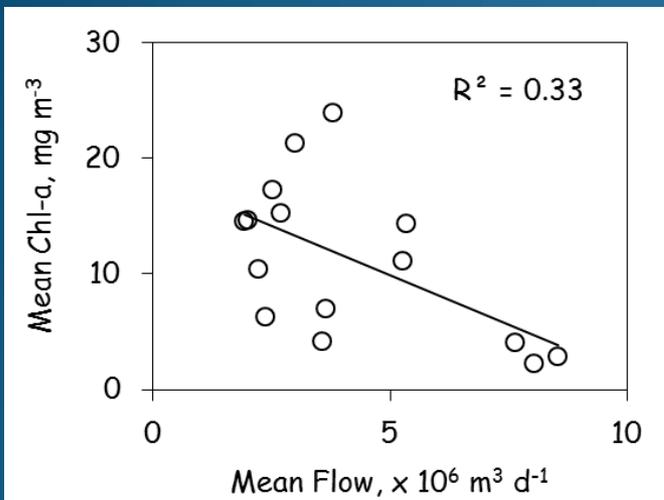


Brush (2012)

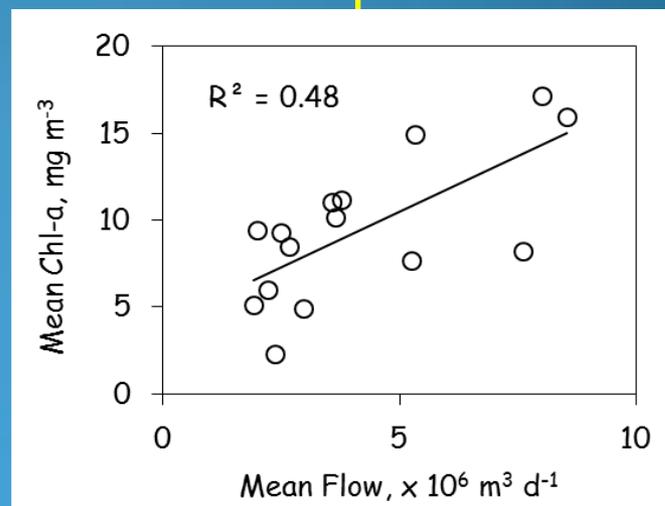
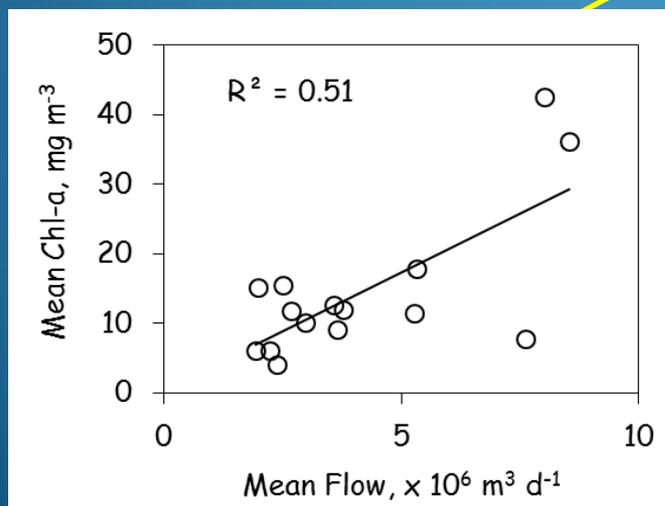
## Transport time scales continued ...



# Transport time scales continued ...



York River Estuary, VA

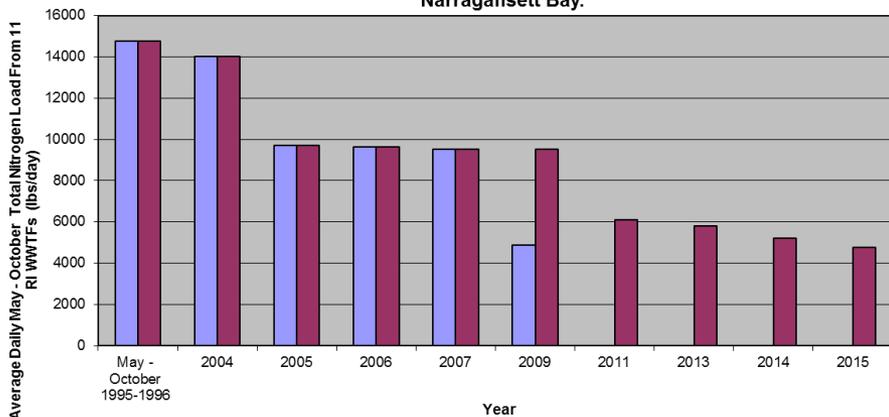


Data: EPA Chesapeake Bay Program

# Nutrient reductions:

## Narragansett Bay

Projected Reduction in Seasonal Nitrogen Load From 11 RI WWTFs Impacting Upper Narragansett Bay.



All calculations are based on May-Oct 95-96 WWTF flows. Loadings will increase as WWTF flows increase to their approved design flows.

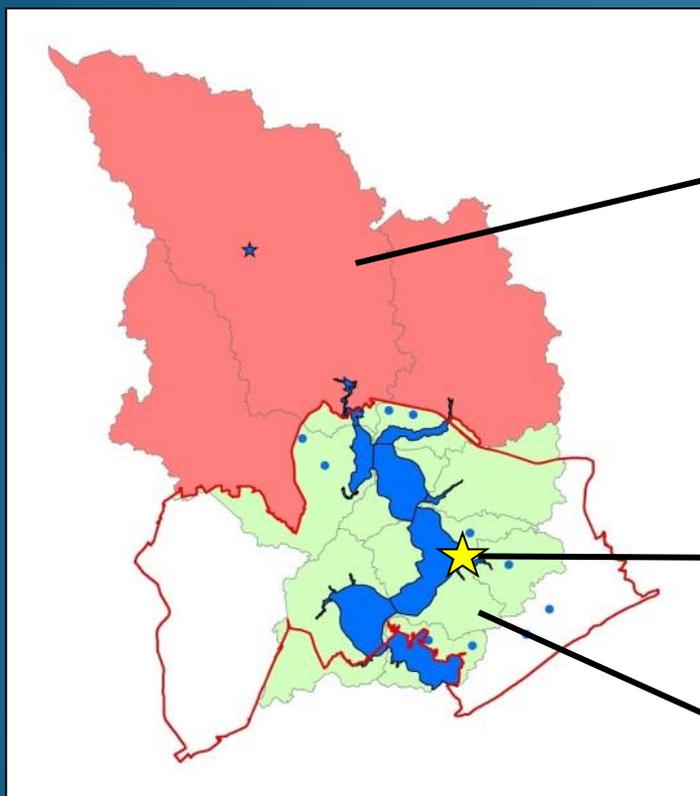
# Chesapeake Bay TMDL

Liberti et al. (RI DEM)

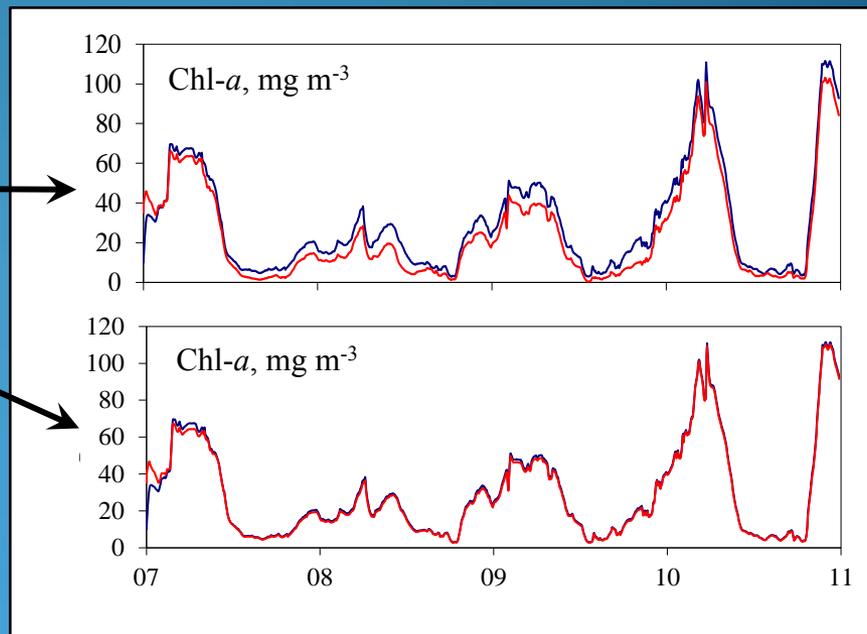
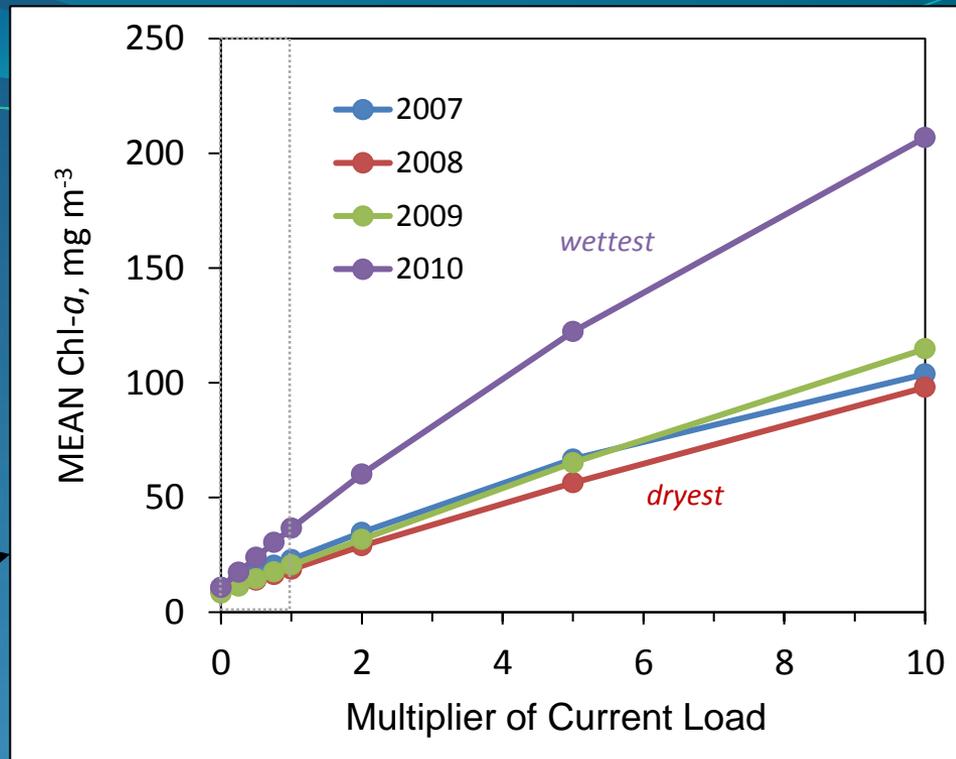
## RI WWTF Reductions:

- CSO system online
- 30% WWTF reduction as of 2005
- $\geq 50\%$  WWTF reduction by 2014

## Using simple models:



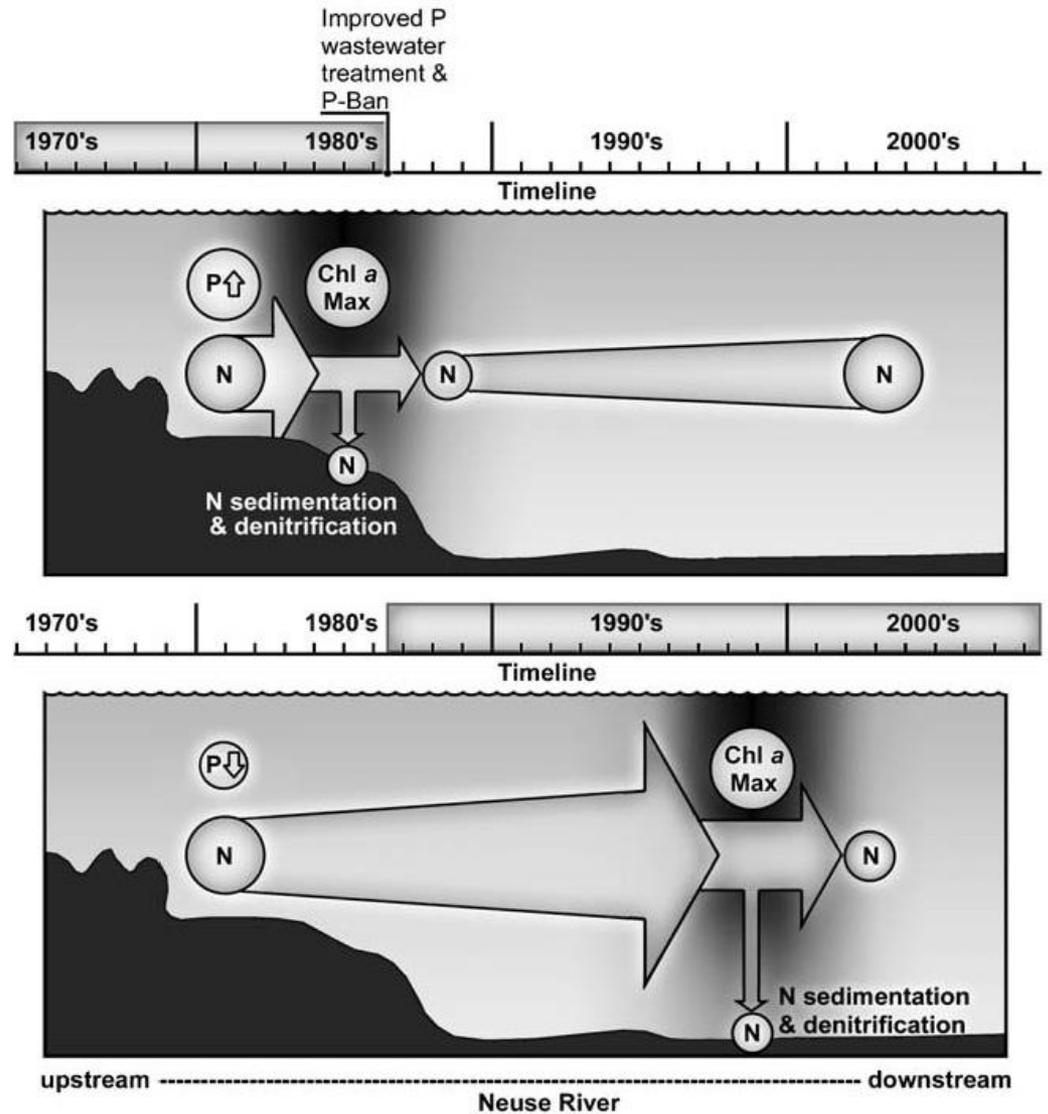
Brush (2012)



## Dual nutrient control:

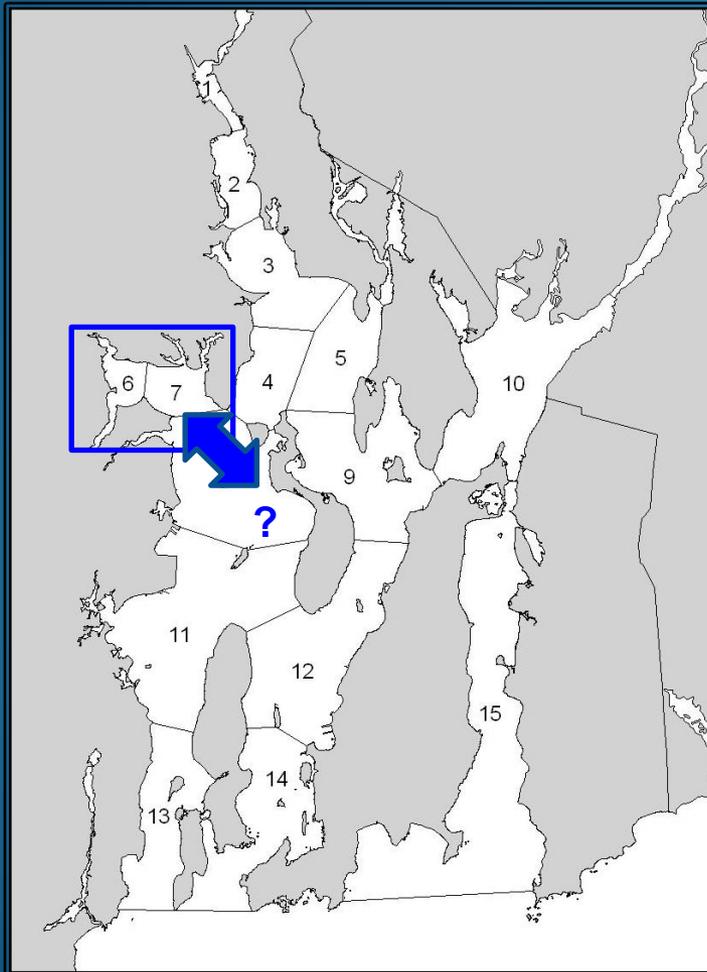
Neuse River Estuary, NC

Paerl et al. (2004); Paerl (2009)

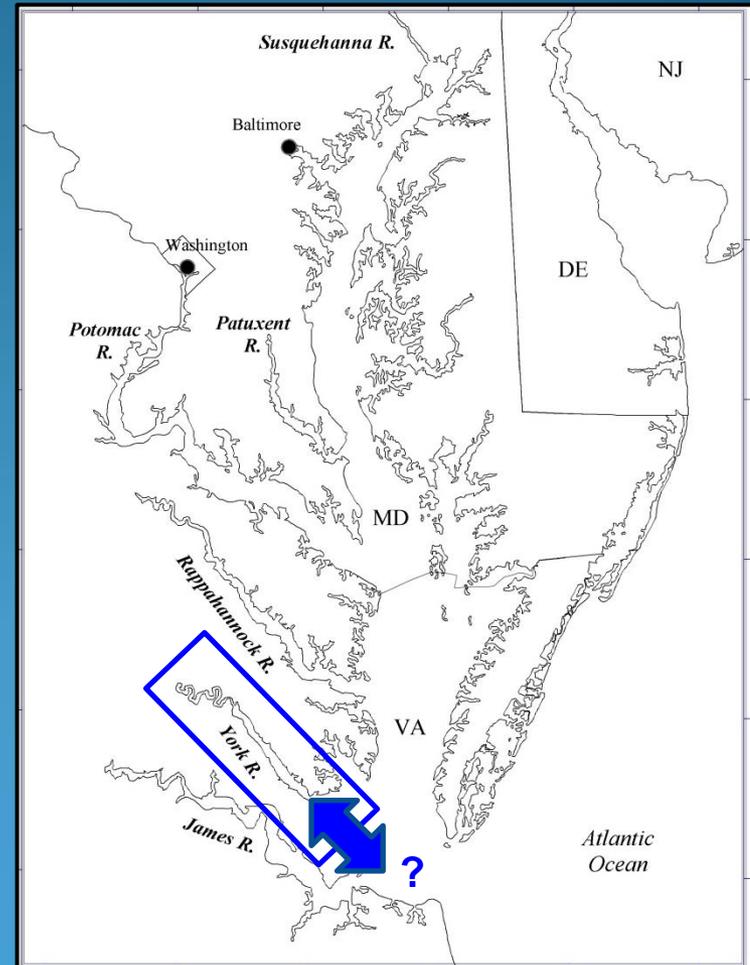


# Estuary/Sub-Estuary Interaction & the Role of Advection

Greenwich Bay,  
Narragansett Bay, RI



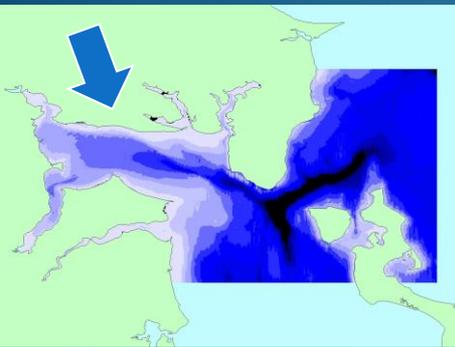
York River Estuary,  
Chesapeake Bay, VA



## Apponaug Cove

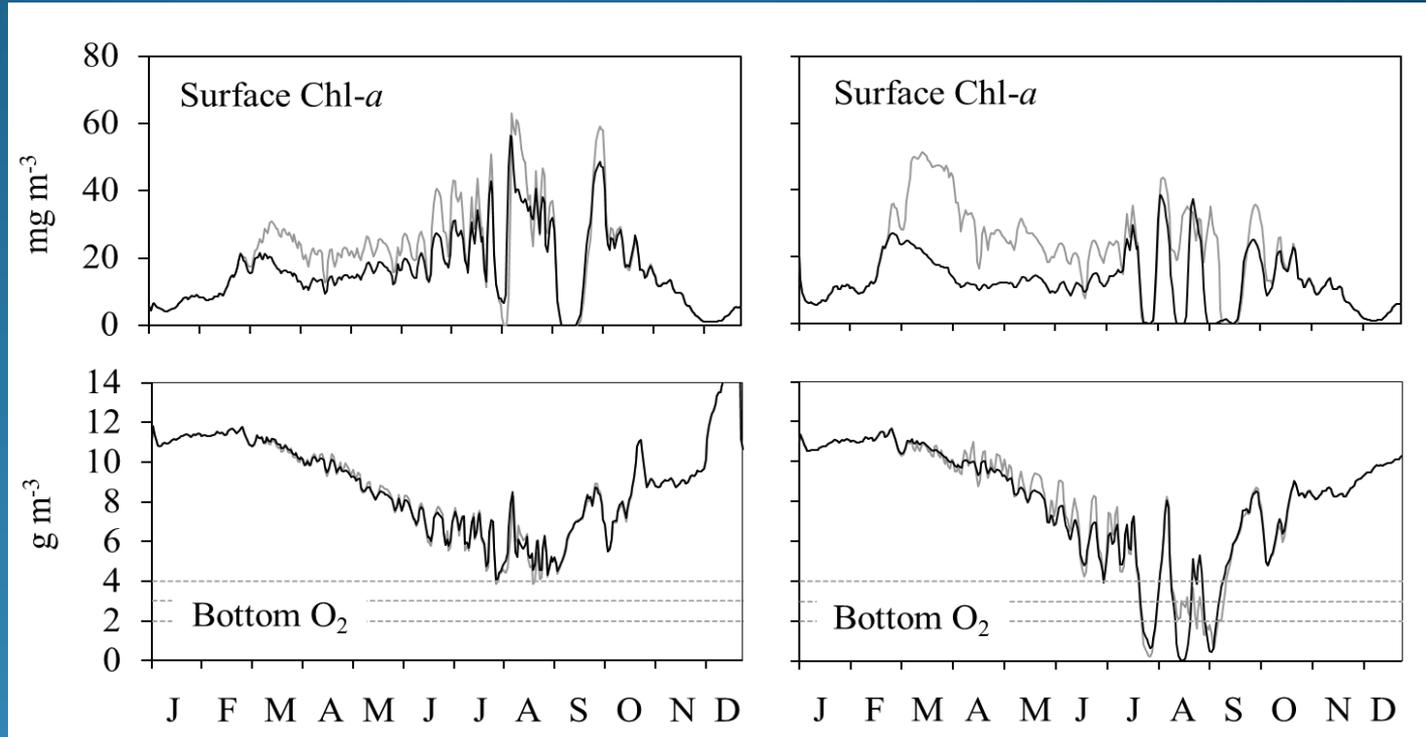
## Greenwich Cove

0% of inputs from  
the watershed



Greenwich Bay, RI

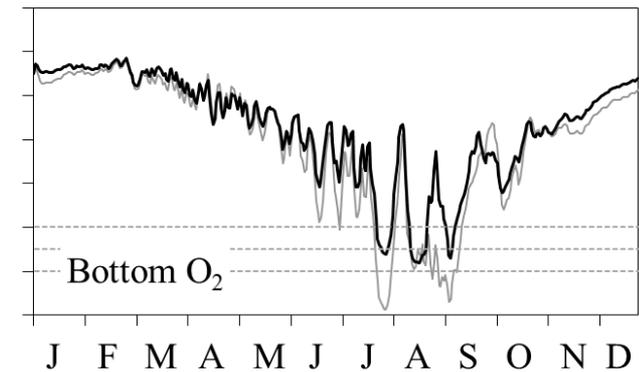
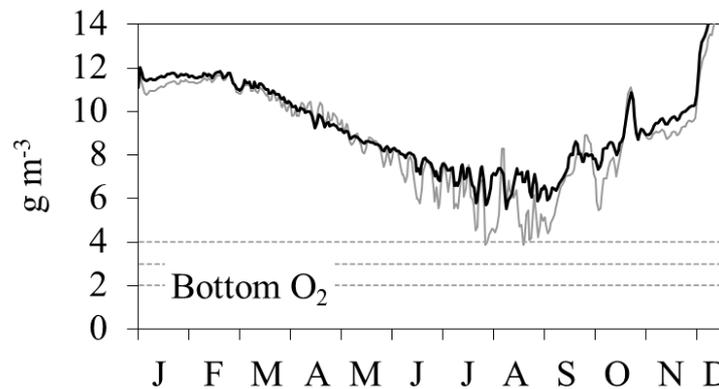
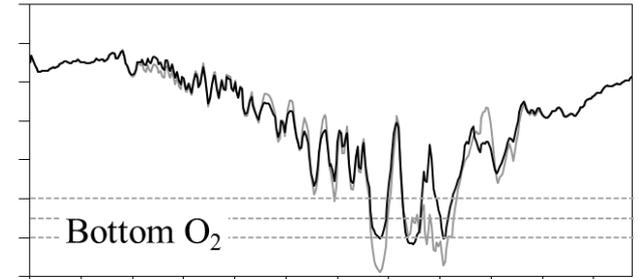
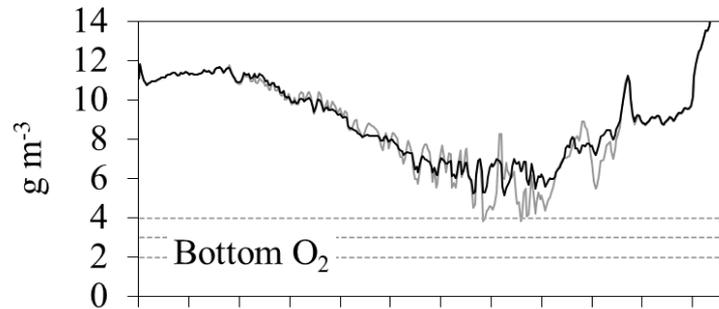
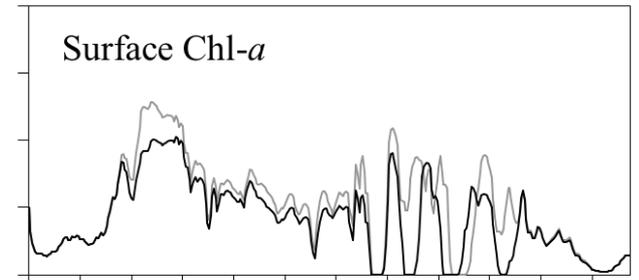
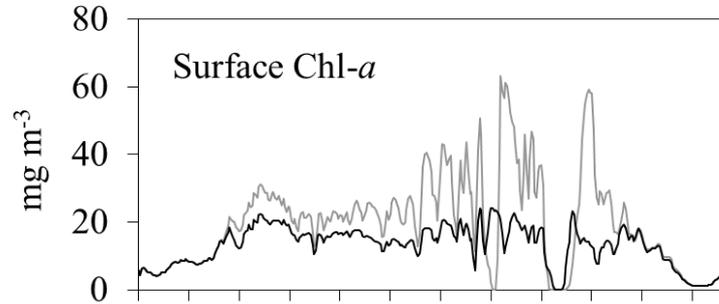
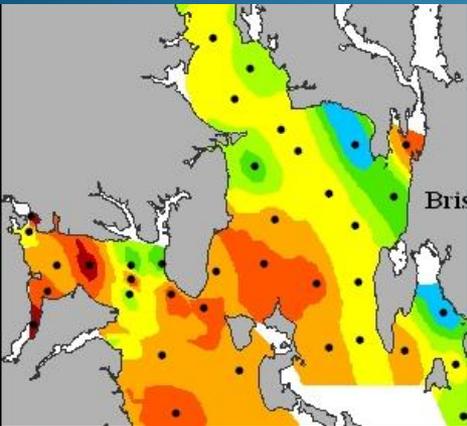
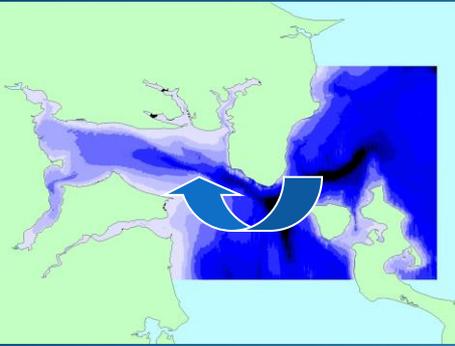
Brush (2002, 04)



## Apponaug Cove

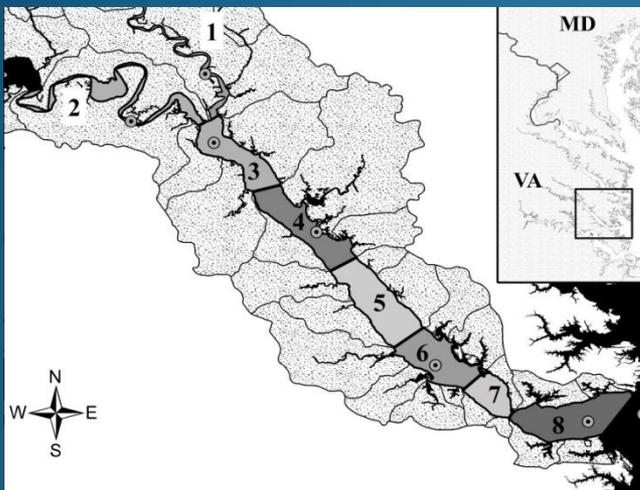
## Greenwich Cove

0% of inputs from  
Narragansett Bay

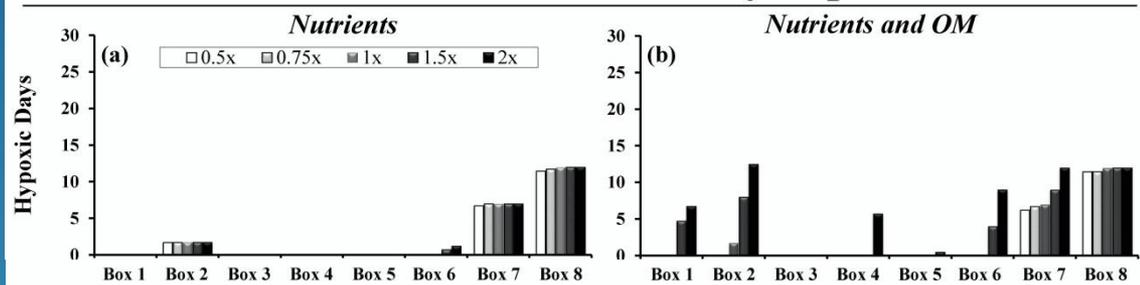


# York River Estuary, VA

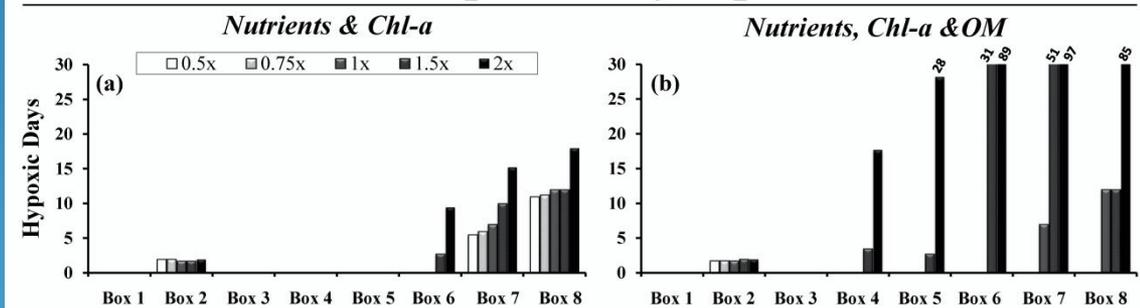
## Lake (2013)



### Watershed and Tributary Inputs



### Chesapeake Bay Inputs



# The Benthic Filter

FEATURE ARTICLE: REVIEW

MEPS, 2007

## Eutrophication in shallow coastal bays and lagoons: the role of plants in the coastal filter

Karen J. McGlathery<sup>1,\*</sup>, Kristina Sundbäck<sup>2</sup>, Iris C. Anderson<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia, 291 McCormick Road, PO Box 400123, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903, USA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Marine Ecology, Marine Botany, Göteborg University, PO Box 461, 40530 Göteborg, Sweden

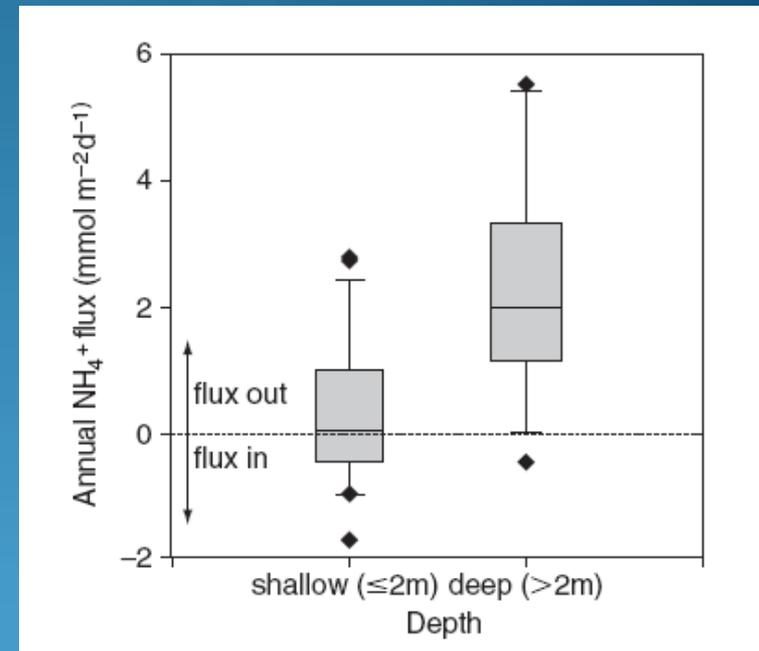
<sup>3</sup>School of Marine Science, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062, USA

ABSTRACT: Nutrient loading to coastal bay ecosystems is of a similar magnitude as that to deeper, river-fed estuaries, yet our understanding of the eutrophication process in these shallow systems lags far behind. In this synthesis, we focus on one type of biotic feedback that influences eutrophication patterns in coastal bays—the important role of primary producers in the ‘coastal filter’. We discuss the 2 aspects of plant-mediated nutrient cycling as eutrophication induces a shift in primary producer dominance: (1) the fate of nutrients bound in plant biomass, and (2) the effects of primary producers on biogeochemical processes that influence nutrient retention. We suggest the following generalizations as eutrophication proceeds in coastal bays: (1) Long-term retention of recalcitrant dissolved and particu-



F. Parker

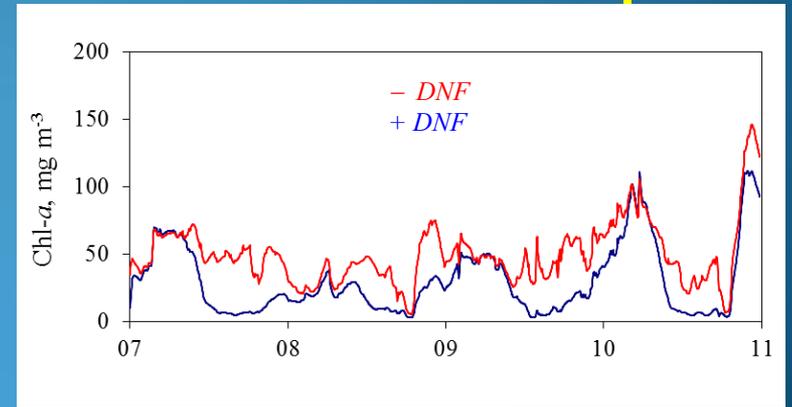
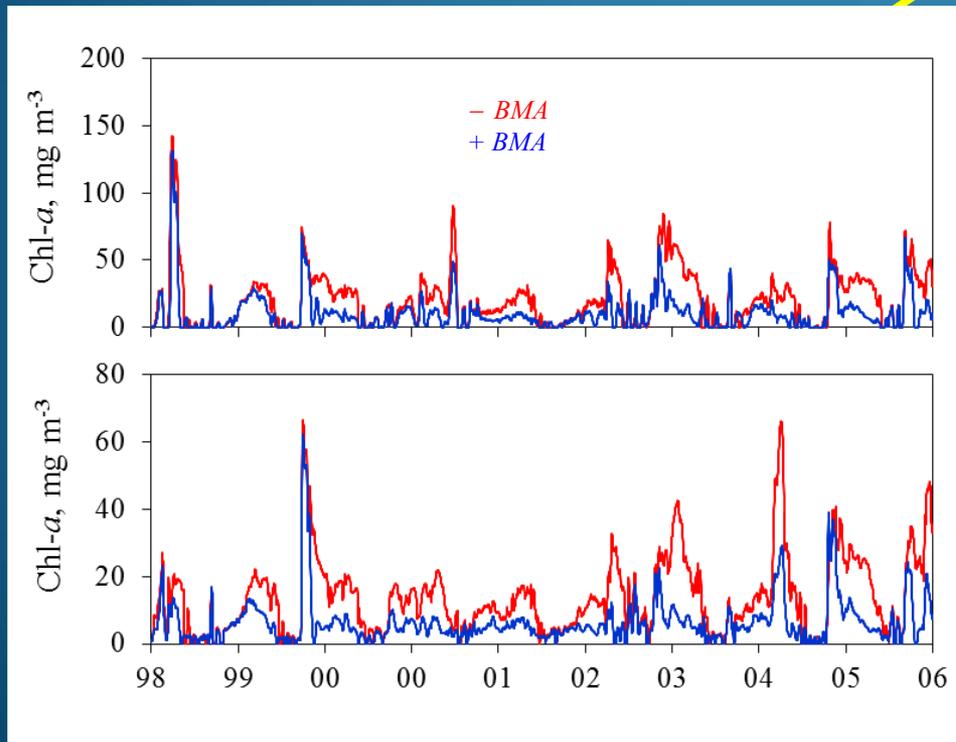
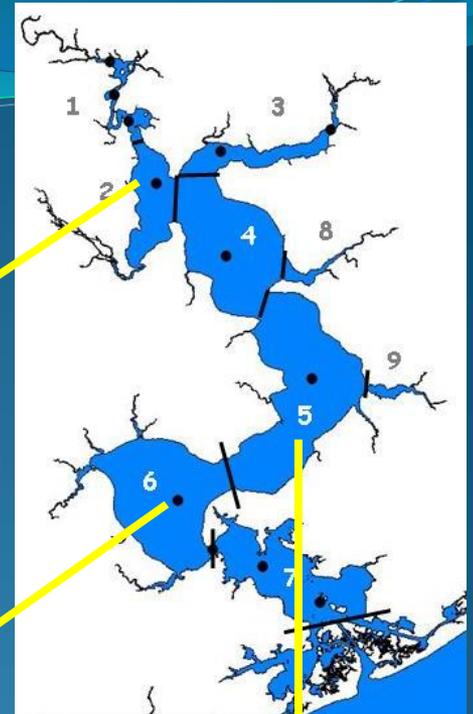
Joye & Anderson (2008)



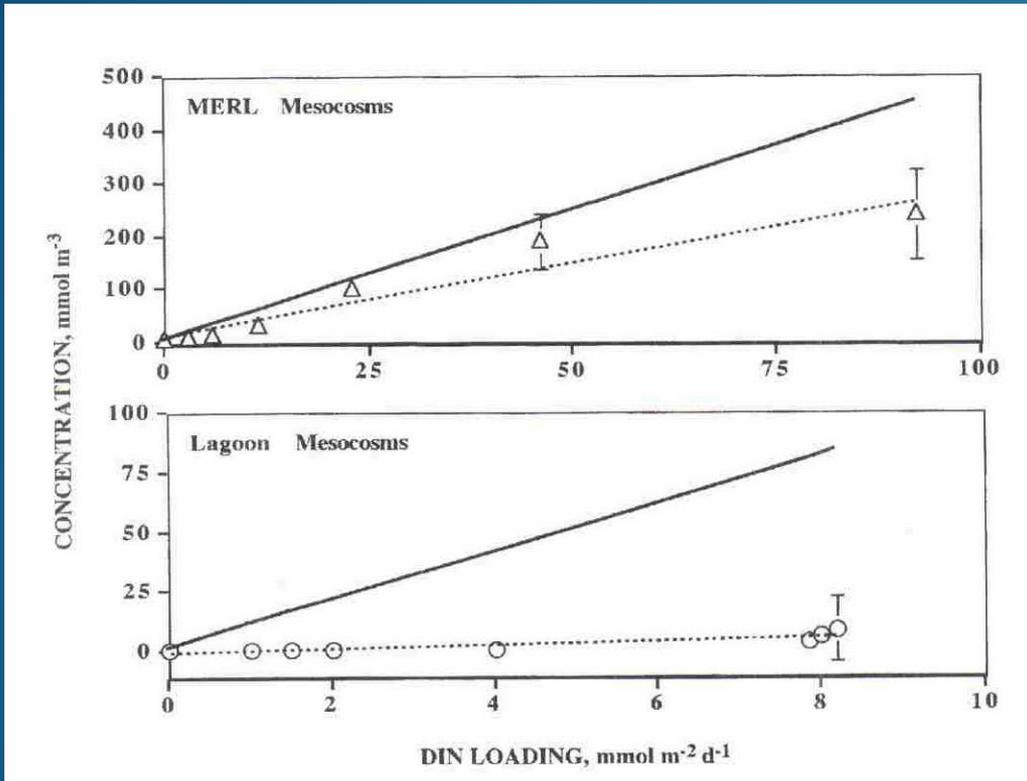
# New River Estuary, NC

Brush (2012)

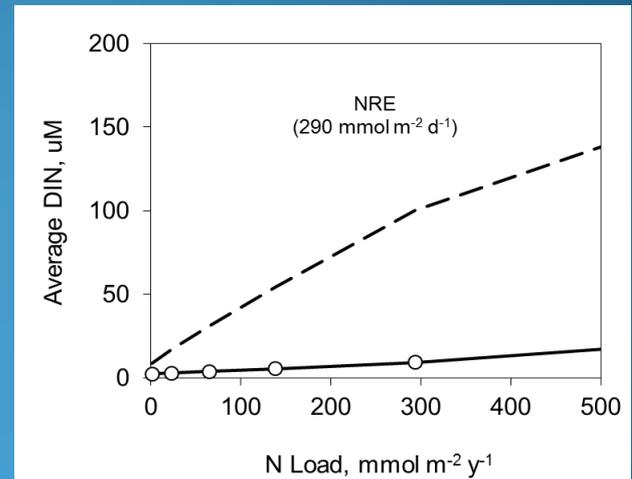
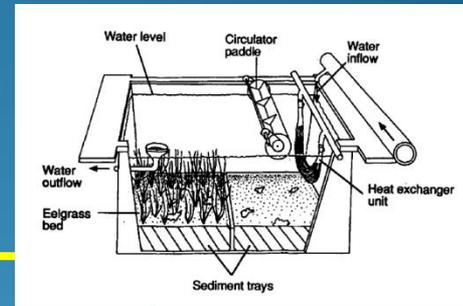
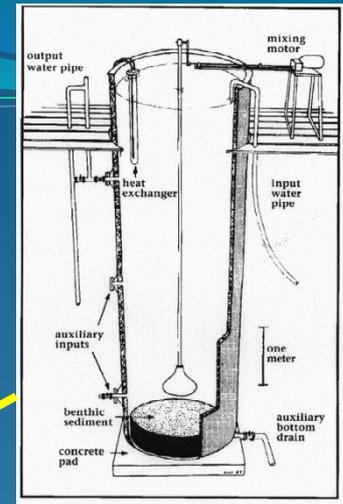
Simulated Chl-*a*, mg m<sup>-3</sup>



# Nutrient concentration can be a poor indicator in shallow systems:

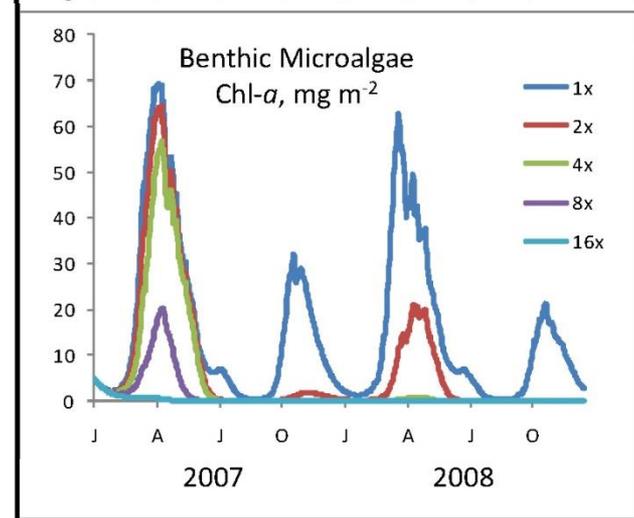
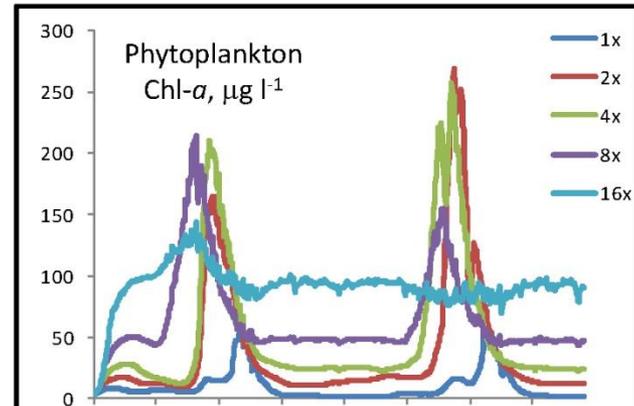
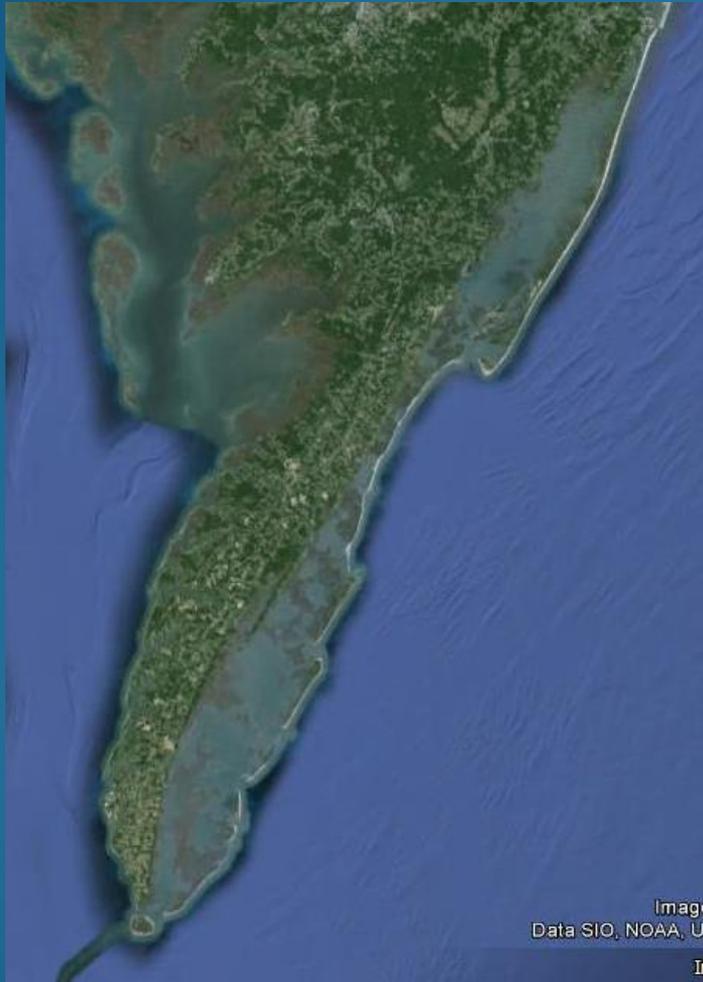


Nixon et al. (2001)



Brush (2012)

# Development of alternative stable states:



# Interactions with Climate

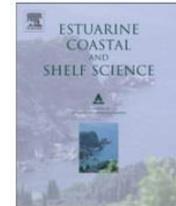
Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 86 (2010) 1–20



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/ecss](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ecss)



Invited feature

## Potential climate-change impacts on the Chesapeake Bay

Raymond G. Najjar<sup>a,\*</sup>, Christopher R. Pyke<sup>b</sup>, Mary Beth Adams<sup>c</sup>, Denise Breitburg<sup>d</sup>, Carl Hershner<sup>e</sup>, Michael Kemp<sup>f</sup>, Robert Howarth<sup>g</sup>, Margaret R. Mulholland<sup>h</sup>, Michael Paolisso<sup>i</sup>, David Secor<sup>j</sup>, Kevin Sellner<sup>k</sup>, Denice Wardrop<sup>l</sup>, Robert Wood<sup>m</sup>

In the Mid-Atlantic, we expect a climate that is...

- Warmer
- Wetter (more precipitation → flow?)
- Stormier
- With higher sea levels

# New River Estuary, NC

Anderson et al. (2012)

Wet vs. dry periods:

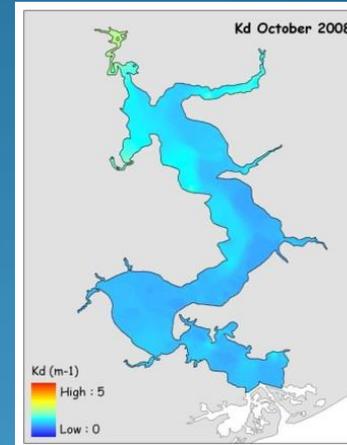
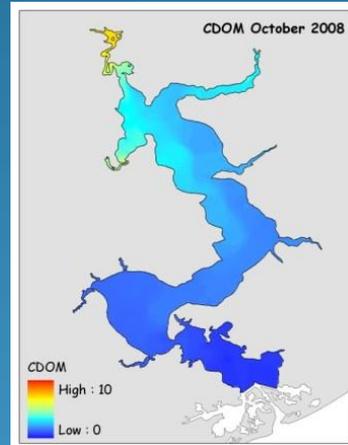
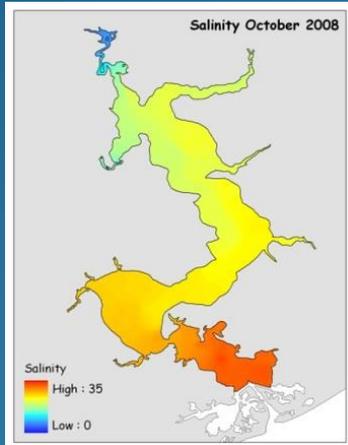
Salinity  
(PSU)

CDOM  
( $ABS_{440}, m^{-1}$ )

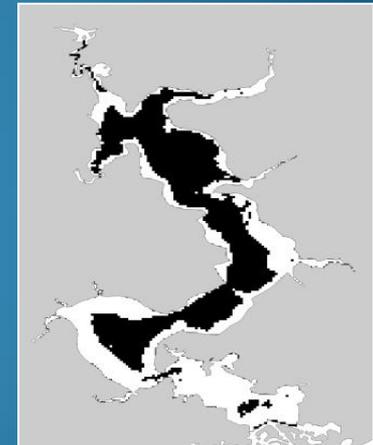
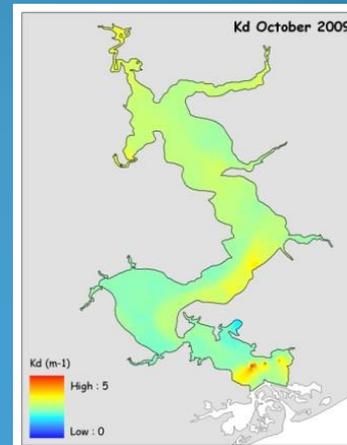
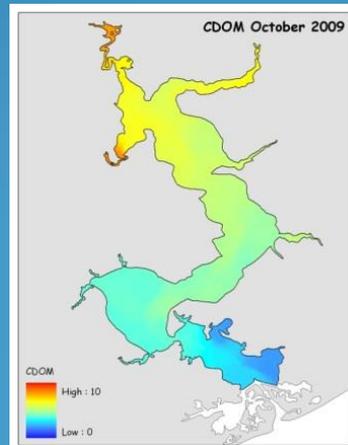
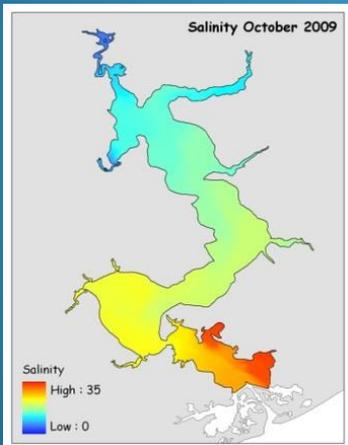
$K_d$  (PAR)  
( $m^{-1}$ )

1%  $I_0$

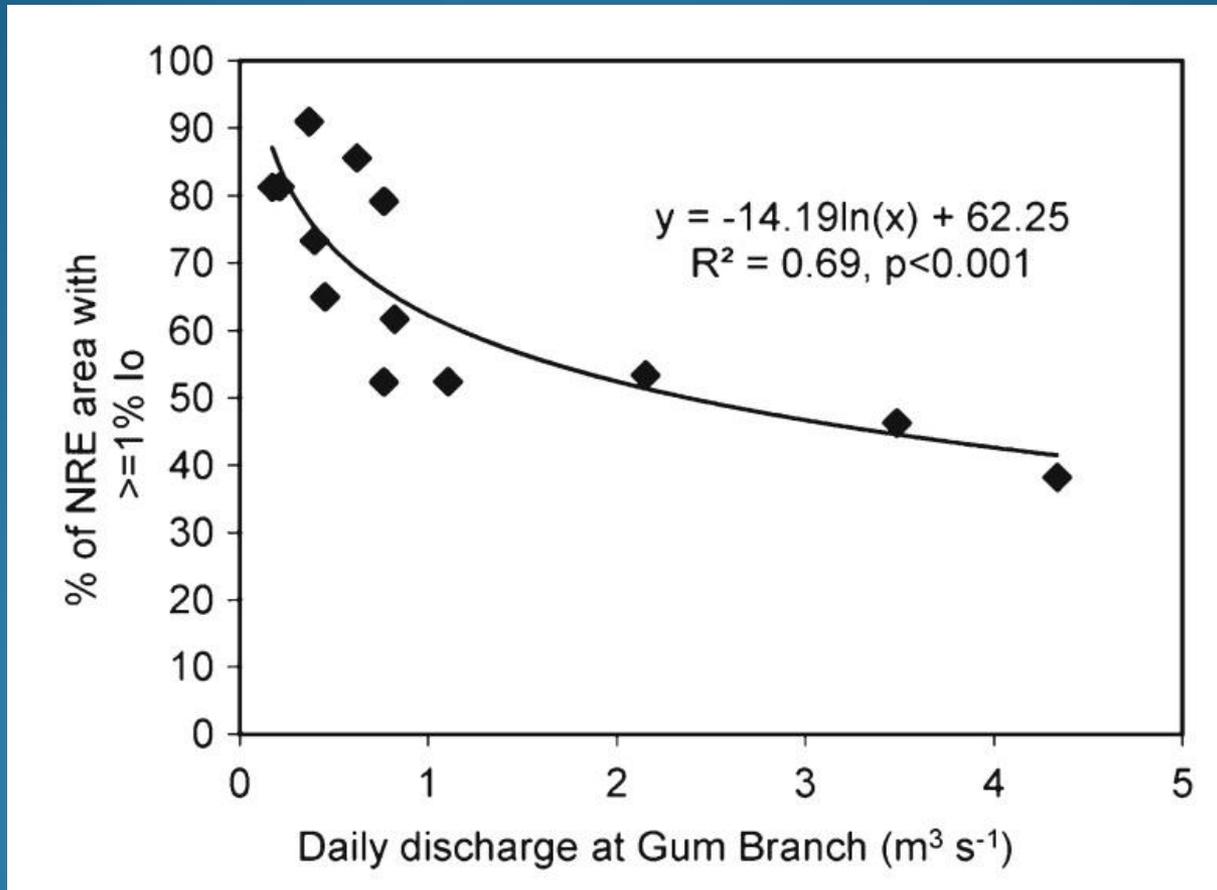
Oct 2008  
(drought):



Oct 2009  
(wet fall):



## Wet vs. dry periods:



# Role of storms (Hurricane Irene):

Anderson et al. (2012)

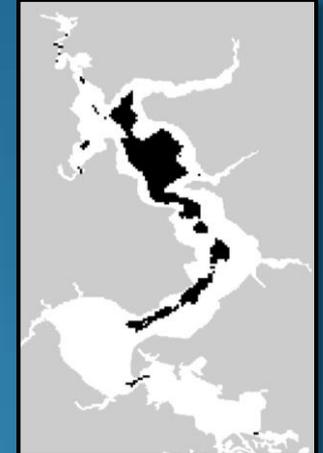
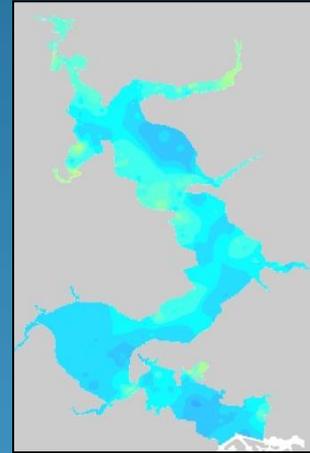
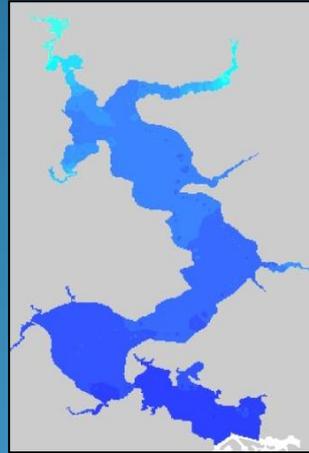
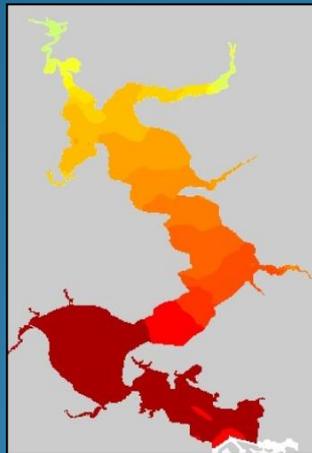
Salinity  
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( $ABS_{440}, m^{-1}$ )

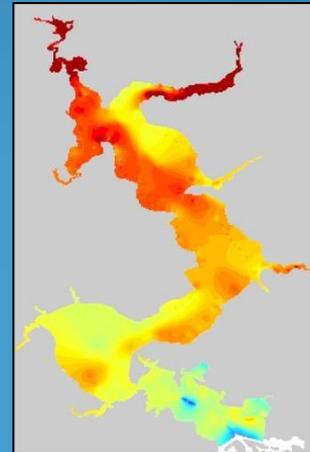
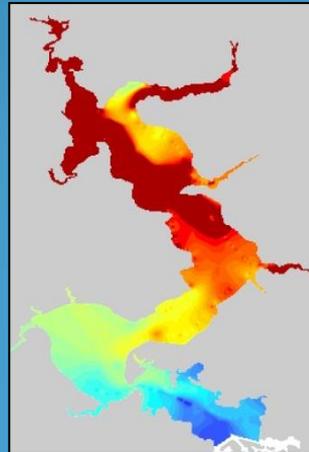
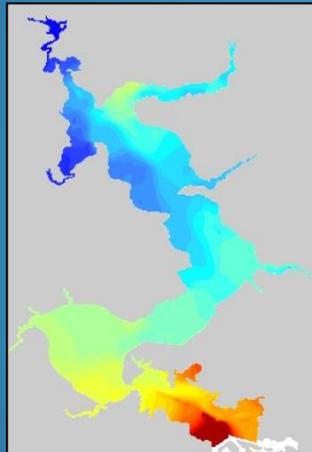
$K_d$  (PAR)  
( $m^{-1}$ )

1%  $I_0$

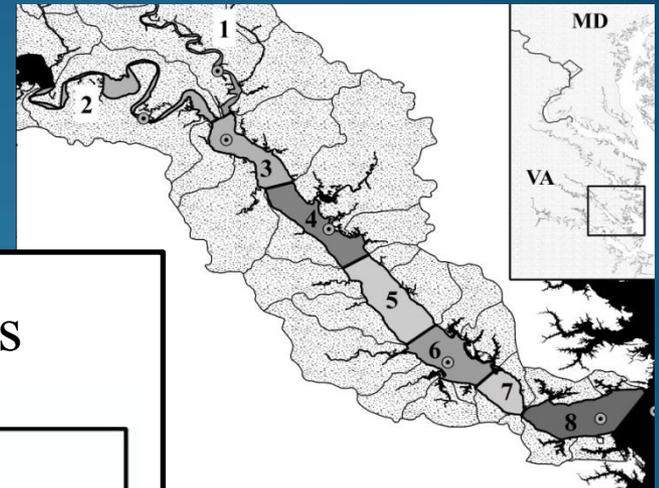
Jul 2011  
(pre-Irene):



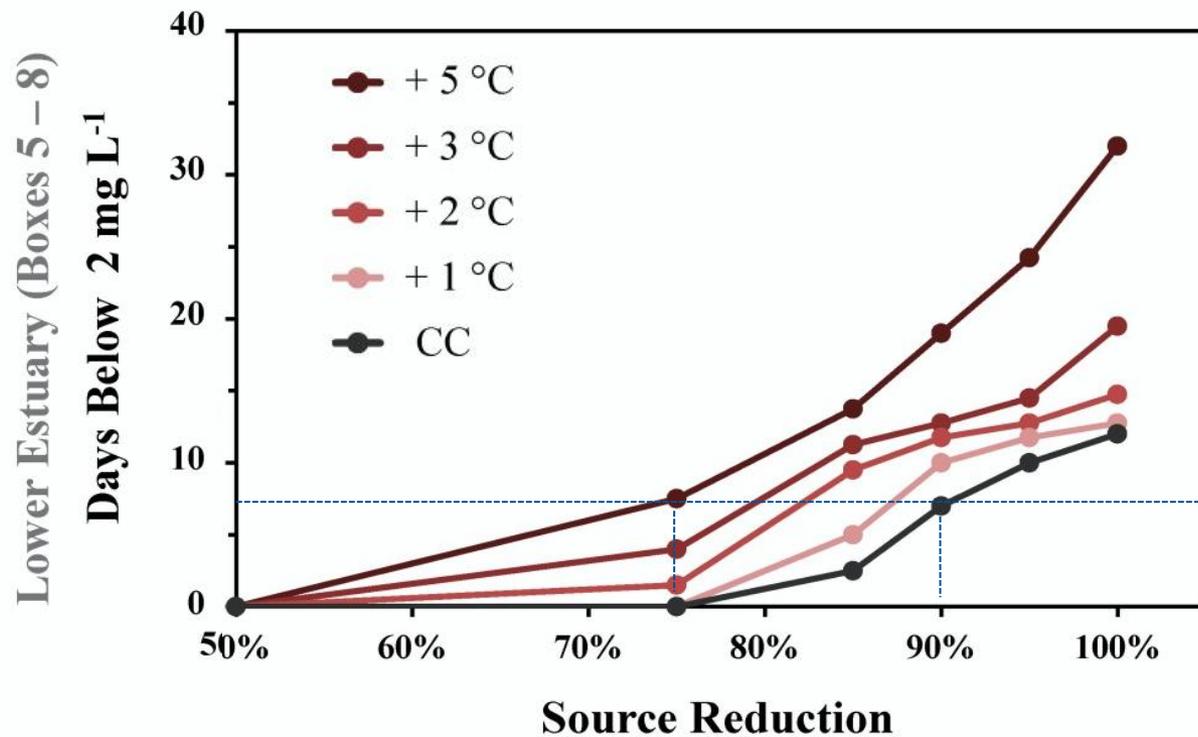
Sep 2011  
(post-Irene):



Effect on nutrient reduction targets:



### Hypoxic Days with Load Reductions

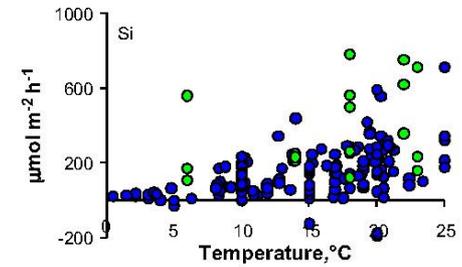
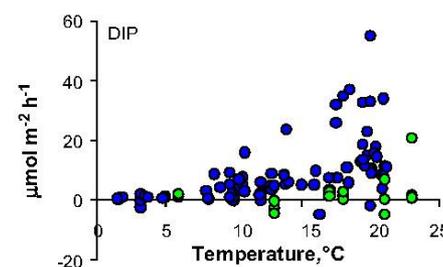
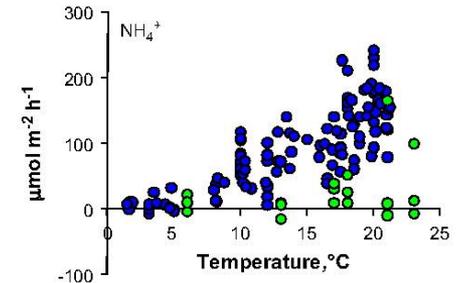
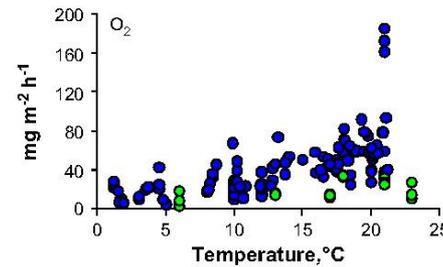
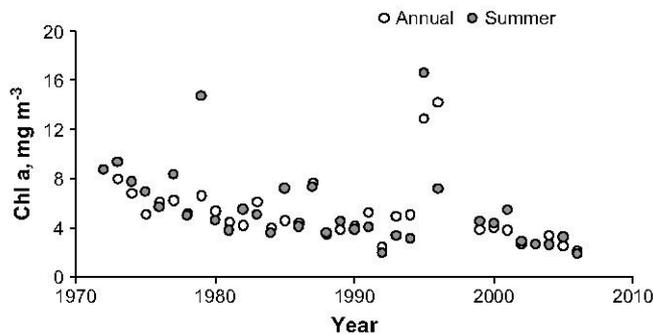
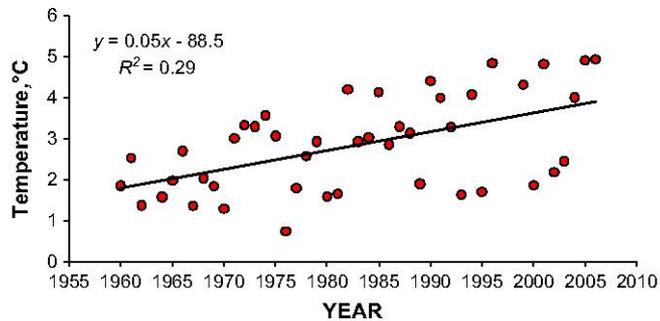


# Oligotrophication

*Oligotrophication (noun) – a decrease in the rate of supply of organic matter to an ecosystem.*

Nixon (2009)

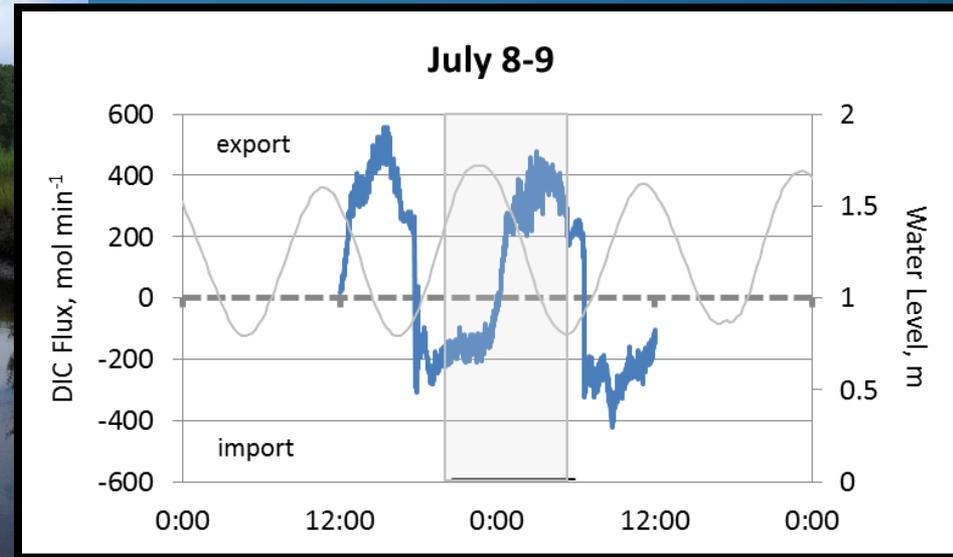
Narragansett Bay  
Nixon et al. (2009)



# Outwelling, NEM, and Estuaries as C Sources/Sinks



Photo: J. Radcliffe



Brush, Ramirez-Velez, & Lake

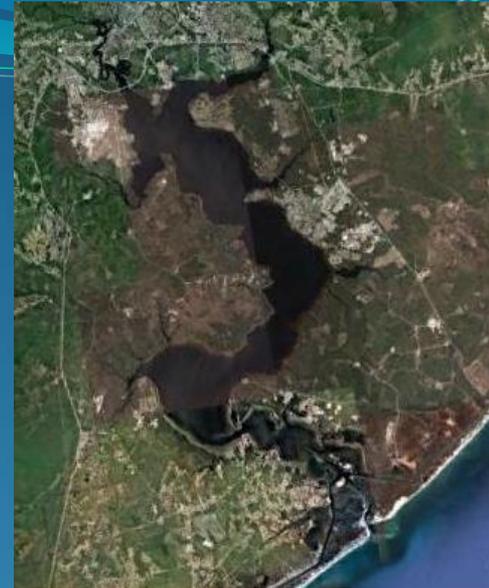


A RAPID RESPONSE ASSESSMENT

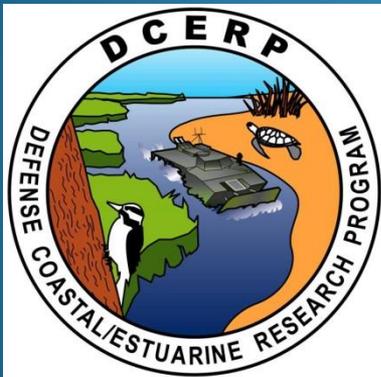
# BLUE CARBON

THE ROLE OF HEALTHY OCEANS IN BINDING CARBON

[grida.no/publications/rr/blue-carbon](http://grida.no/publications/rr/blue-carbon)

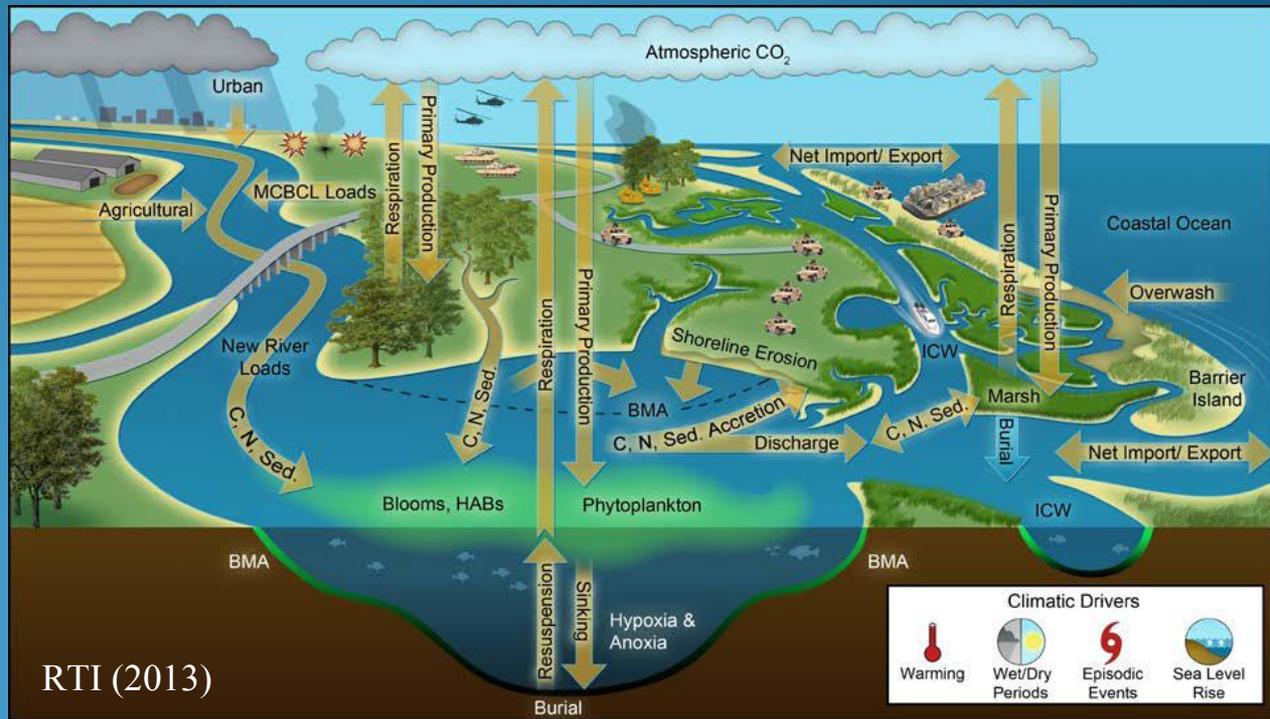


Phase 2



2013 – 2017

<https://dcerp.rti.org/>



RTI (2013)

# Summary

- Nutrient-fueled eutrophication
  - Role of interannual variability
  - Importance of transport processes
  - Nutrient reduction targets (TMDLs)
  - Dual N & P control
- Estuary/sub-estuary interaction and the role of advection
- The benthic filter
- Interactions with climate
- Oligotrophication
- Outwelling, NEM, and estuaries as carbon sources or sinks

Simple models





### Systems Ecology and Modeling Program

[Introduction to Modeling](#)

[Introduction to Systems Ecology](#)

[People](#)

[Research Interests](#)

[Research Projects](#)

[Online Models](#)



Home » Research & Services » Depts. » Bio Sciences » Research Programs » Systems Ecology and Modeling Program » Online Models

## Coastal Systems Ecology and Modeling Program

### Online Models

- [West-Rhode River Estuary \(MD\) Restoration Model](#) (v.2, October 2013):

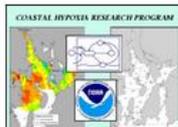


- [DCERP Estuarine Simulation Model](#) (v.1, December 2013):

- [Complete 2007-2010 model](#)
- [2010 model only \(faster running\)](#)



- [Narragansett Bay EcoOBM](#) (coming soon):



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