

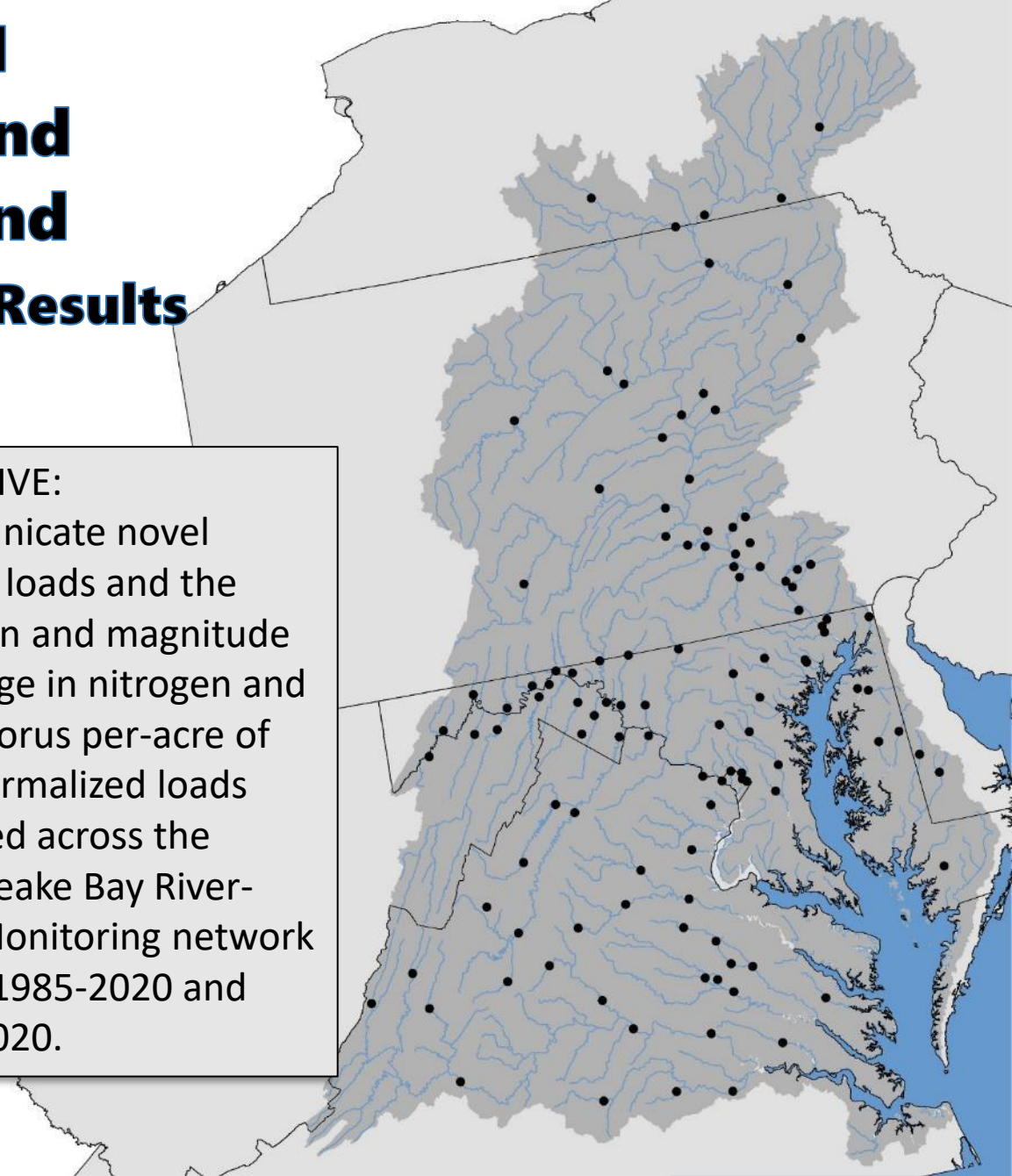
Chesapeake Bay RIM Network Nitrogen and Phosphorus Loads and Trends: An Update of Results through WY 2020

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OBJECTIVE:
Communicate novel
Kalman loads and the
direction and magnitude
of change in nitrogen and
phosphorus per-acre of
flow-normalized loads
observed across the
Chesapeake Bay River-
Input Monitoring network
during 1985-2020 and
2011-2020.



Load and trend results determined from foundation of monitoring data



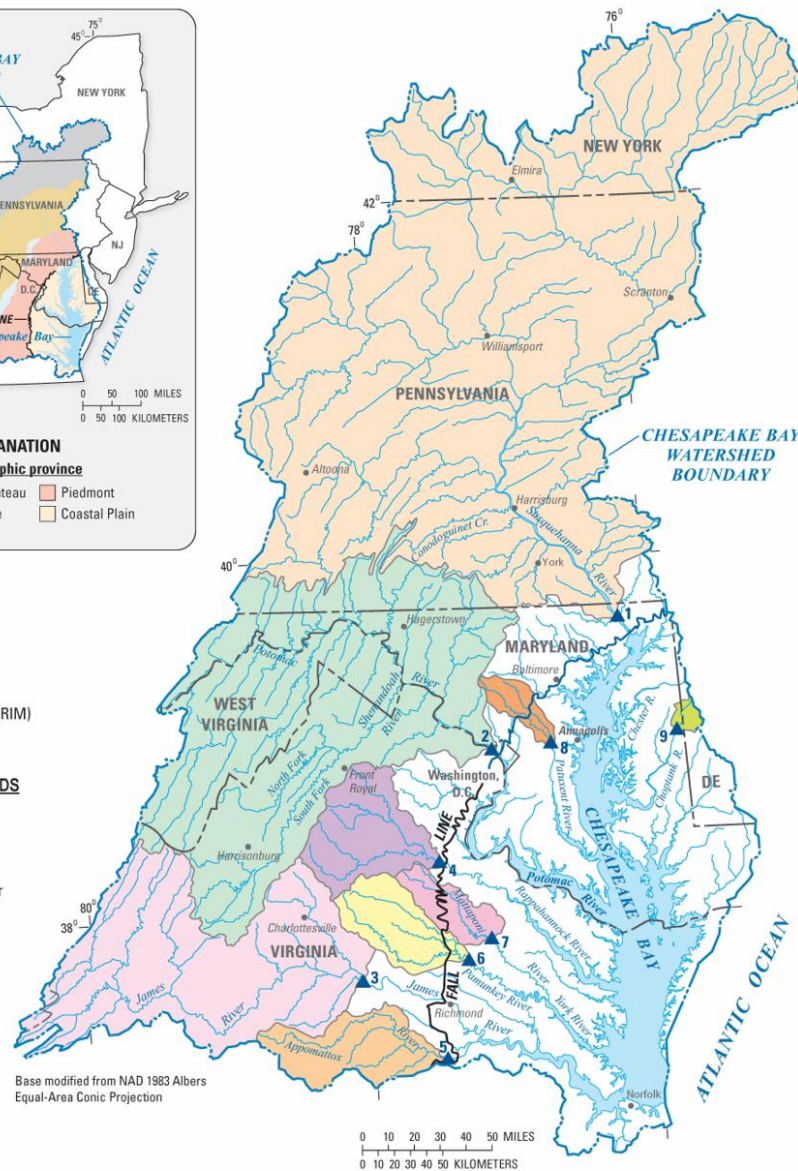
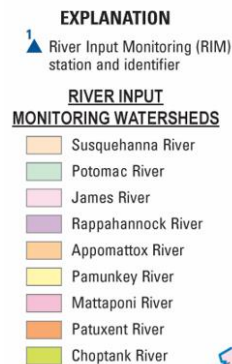
Our load and trend analyses are based on **water-quality** and **stream-discharge** measurements made across the 123-station nontidal network.



Over **2,400** water-quality samples are collected each year!



RIM
(nine stations)
represents **~78 percent** of the
64,000 square-mile CBWS



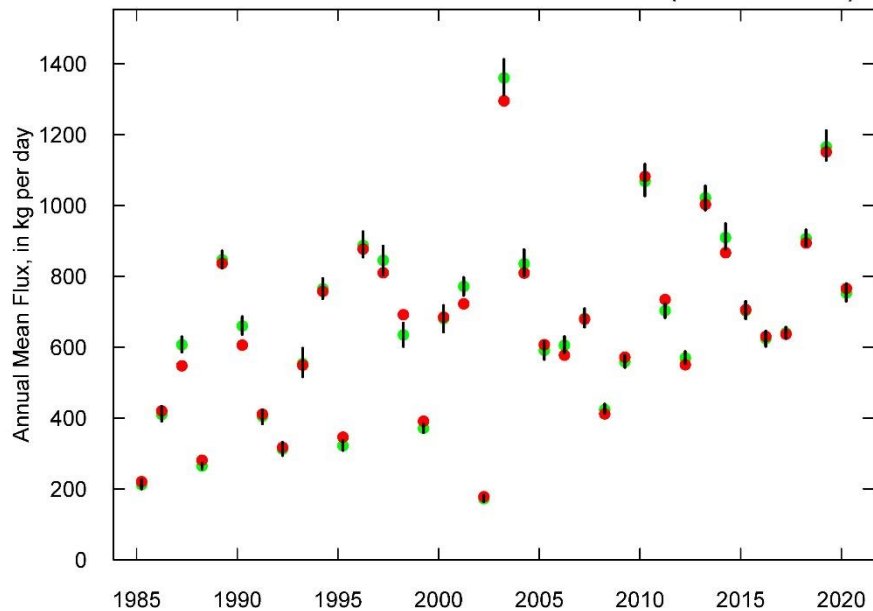
RIM – What is new and what has been done?

- Loads – WRTDS-K
 - Determine effect of Kalman switch
 - Computation of all loads using novel Kalman filter
 - Loads: Annual and Monthly
 - Yields: 5- and 10-year
- Trends – WRTDS – Flow-Normalized
 - Short-term (10-year)
 - Long-term (36-year)
- Published 2020 results in USGS ScienceBase

01491000_00600_WY1985-2020

Choptank River near Greensboro, Md.

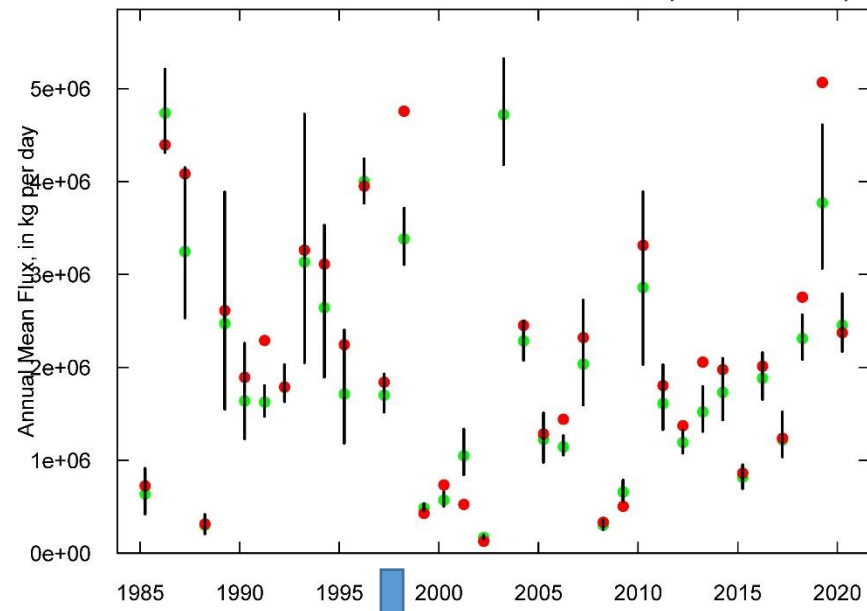
90% Prediction Intervals on WRTDS-K Flux (WRTDS in red)



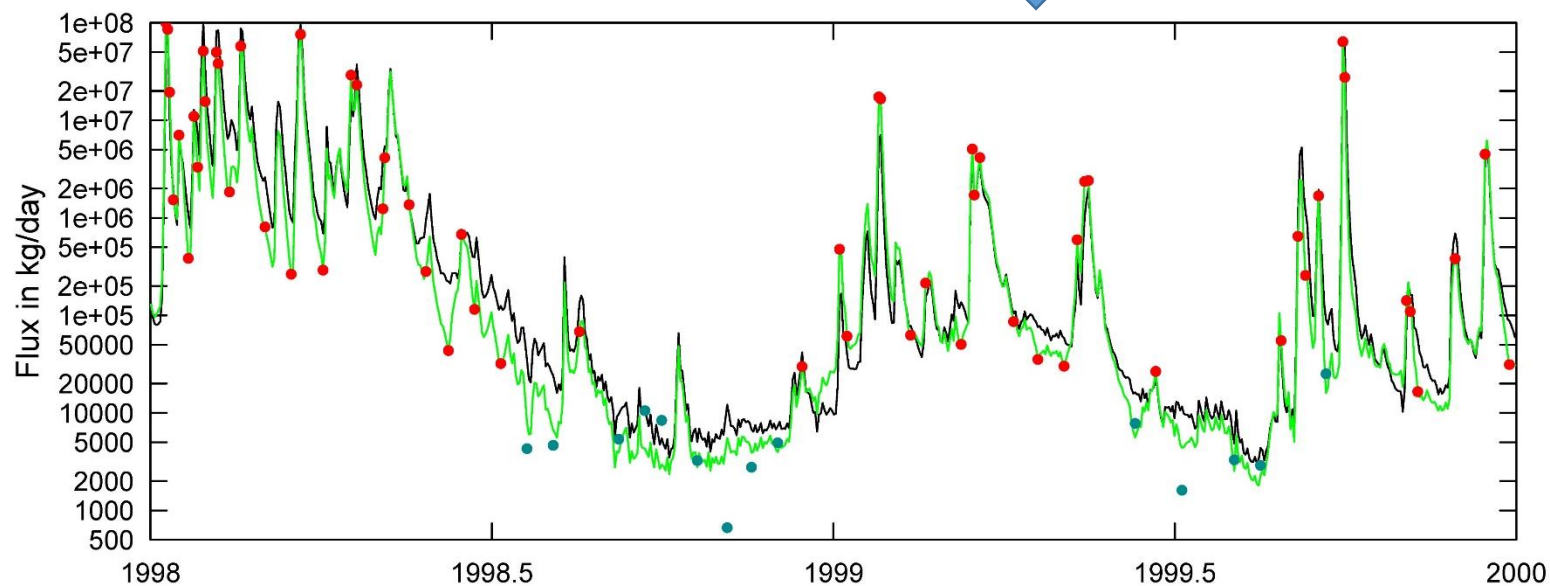
02035000_80154_WY1985-2020

JAMES RIVER AT CARTERSVILLE, VA

90% Prediction Intervals on WRTDS-K Flux (WRTDS in red)



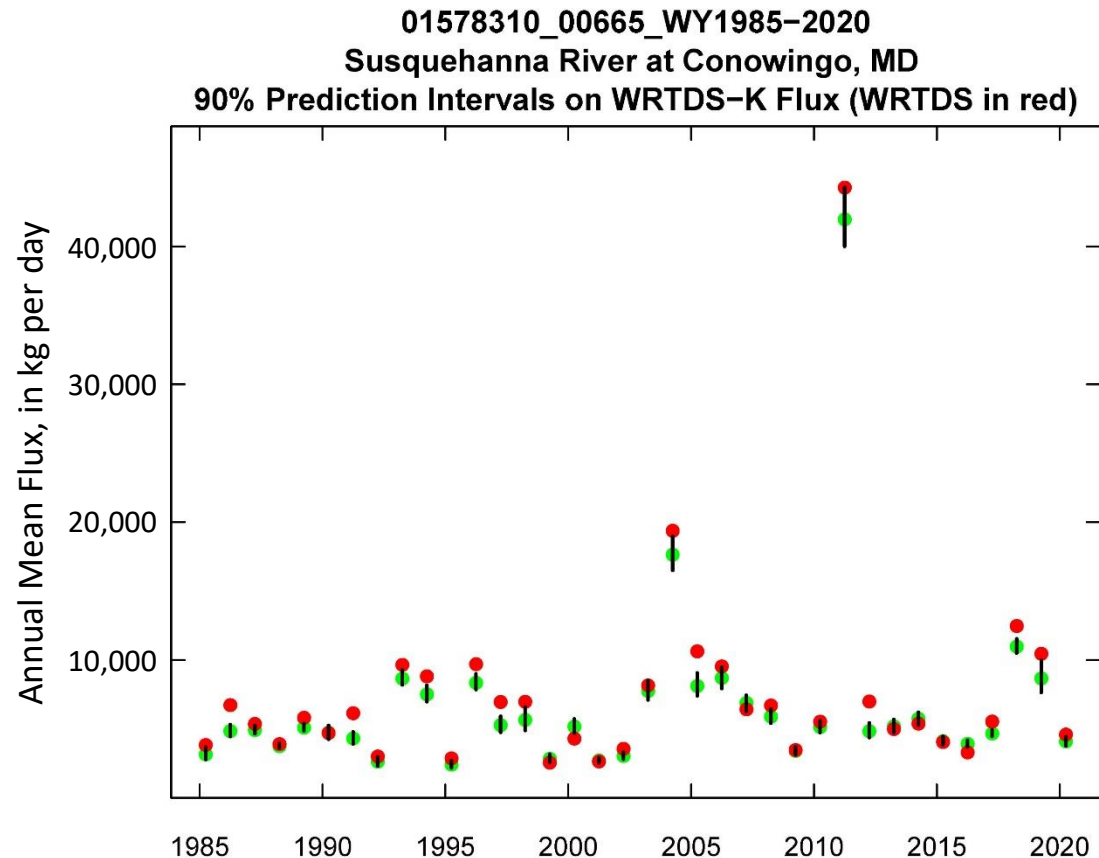
WRTDS-K
vs.
WRTDS
1985-
2020:
Varying
shifts



RIM Load and Trend results have been computed through 2020 to provide timely information available for decision making

Load Example:

Load is a measure of the total amount of nutrients or sediment that is mobilized in a given time period (monthly, annually, ...); important for understanding receiving water response.



RIM Load and **Trend** results have been computed through 2020 to provide timely information available for decision making

Flow-normalized loads result by removing most of the hydrologic variability associated with loads. Important for understanding water-quality responses to watershed changes

Trend is reported when the likelihood of a trend existing is greater than 0.67 after 100 bootstraps and a 90% confidence Interval

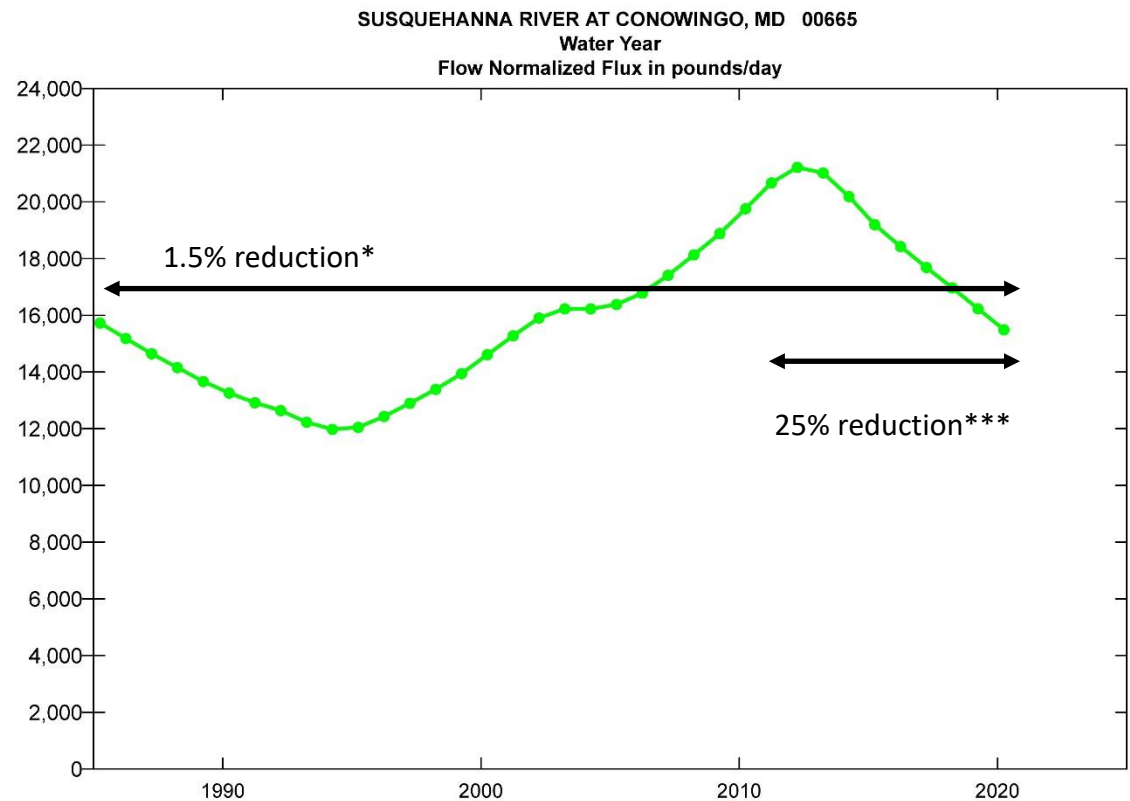
Trend is considered:

Likely – ≥ 0.67 to < 0.90 (*)

Very Likely – ≥ 0.90 to < 0.95 (**)

Extremely Likely – ≥ 0.95 to 1.00 (***)

FN Trend Example (long-term and short-term):



Summary of RIM nitrogen and phosphorous trends: 1985-2020 and 2011-2020¹

Long-term Trends

- Improvements since 1985 in the three rivers that deliver most of the nitrogen and phosphorus to the Chesapeake Bay.
- Susquehanna, Potomac and James
- Patuxent improving for both
- Rappahannock and Mattaponi improving for nitrogen only

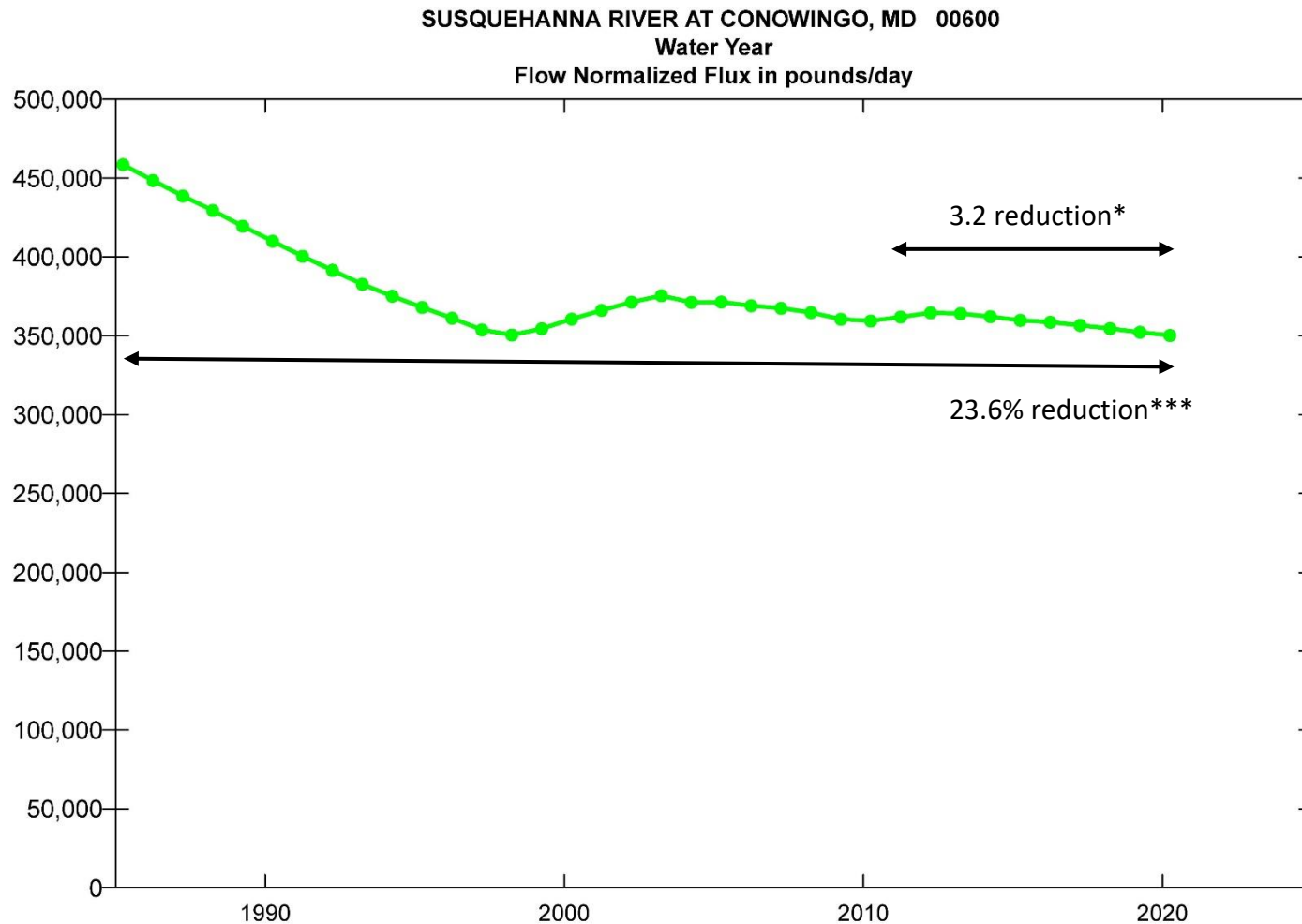
Short-term Trends

- Downward short-term trends, covering the last 10 years, for TN in Susquehanna, Potomac and James
- The Susquehanna and James show improving short-term phosphorus trends
- The Potomac showed no short-term improvement for phosphorus.
- Three of five VA sites show degrading conditions for both TN and TP

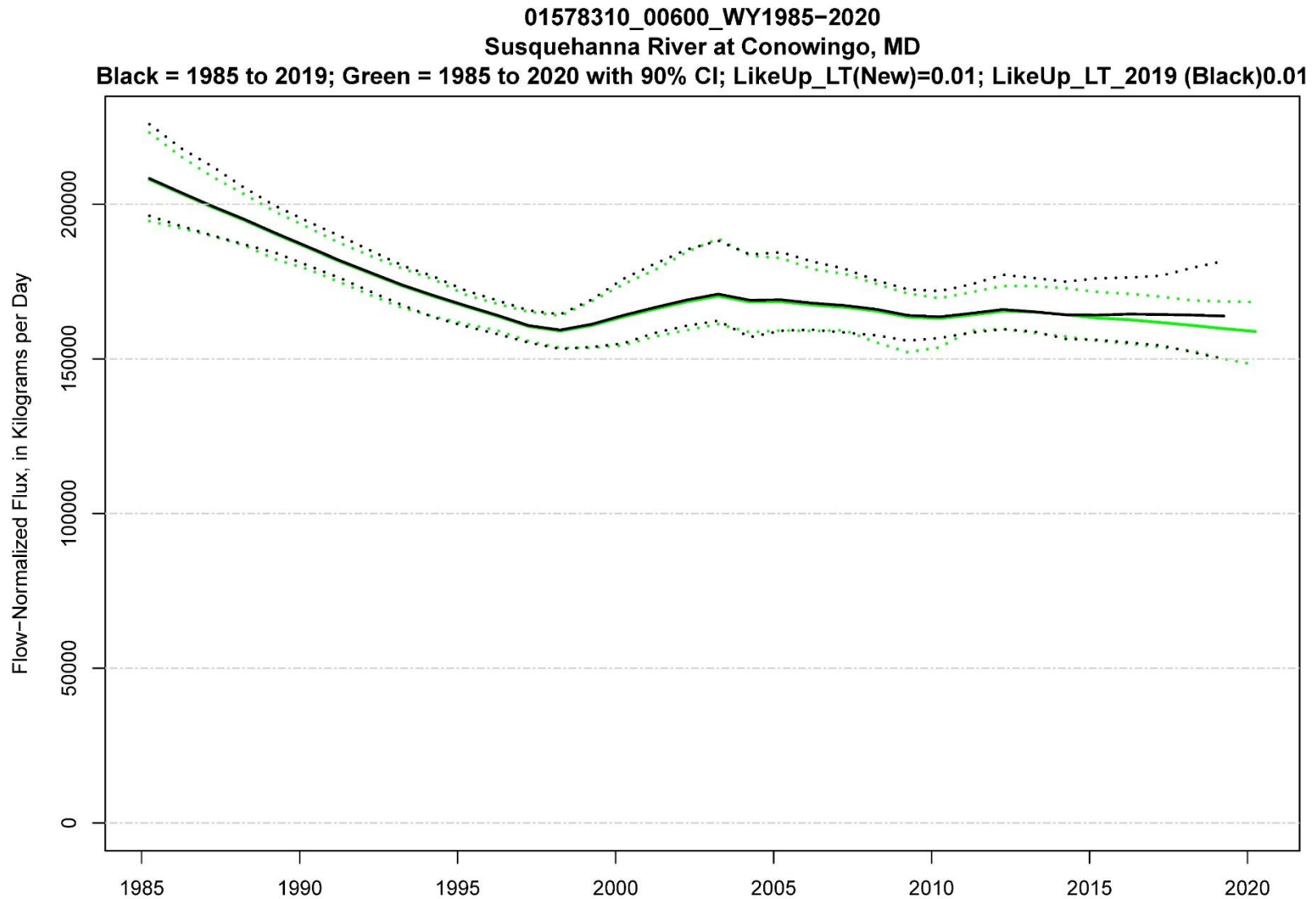


Trends¹ in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

River Input Monitoring Station:

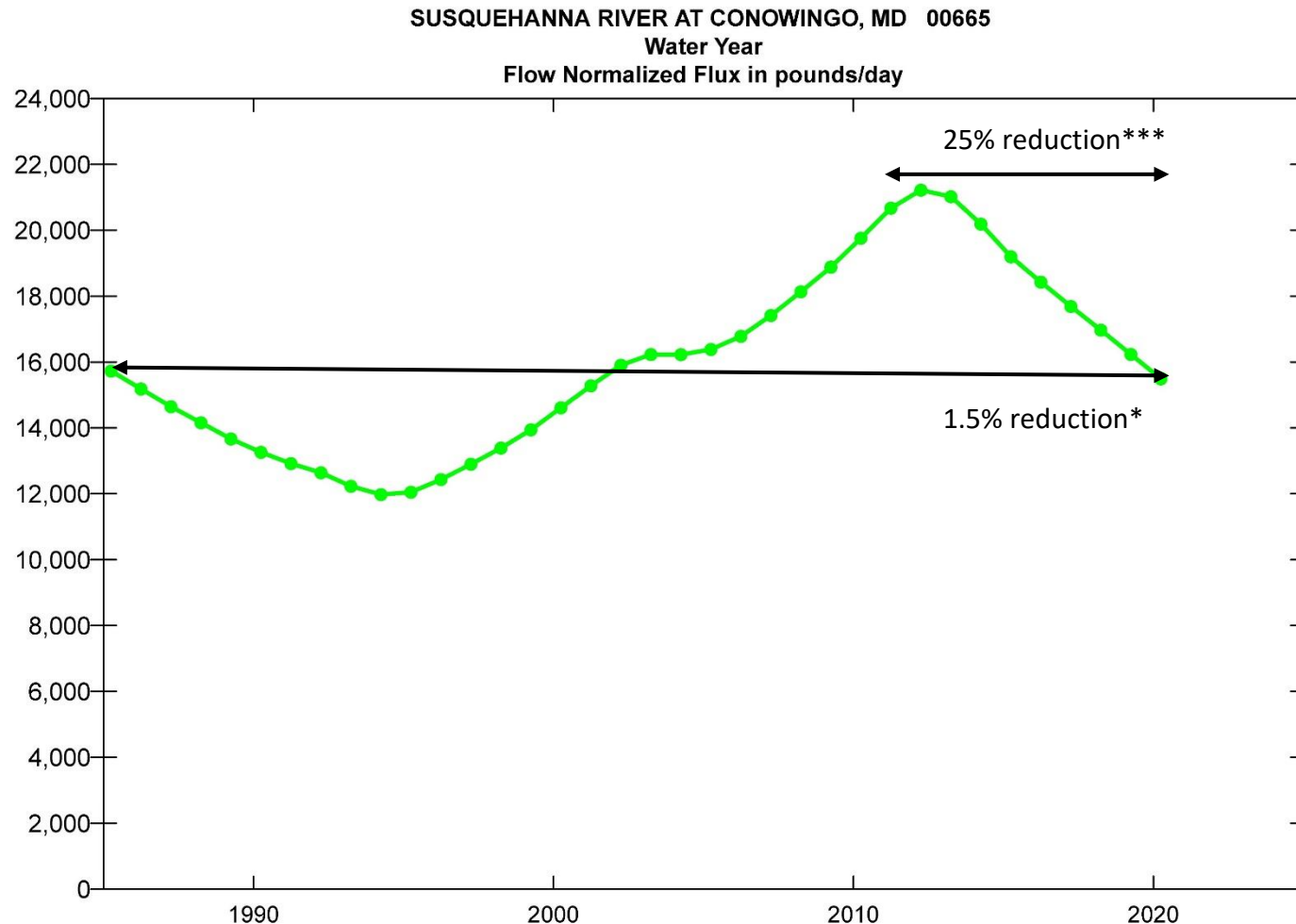


Internal QA process for all sites/constituents at 90% confidence intervals: current run vs previous run



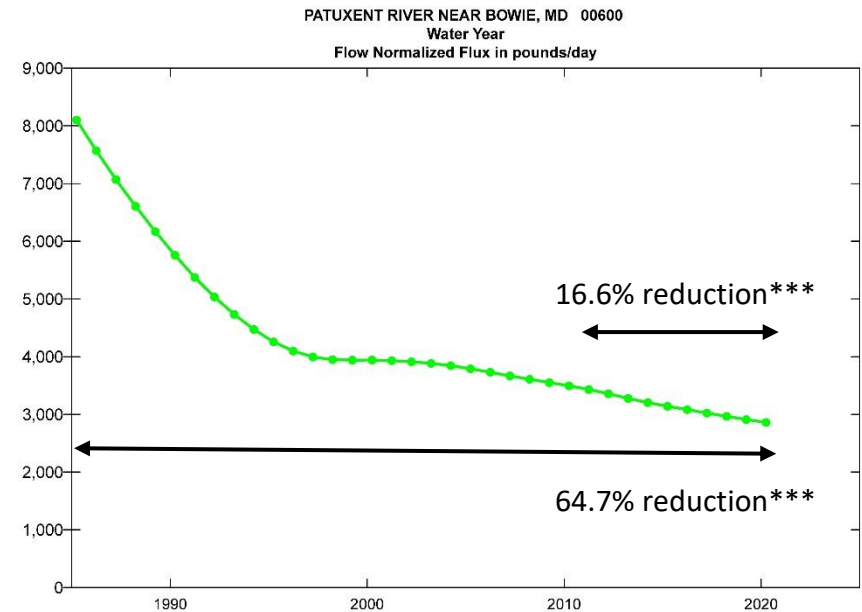
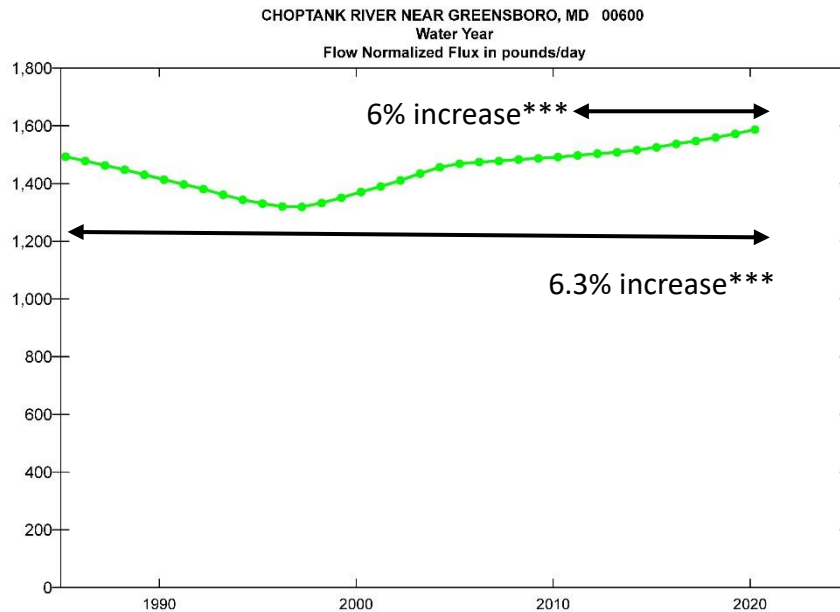
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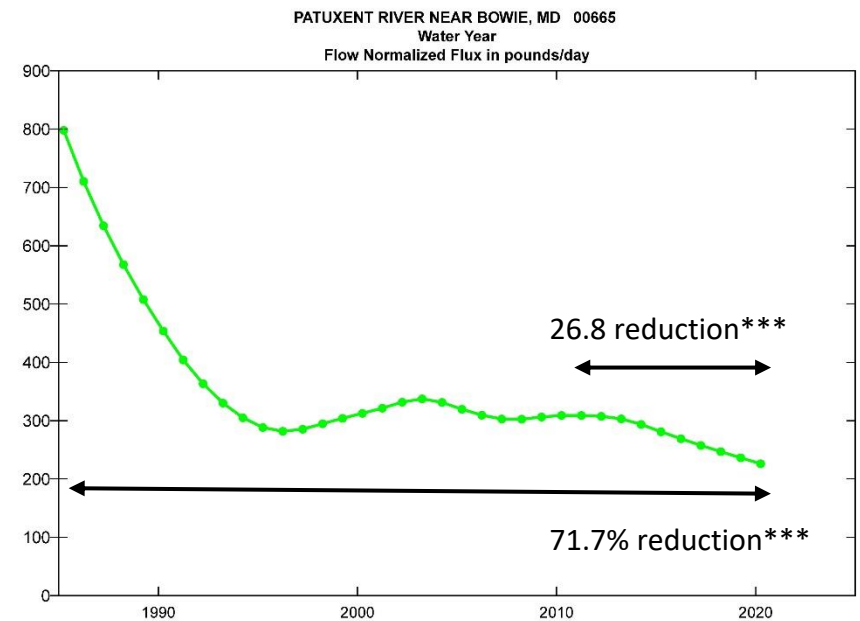
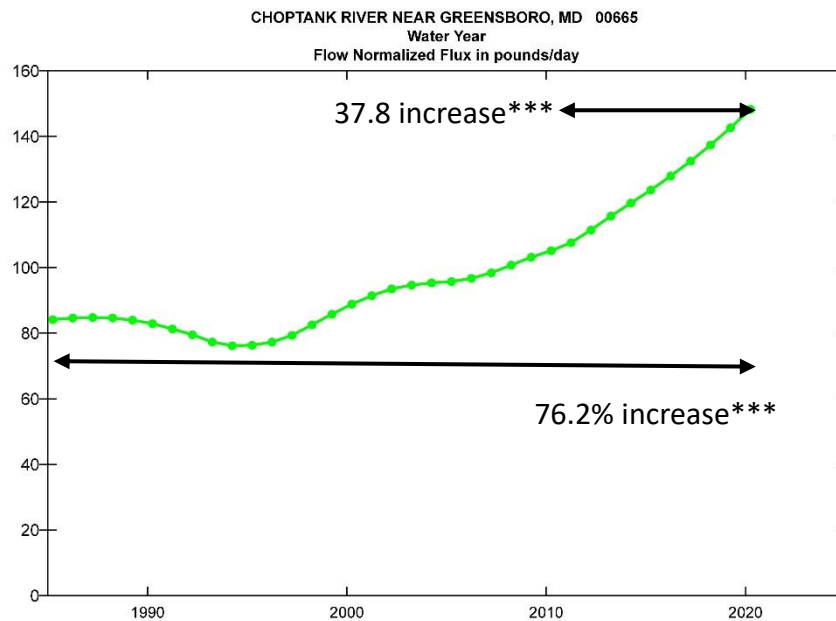
River Input Monitoring Stations:



The Eastern and Western Shore of Maryland

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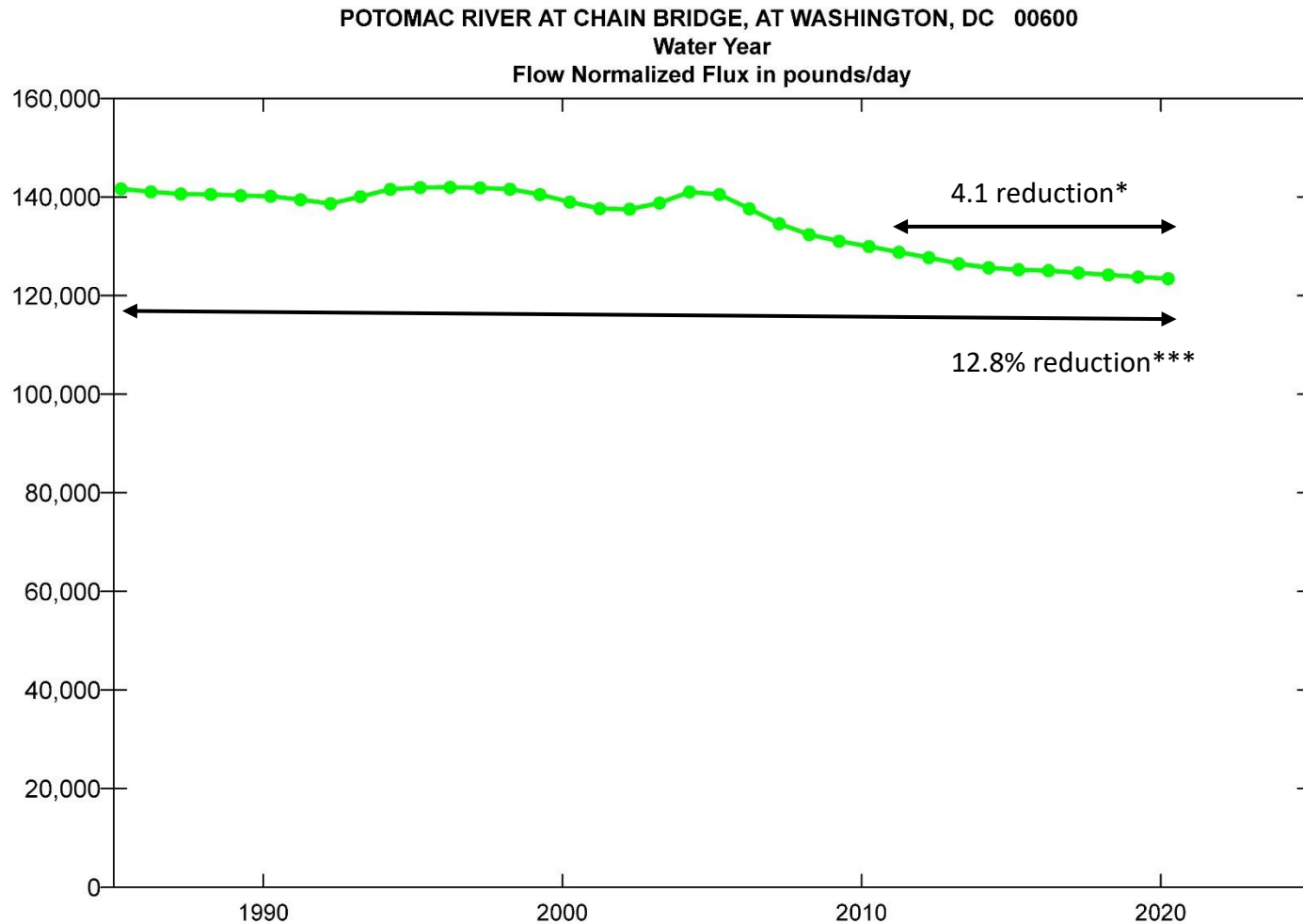
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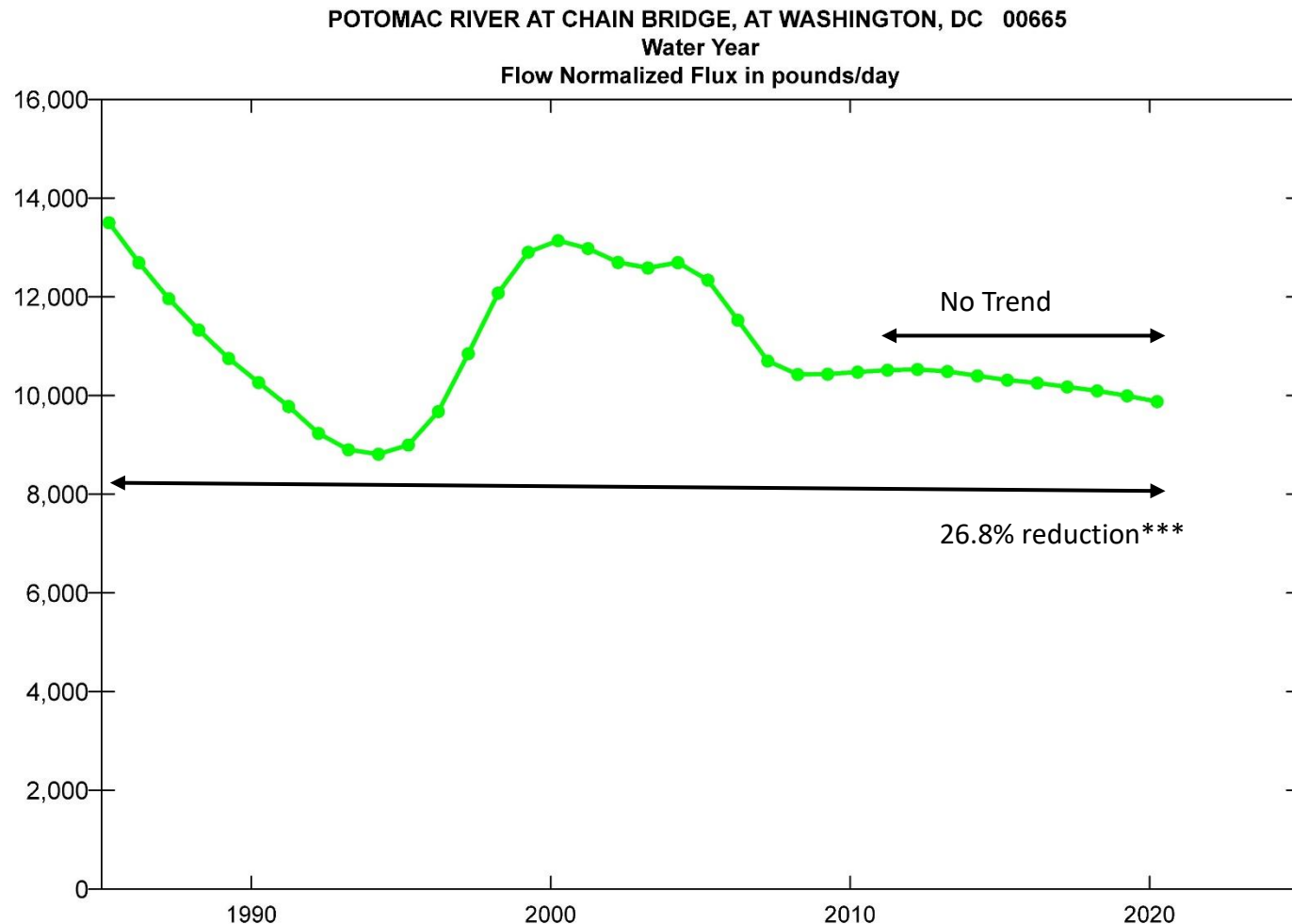
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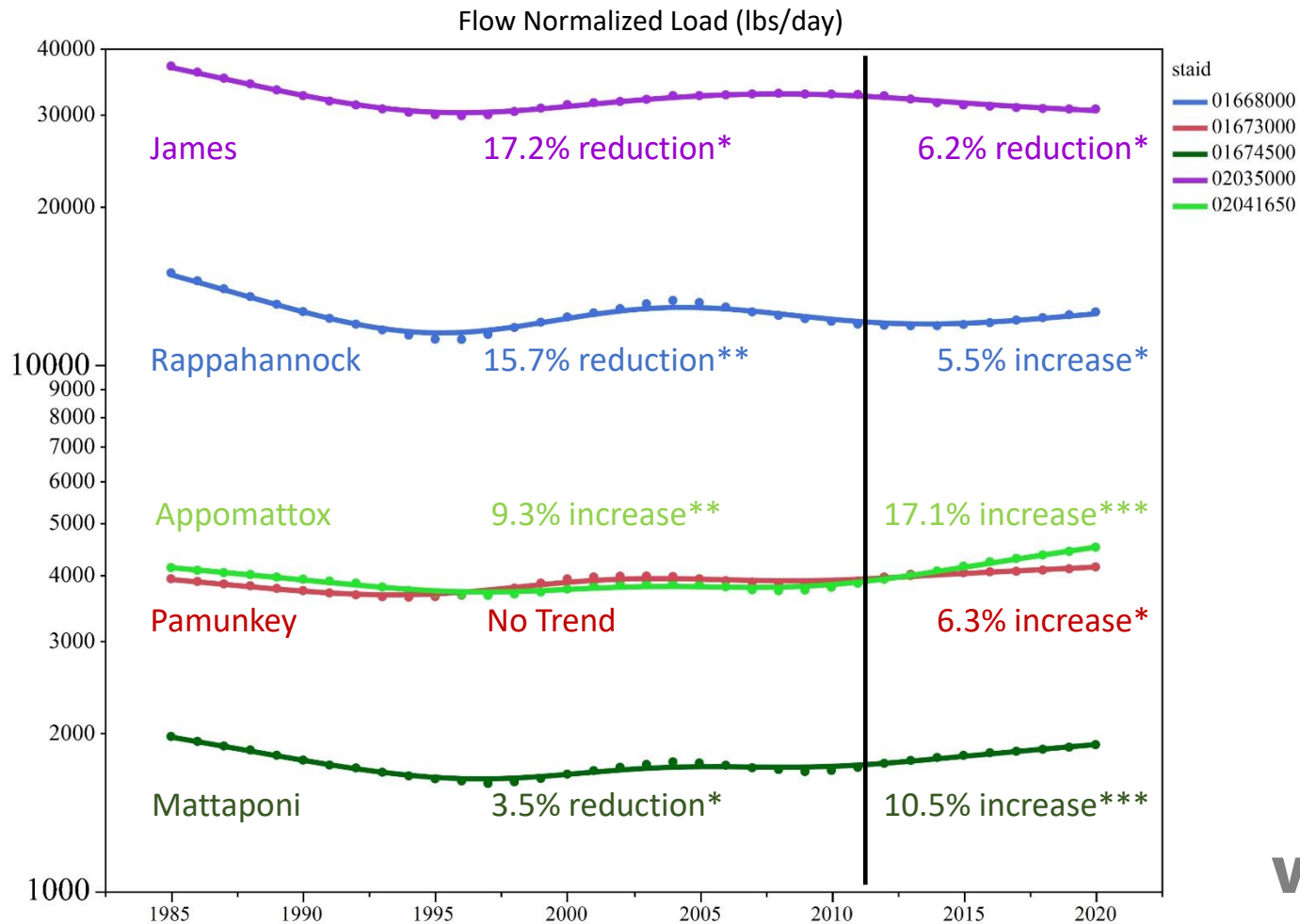
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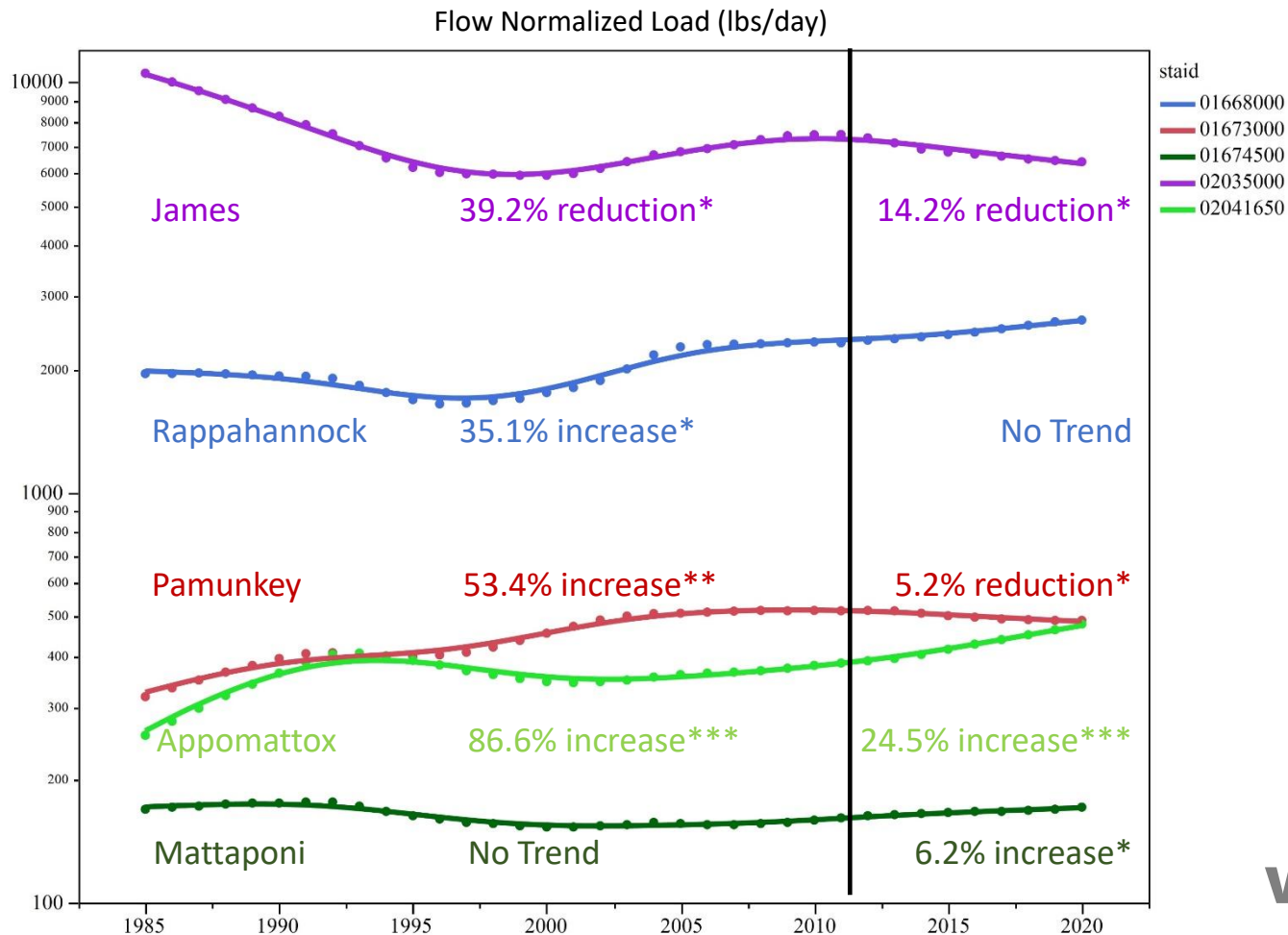
River Input Monitoring Stations:



VA sites

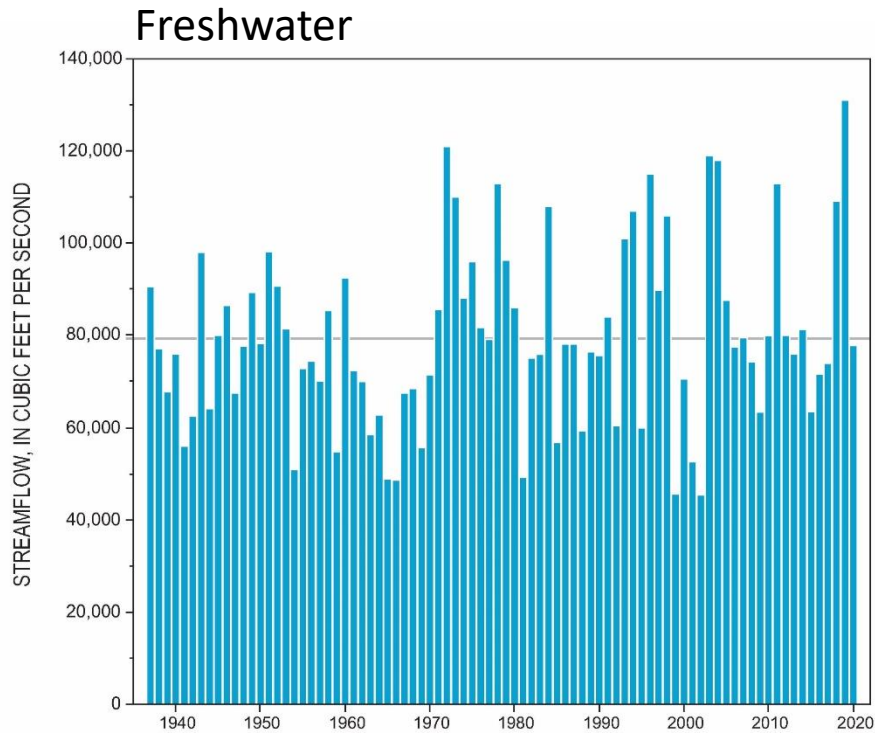
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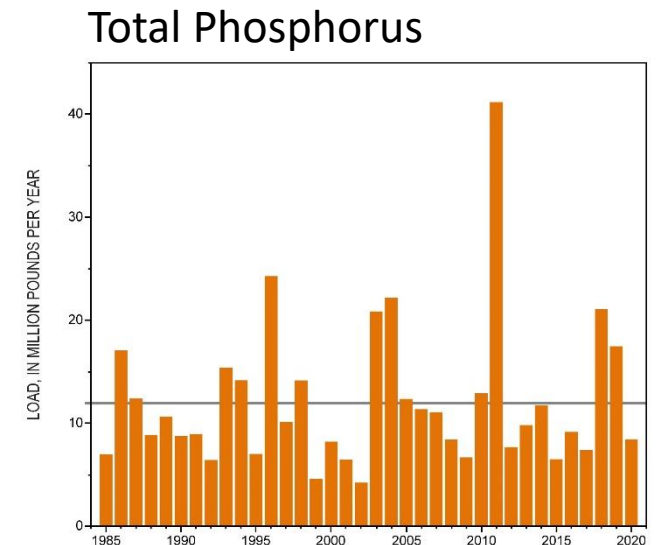
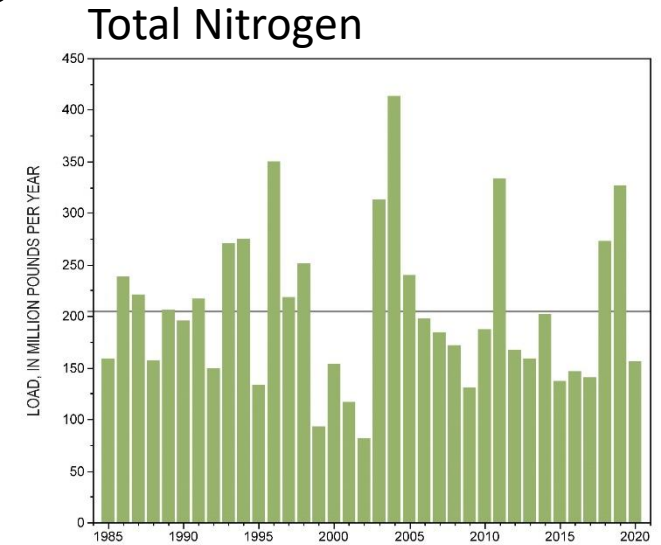
VA sites

2020 delivery of freshwater flow and total nitrogen and phosphorus loads



2020 Stats

- An average flow year to the bay since 1937, 2% below LT mean of 79,404 cfs.
- TN load for 2020 was 48 Mlb less than LT mean of 204.
- TP load for 2020 was 3.66 Mlb less than LT mean of 12.07.



Nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment loads and trends measured at the Chesapeake Bay River Input Monitoring stations: Water years 1985-2020

View ▾

Dates

Publication Date : 2021-09-16
Start Date : 1984-10-01
End Date : 2020-09-30

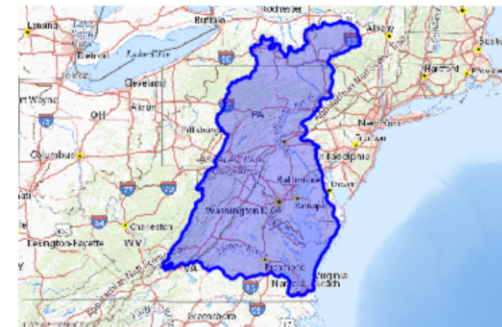
Citation

Mason, C.A., Soroka, A.M., Moyer, D.L., and Blomquist, J.D., 2021, Nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment loads and trends measured at the Chesapeake Bay River Input Monitoring stations: Water years 1985-2020: U.S. Geological Survey data release, <https://doi.org/10.5066/P93PZGMM>.

Summary

Nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment loads, and changes in loads, in major rivers across the Chesapeake Bay watershed have been calculated using monitoring data from the Chesapeake Bay River Input Monitoring (RIM) Network stations for the period 1985 through 2020. Nutrient and suspended-sediment loads and changes in loads were determined by applying a weighted regression approach called WRTDS (Weighted Regression on Time, Discharge, and Season). The load results represent the total mass of nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended sediment that was exported from each of the RIM watersheds and were estimated using the WRTDS method with Kalman filtering. To determine the trend in loads, the annual load results are flow normalized to integrate out the year-to-year variability in river discharge. The trend in load is derived from the flow-normalized load timeseries and represents the change in load resulting from changes in sources, delays associated with storage or transport of historical inputs, and (or) implemented management actions. Four data tables are provided that describe nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment conditions across the RIM: (1) Annual Loads, (2) Monthly Loads, (3) Trends in Annual Loads, and (4) Average Yield (mass per unit area). Additionally, essential WRTDS Input and Output files are provided.

Map »



Spatial Services

ScienceBase WMS :

<https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog>

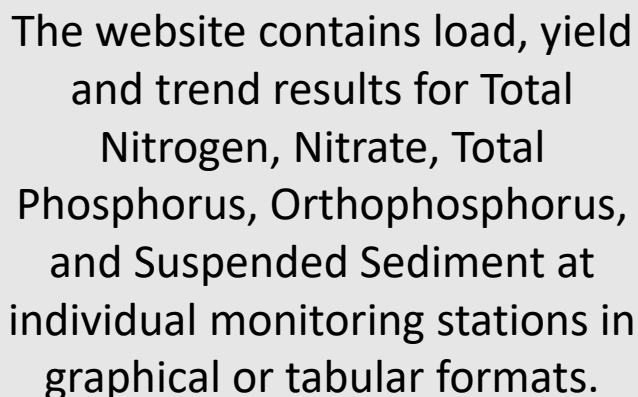


Communities

• USGS Data Release Products *

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