4-dimensional (4-D) interpolator development overview

Bay Oxygen Research Large Group May 19, 2025

CBP team and developers:
Peter Tango (USGS), Rebecca Murphy (UMCES),
Breck Sullivan (USGS), Kaylyn Gootman (EPA), Allison Welch (CRC),
Elgin Perry (statistics consultant), Jon Harcum (Tetra Tech)

Bay Oxygen Research Group (BORG)

This group's purpose:



Develop a new water quality interpolation tool to generate dissolved oxygen estimates across space and through time.



Meeting schedule:

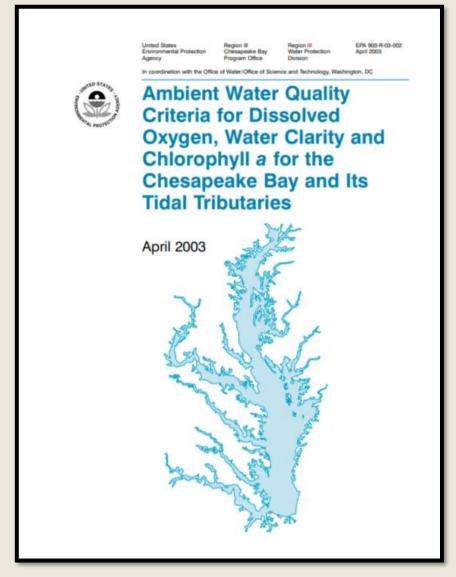
Every three months: 3rd Monday from 12:00-1:30



In-between, the development team occasionally schedules small groups meetings as needed for technical feedback.

Interpolation

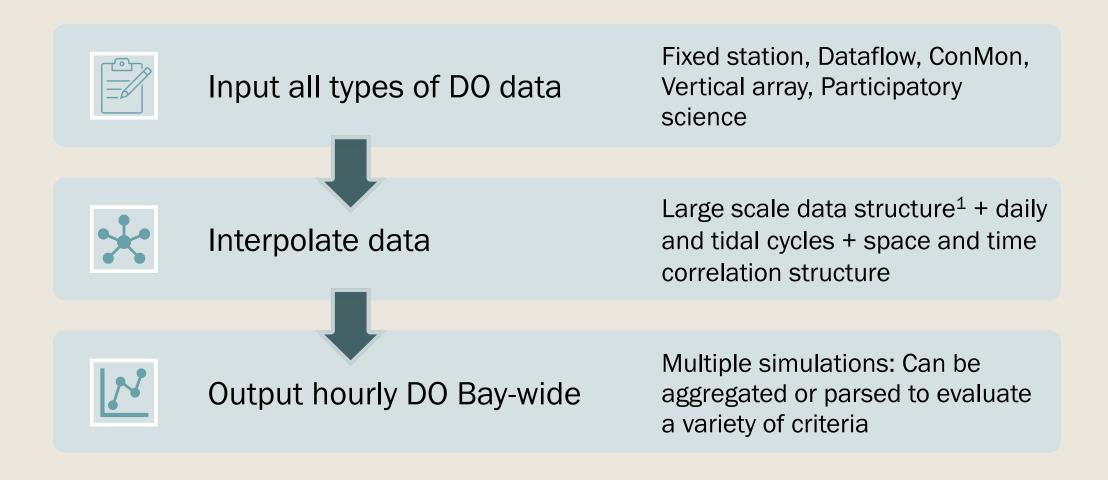
- Within the framework established for assessing the tidal water quality criteria, interpolation is one part of the analysis.
- Interpolation is done to avoid bias due to the sampling location distribution not always being spatially representative of the full segment's conditions.
- Current interpolation feeds into results for:
 - Both MD and VA Integrated Reports,
 - CBP water quality criteria indicator,
 - Post-processing CBP estuary modeling output to evaluate TMDL load scenarios,
 - Several research applications.



Why do we need a new method?

- The current interpolator (developed 20+ years ago)
 was not designed to interpolate through time and
 was not developed for use in assessment of
 shorter-term tidal WQ criteria.
 - There is more high frequency data now to fill in temporal gaps.
 - There would still be spatial and/or temporal bias if the data was used without interpolation because it is impossible to get equally distributed representation of DO everywhere.
 - A new interpolation will use all the data to fill in the gaps between data based on observed patterns to help accurately assess high frequency DO criteria.

4-D Interpolator Design



¹New development based on feedback: This piece of the tool will soon use all data at high frequency, not at daily subset

4-D interpolator development timeline

