

Overexposure: Using laboratory, field, and modeling approaches to predict hypoxia exposure of estuarine fish

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University of Delaware

Civil and Environmental Engineering

July 16th, 2010

Outline

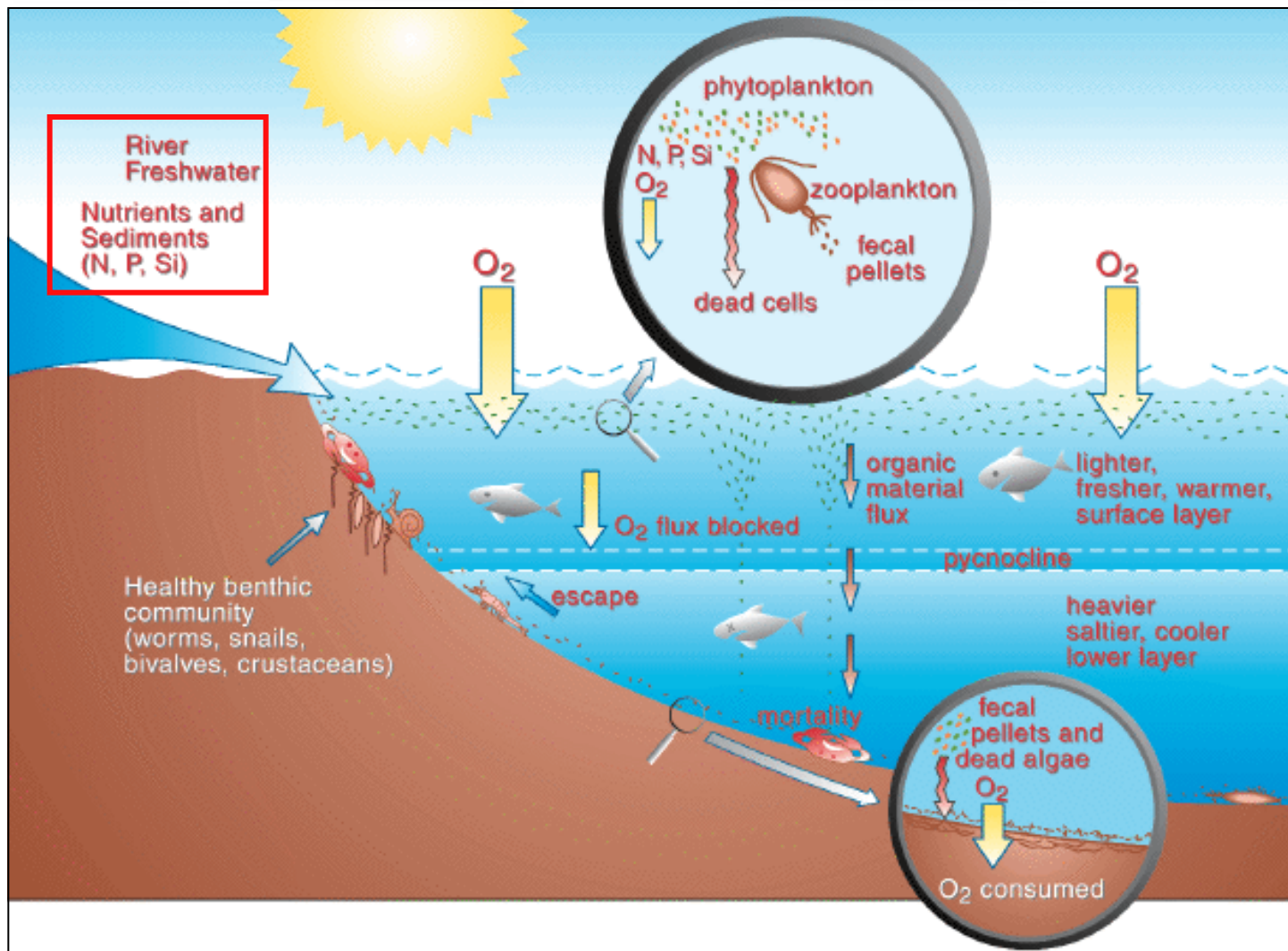
- Introduction
 - Estuarine tributaries and estuary-dependent fish
 - Eutrophication and hypoxia
- Factors controlling the temporal and spatial dynamics of diel-cycling hypoxia
- Behavioral responses of estuary-dependent fish to diel-cycling hypoxia
 - Weakfish 
 - Summer flounder 
- Tracking fish in the field in relation to hypoxia using acoustic telemetry
- Water Quality Modeling

Importance of Estuarine Tributaries

- Estuaries represent important nursery habitat
- Tributaries are particularly important
 - Higher temperatures
 - Highly productive
 - Less predation
 - Freshwater cue
 - Larval/adult behaviors



Eutrophication



August 27, 2007

Zygot Publishing Corp.

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BROOKLYN VIEW

Causeway • Georgevina • Milk Basin • Old Milk Basin • Bergen Beach • Inkwell Park • Gentlemen Beach • Sheepshead Bay • Gravesend • Manhattan Beach • Brighton Beach

DEAD FISH

Page 10

Astroland's
Opaque Future
Page 9

Marine Park Day
Campers
Page 8

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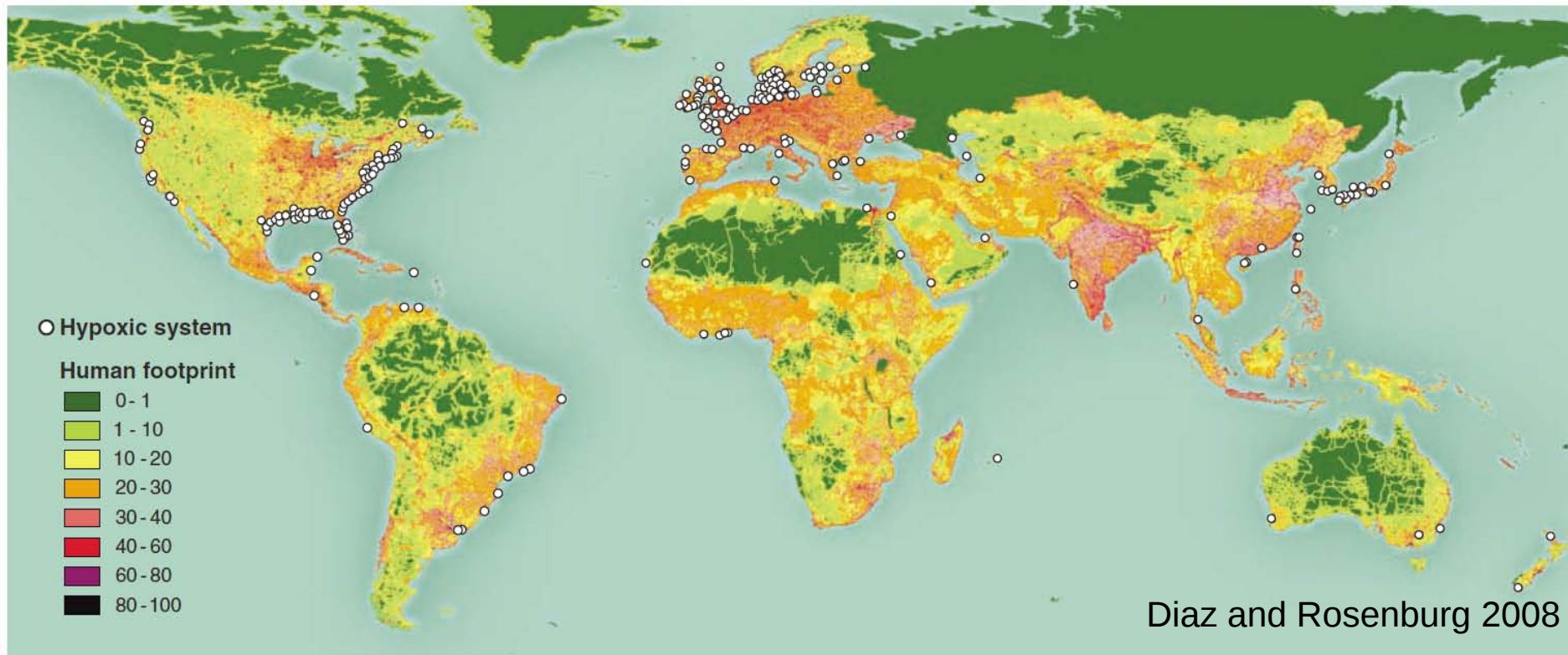


August 27, 2007

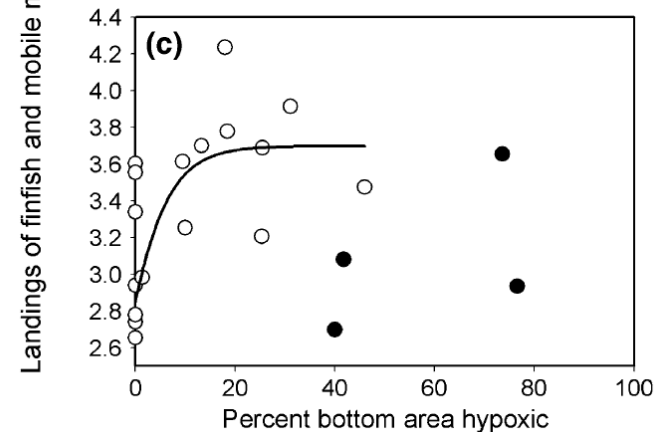
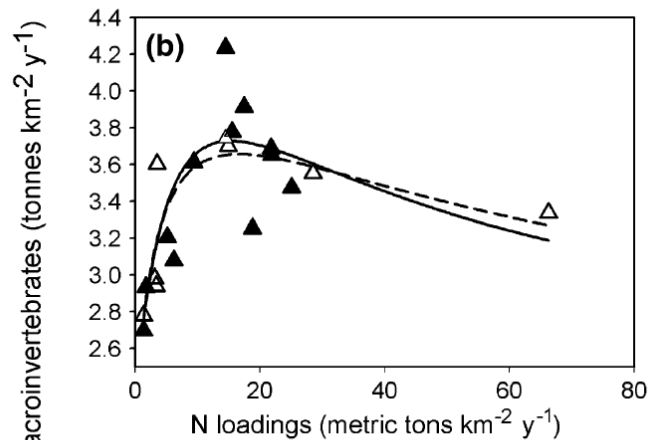
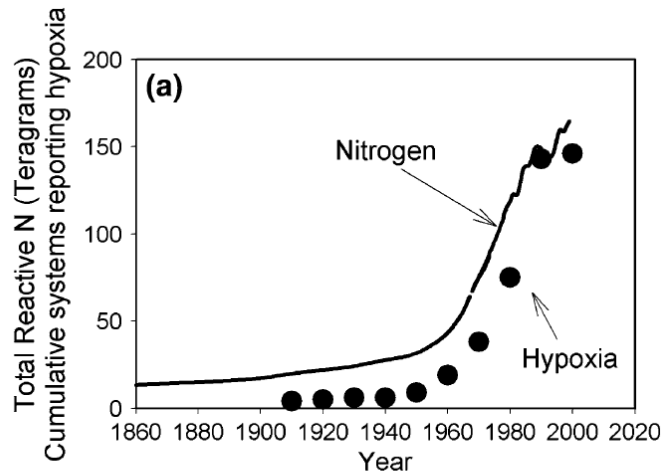
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BROOKLYN VIEW



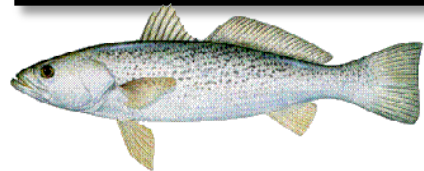
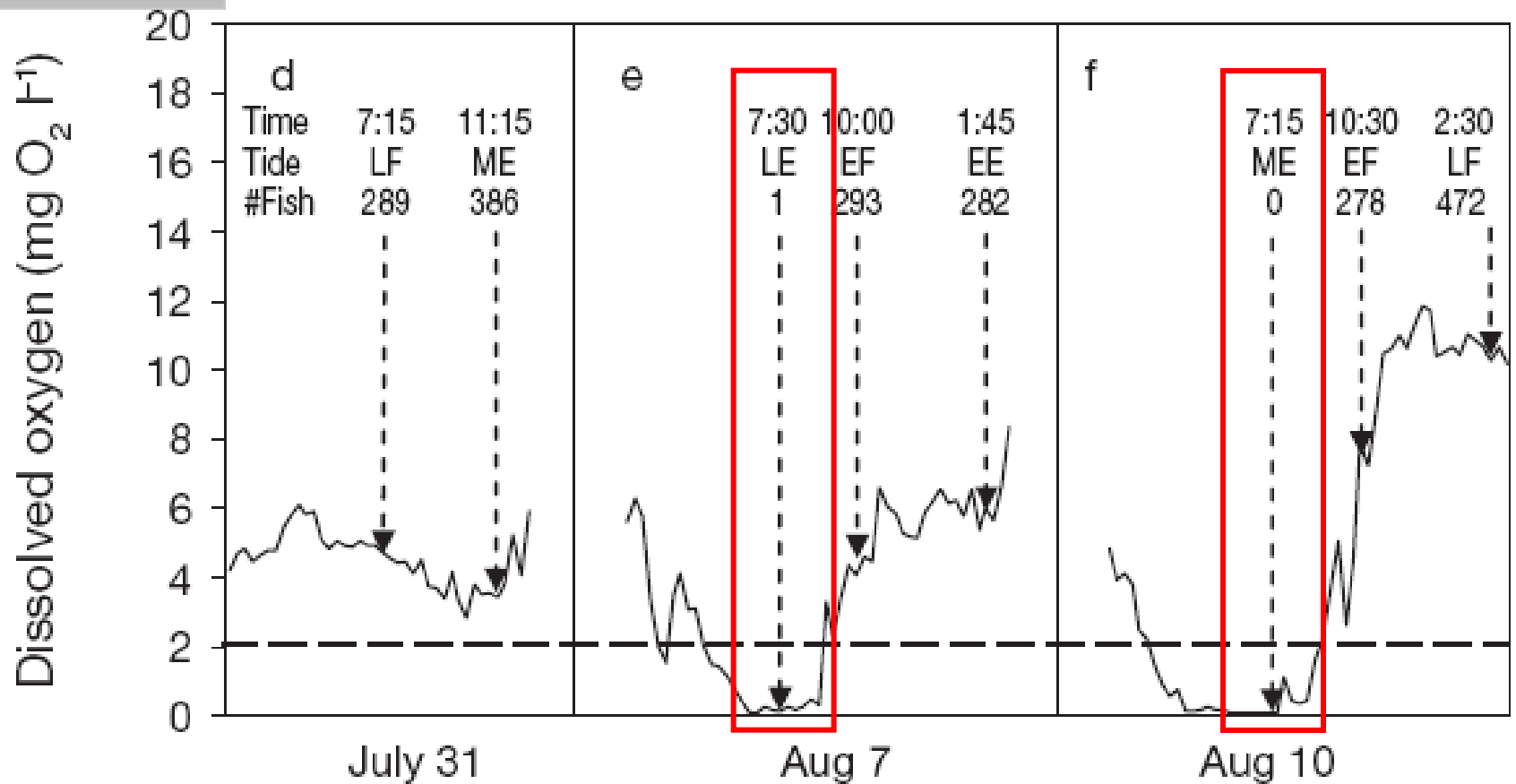
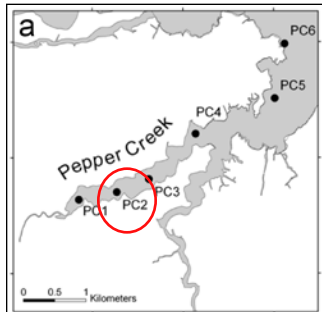
Hypoxia and Fisheries



- Non-linear relationship between N-loading, hypoxia, and fisheries
- Behavior plays a large role in mediating these interactions

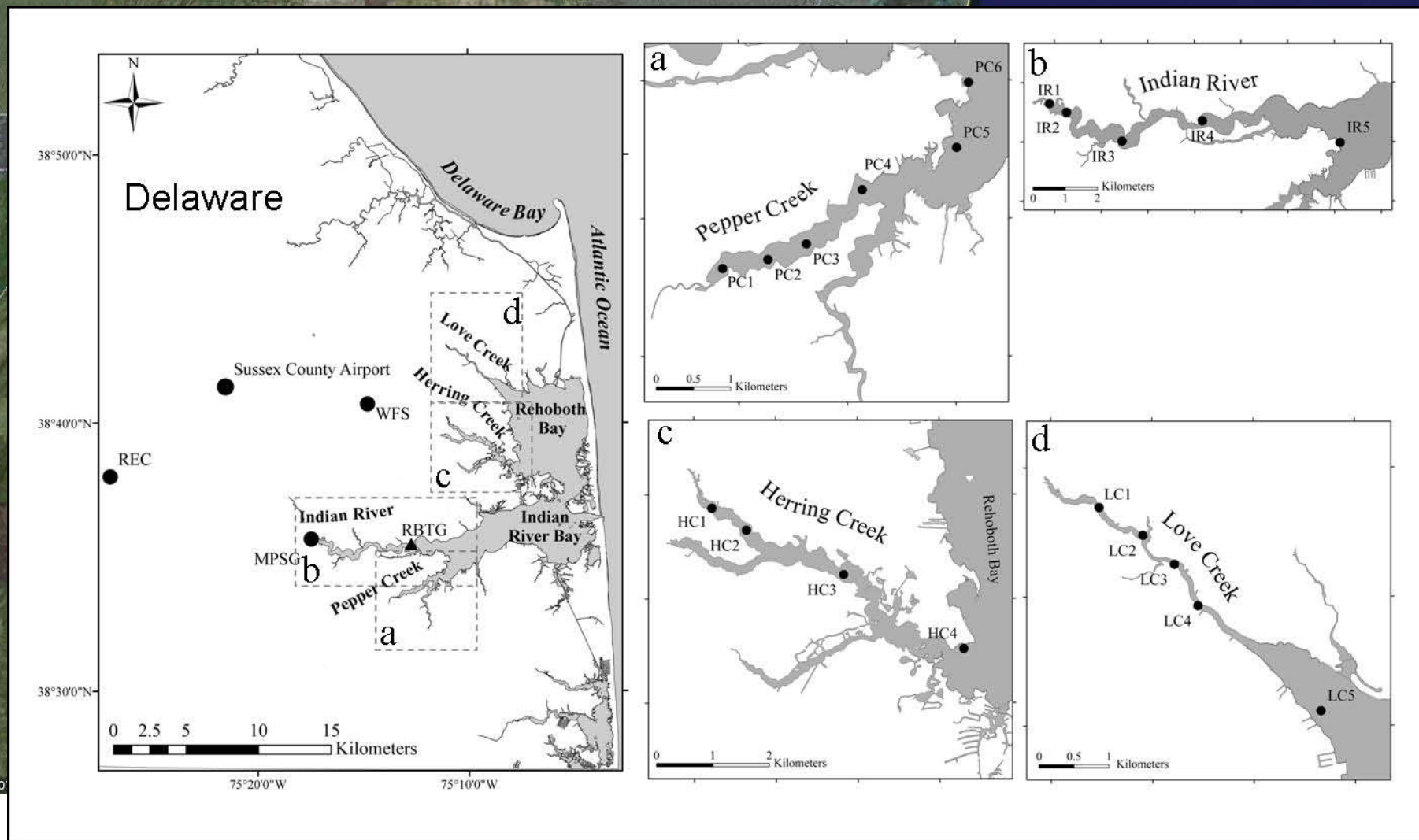
Diel-cycling Hypoxia

- Increasingly observed in shallow estuarine habitats
 - Bojorquez Lagoon, Mexico (Reyes and Merino 1991)
 - Venice Lagoons, Italy (Sorokin et al. 1996)
 - Waquoit Bay, MA (D'Avanzo and Kremer 1994 and 1996)
 - Elkhorn Slough, CA (Beck and Bruland 2000)
 - Intracoastal Waterways of Hanover County, NC (Hubertz and Cahoon 1999)
 - Maryland Coastal Bays (Kemp and Boynton pers. Comm.)
 - Tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay (Kemp and Boynton pers comm.)
 - The Delaware Coastal Bays (Tyler, Brady, and Targett 2009)

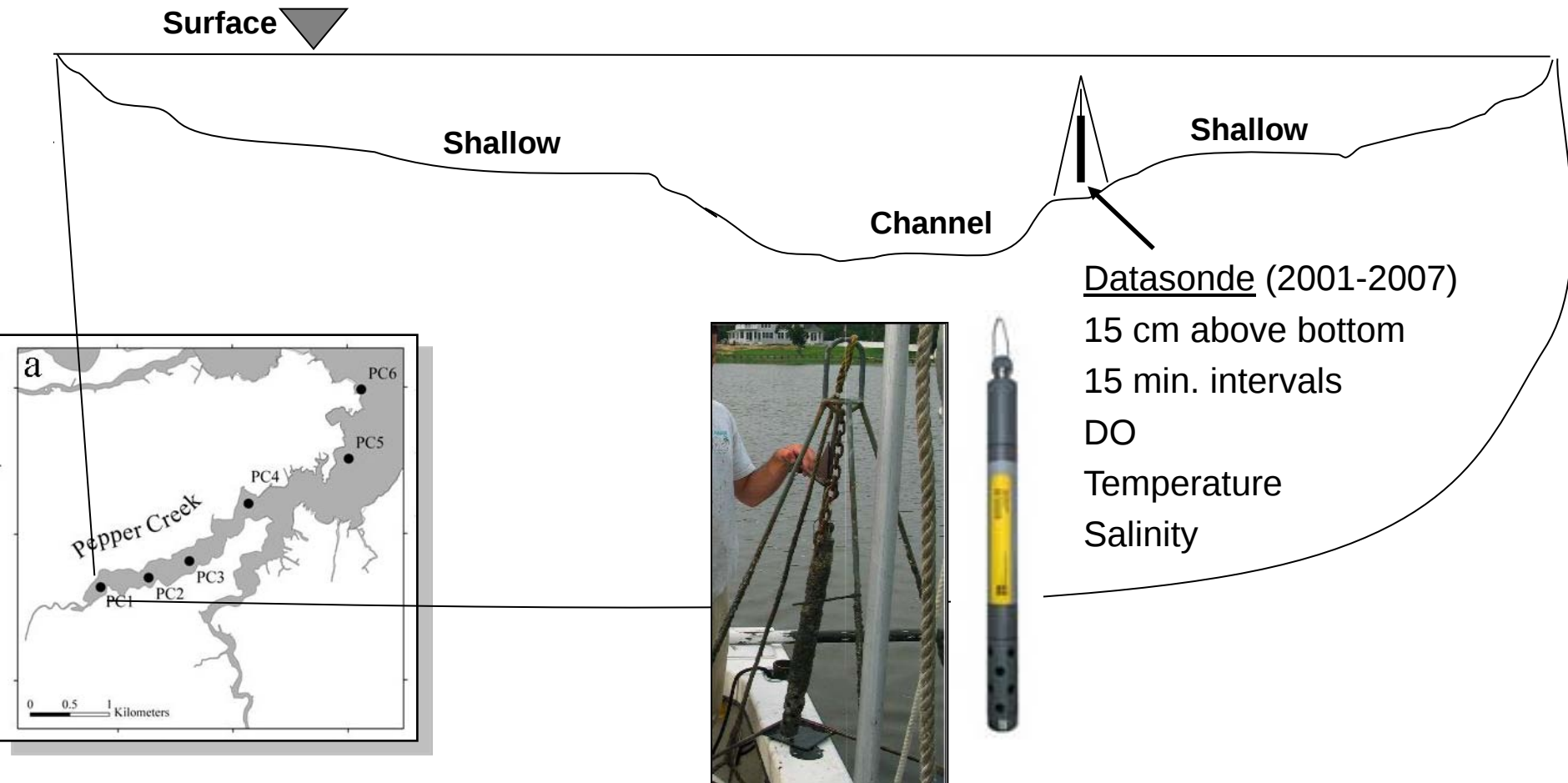


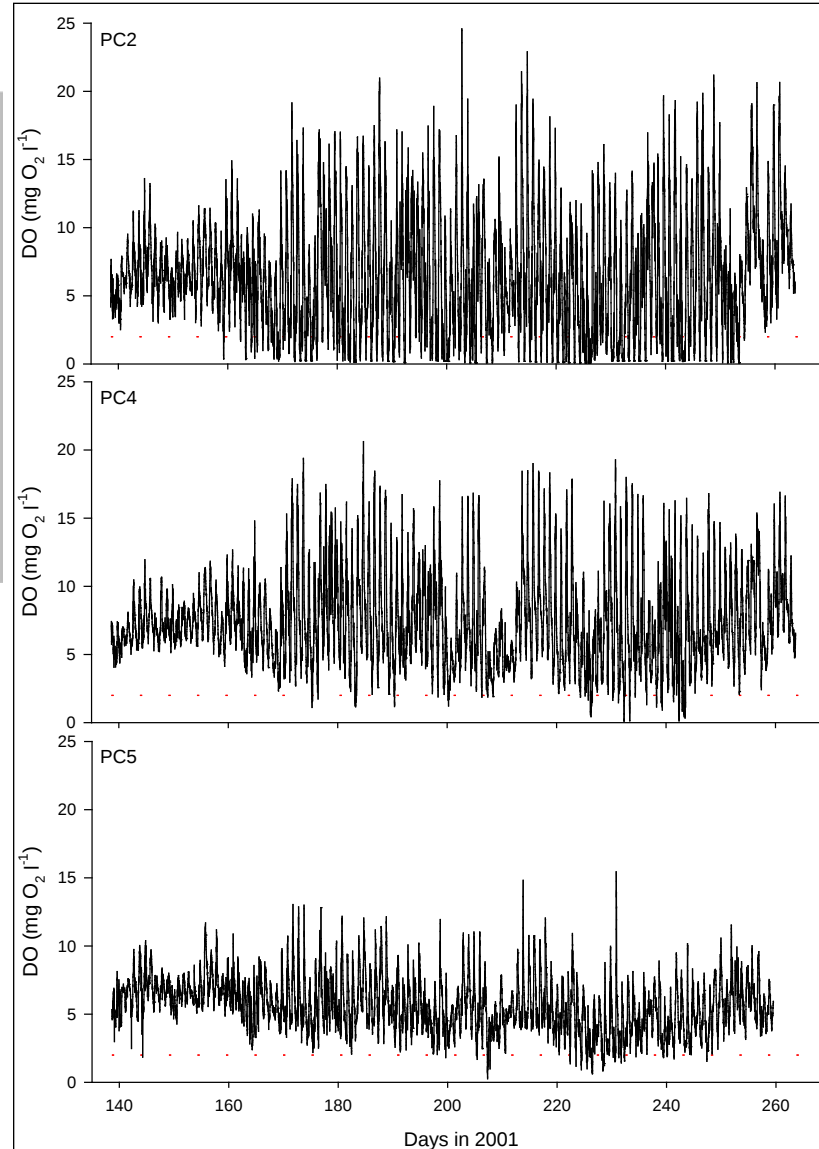
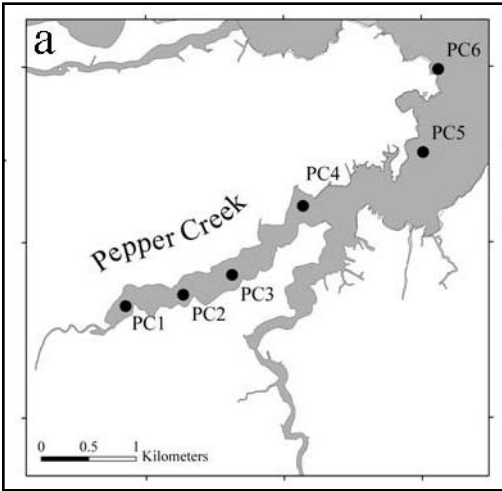
Exposure

- Direct effects
 - Growth
 - Mortality
- Indirect effects
 - Growth
 - Avoidance
 - Habitat compression/loss
- Exposure
 - Temporal and spatial dynamics of diel-cycling hypoxia
 - Fish behavior



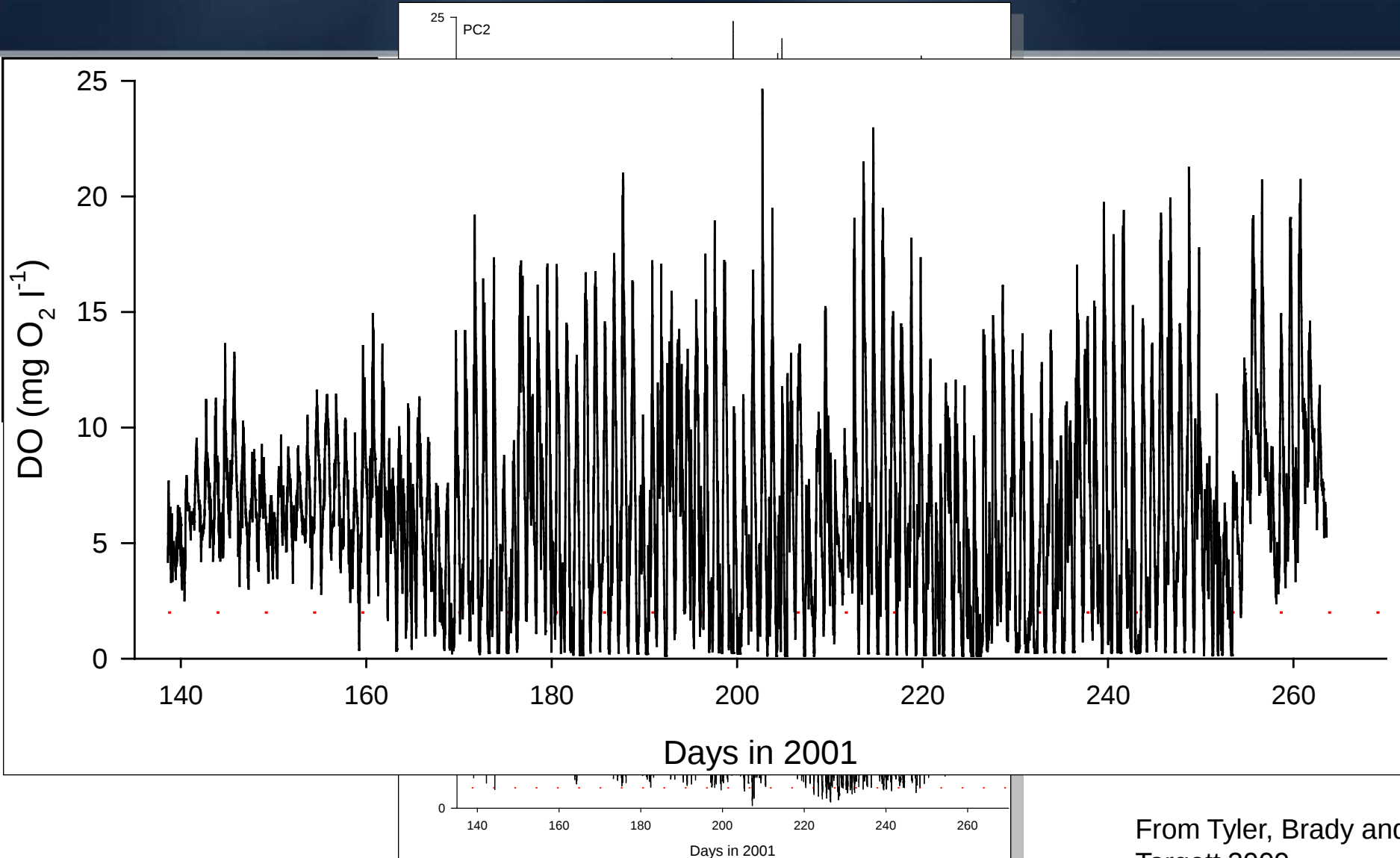
Water Quality Sampling

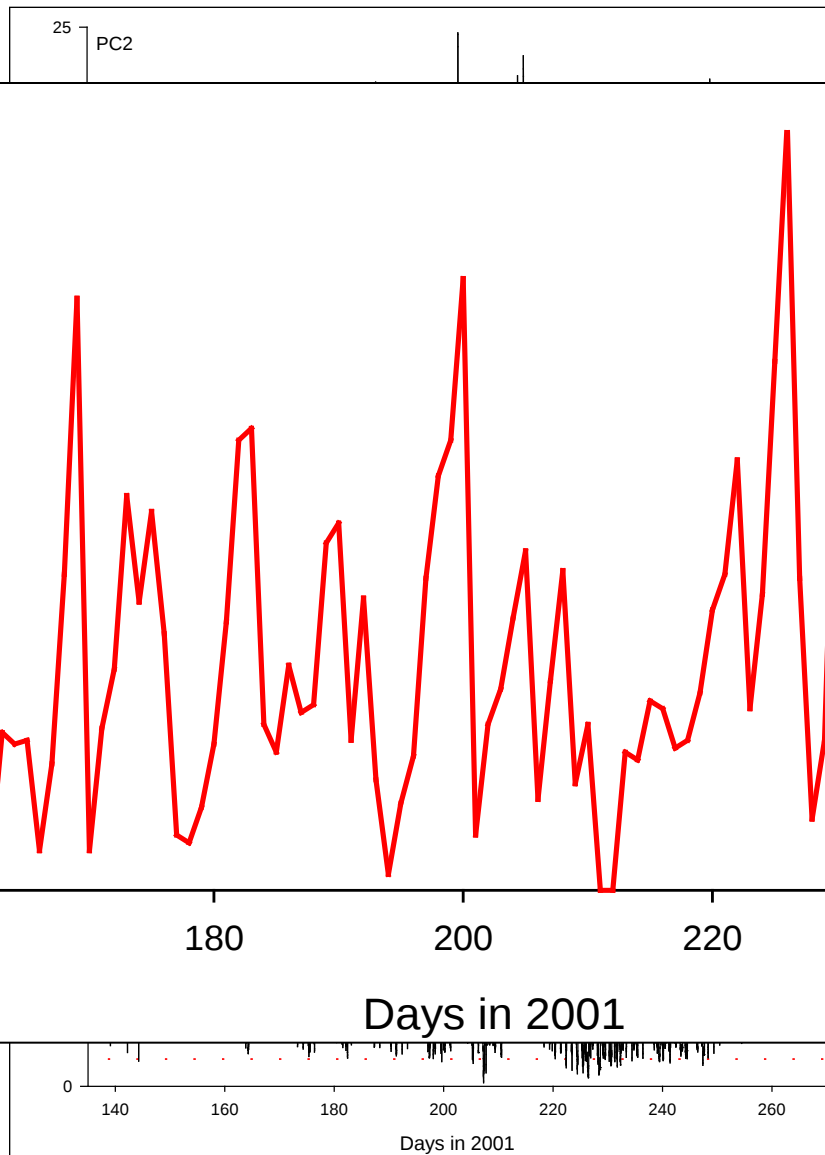
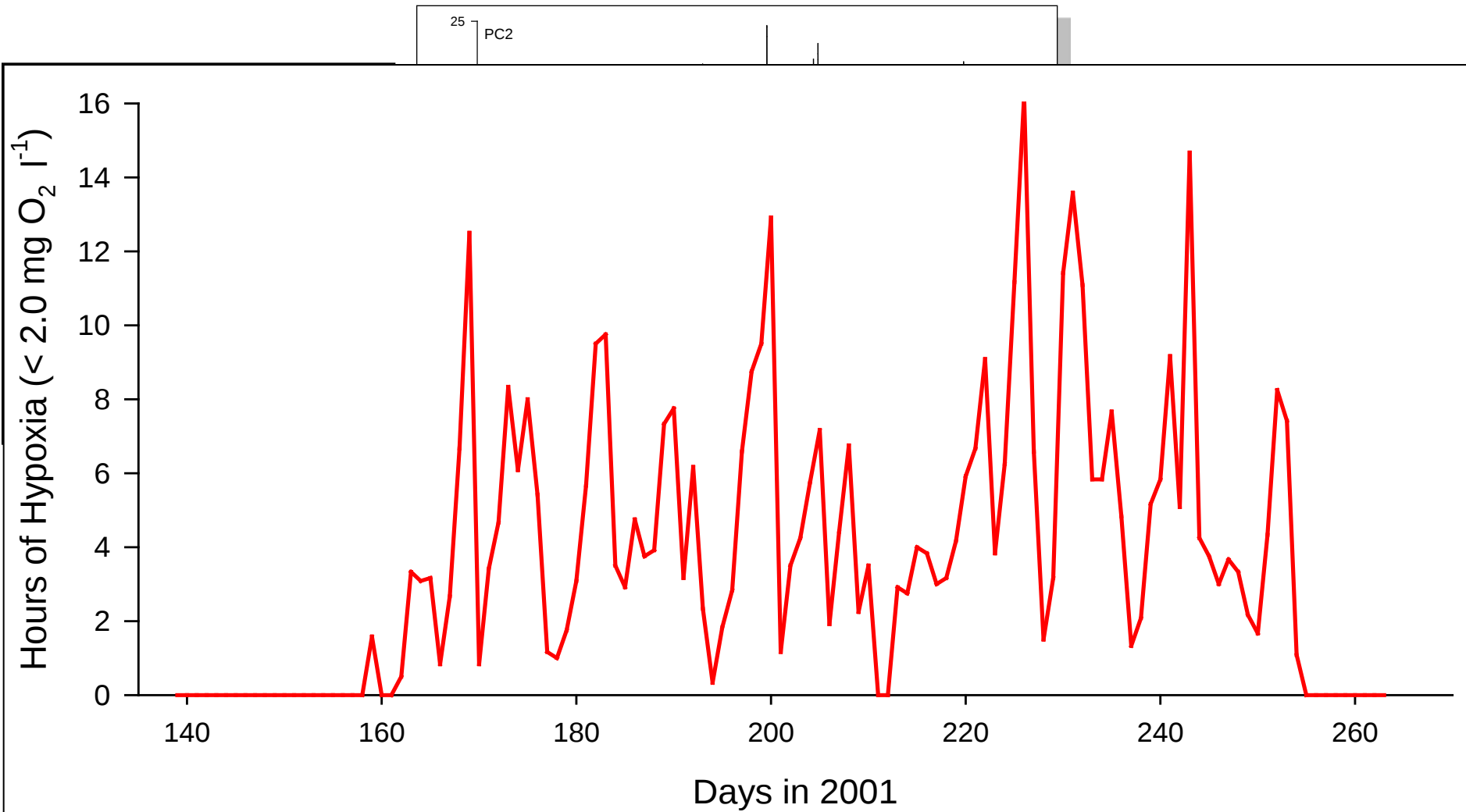




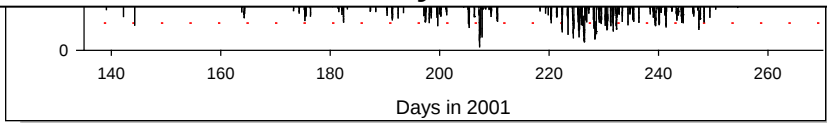
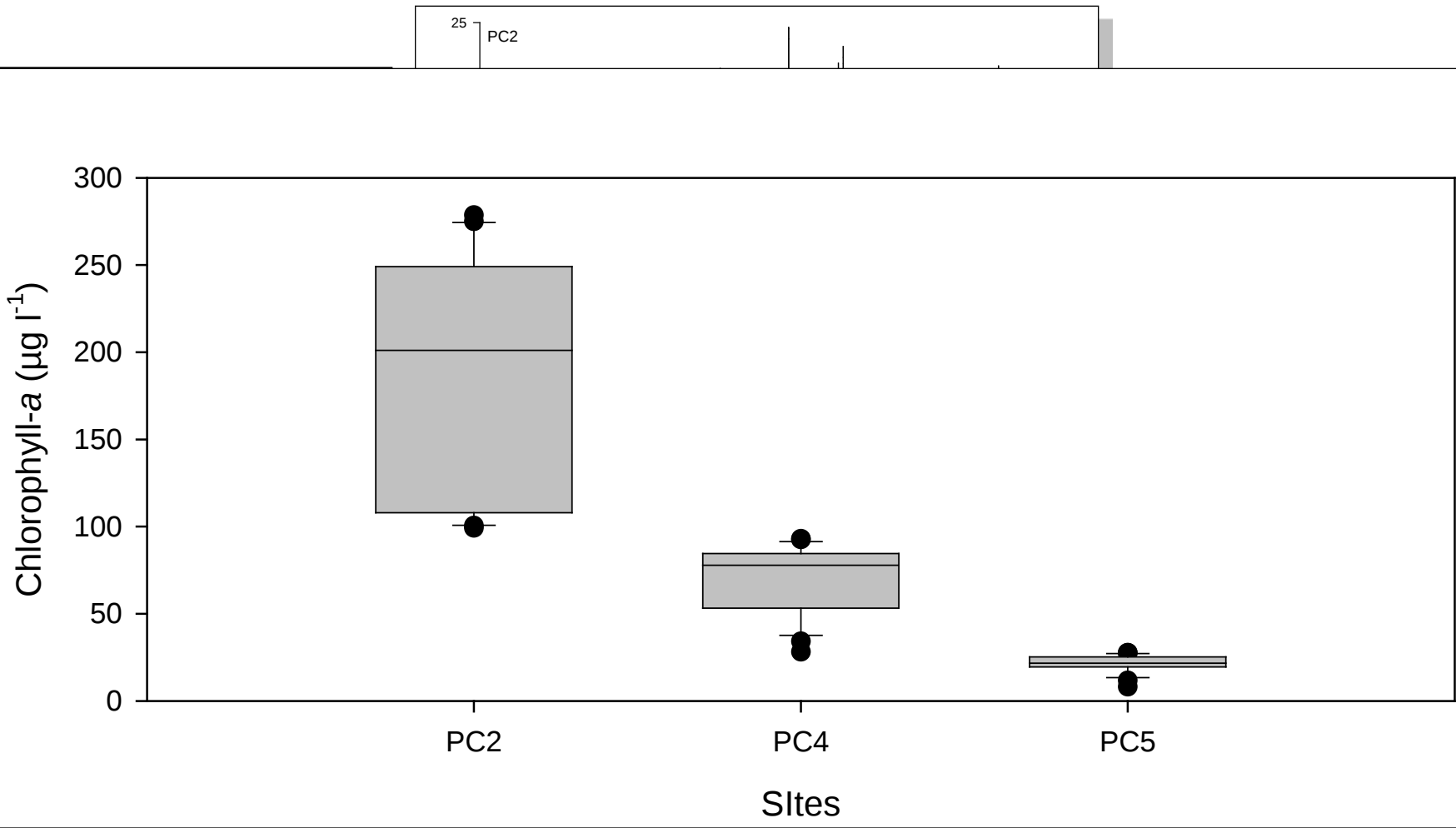
From Tyler, Brady and
Targett 2009

Temporal and Spatial Dynamics



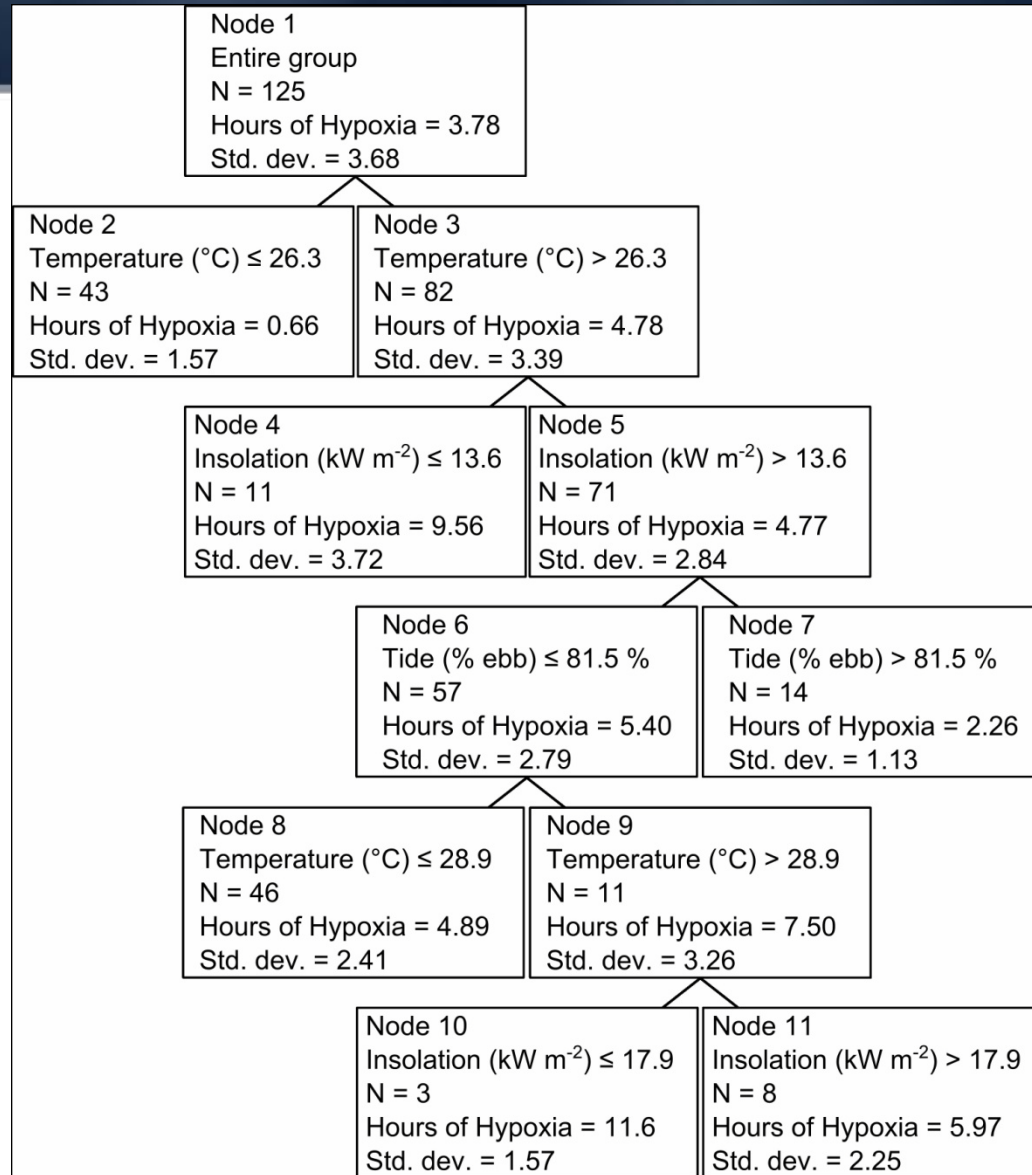


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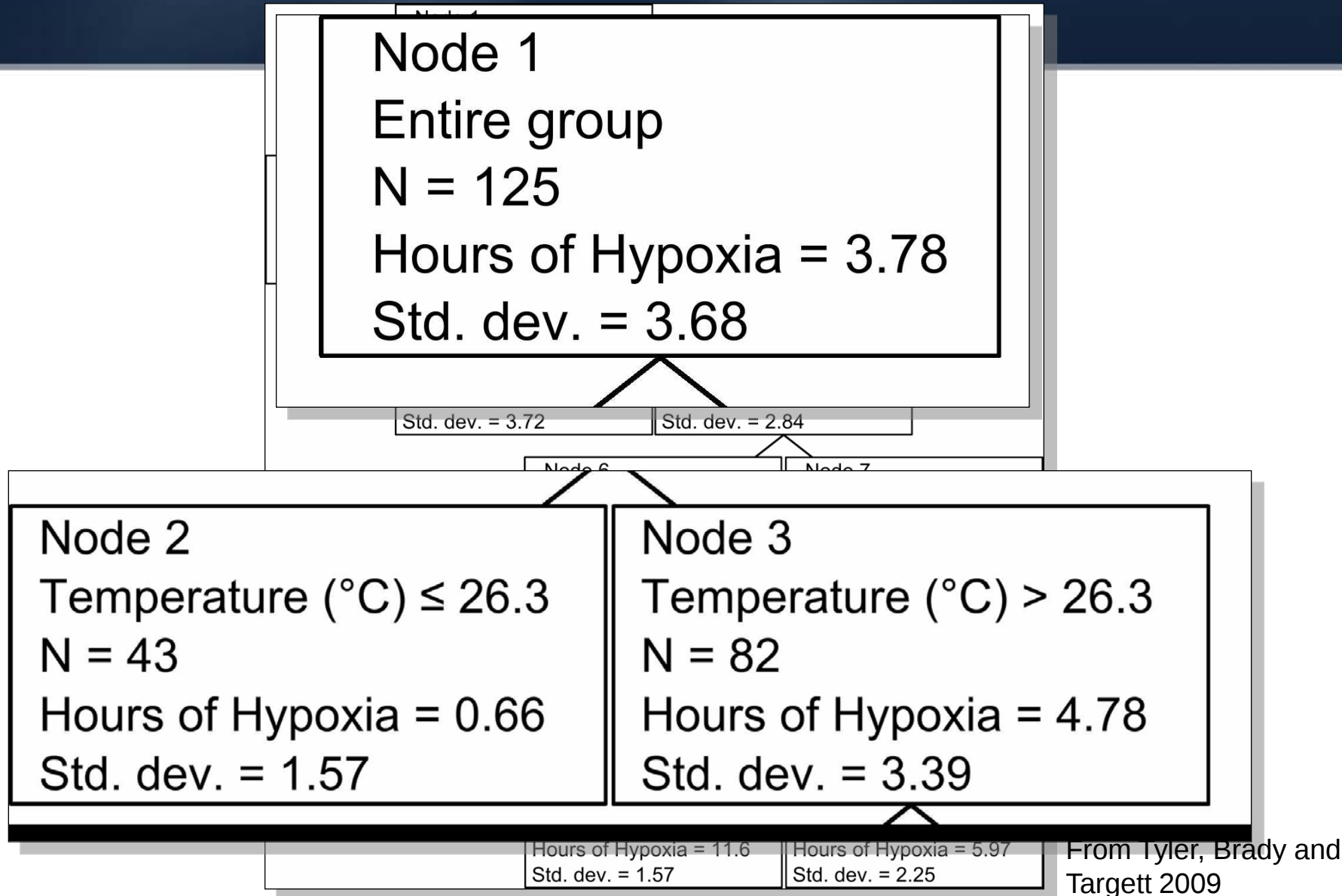


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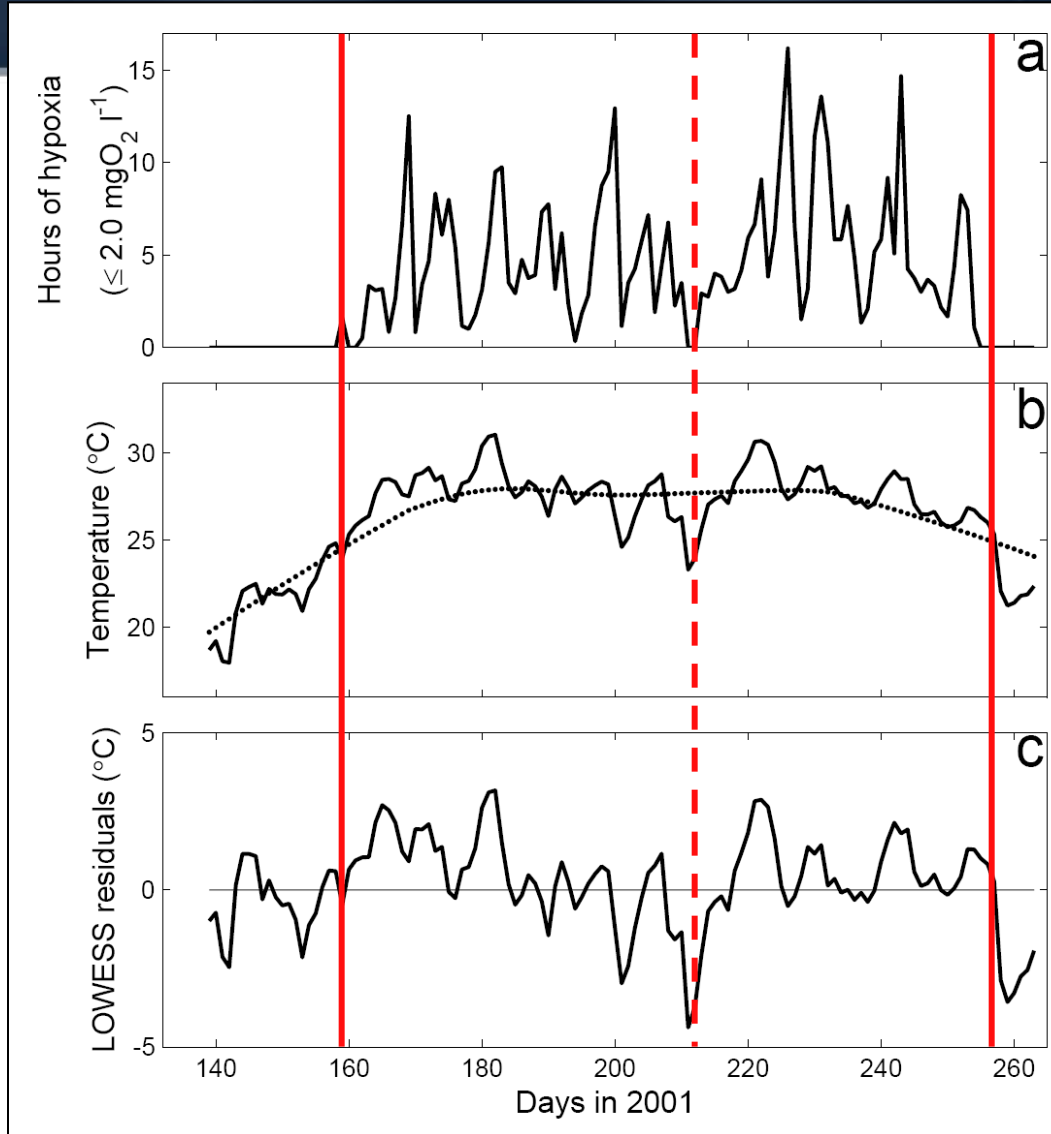
Regression Tree Analysis



Regression Tree Analysis

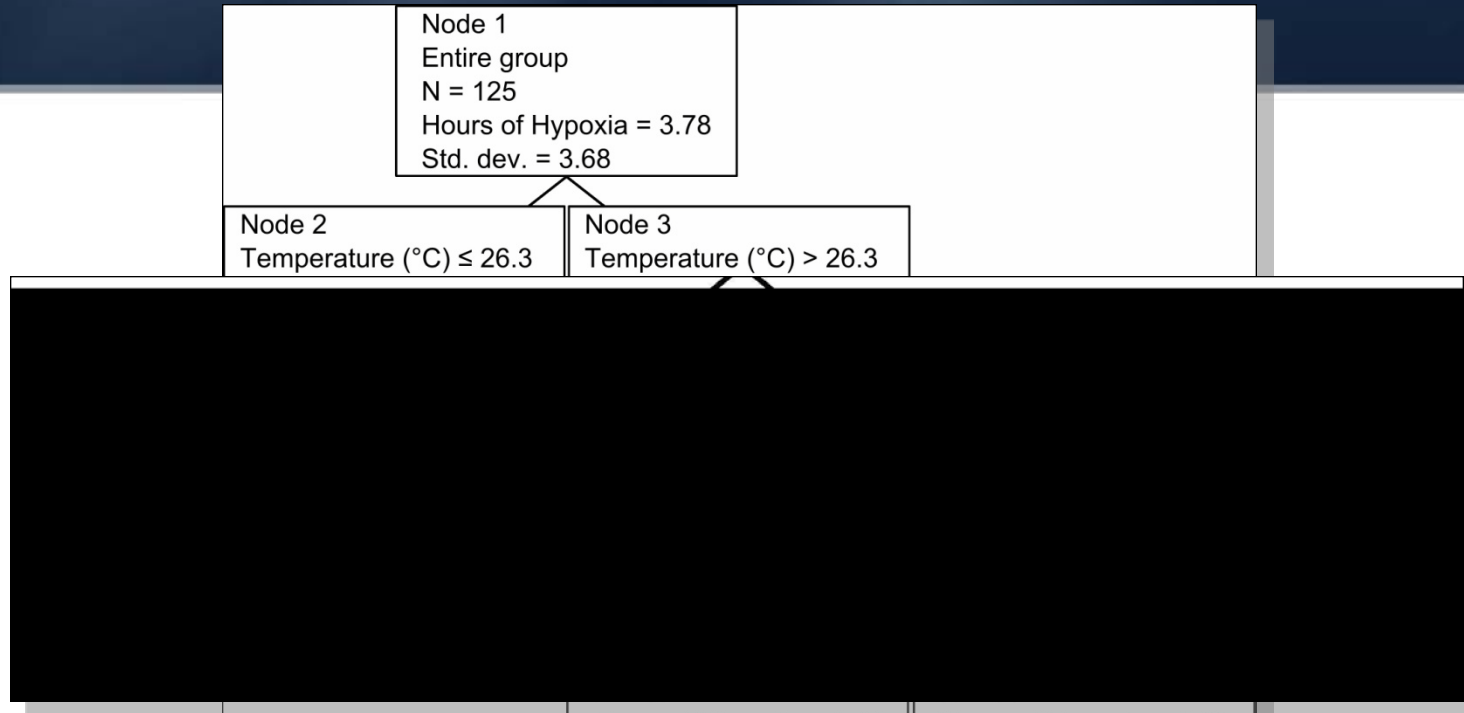


Temperature

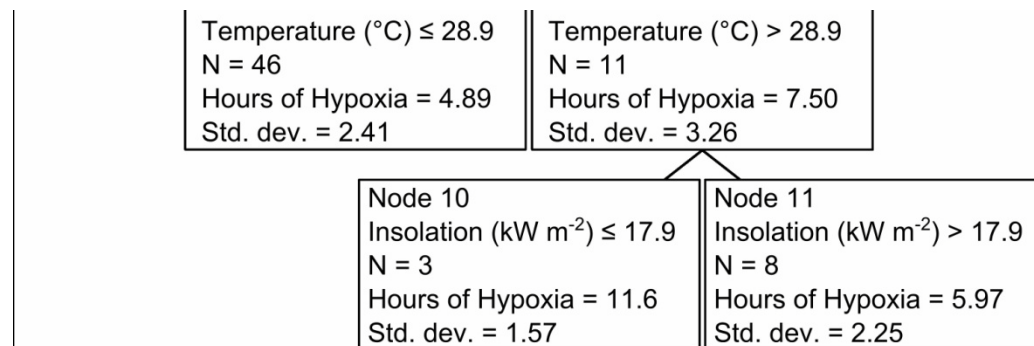


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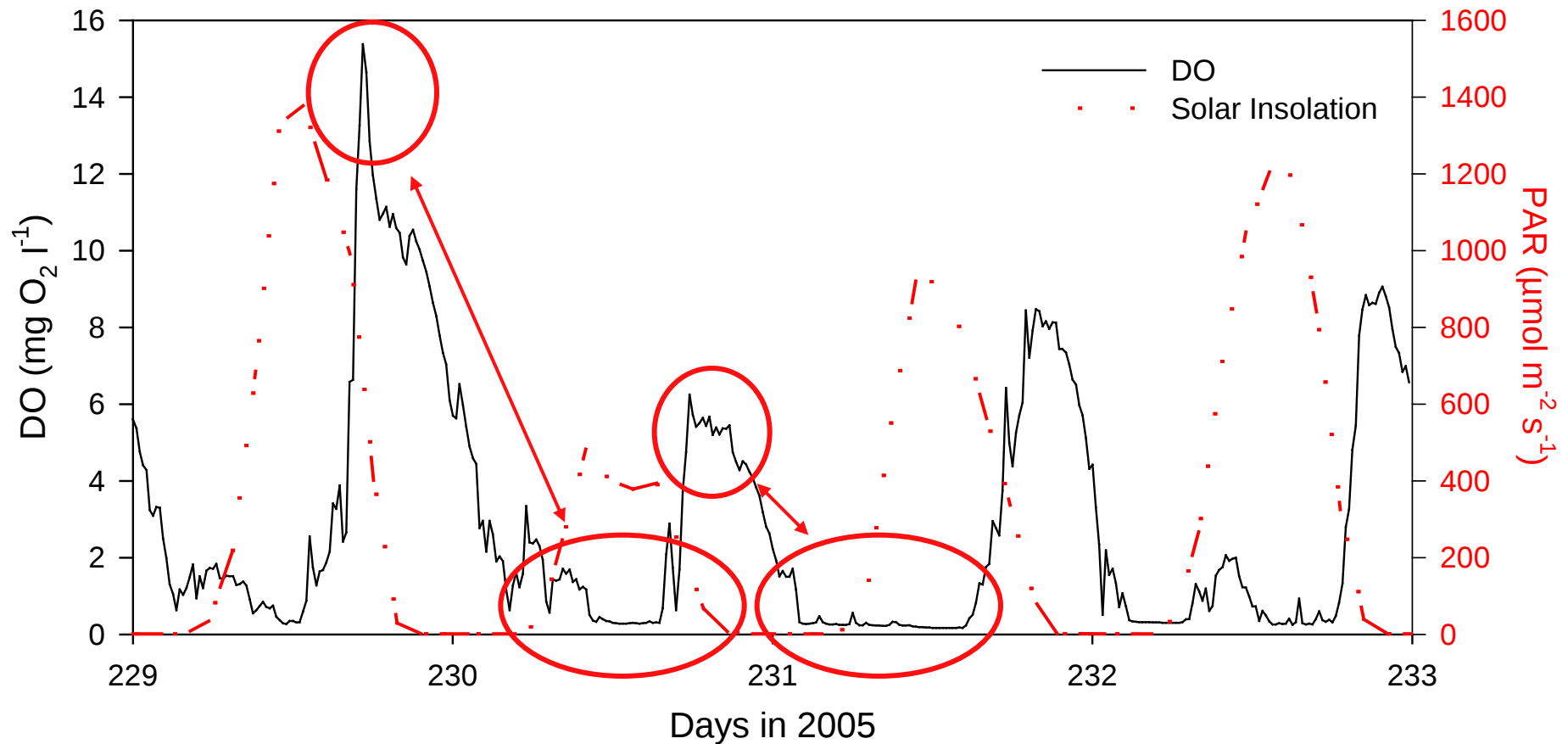
Regression Tree Analysis



Previous Day's Total Insolation

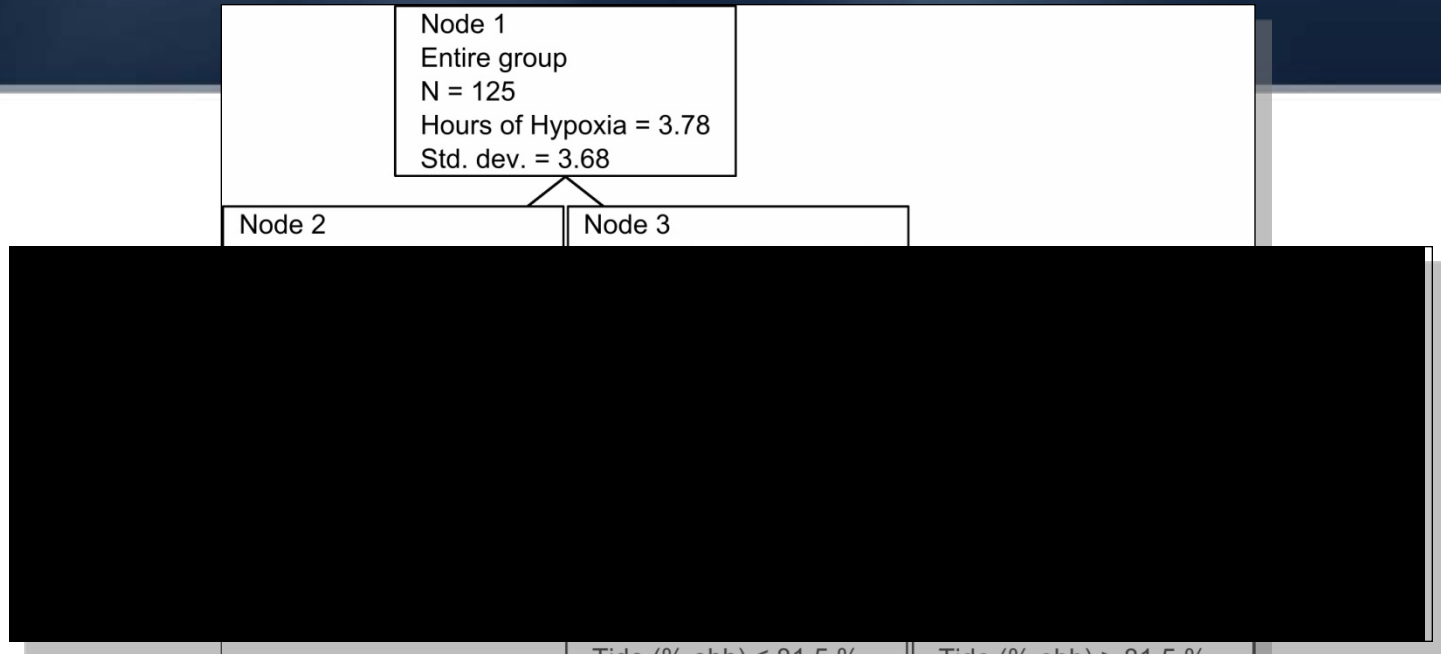


Insolation

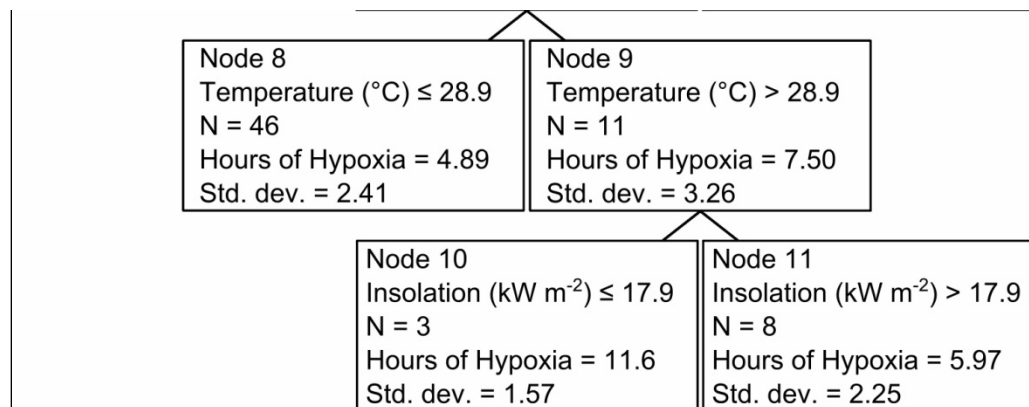


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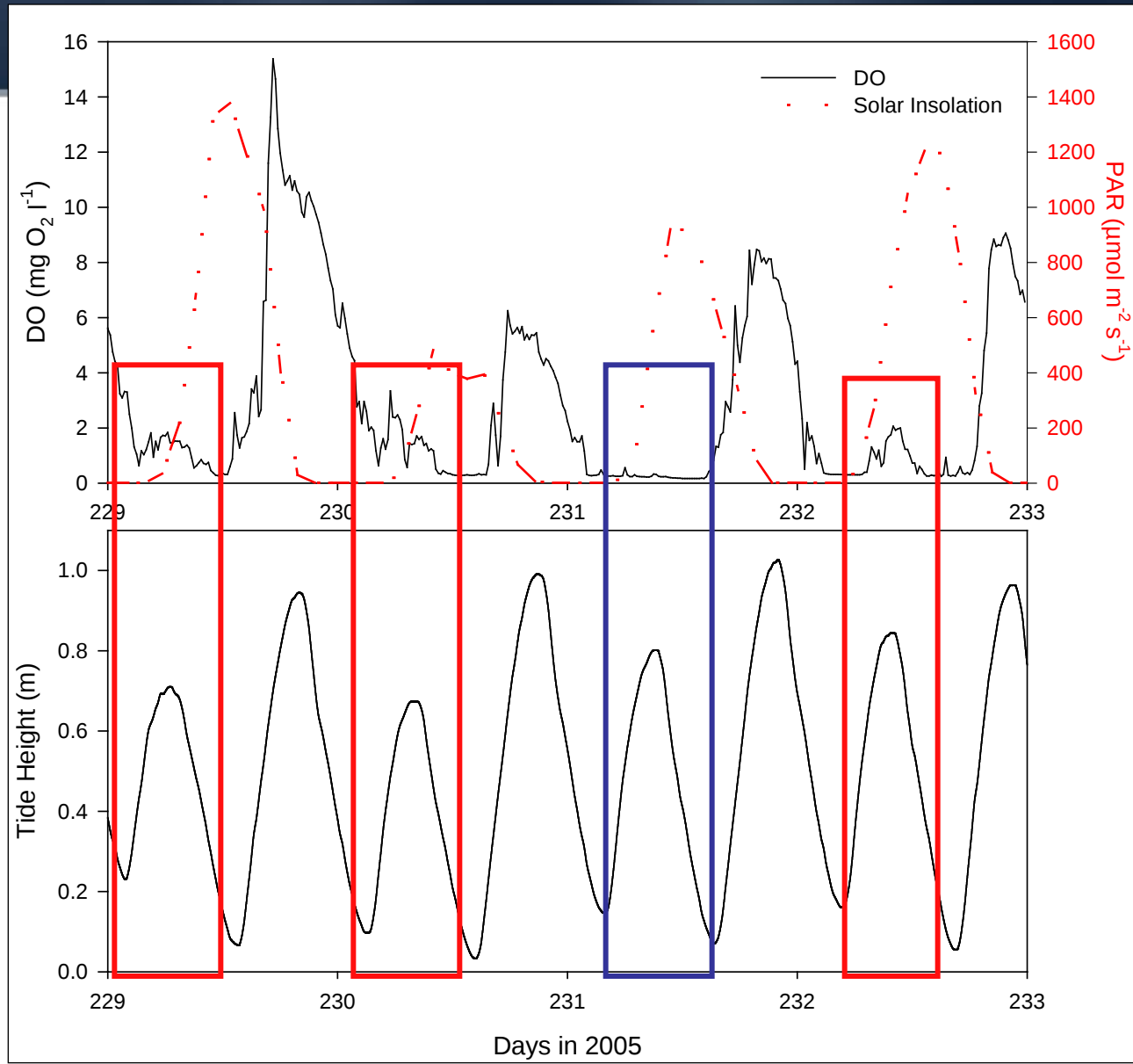


% Ebbing Tide from 02:00 – 10:00

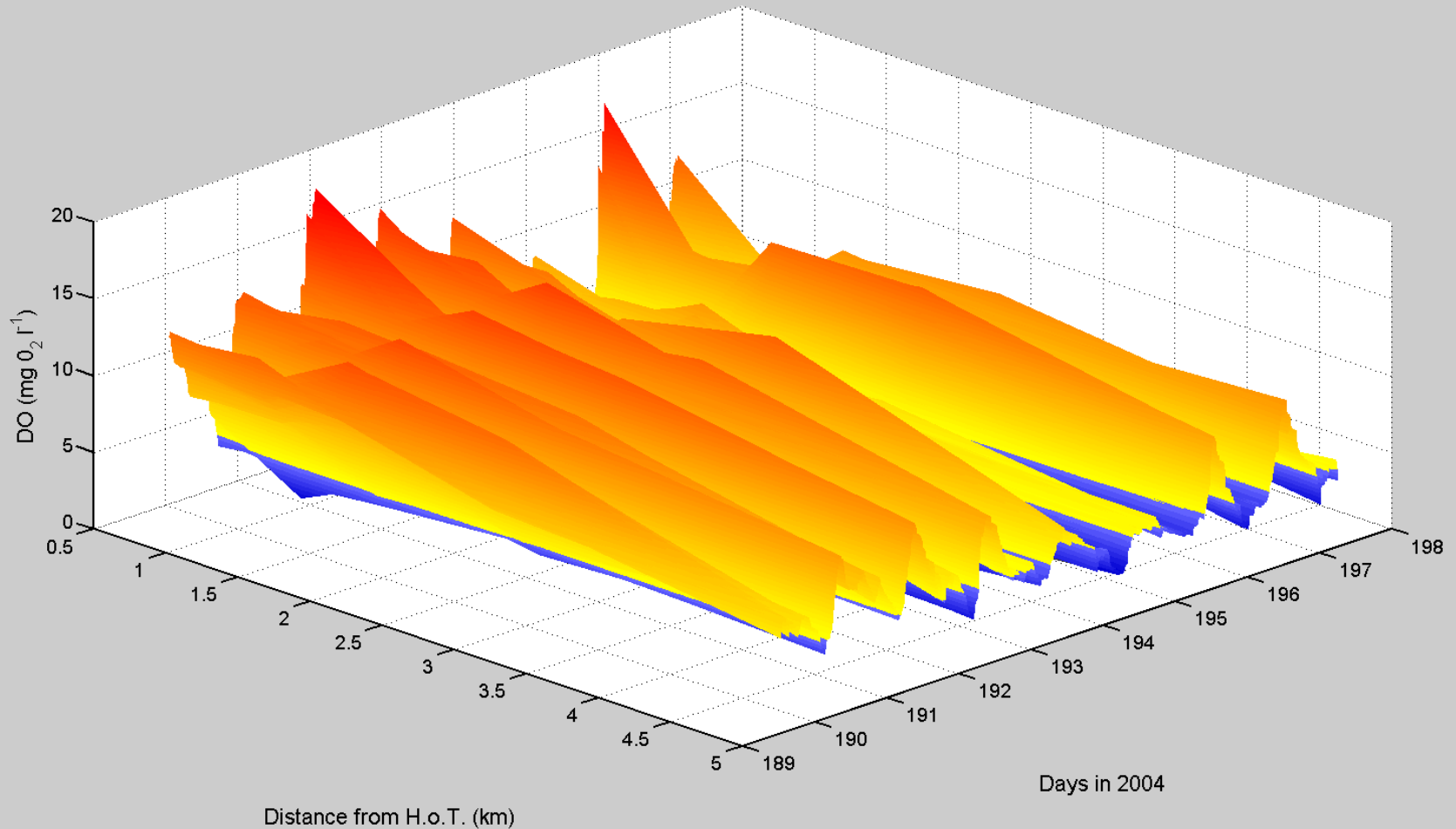


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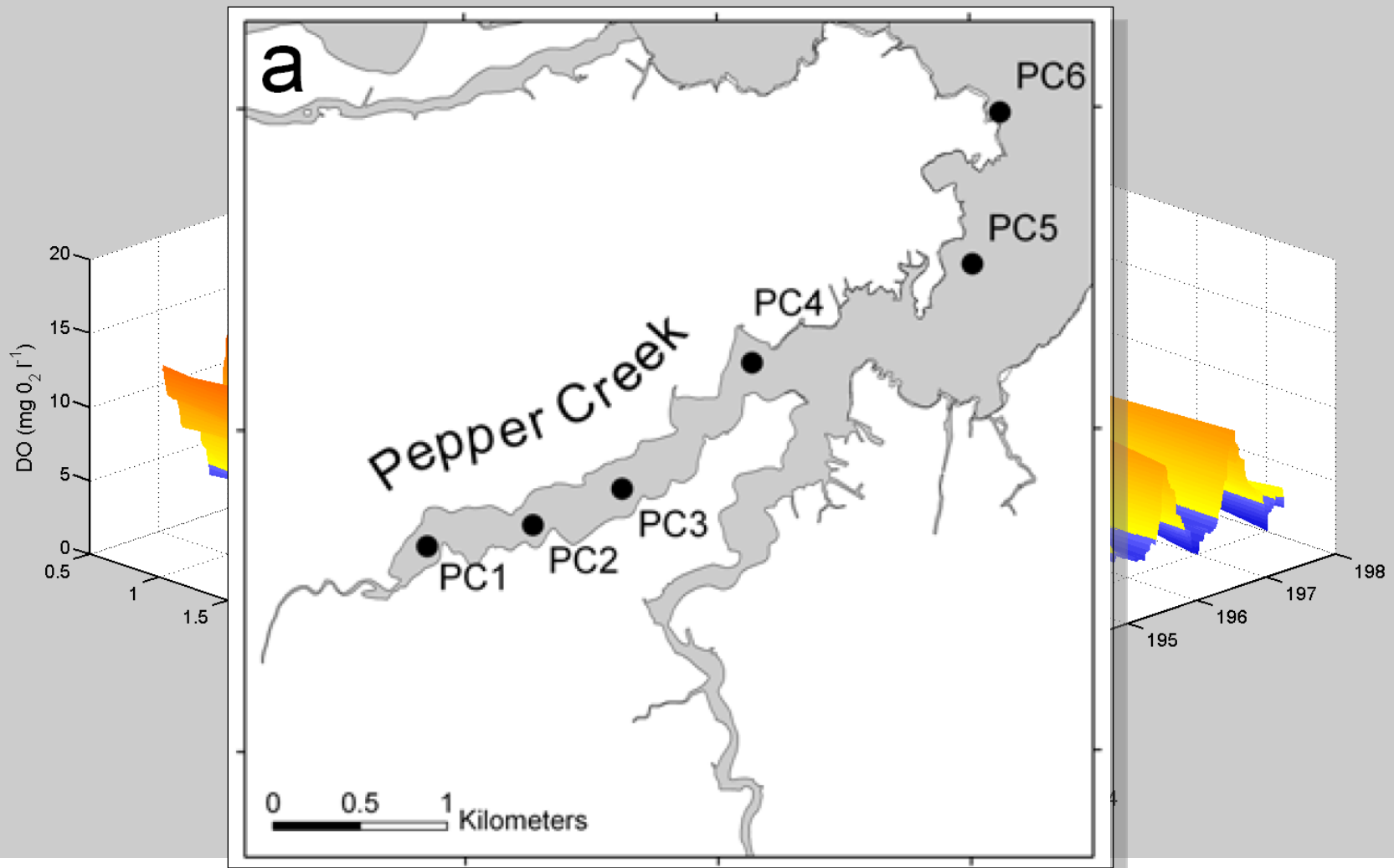
Tidal Interactions



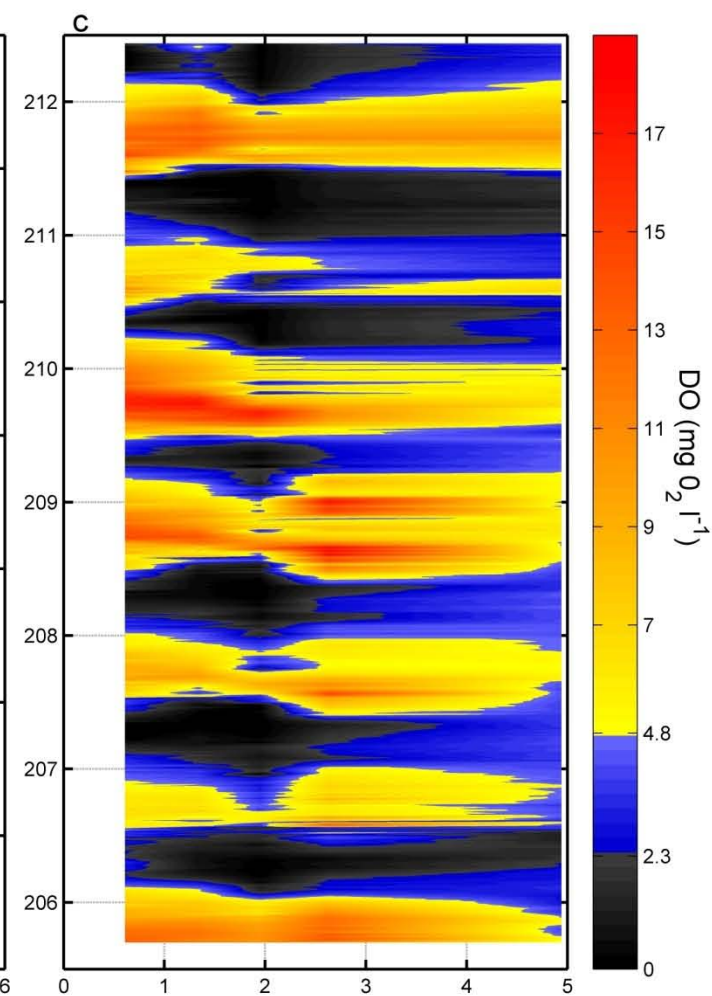
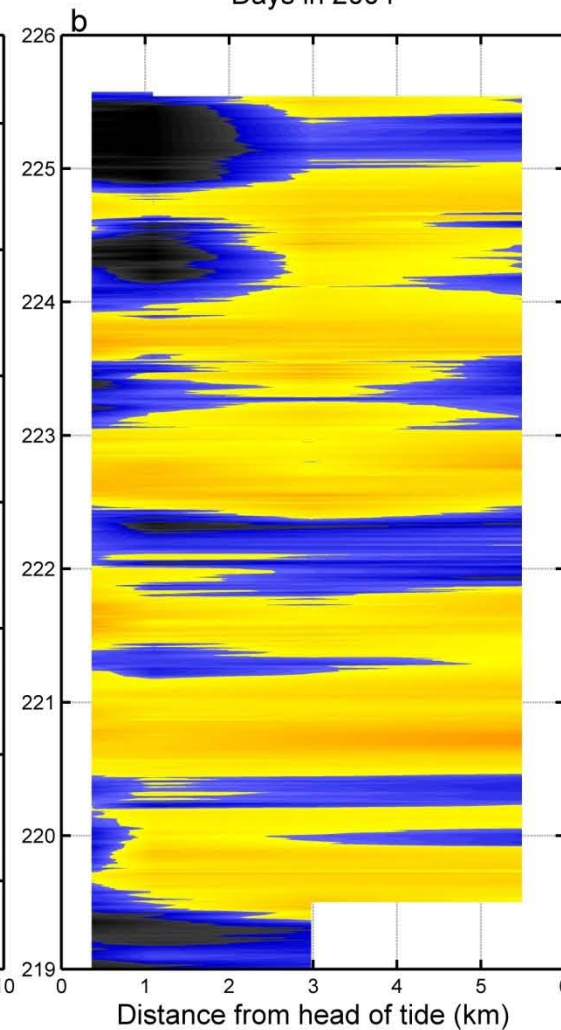
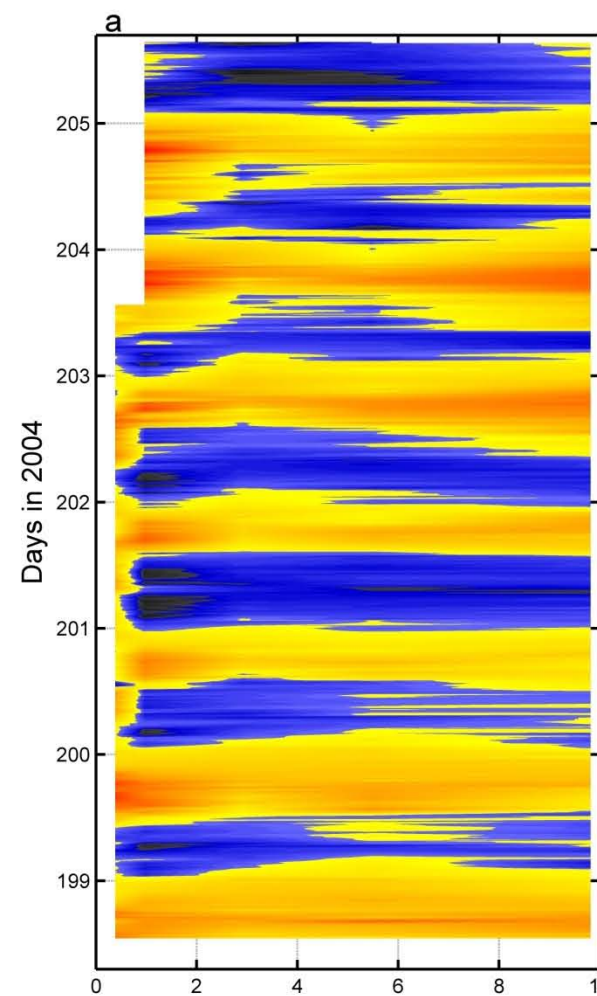
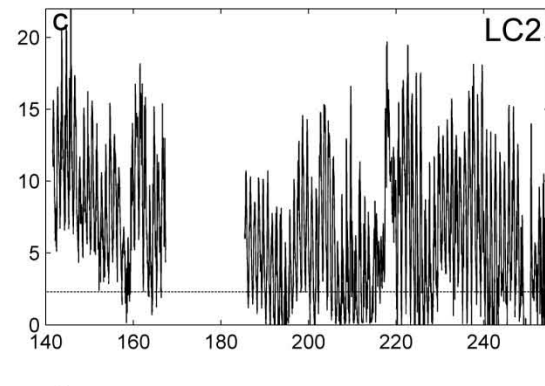
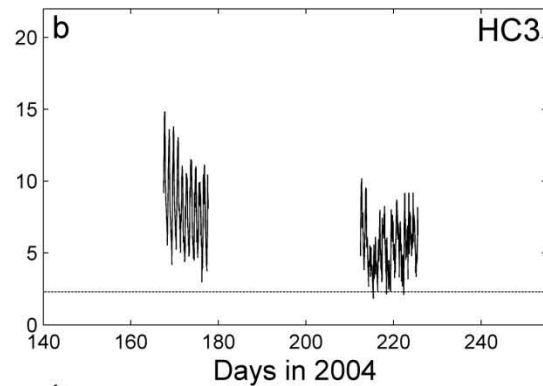
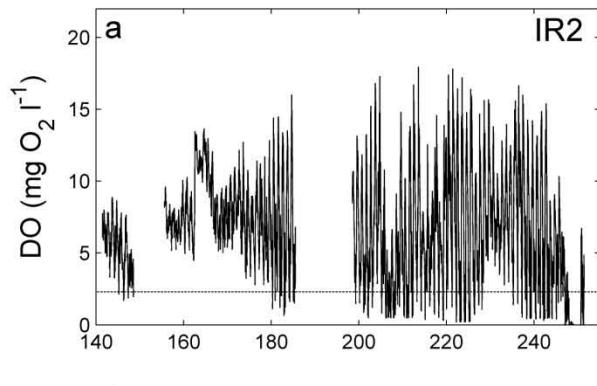
Spatial Variability



Spatial Variability



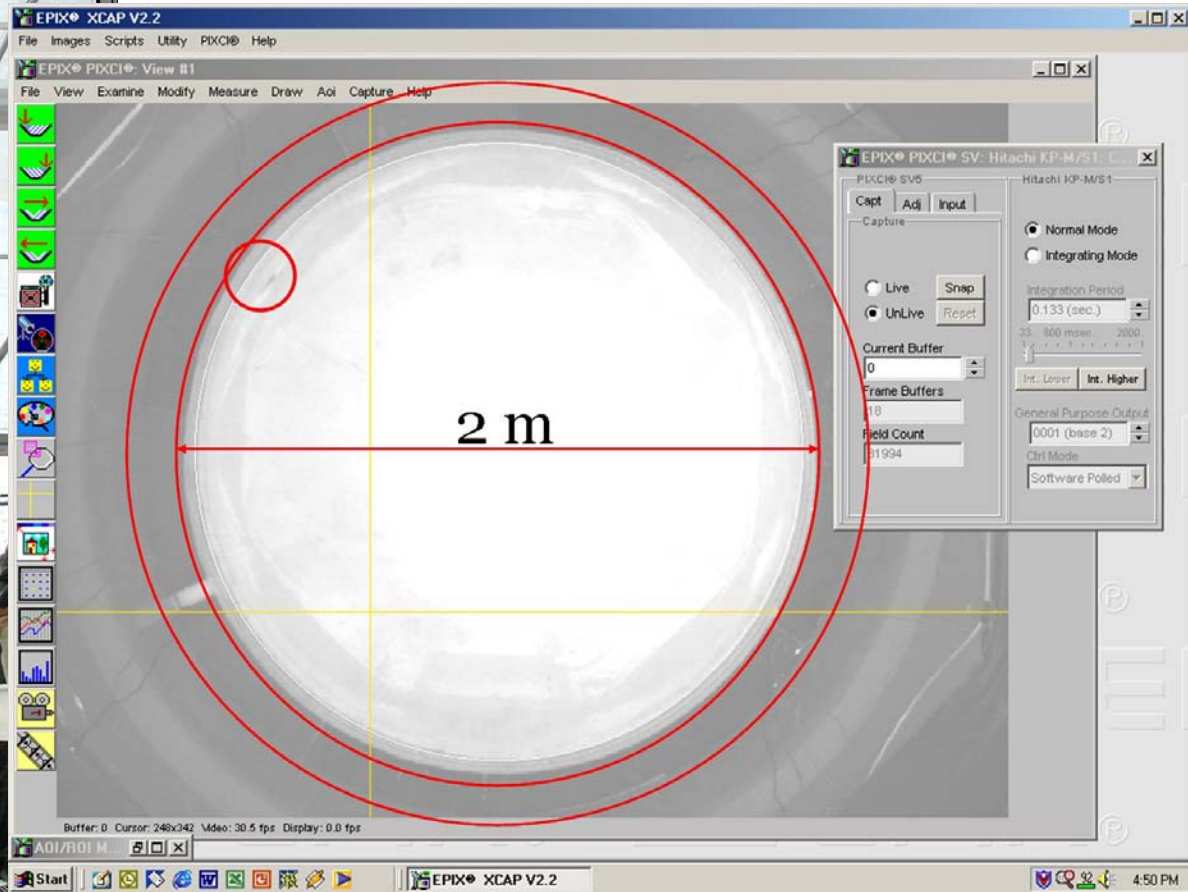
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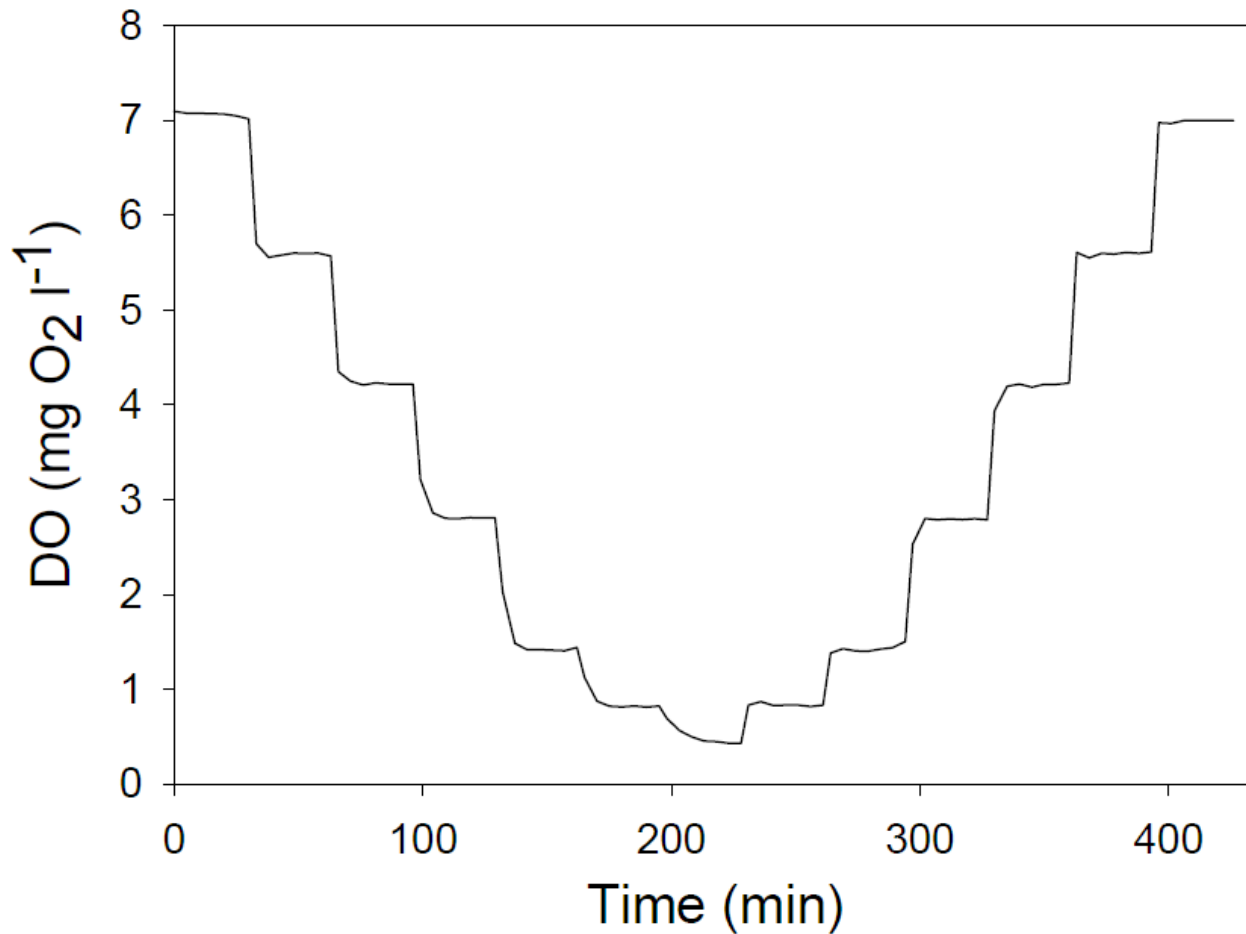
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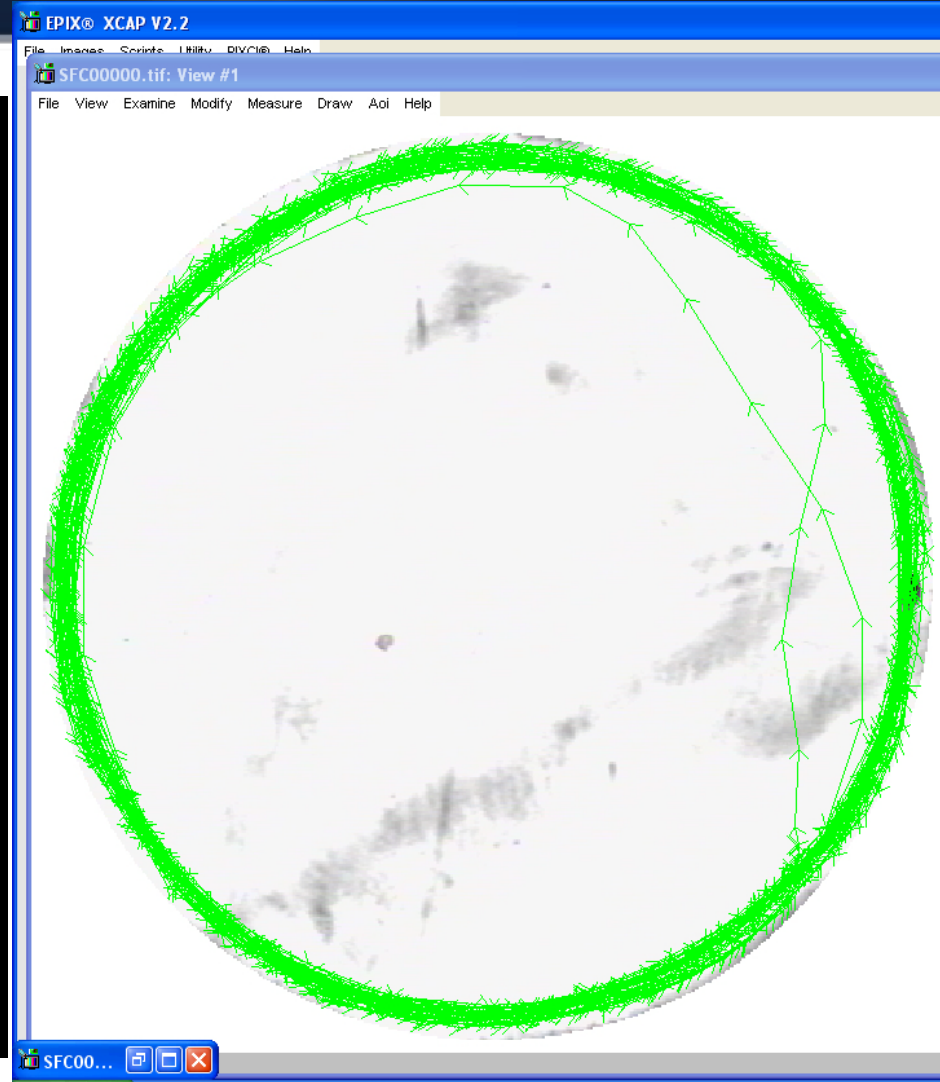
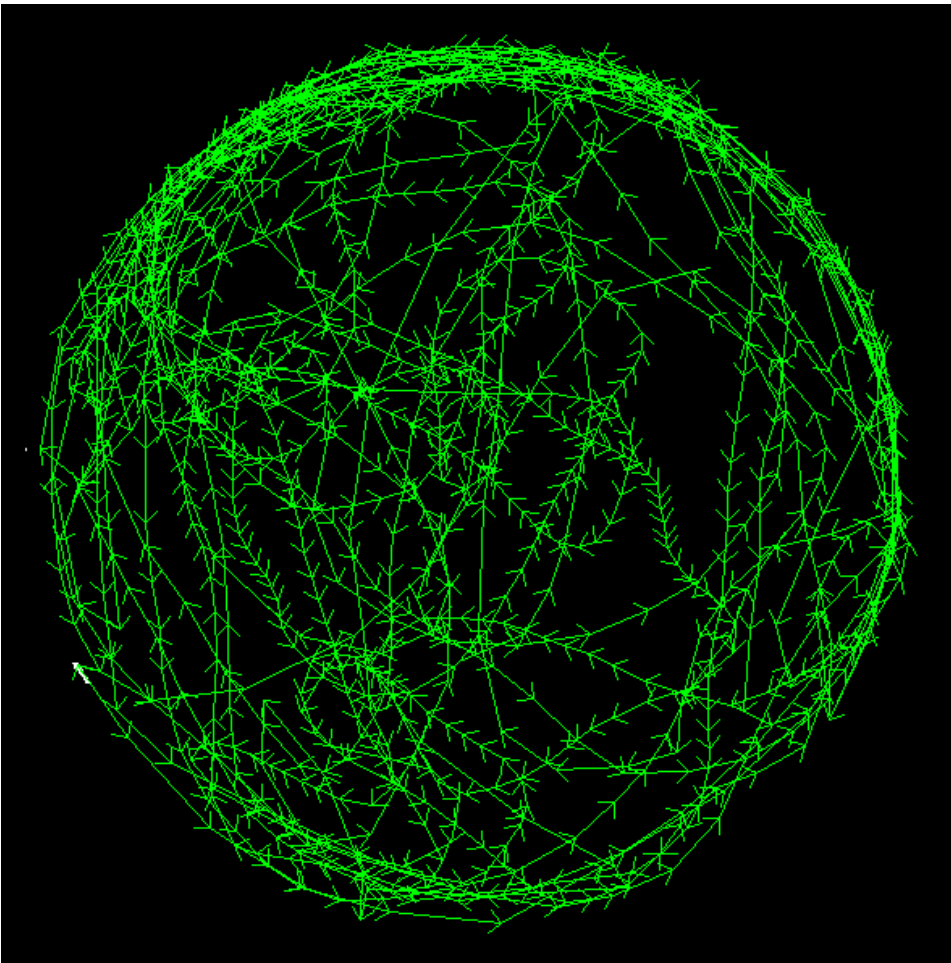
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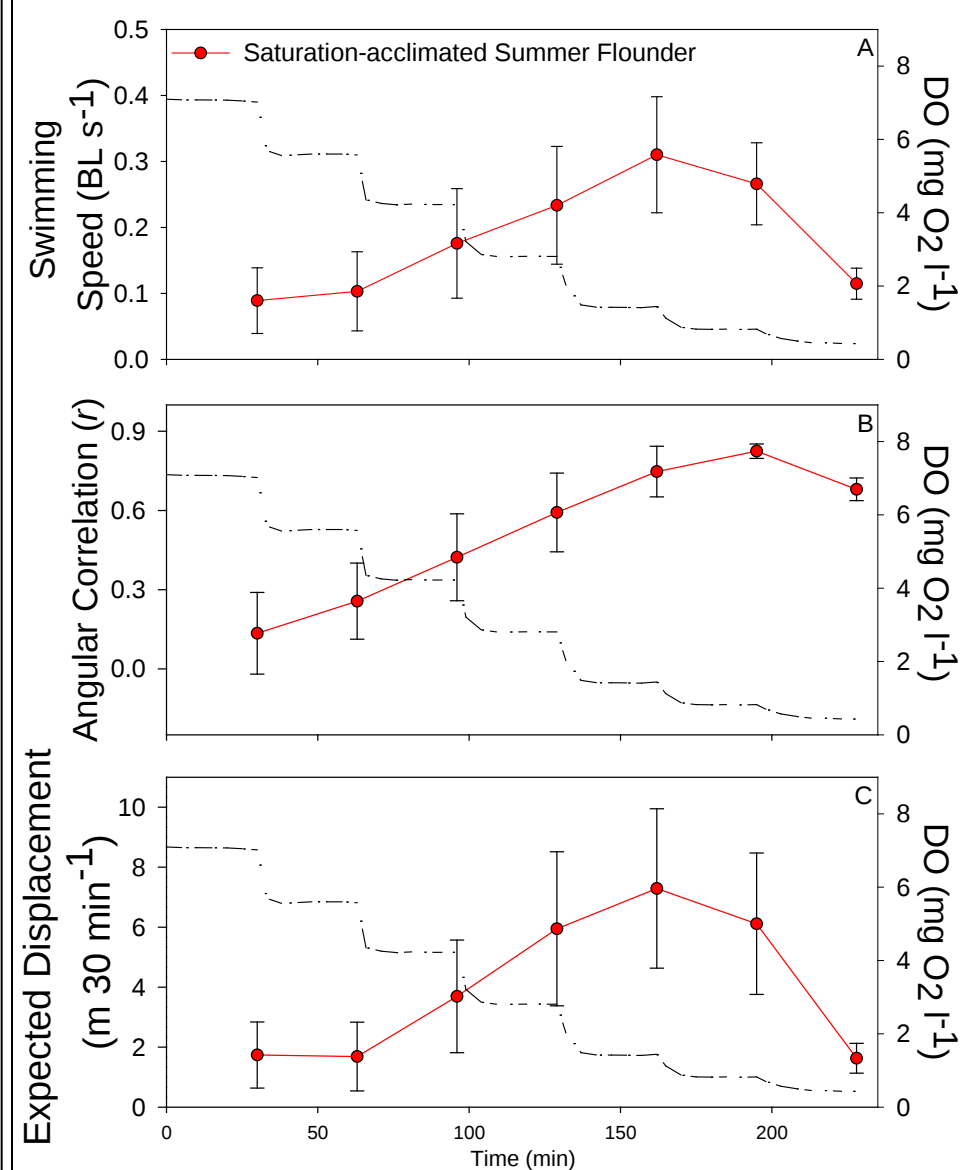
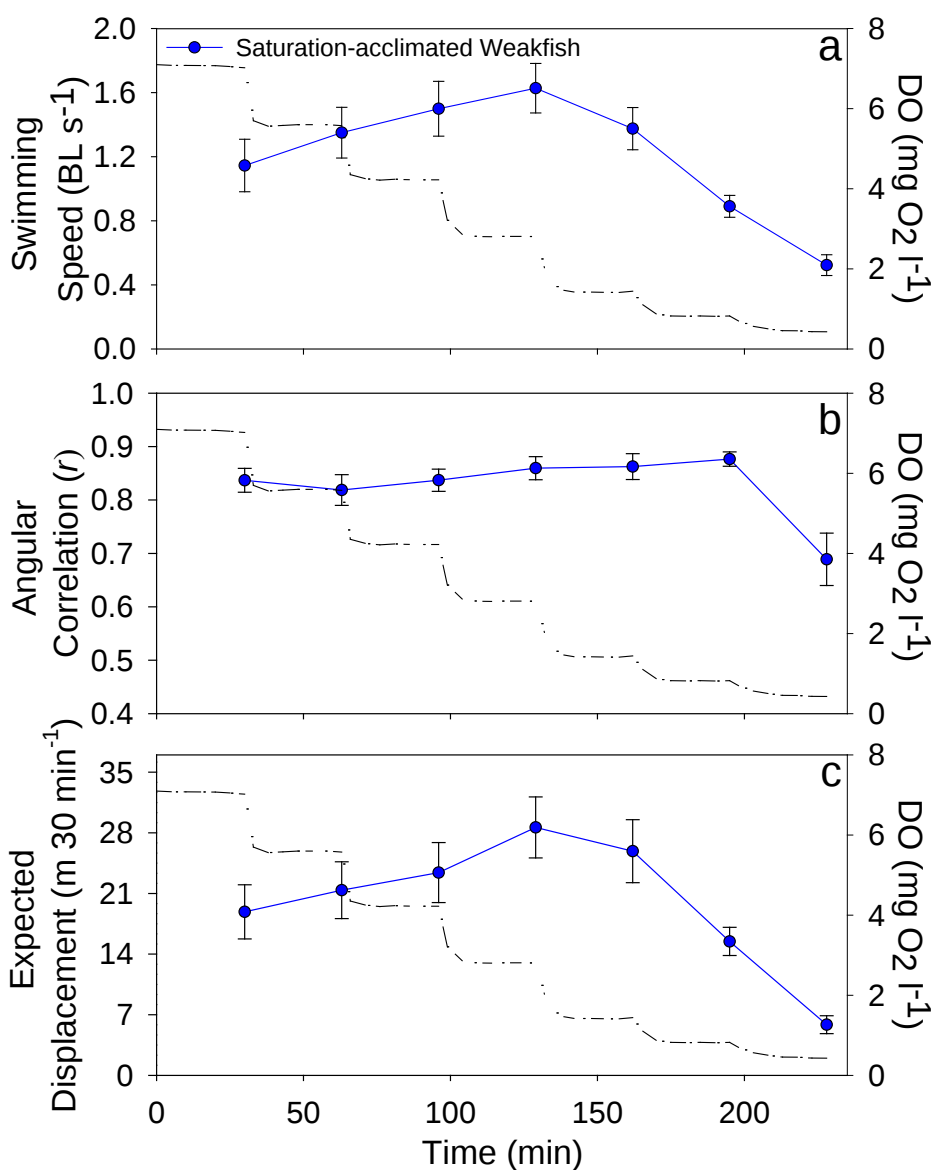


DO Exposure



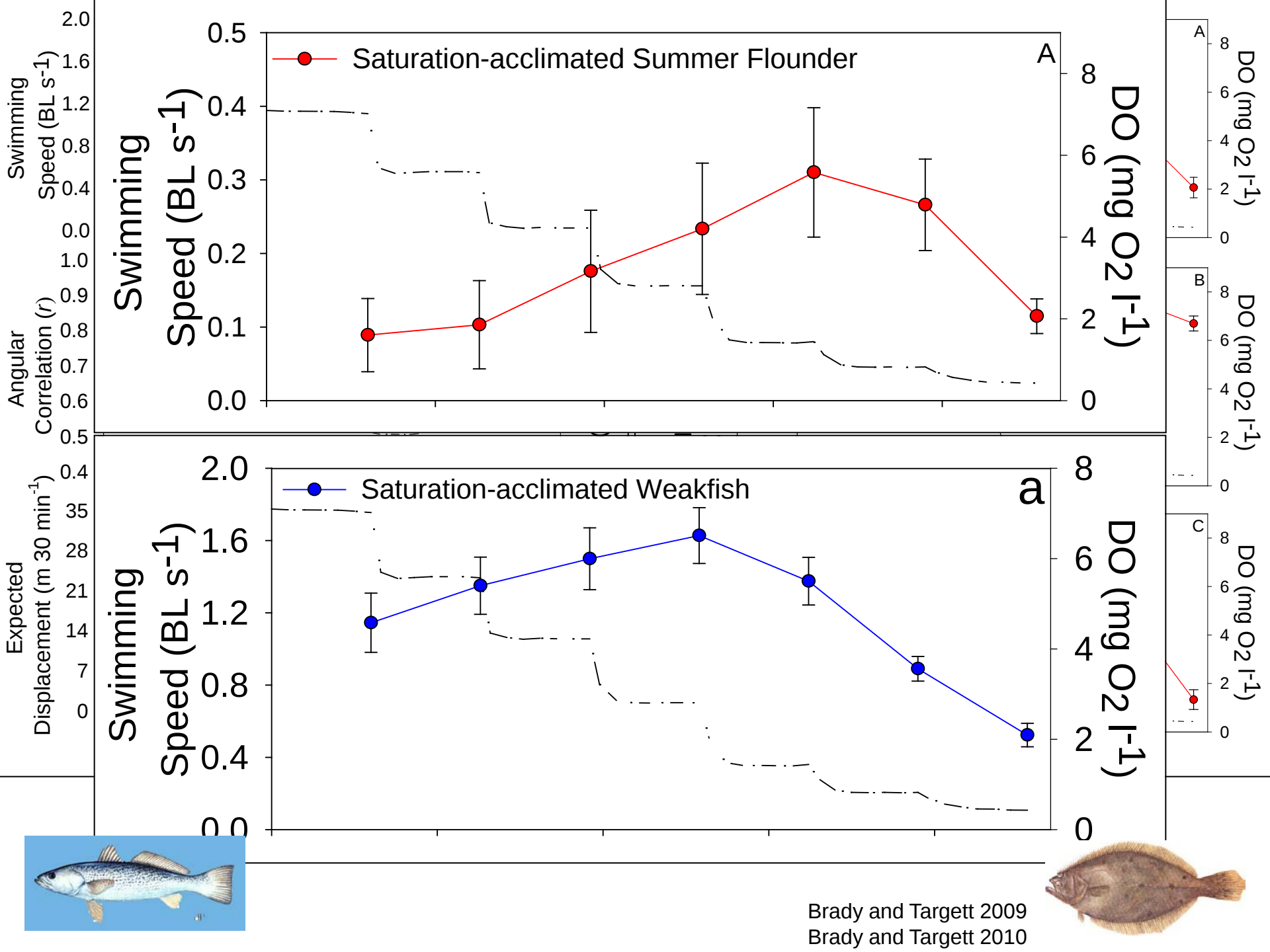
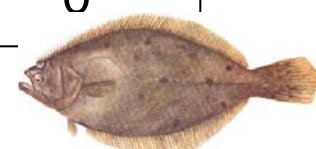
Behavioral Experiments

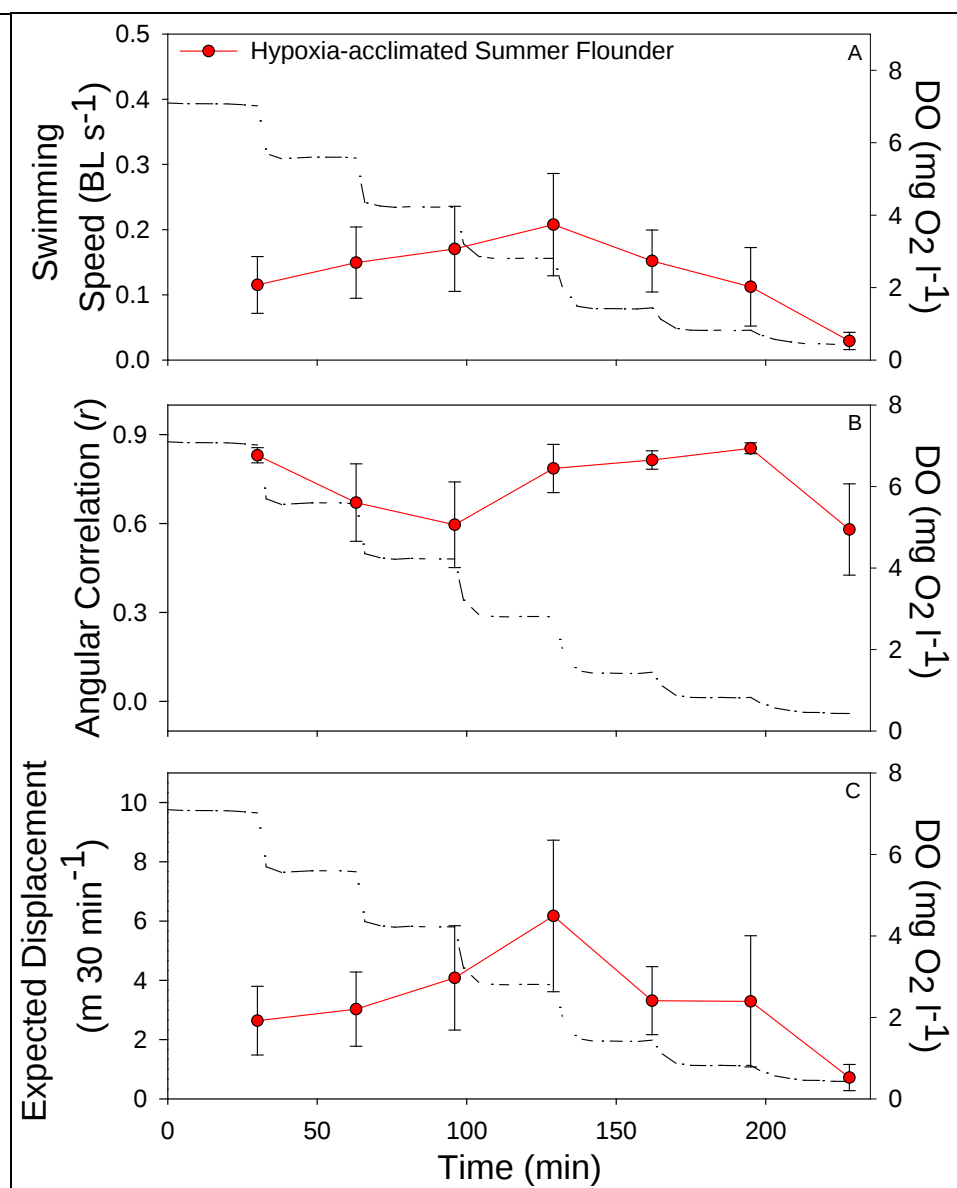
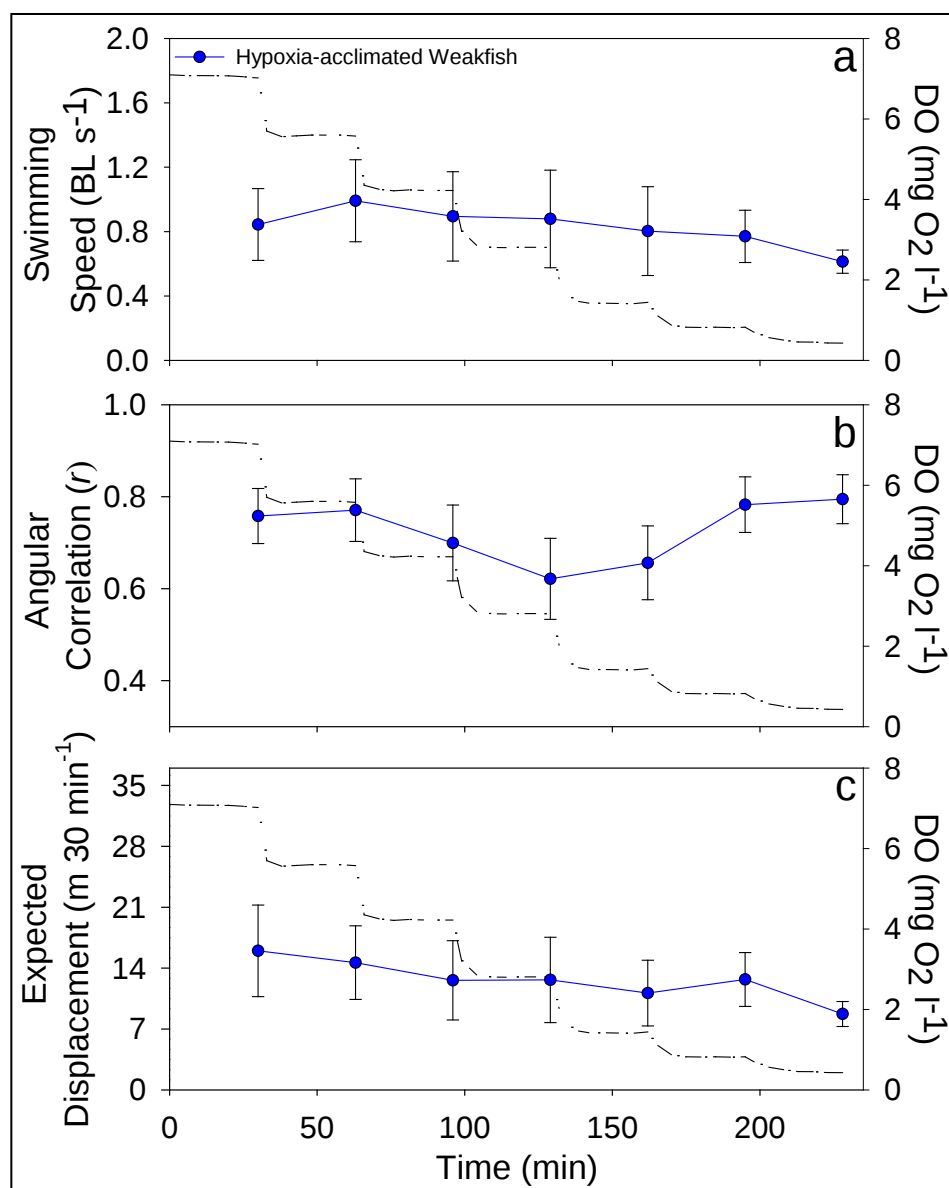




Brady and Targett 2009
Brady and Targett 2010

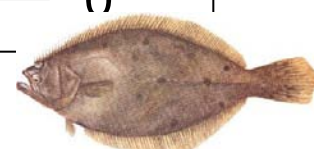




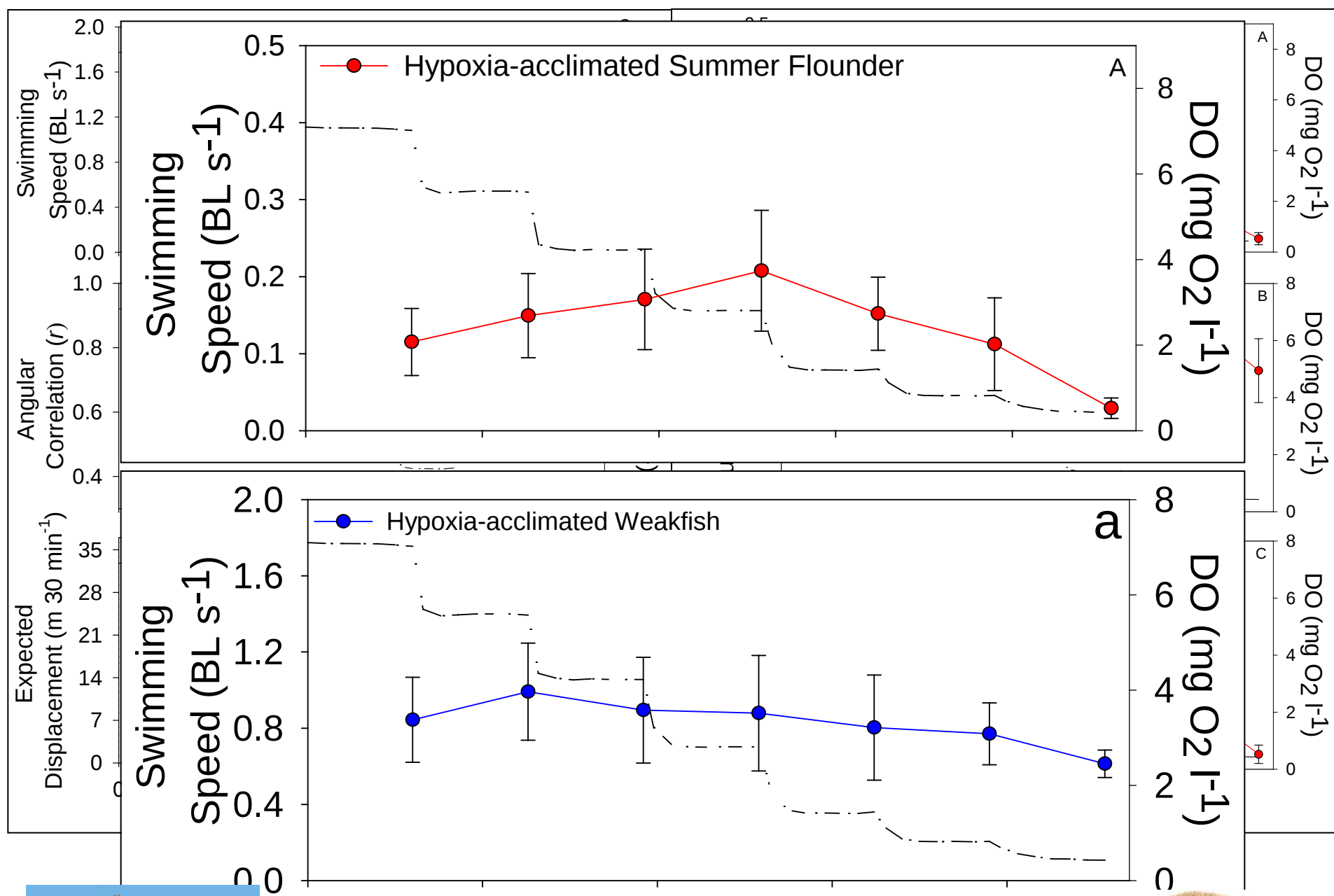


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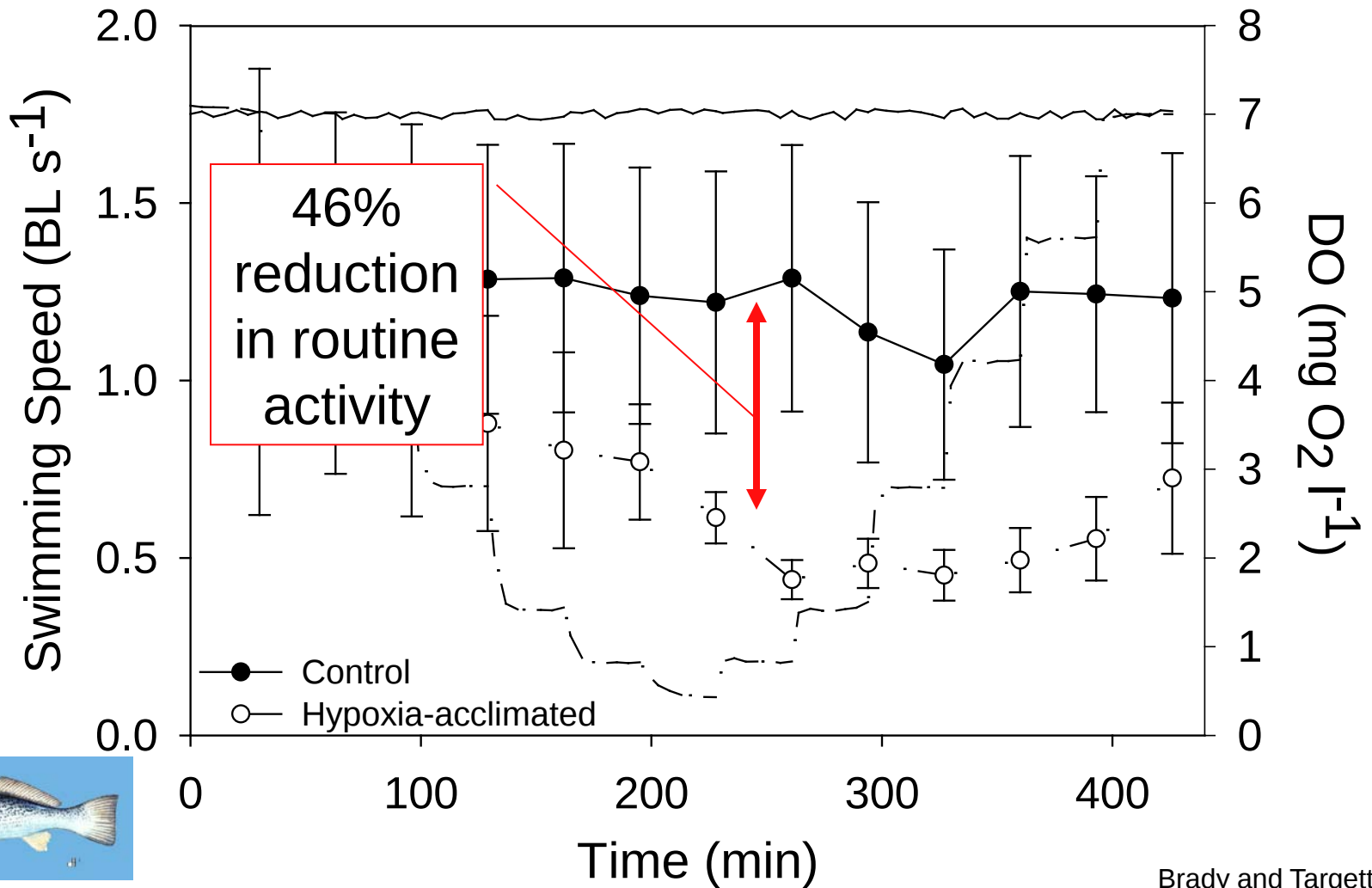




Brady and Targett 2009
Brady and Targett 2010



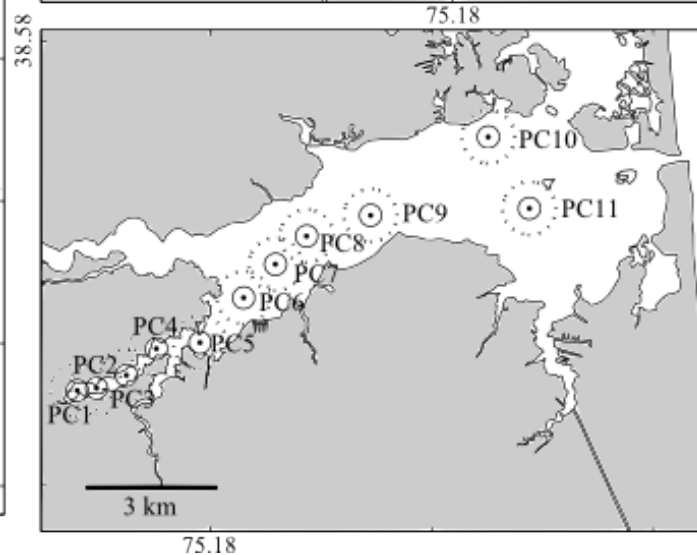
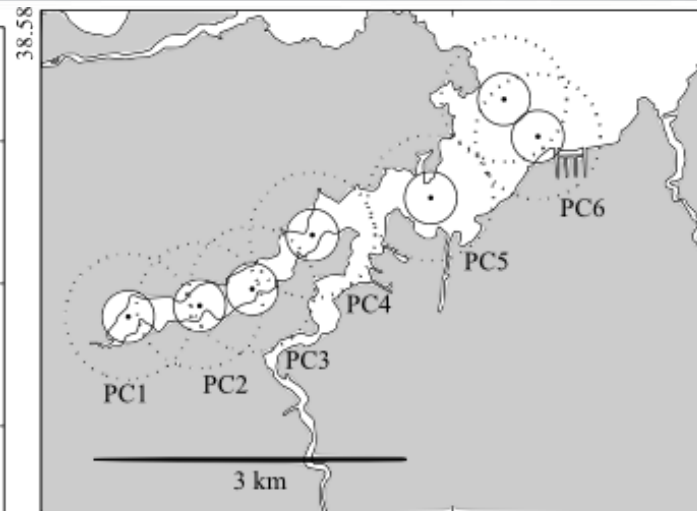
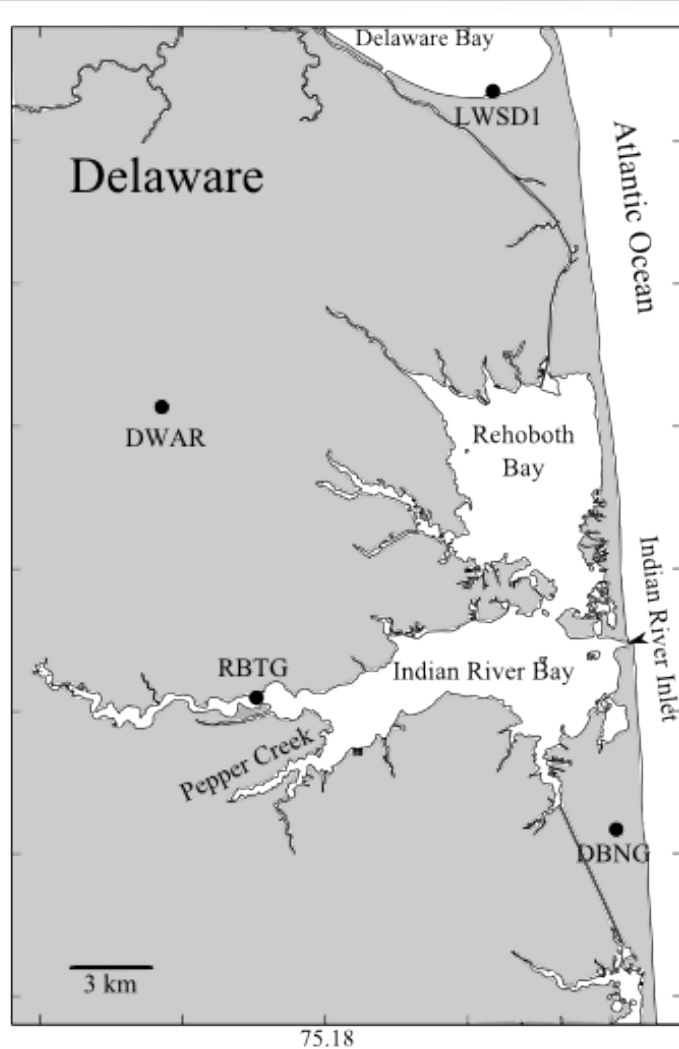
Hypoxia-Acclimation

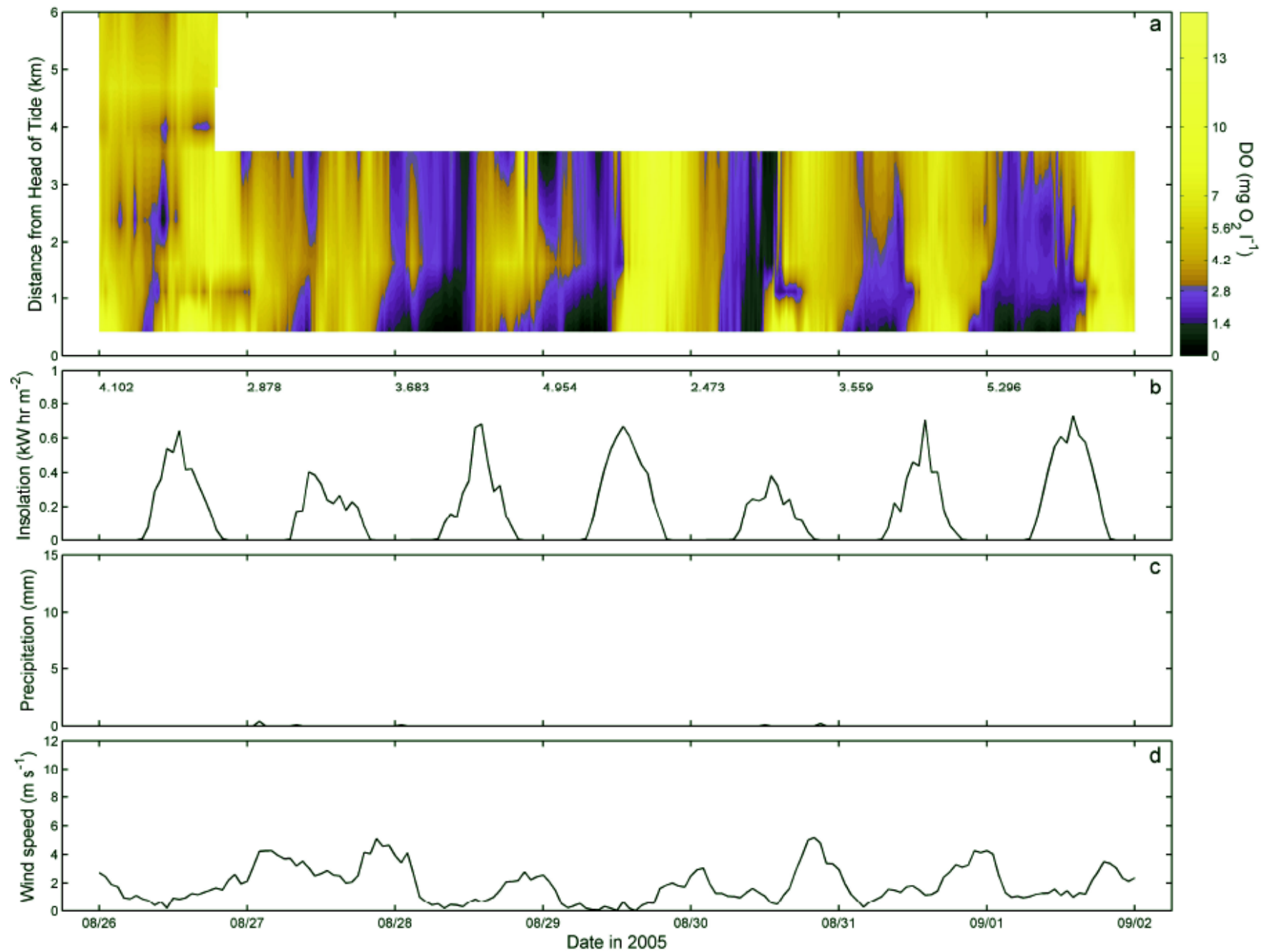


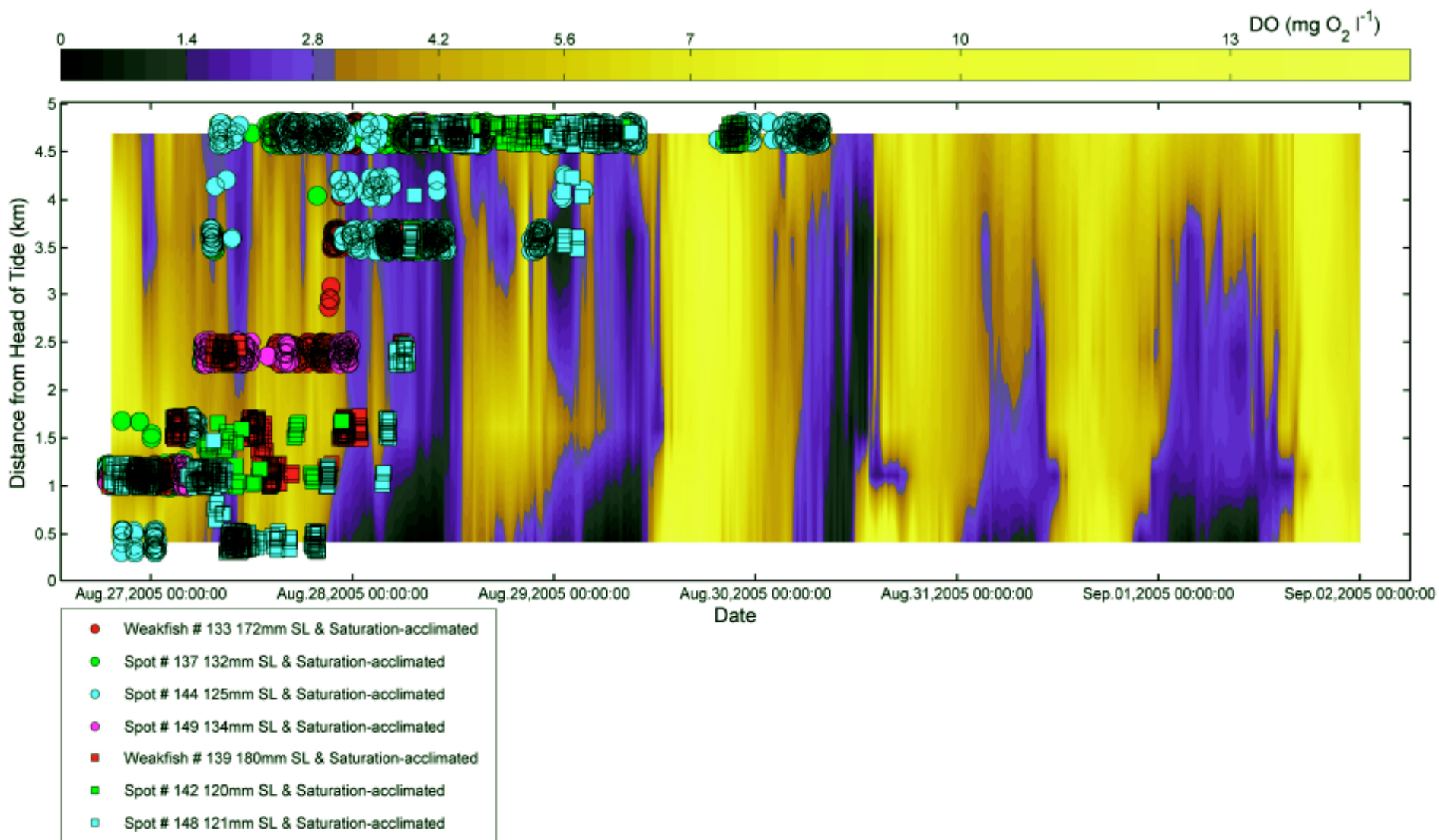
Outline

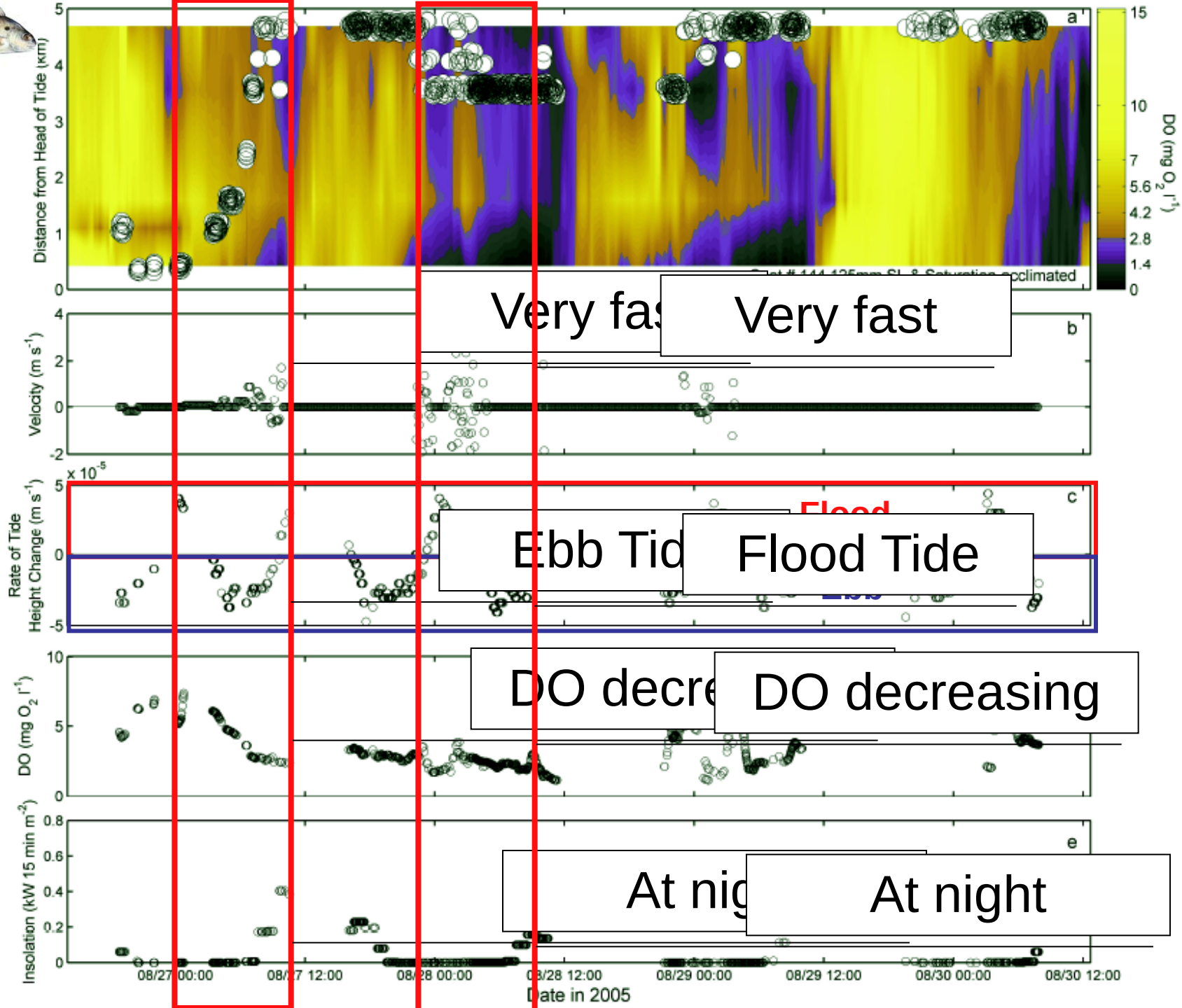
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From the Laboratory to the Field

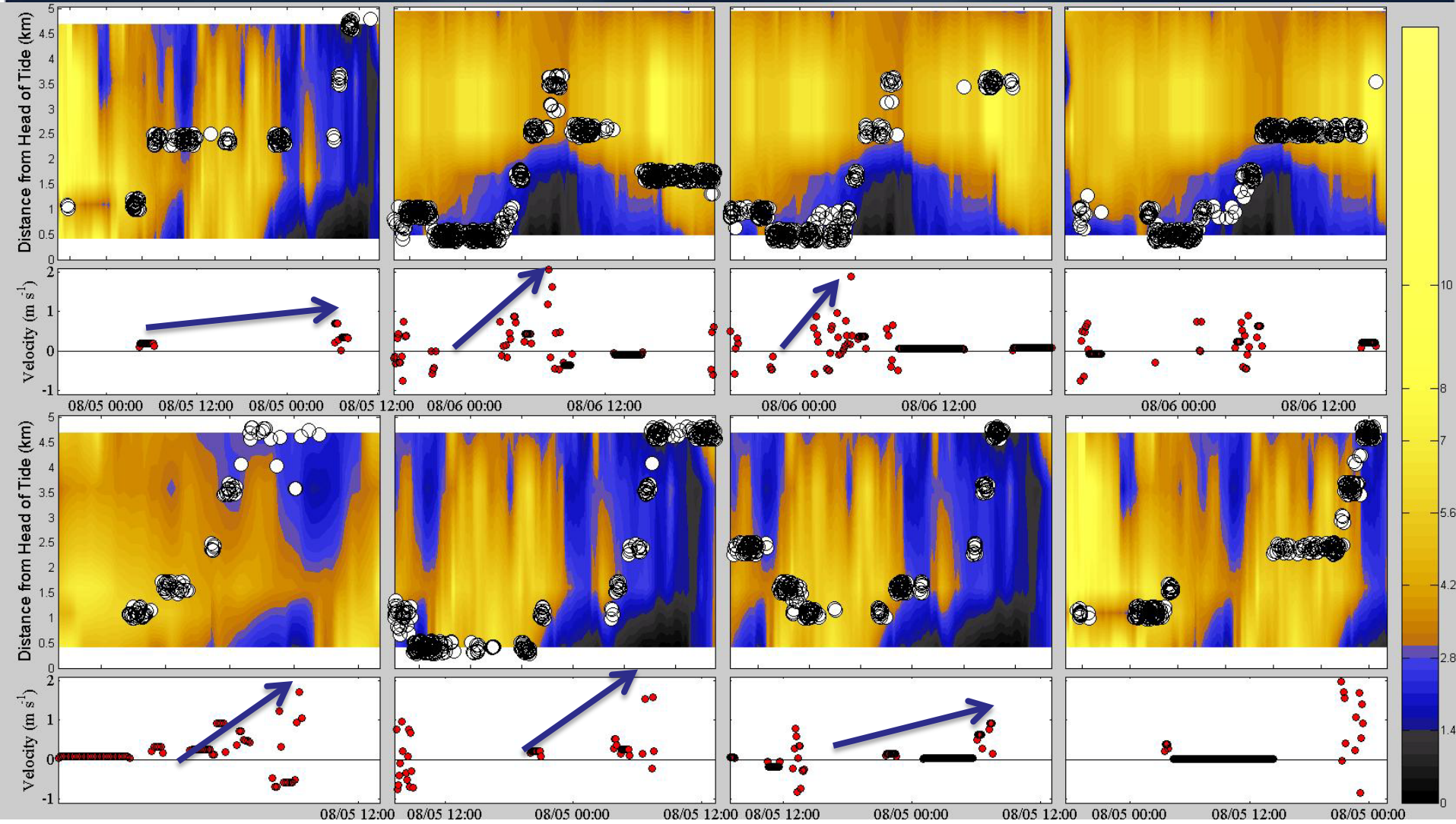


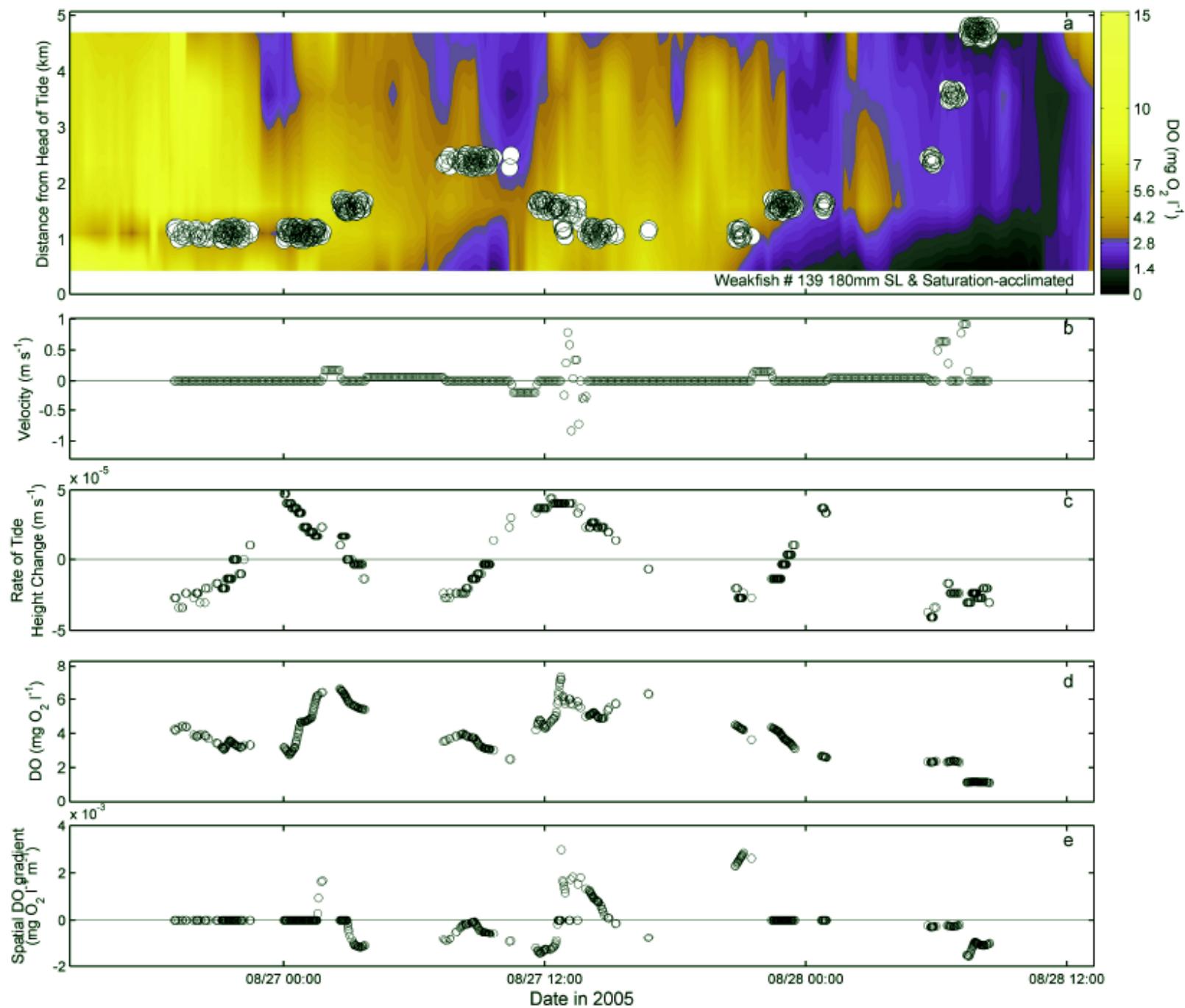


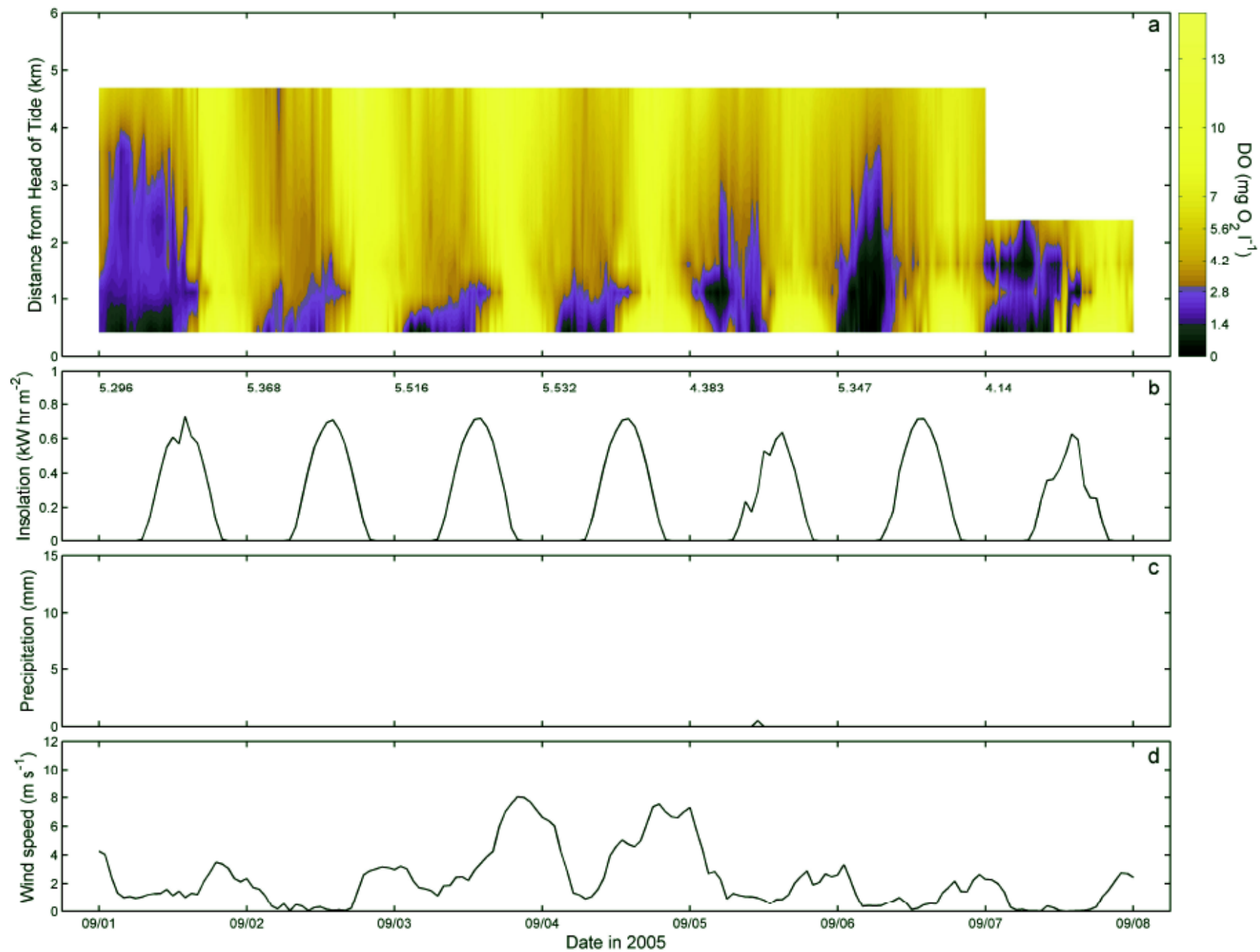


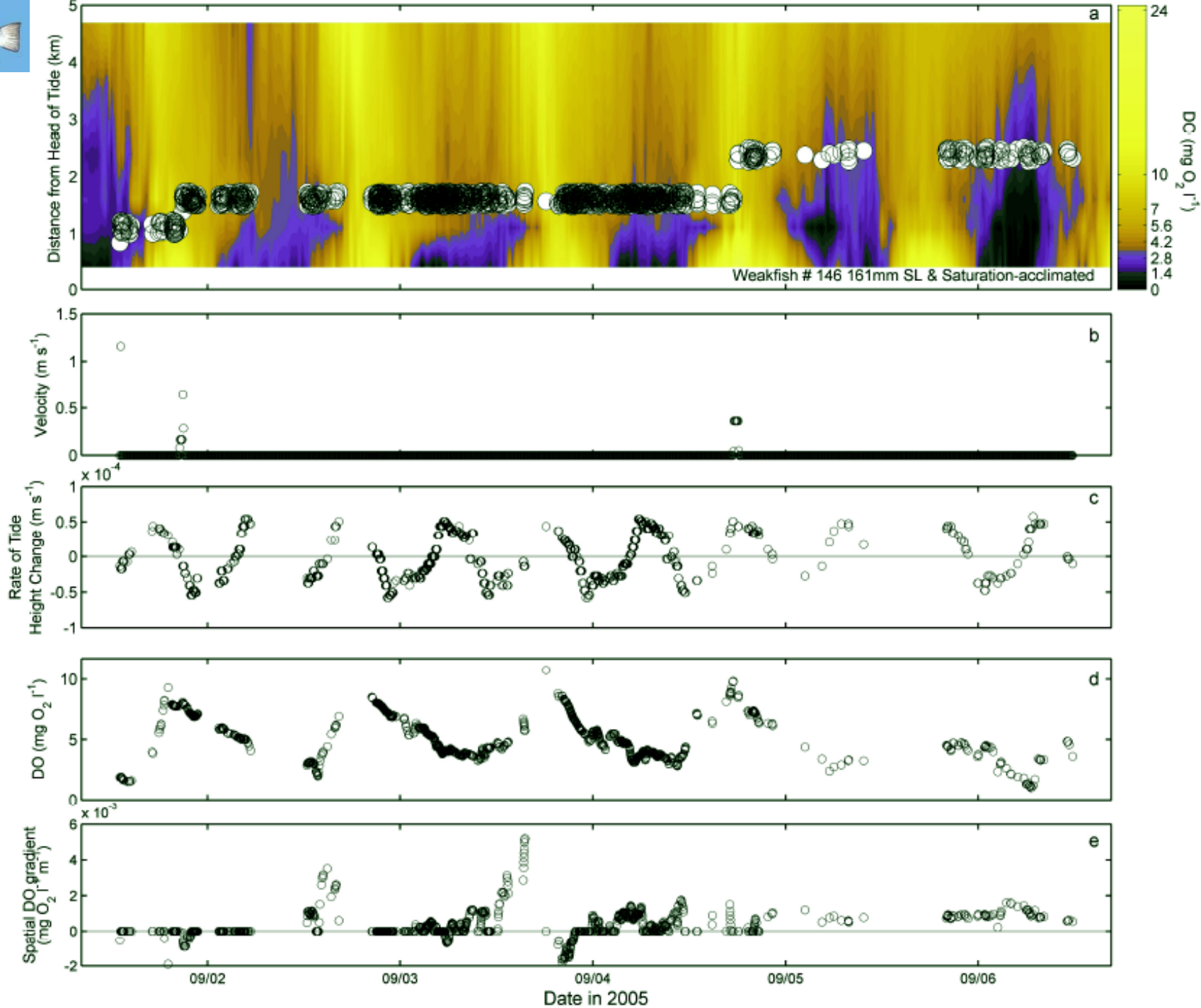


Speed of Avoidance



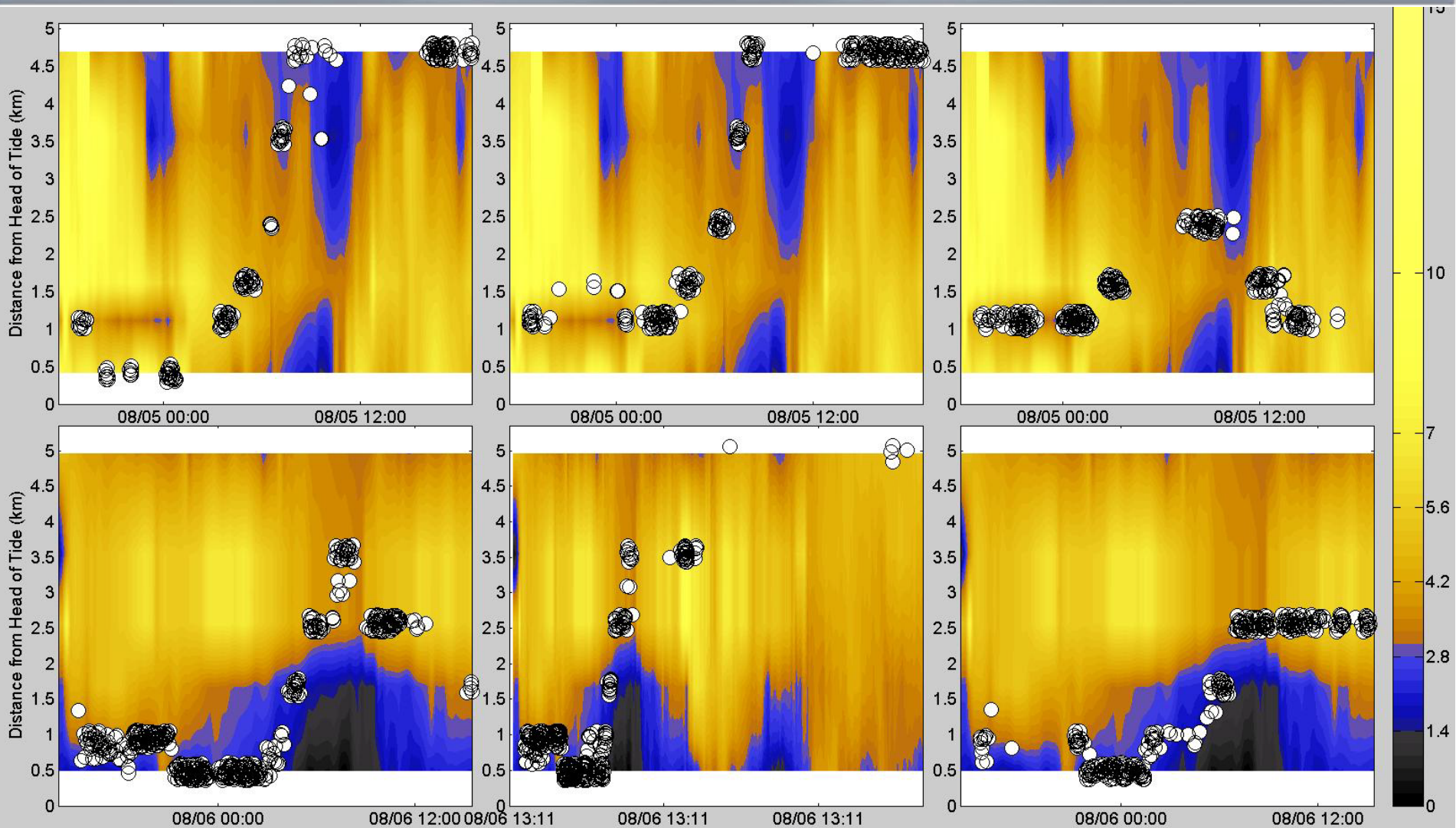








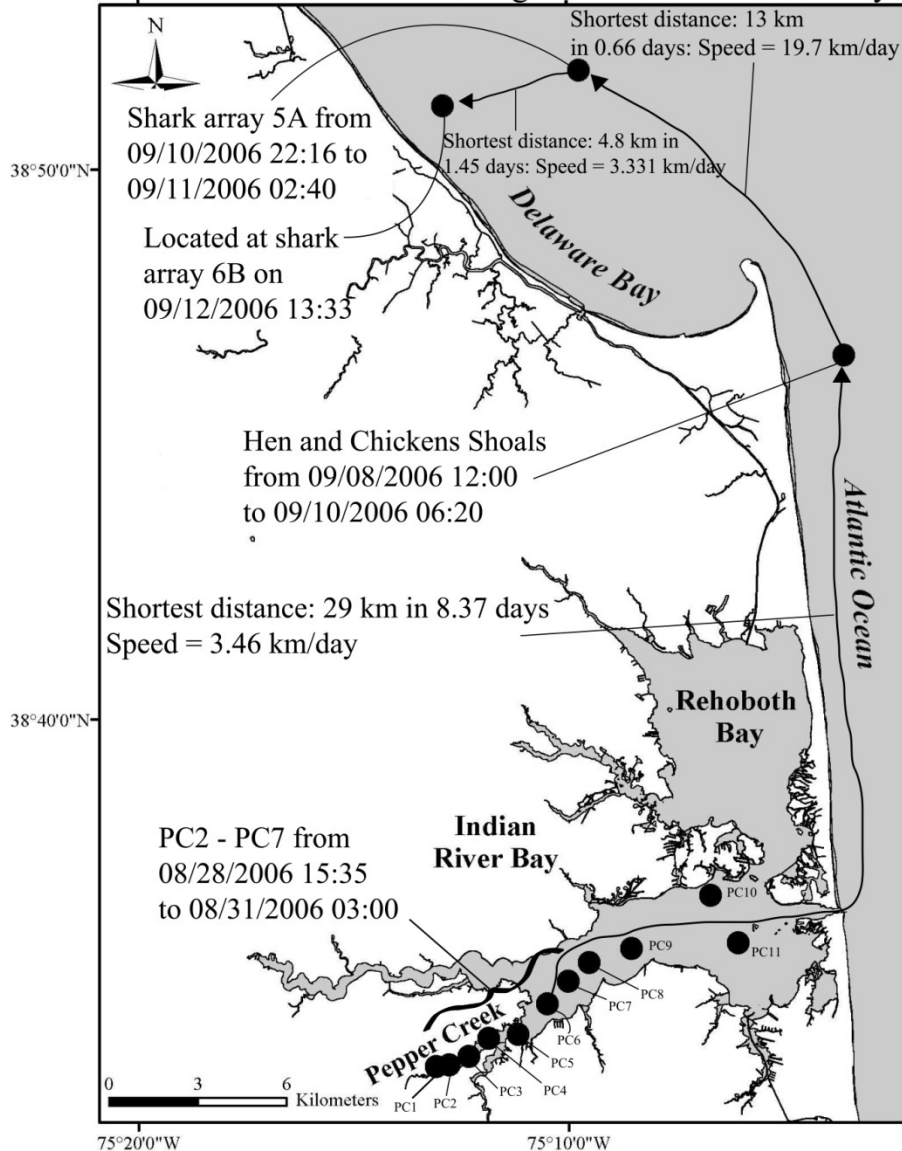
Hypoxia-Acclimation



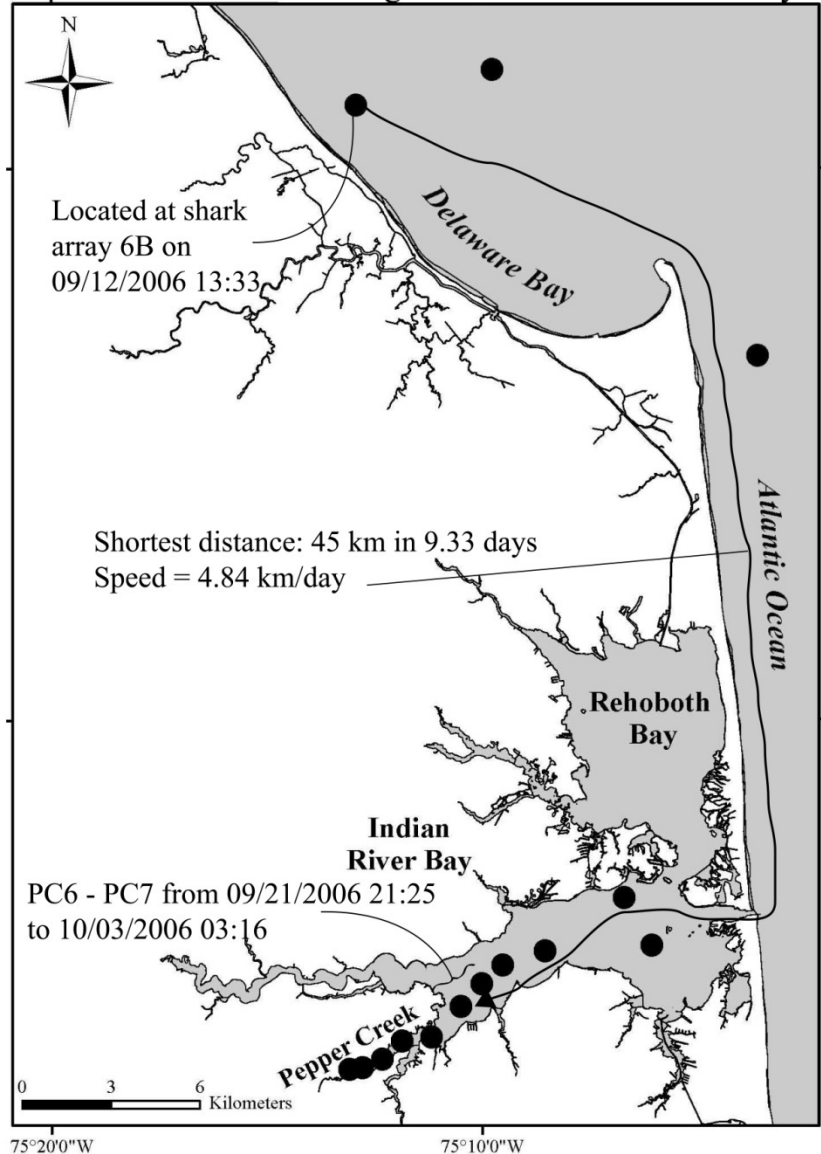


A Long Strange Trip...

Leaving the Delaware Coastal Bays



Returning to the Delaware Coastal Bays



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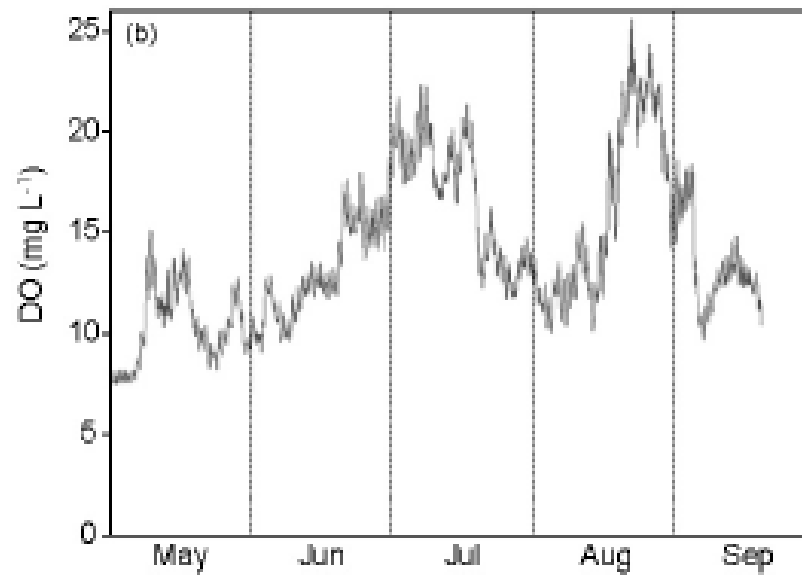
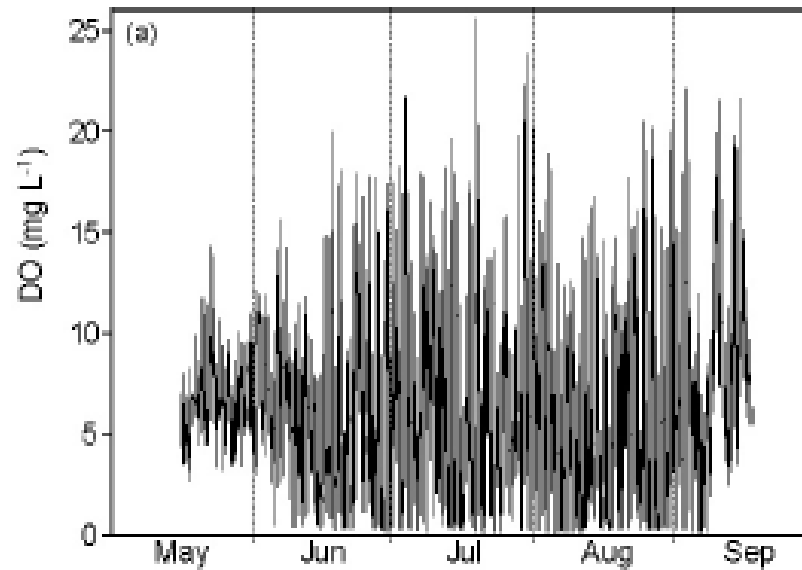
Models

- ECOMSED/ROMS – fully integrated three-dimensional hydrodynamic model
 - Tide, freshwater discharge, wind stress, and water surface heat exchange
- RCA (Row Column AESOP (Advanced Ecological Systems Operating Program))
 - Production – Respiration
 - DO – Photosynthesis, respiration, reaeration
 - Full Eutrophication Kinetics

- ECOMS
dimensional
- Tide, freshwater

- RCA (Rc Ecologic
- Product
- DO –

– Full Eutrophication Kinetics

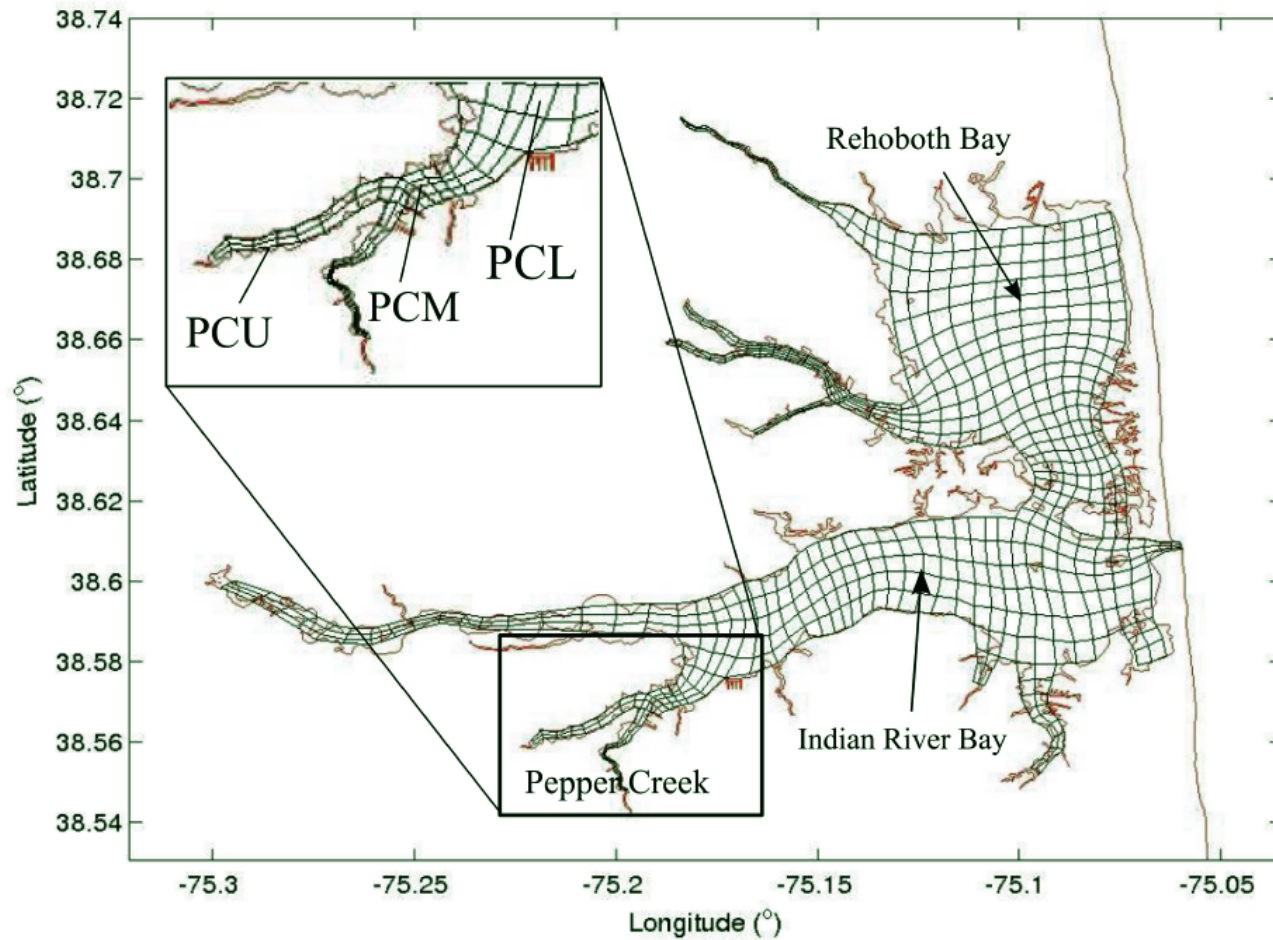


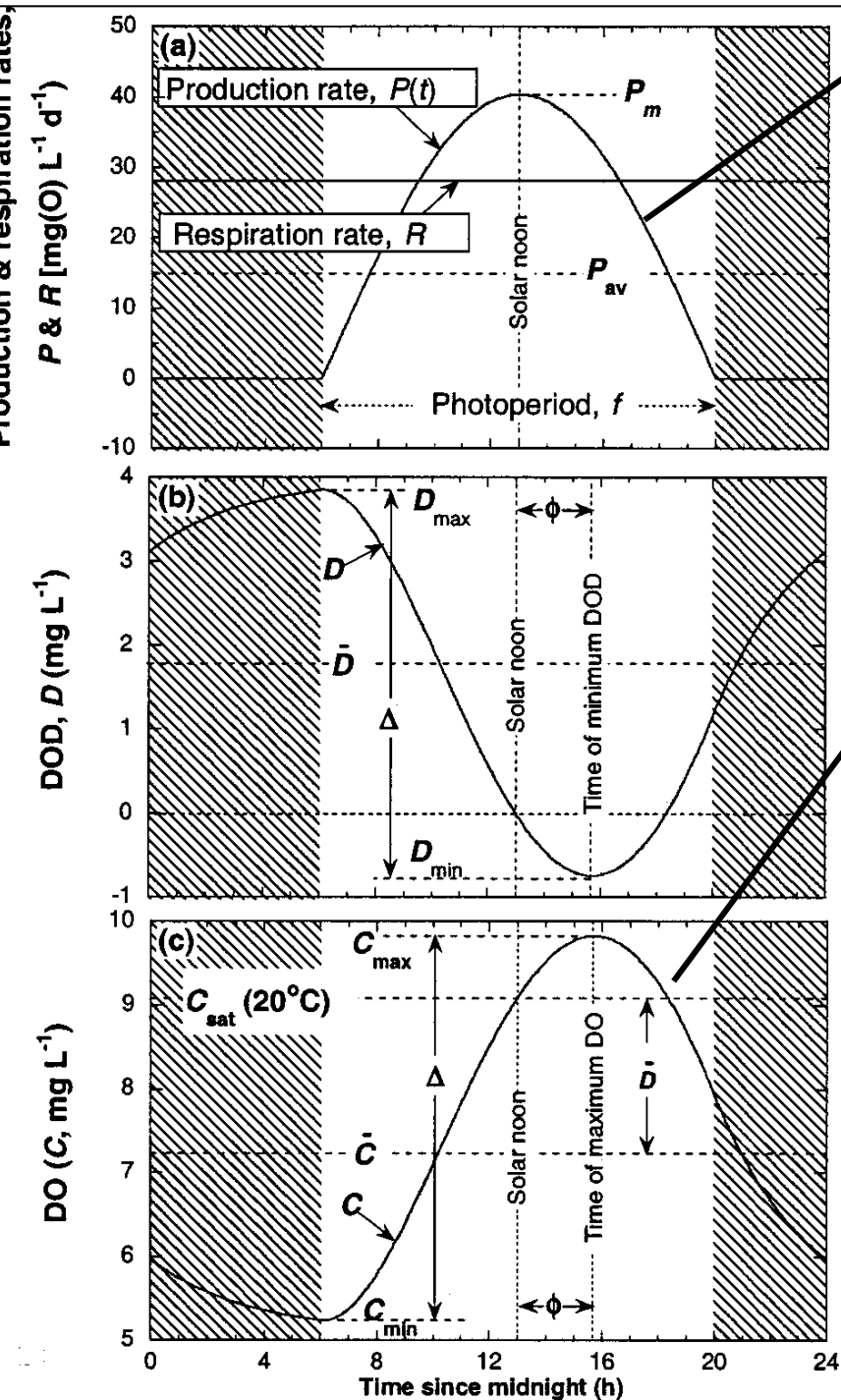
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ECOMSED Model Domain





$$I_{surf}(t) = \frac{\pi I_{tot}}{2f} \sin \left[\frac{\pi (t_d - t_{sunrise})}{f} \right]$$

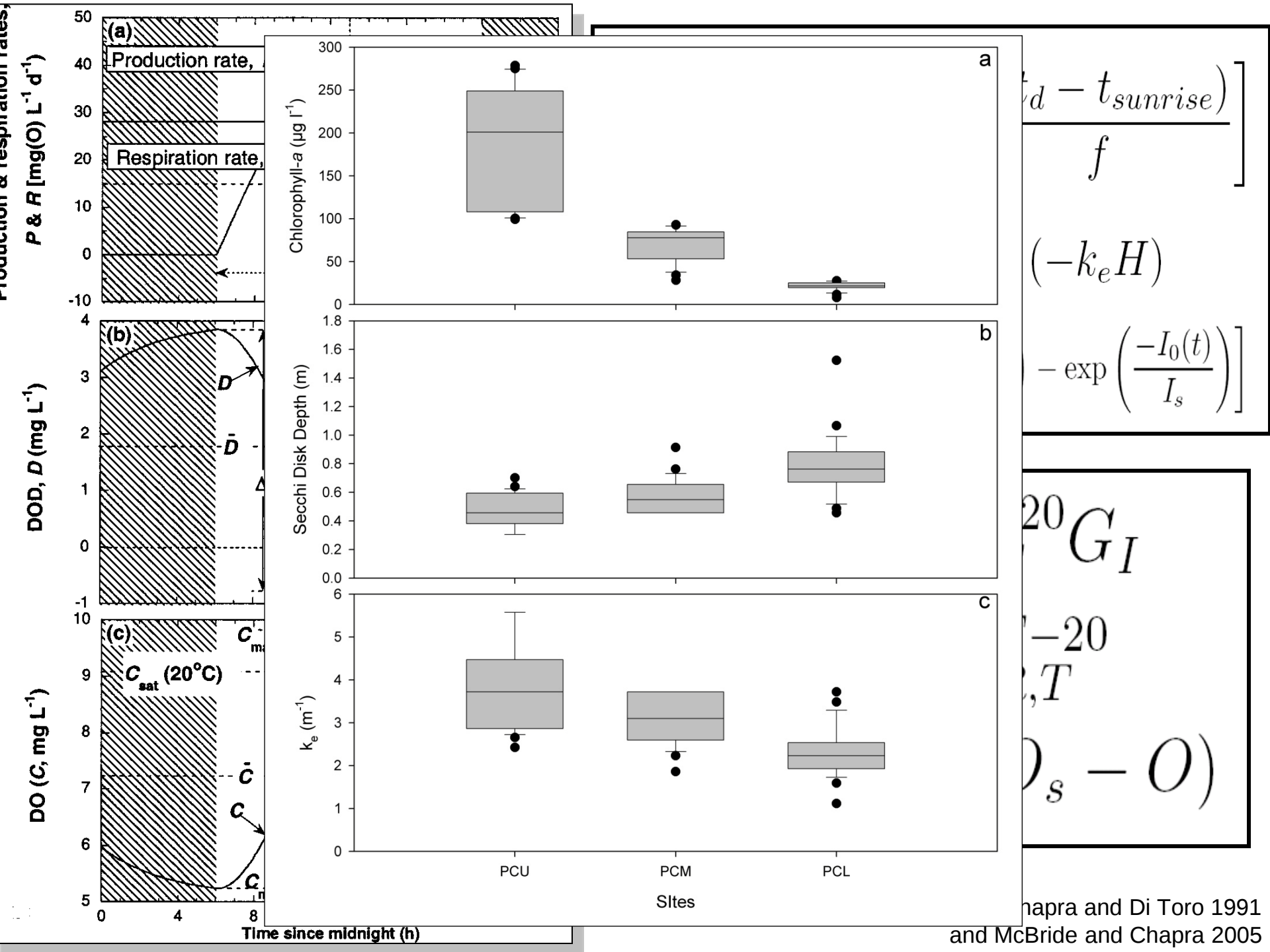
$$I_0(H) = I_{surf} \exp(-k_e H)$$

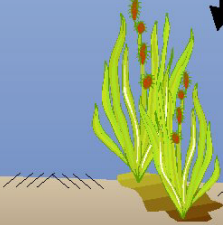
$$G_I(I) = \frac{e}{k_e H} \left[\exp \left(\frac{-I_0(t)}{I_s} e^{-k_e H} \right) - \exp \left(\frac{-I_0(t)}{I_s} \right) \right]$$

$$P = P_m \theta_{P,T}^{T-20} G_I$$

$$R = R_T \theta_{R,T}^{T-20}$$

$$Re = k_a \theta_{Re,T}^{T-20} (O_s - O)$$

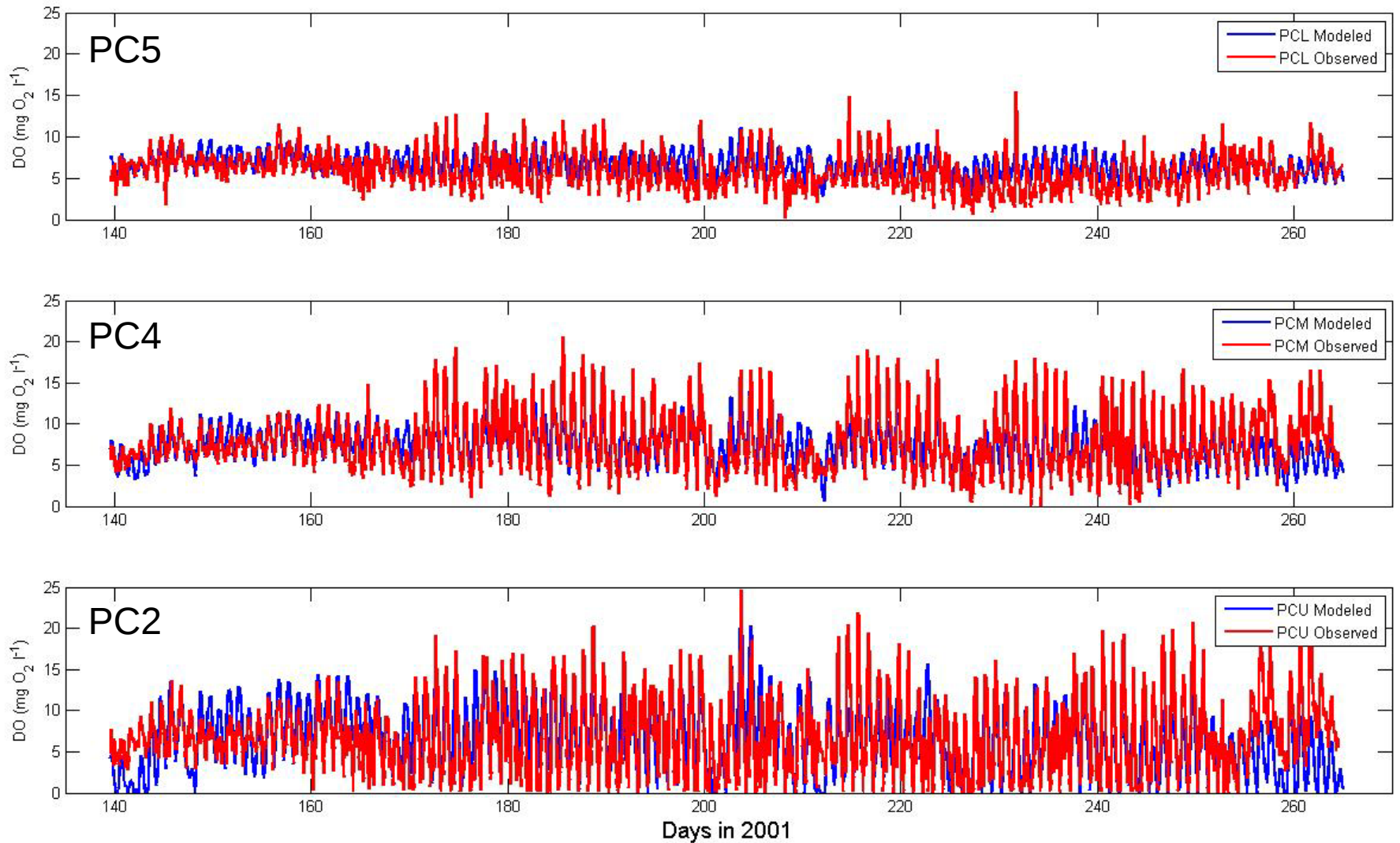




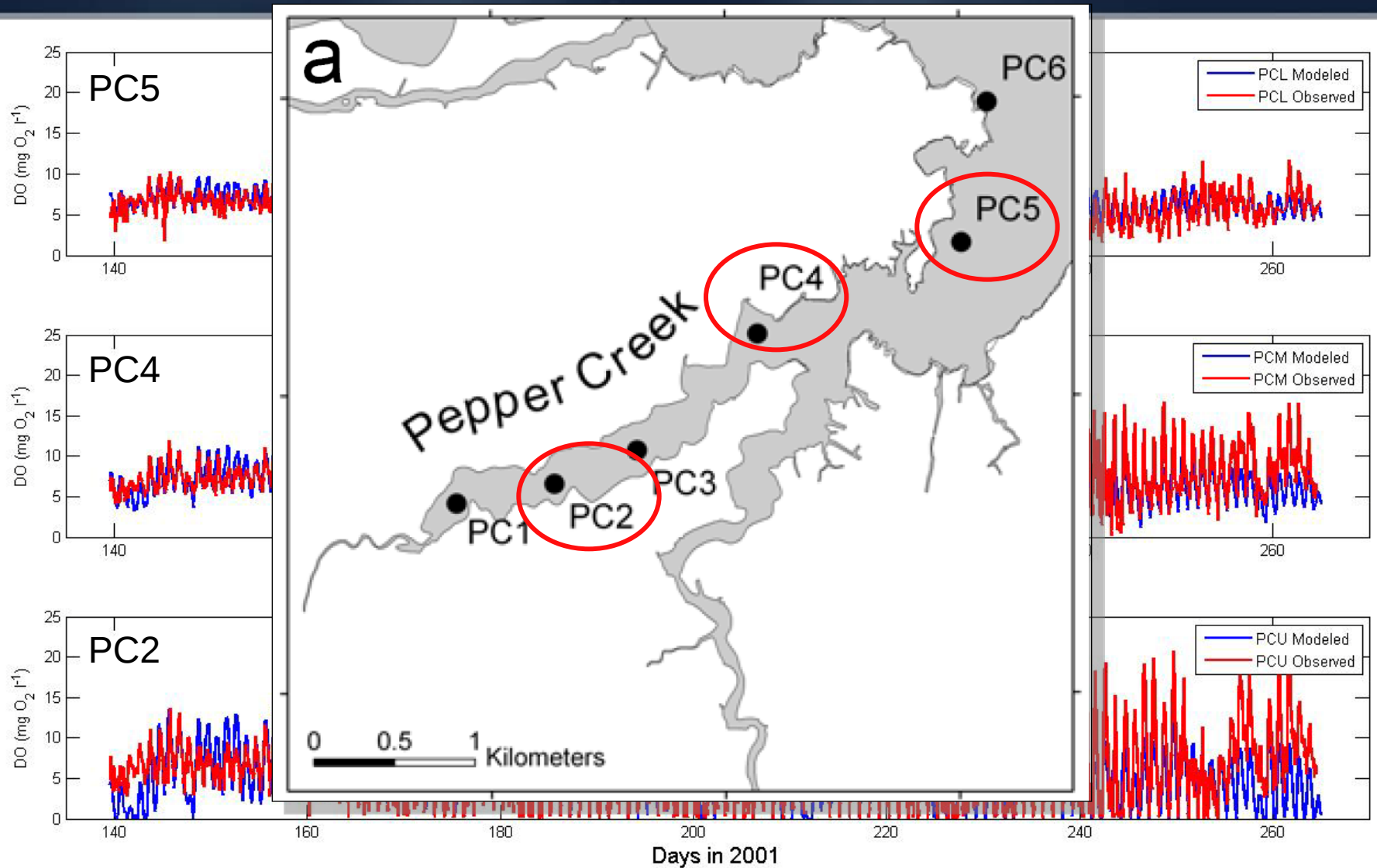
State variables used in the eutrophication model.

Number	System	Number	System
1	Salinity	13	Ammonia
2	Phytoplankton – diatoms	14	Nitrate + Nitrate
3	Phytoplankton – summer groups	15	Biogenic Silica
4	Particulate Organic Phosphorus – refractory	16	Dissolved Silica
5	Particulate Organic Phosphorus – labile	17	Particulate Organic Carbon – refractory
6	Dissolved Organic Phosphorus – refractory	18	Particulate Organic Carbon – labile
7	Dissolved Organic Phosphorus – labile	19	Dissolved Organic Carbon – refractory
8	Inorganic Dissolved Phosphorus	20	Dissolved Organic Carbon – labile
9	Particulate Organic Nitrogen – refractory	21	Dissolved Organic Carbon – reactive
10	Particulate Organic Nitrogen – labile	22	Dissolved Organic Carbon – algal exudate
11	Dissolved Organic Nitrogen – refractory	23	Dissolved Sulfide
12	Dissolved Organic Nitrogen – labile	24	Dissolved Oxygen

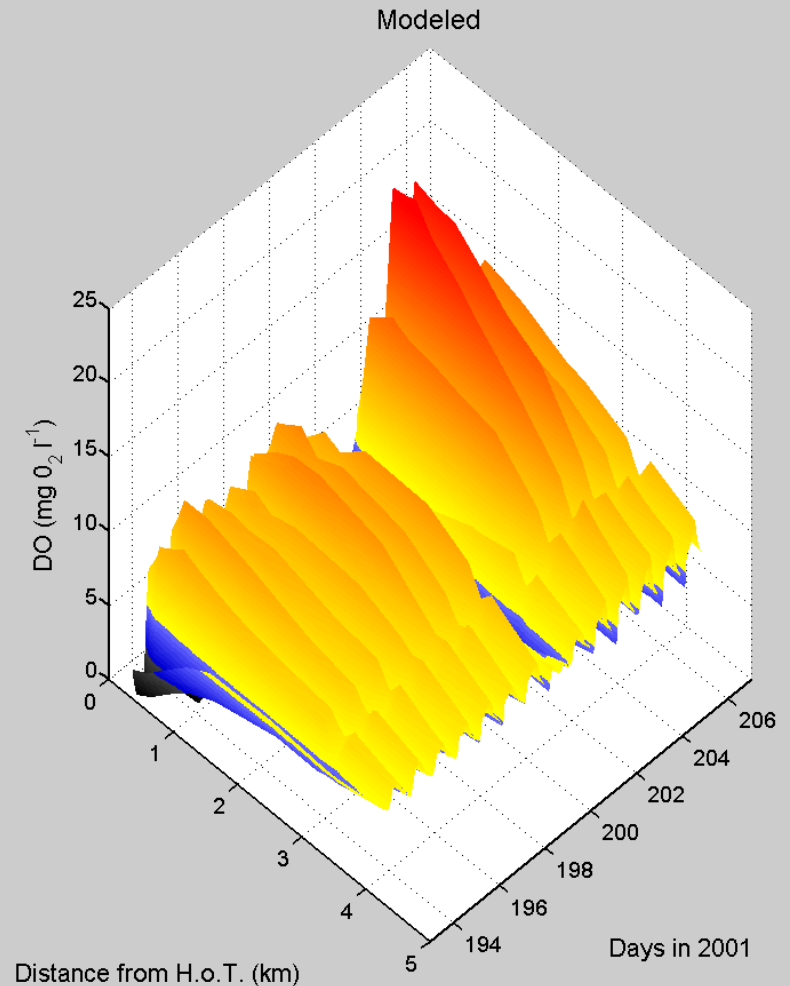
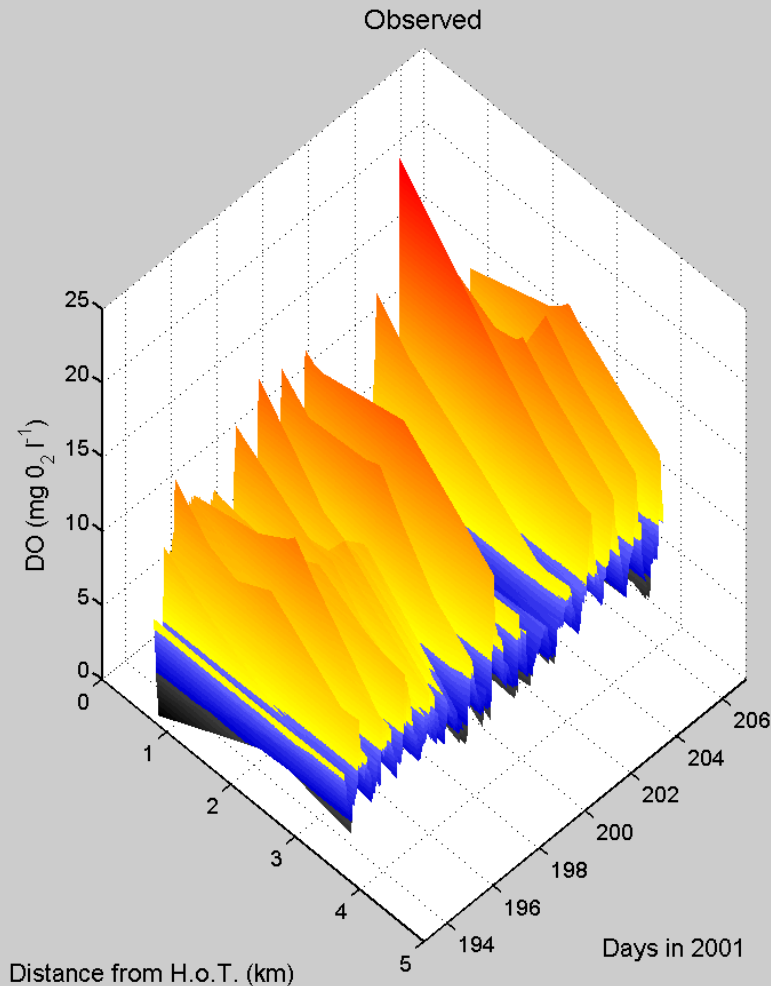
Model Performance



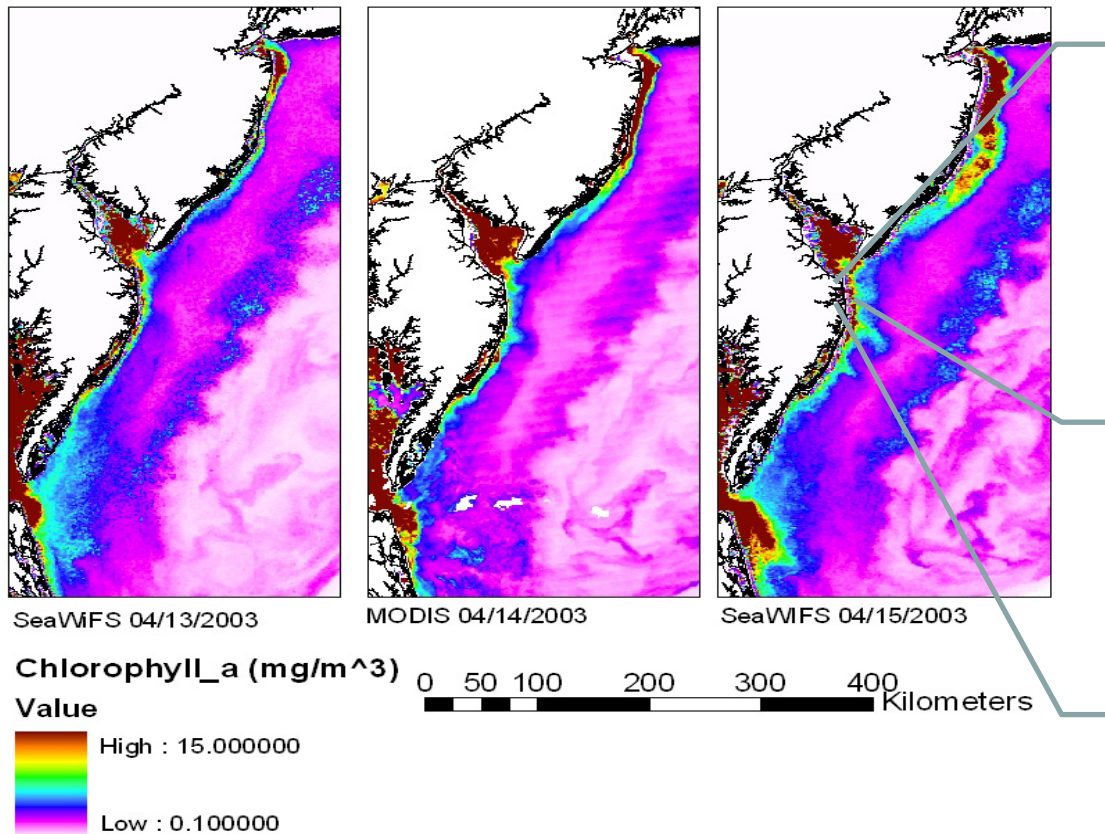
Model Performance



Model vs Observed



NASA EPSCoR



Sea Surface
Temperature, CHL
and Land Use

Boundary
Conditions
Offshore

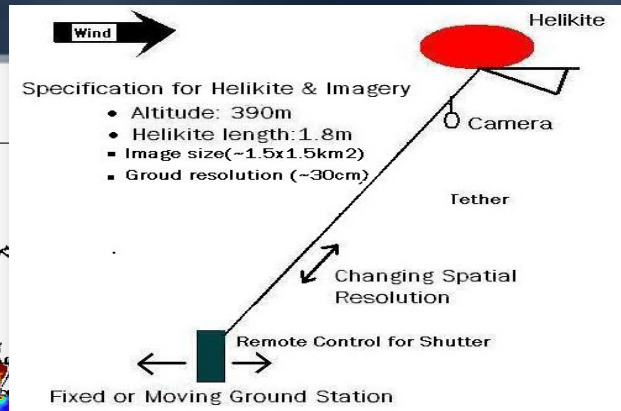
Phosphorus

Feature Tracking

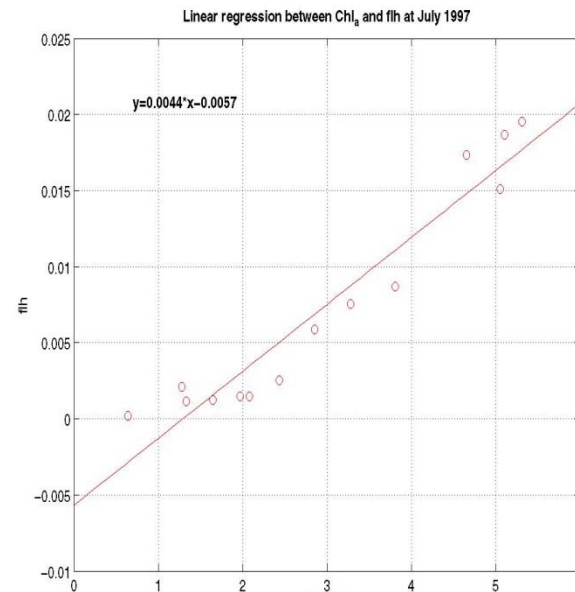
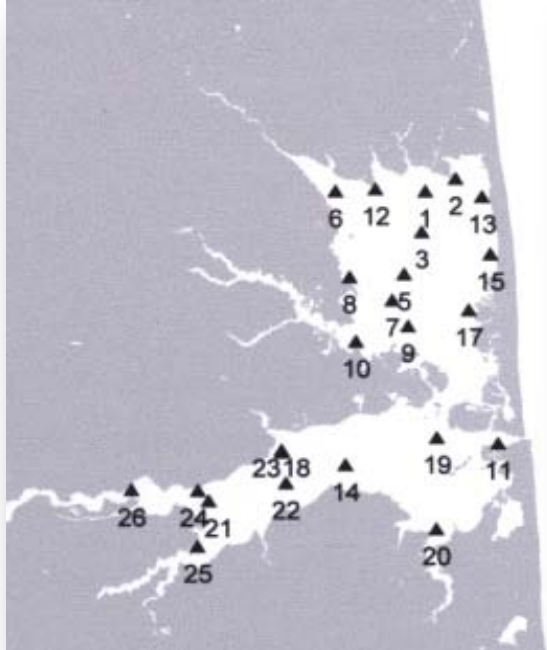
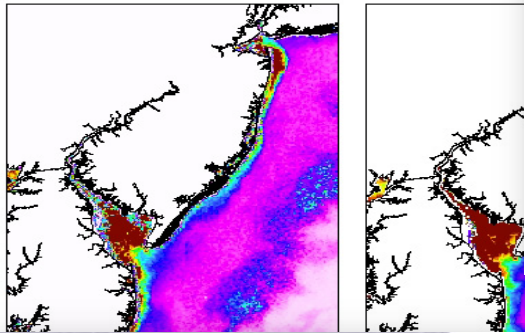
CHL

CHL

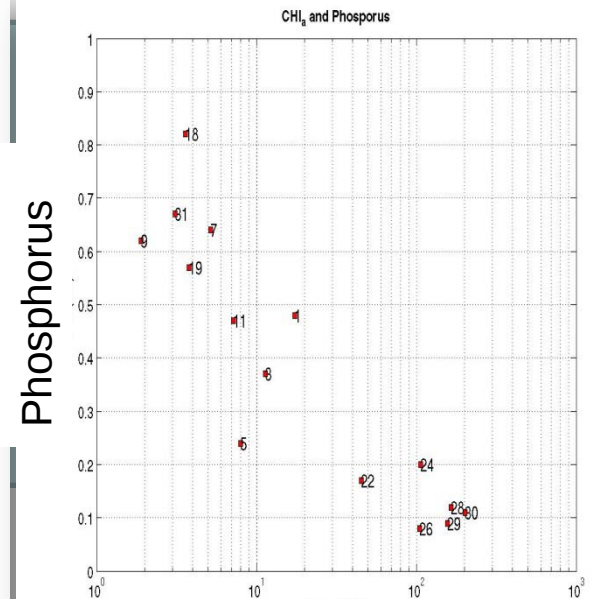
NASA EPSCoR



Sea Surface
Temperature, CHL
and Land Use



CHL



Phosphorus

CHL

Water Quality and Hydrodynamic

```
graph TD; A[Water Quality and Hydrodynamic] --> B[Initial Conditions for Larval Distribution]; A --> C[Temperature, Salinity, Dissolved Oxygen, & Tide]; B --> D[Laboratory]; D --> E[Growth & Behavior]; E --> F[Field]; F --> G[Tagging, Trawl surveys, RNA:DNA Ratio & Benthic Sampling]; C --> H[Individual-based Bioenergetic Model]; E --> H; G --> H; H --> I[Growth, mortality, abundance of survivors to 150mm (recruitment)];
```

Initial Conditions for Larval Distribution

Temperature, Salinity, Dissolved Oxygen, & Tide

Laboratory

Growth & Behavior

Field

Tagging, Trawl surveys, RNA:DNA Ratio & Benthic Sampling

Individual-based Bioenergetic Model

Growth, mortality, abundance of survivors to 150mm (recruitment)

Water Quality and Hydrodynamic

```
graph TD; A[Water Quality and Hydrodynamic] --> B["W_t = W_{t-1} + p \cdot C_{max} \cdot A - R_{tot}"]; A --> C[Individual-based Bioenergetic Model]; B --> D[Laboratory]; B --> E[Field]; B --> C; D --> F[Growth & Behavior]; F --> C; E --> G["Tagging, Trawl surveys, RNA:DNA Ratio & Benthic Sampling"]; G --> C; C --> H["Growth, mortality, abundance of survivors to 150mm (recruitment)"];
```

$$W_t = W_{t-1} + p \cdot C_{\max} \cdot A - R_{\text{tot}}$$

Laboratory

Growth & Behavior

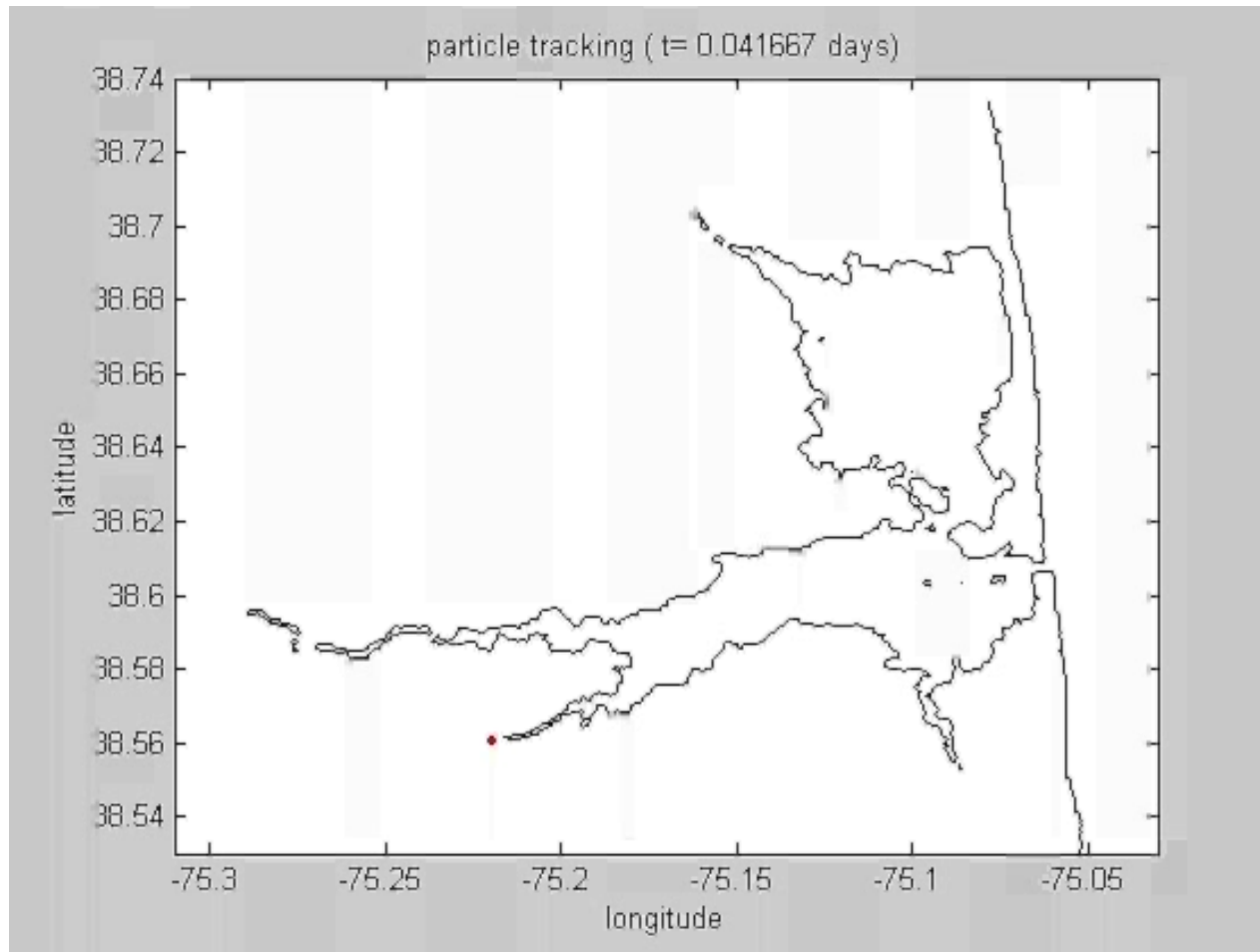
Field

Tagging, Trawl surveys,
RNA:DNA Ratio & Benthic
Sampling

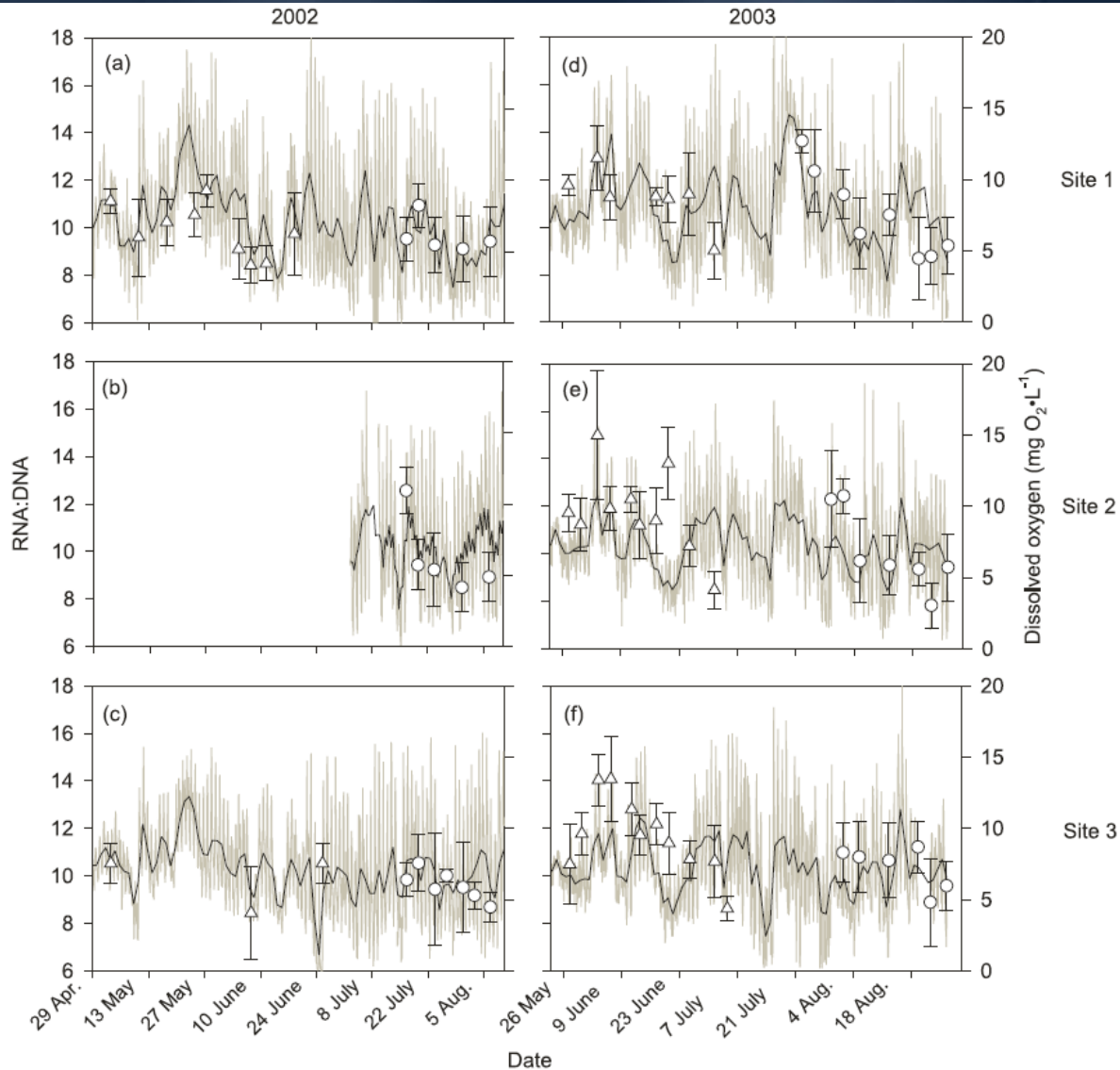
Individual-based Bioenergetic
Model

Growth, mortality,
abundance of survivors to
150mm (recruitment)

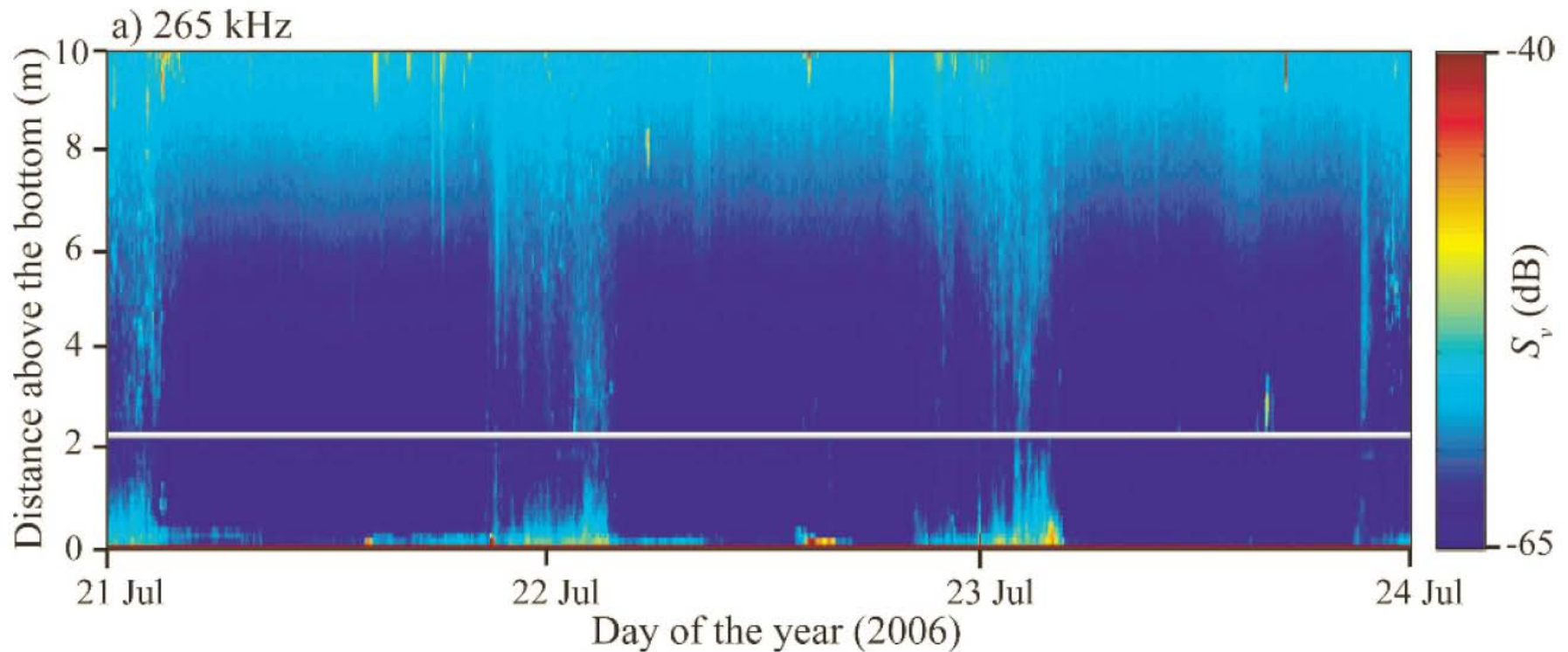
Particle Tracking



Growth Rate Validation



Future Objectives



- 2 multifrequency echo sounders
- Monitor fish and benthos simultaneously

Acknowledgements

