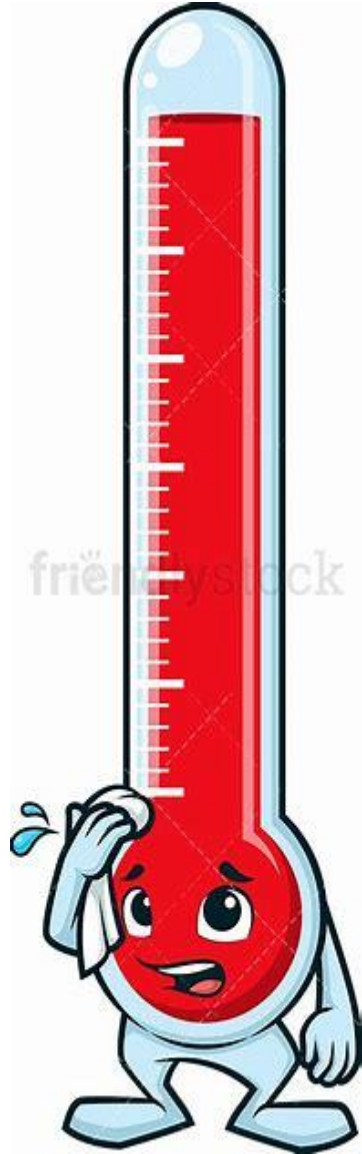


# Needs for Enhancing Monitoring Networks for Tidal Bay Water Temperature Change Impacts (#10)



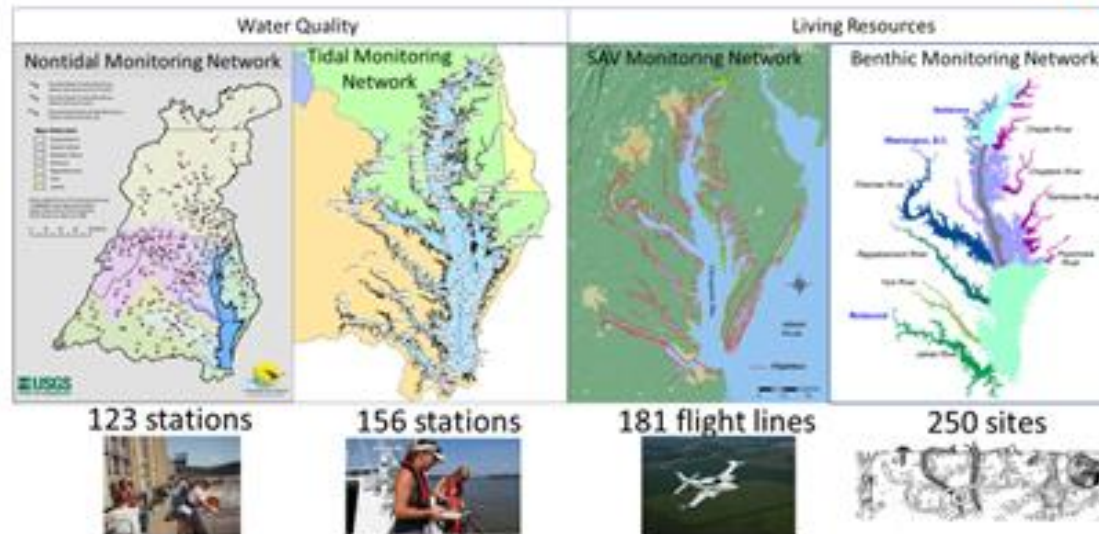
Synthesis Element Leads: Peter Tango (USGS); Support Staff: Breck Sullivan (CRC) and Scott Phillips (USGS)



# Core Monitoring Networks in Chesapeake Bay



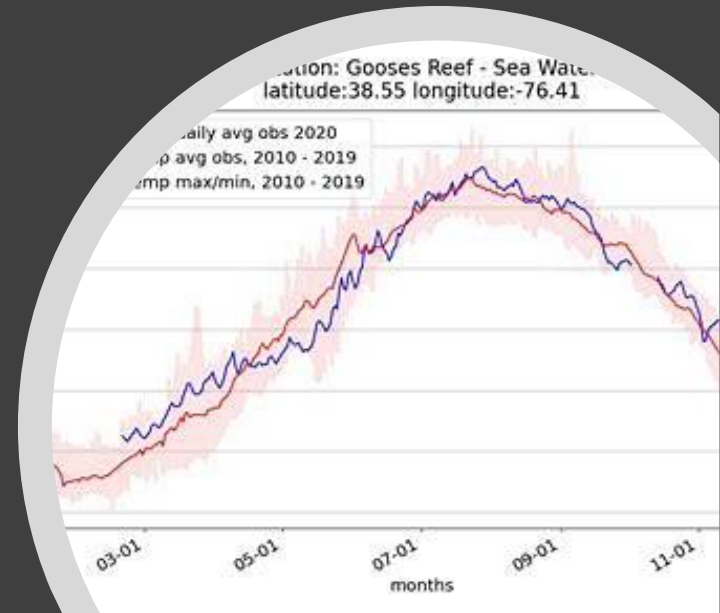
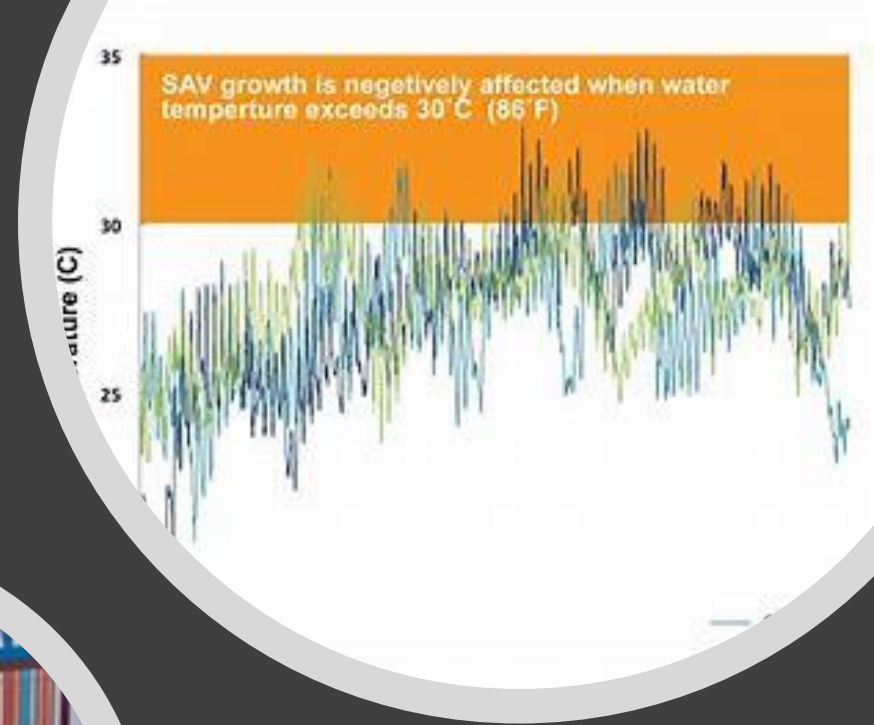
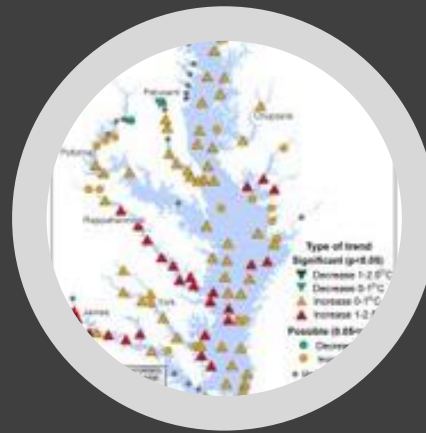
CBP Partnership Monitoring Networks: Annual Monitoring



Network support

# Our water temperature monitoring data analysis provides insights on:

- Spatial status of present conditions
- Magnitude of the measures
- Frequency of events (e.g., heat waves)
- Duration of events (e.g., continuous measures above thresholds)
- Trends in time



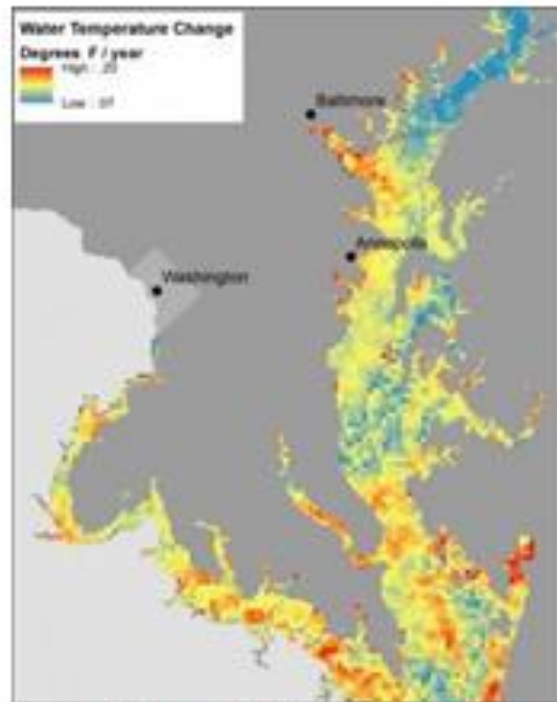
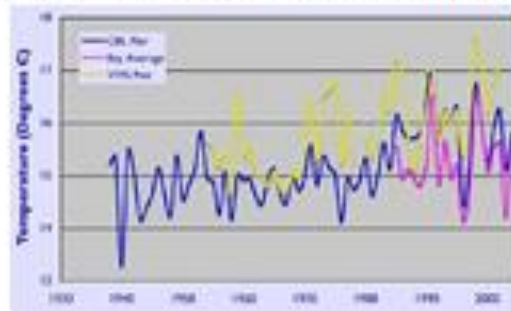


# Shifting baselines: Temperature

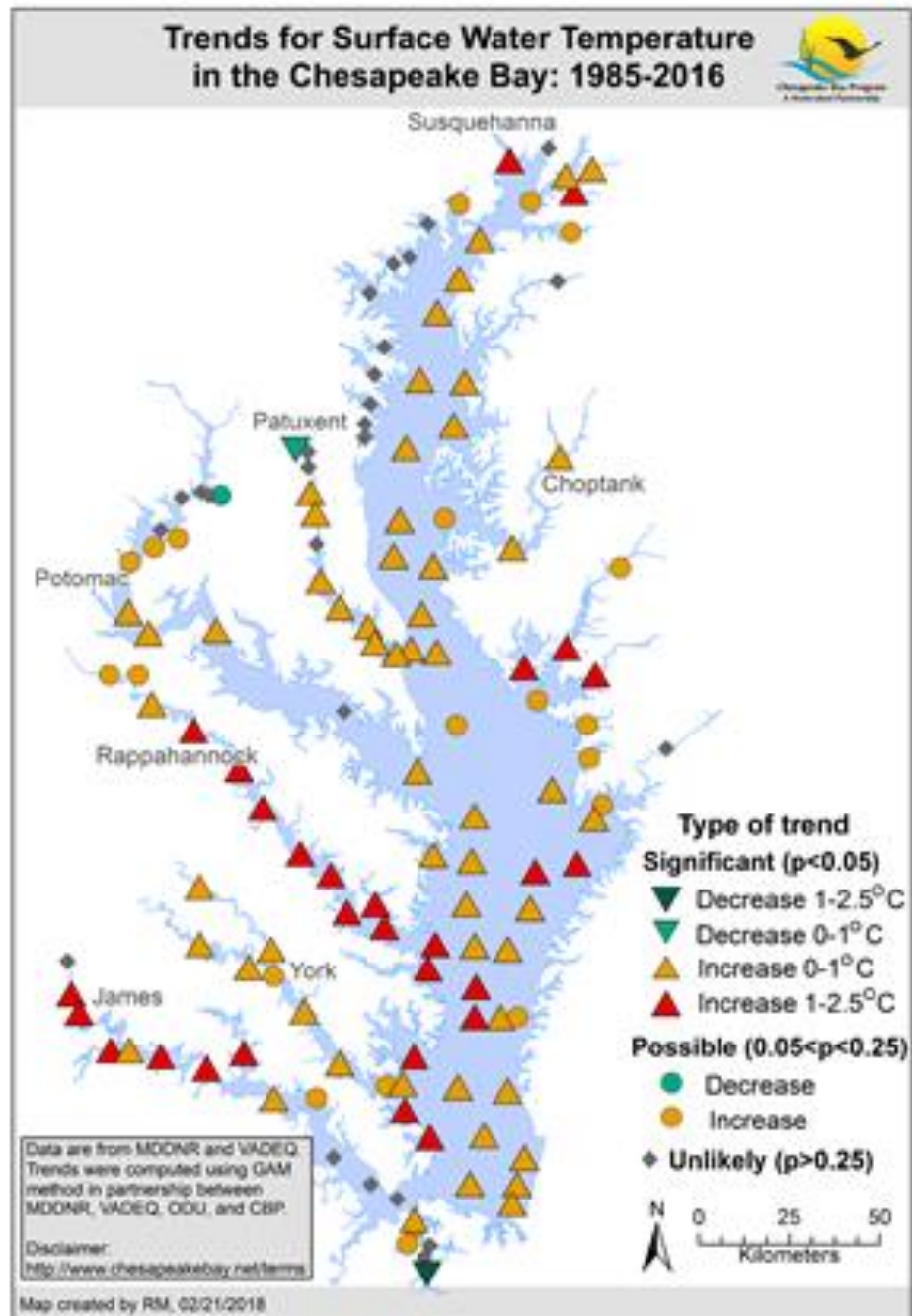
- Bay temperatures rising



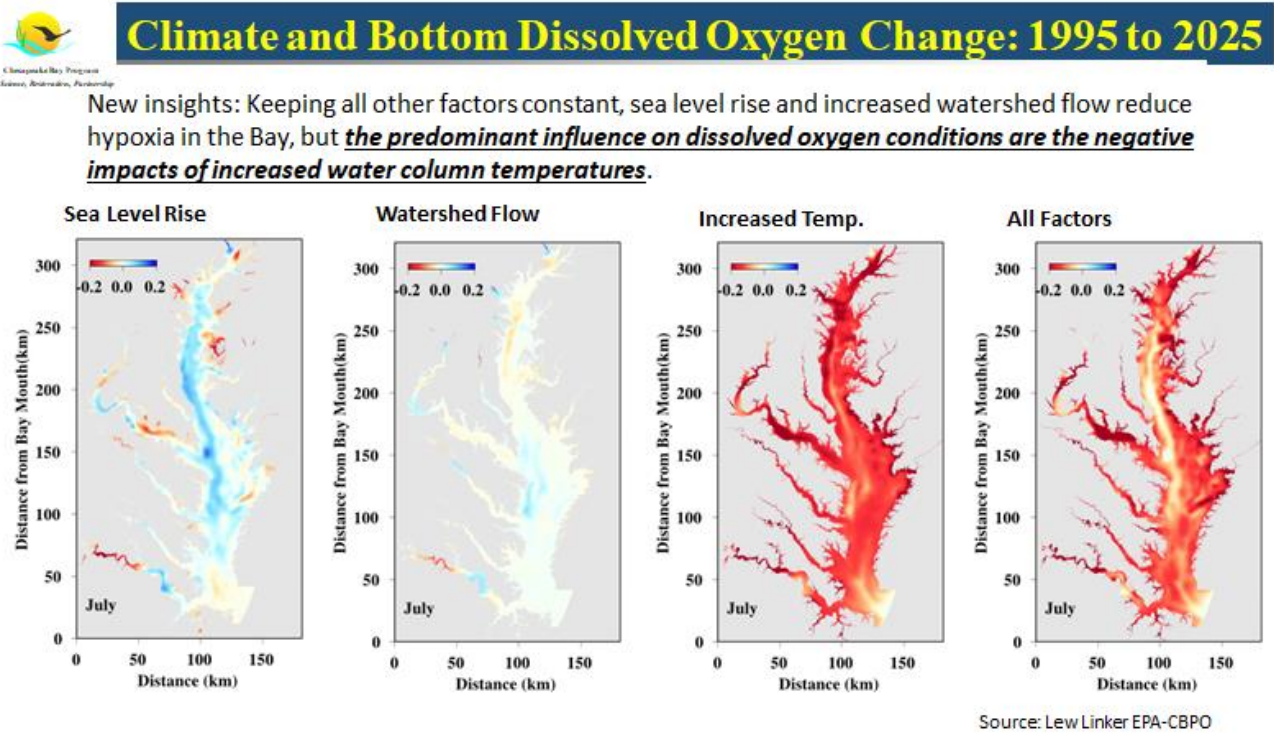
Local scale: CBL and VIMS pier



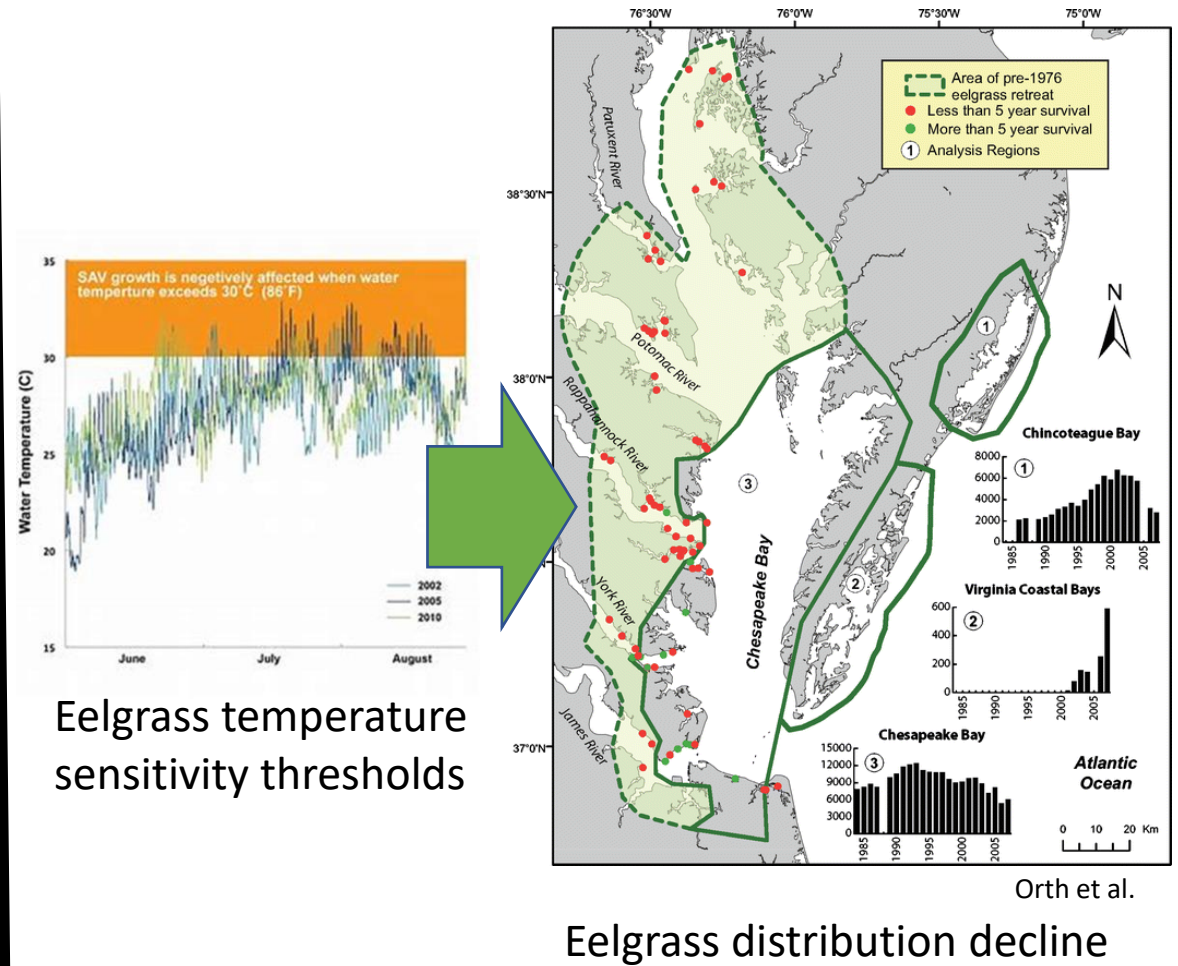
Ding and Elmore. UMCES.  
Remote Sensing in the Environment



# Our existing investments in diverse data resources provide support for management relevant insights through outstanding analyses efforts



Temperature rise is a primary driver affecting hypoxia

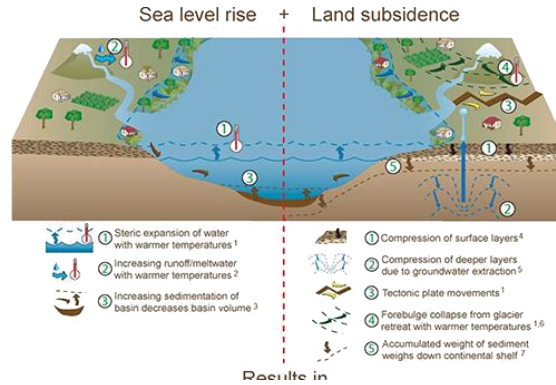






## Regional and Global Air temperature rise

Can you manage heat island effects and runoff temperatures for resilience against temperature rise?



## Ocean warming affects Sea Level rise

Can you manage wetland degradation, migration as a to keep pace with change?

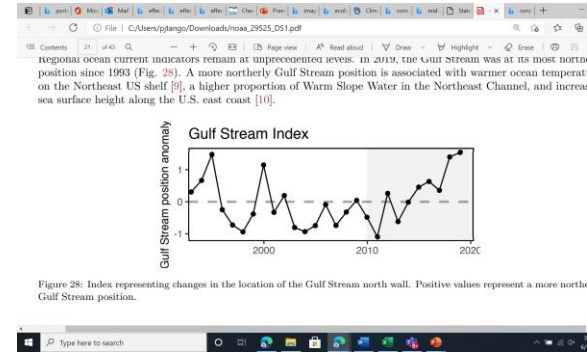


Figure 28: Index representing changes in the location of the Gulf Stream north wall. Positive values represent a more northerly Gulf Stream position.

## Coastal and Ocean habitat changing

Fish and shellfish migrations and distributions associated with the bay are a culturally and commercially important issue of interest and management challenge under effects from rising temperatures

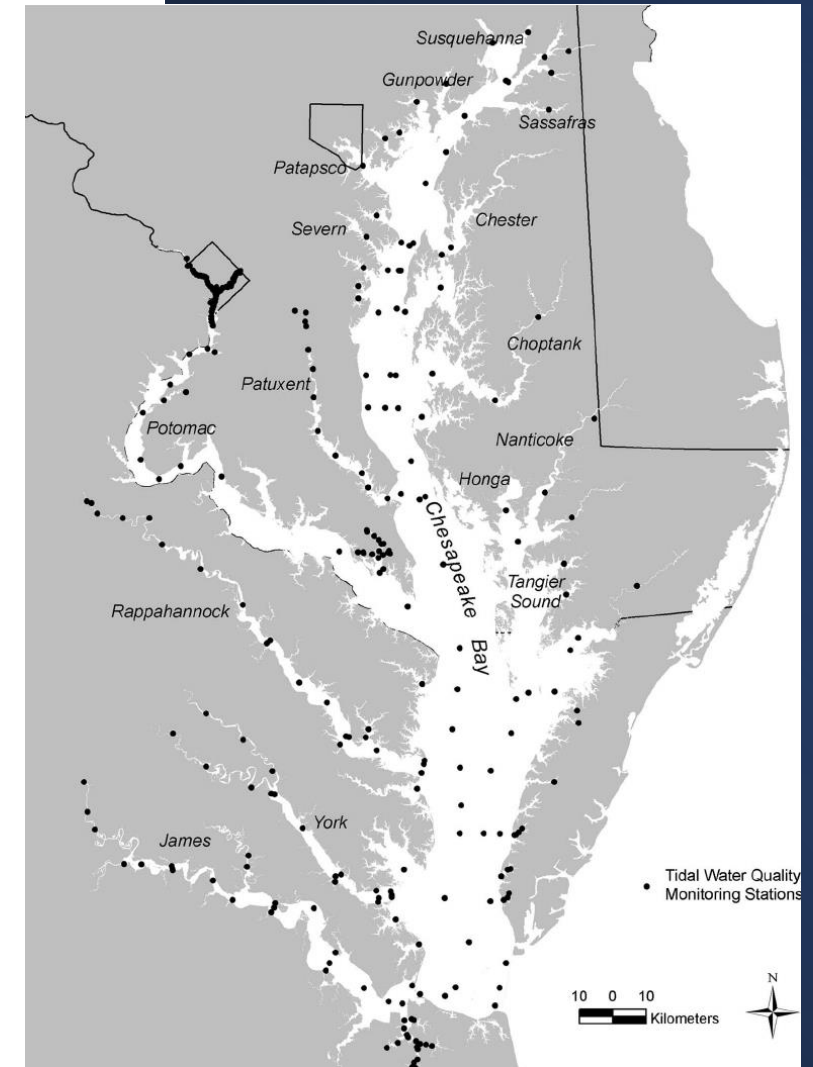


# Beyond the tidal Chesapeake Bay

## Regionally important, connected impacts

# Frequent Options for Enhanced Monitoring while working with our existing networks:

- **Increase frequency of measures** in time, retain spatial distribution of sites
- **Increase density of measures in space**, retain temporal frequency
- **Increase frequency and density of measures in space and time using existing monitoring methods**
- **Increase diversity of data sources used in analyses**
  - Satellite-based data
  - Citizen science-derived data collections
- **Adopt new technology to support new analyses**
  - DATAFLOW
  - Fixed site ConMon
  - Vertical water quality profilers
  - Drone, Aerial, Satellite
- **Develop and apply new assessment tools**
  - 4D water quality estimator to support improved habitat assessment



Question 1:

For your decision-  
support purposes, do  
you need  
more temperature data  
than the existing  
networks and  
programming provides?

What, where and why?



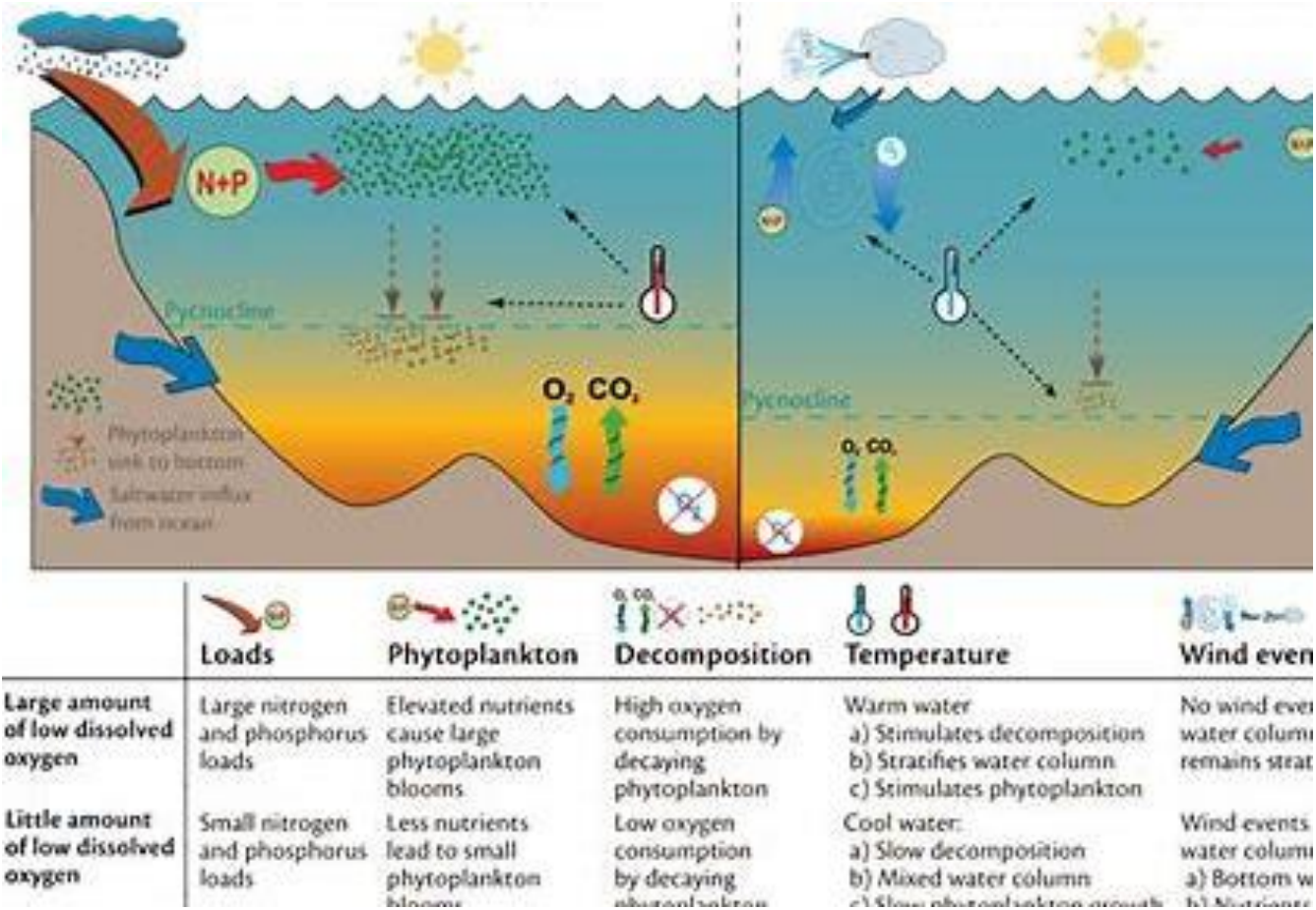
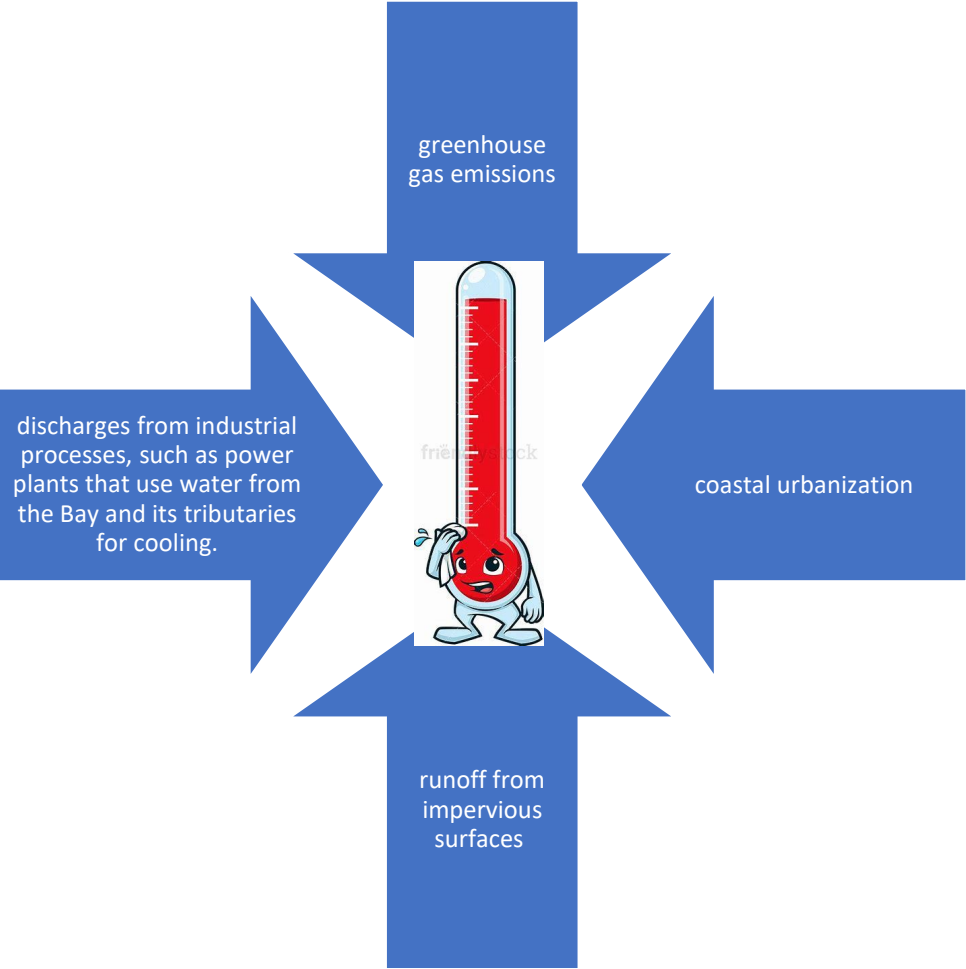


Question 2:

Do you need more data  
resources or do you  
need better tools for  
analysis and reporting  
using the diversity of  
existing data collections  
?

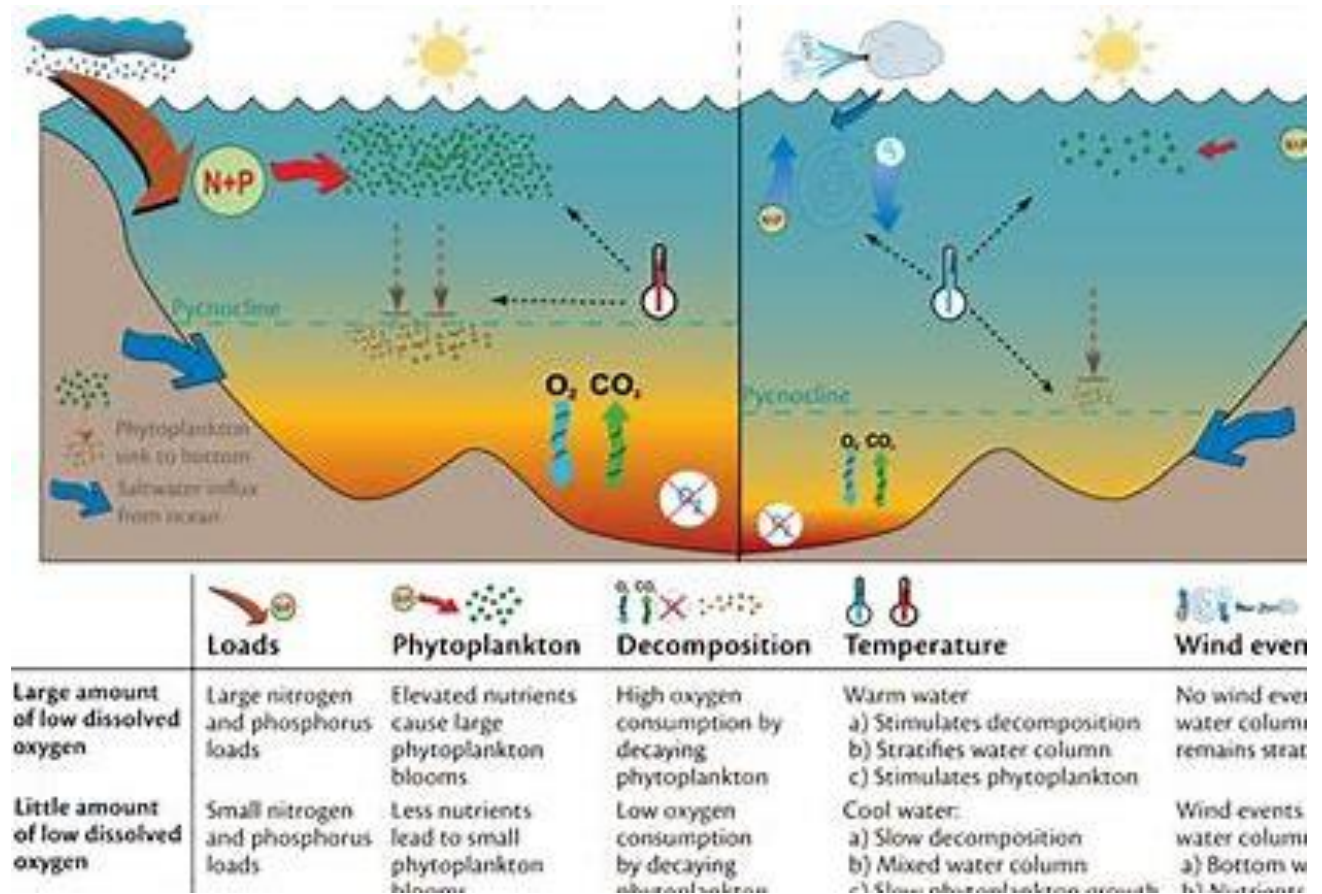


# Track drivers of water temperature change that we can manage with BMPs?



# Track resource impacts in response to temperature change and management actions?

- Algal productivity
- Hypoxia
- Seagrass distributions
- Fish distributions
- Bird distributions
- Wetland migration
- Forest retreat
- Etc.





Question 3: If you are investing in enhanced information gathering, where do you need the most relevant monitoring information?



DRIVERS OF  
TEMPERATURE CHANGE



ENHANCED TRACKING OF  
TEMPERATURE



RESPONSE OF IMPACTED  
RESOURCES



MENTI SESSION



Thank you 😊

