

# Assessing Ecological Integrity for Impaired Waters Decisions in Chesapeake Bay, USA

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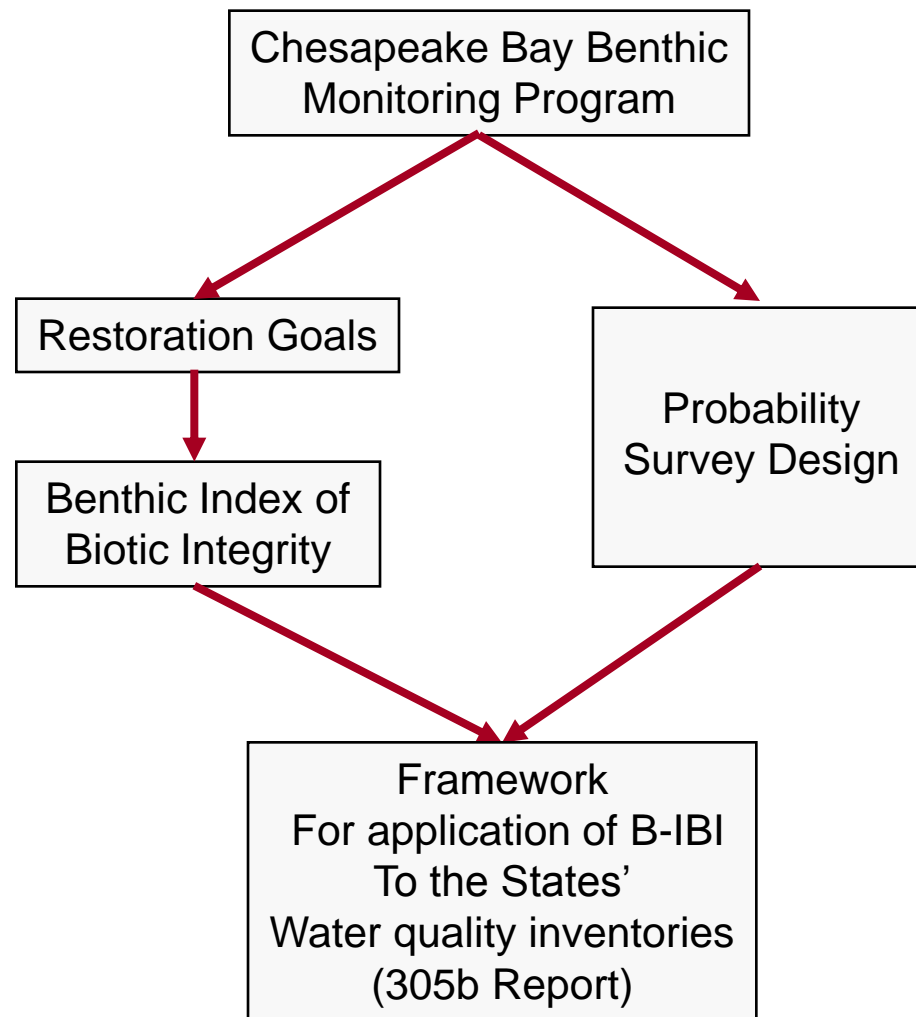
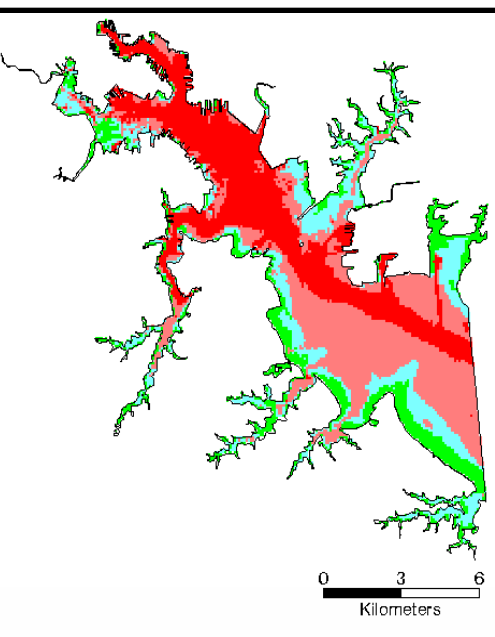
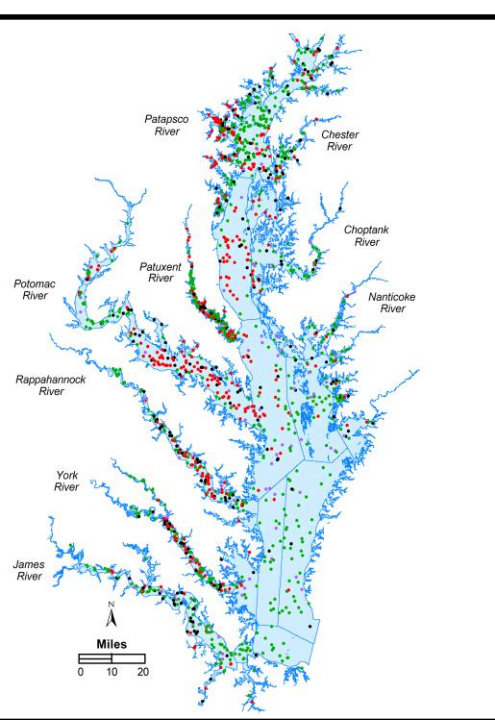
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# Context

- The States of Maryland and Virginia share the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries
- Need to integrate monitoring and assessment efforts to identify impaired waters in Chesapeake Bay under requirements of the Clean Water Act
- Integration Issues include consistency in overall assessment and designation of impaired waters on the 303(d) list





# Objectives

- Develop a procedure for 303(d) impairment decisions based on the benthic index of biotic integrity (B-IBI)
- Produce an assessment of Chesapeake Bay segments (equivalent to water bodies in the European Water Framework Directive)

# Approach

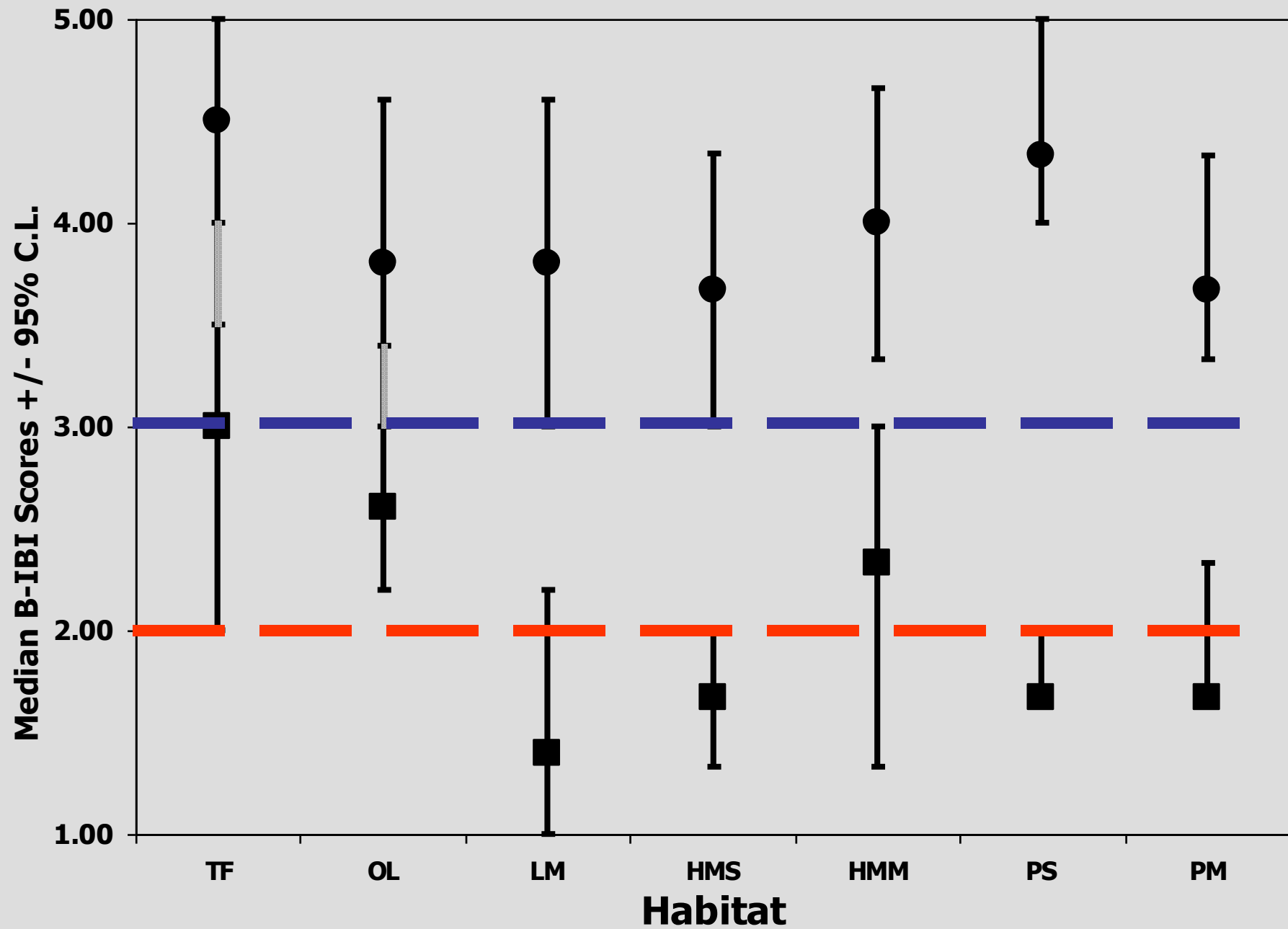
- The impairment assessment for each segment was based on the proportion of samples with low B-IBI scores (*i.e., below a threshold*) determined from comparison to a reference distribution
- Is the proportion of sites with low B-IBI scores in a segment significantly different from what would be expected from chance alone?

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  - Small and unbalanced reference data sets
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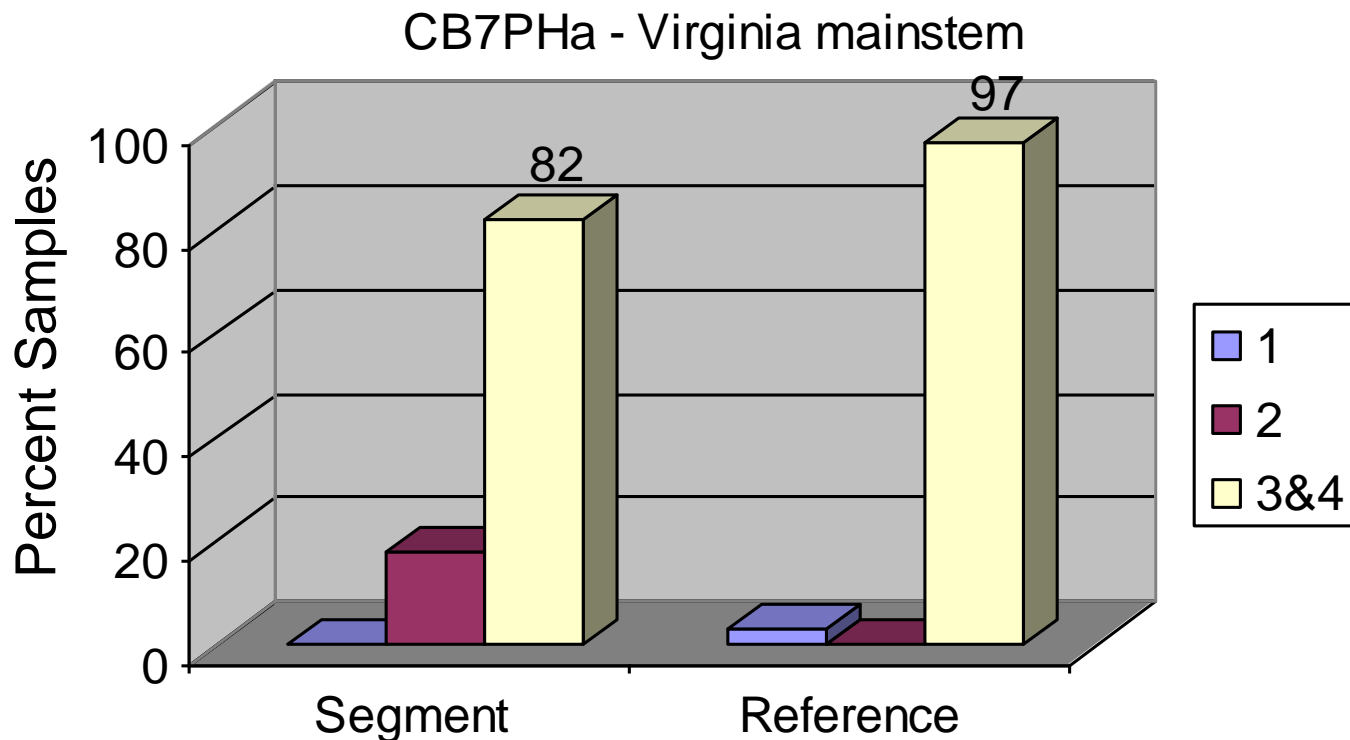
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- Sampling variability

# Alternative methods

## Stratified Wilcoxon Rank Sum test

- Compare B-IBI scores between segment and reference distributions (test for shift in location toward lower B-IBI scores in segment)



# Alternative methods (cont.)

## Weighted Mean Approach

	Reference		Segment		Weight
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	
<b>Hab 1</b>	4.1	0.69	2.7	0.69	3/10
<b>Hab 2</b>	3.1	0.58	2.1	0.58	3/10
<b>Hab 3</b>	3.5	0.55	1.8	0.35	4/10
<b>Hab 1-3</b>	3.56	0.35	2.16	0.30	

**Weighted  
Estimates**

## Alternative methods (cont.)

### Weighted Mean Approach

- One-sided t-test, the difference in weighted means divided by the pooled standard error

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_r - \bar{X}_s}{SE_p} = \frac{3.56 - 2.16}{0.461} = 3.04 > t_{0.05,18}$$

# Procedure

- Two steps, estimate:
  1. Proportion of sites in a segment with scores below a threshold ( $P$ )

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- Two steps, estimate:
  1. Proportion of sites in a segment with scores below a threshold ( $P$ )
  2. Difference between  $P$  and the expected proportion under the null hypothesis ( $P_o$ ),  
  
i.e., if the segment were in good condition (no low DO, contaminant, or nutrient enrichment problems), we would still expect a small proportion of sites to have “low” scores (e.g., because of natural variability); this proportion under the null hypothesis was defined as 5%.



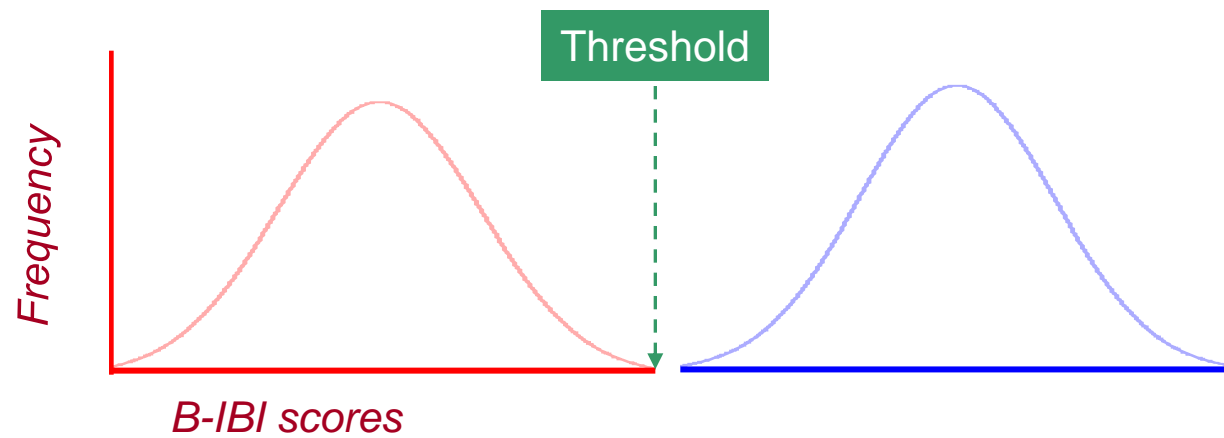
# Step # 1

- Thresholds were set for each of seven benthic habitats.

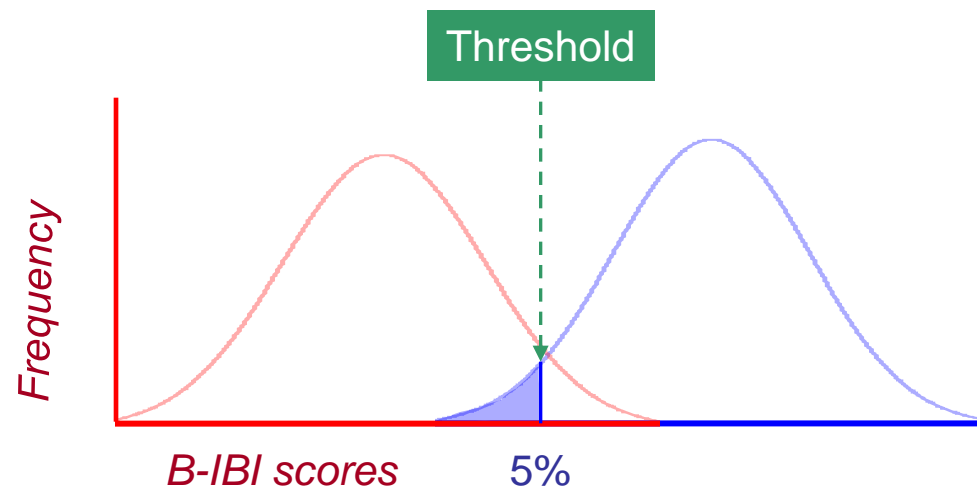
## Step # 1 (cont.)

- Thresholds were set for each of seven benthic habitats.
- The threshold was set as the smaller of two values:
  1. Maximum B-IBI score for the *degraded* reference distribution
  2. 5<sup>Th</sup> percentile B-IBI score for the *undegraded* reference distribution

Habitat A



Habitat B



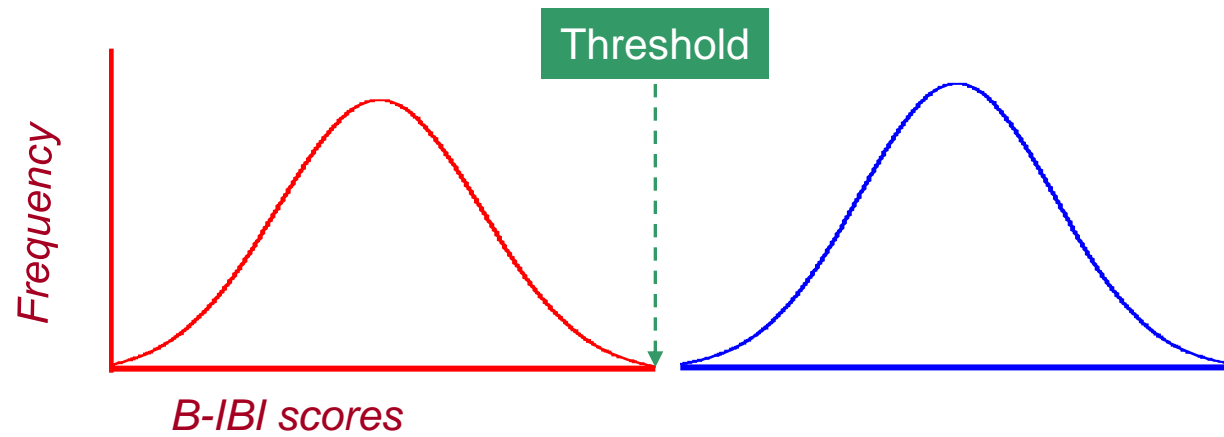
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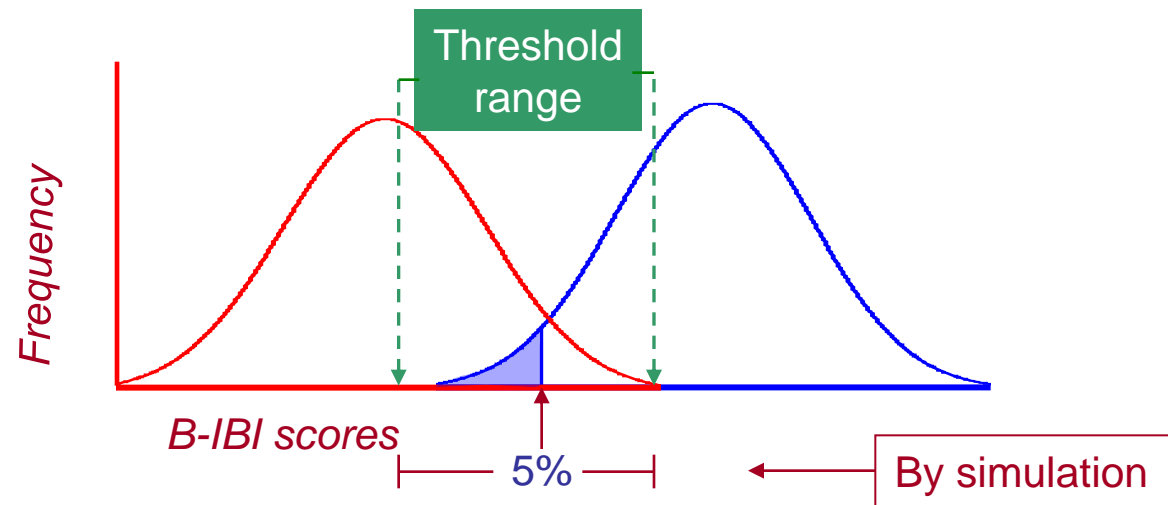
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- The threshold was set as the smaller of two values:
  1. Maximum B-IBI score for the degraded reference distribution
  2. 5<sup>Th</sup> percentile B-IBI score for the undegraded reference distribution
- Because reference distributions were sometimes based on a small number of samples, the 5th percentile score and its variance was estimated by *bootstrap simulations*

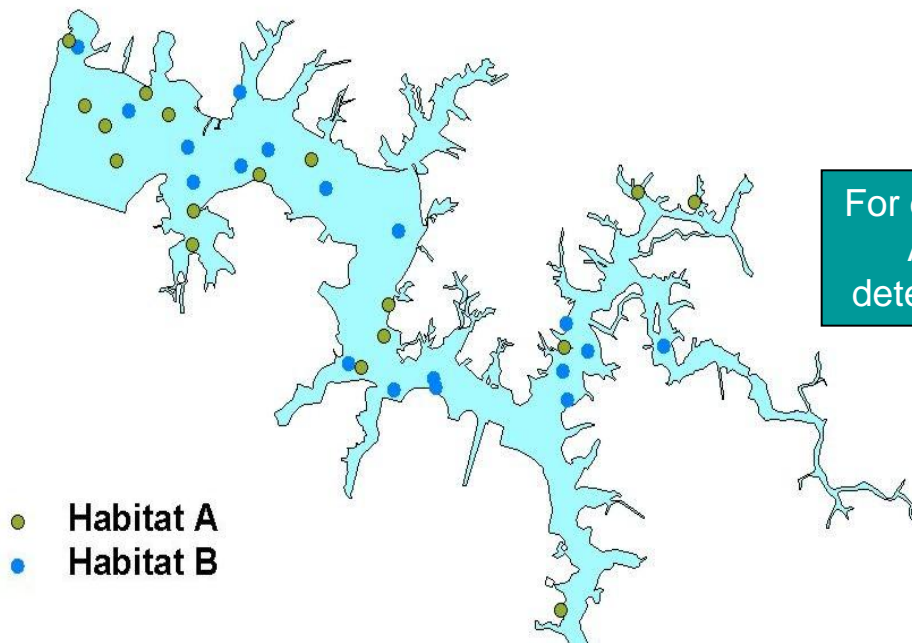
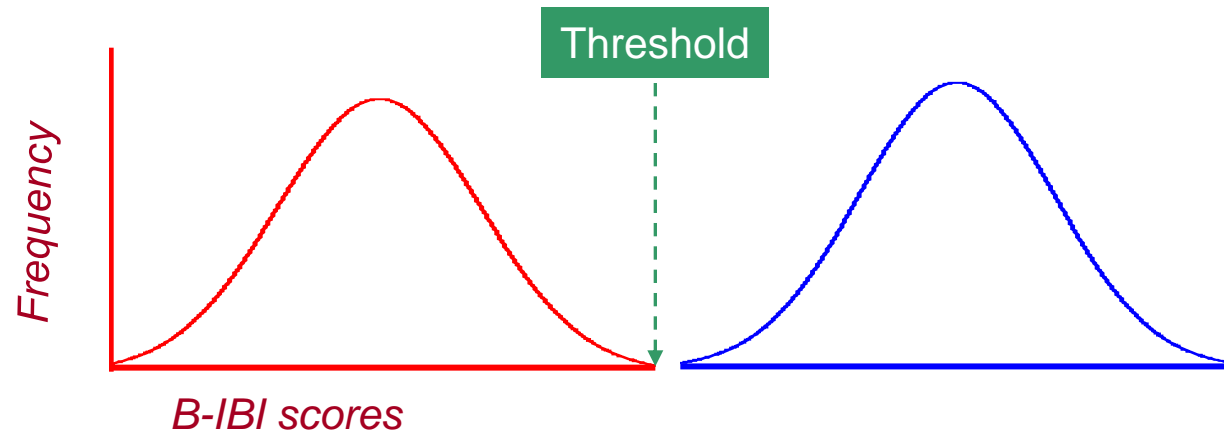
Habitat A



Habitat B

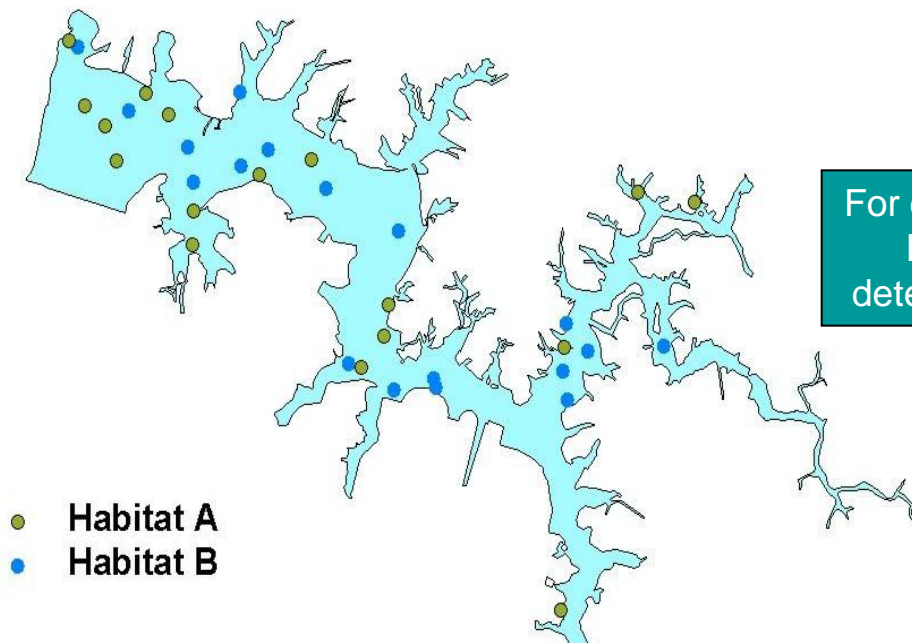
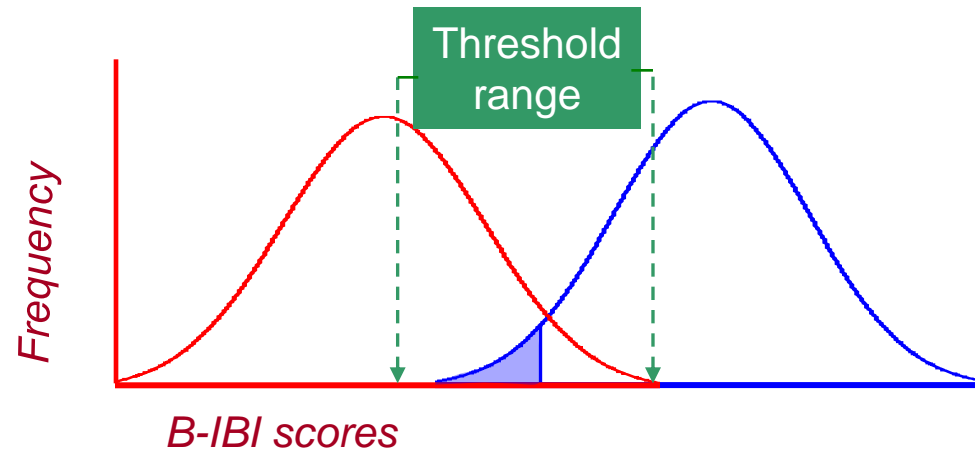


Habitat A



For each iteration, compare Habitat A site scores to threshold to determine % sites below threshold

## Habitat B



For each iteration, compare Habitat B site scores to threshold to determine % sites below threshold



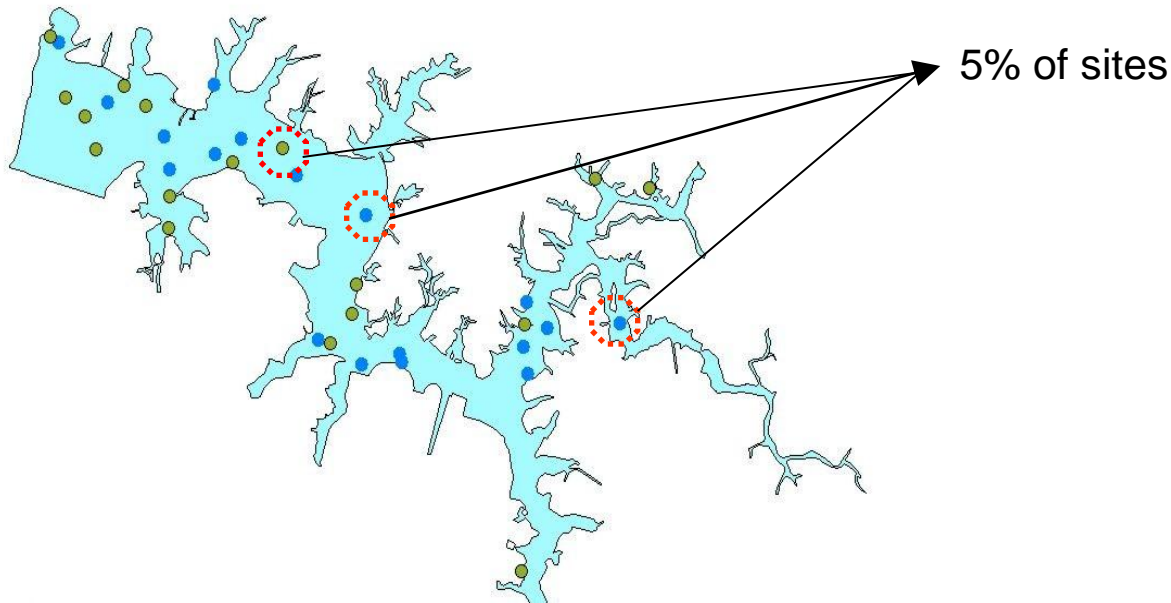
## Step # 1 (cont.)

- The final proportion of sites in a segment below threshold (i.e. the degraded area) was
  - The average proportion from all bootstrap iterations, combined for all habitats:

$(nP_A + nP_B)/(n_A + n_B)$ , expressed as percent

## Step # 2

- Under the null hypothesis, 5% of the sites ( $P_0$ ) would be expected to have low IBI scores, even if all sites in a segment were in good condition (i.e, no low DO, contaminant, nutrient enrichment problems)



- Segments declared impaired if  $P$  greater than expected under the null hypothesis

$$P - P_0 > 0 \text{ (with 95\% confidence)}$$

# Variance

- Variance components in  $P$  added
  - Variance in  $P$  due to estimating thresholds – from bootstrap
  - Sampling variation within segment – binomial
- Confidence interval of  $P - P_o =$   
$$P - P_o \pm 1.96(SE_P + SE_{P_o}) = P - P_o \pm 1.96 * \text{SQRT}(\text{Var}_P + \text{Var}_{P_o})$$

$$\text{Var}_P = \text{Variance from bootstrap} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=5000} \frac{(P_i - \bar{P})^2}{5000 - 1} \quad \text{plus variance from segment} = (pq/N - 1)$$

# List of Impaired Segments

Segment	Name	Sample Size	P	Po	P-Po	CL-L(P-Po)	CL-U(P-Po)	Mean B-IBI
POTMH	Potomac River mesohaline	112	0.62	0.05	0.57	0.36	0.79	1.7
PATMH	Patapsco River	65	0.51	0.05	0.46	0.31	0.61	2.4
SOUMH	South River	12	0.65	0.05	0.60	0.27	0.94	2.0
SBEMHa	Southern Branch Elizabeth River	47	0.57	0.05	0.52	0.19	0.86	2.0
LYNPHa	Lynnhaven Bay	176	0.50	0.05	0.45	0.14	0.75	2.1
PAXMH	Patuxent River mesohaline	135	0.34	0.05	0.29	0.13	0.45	2.4
JMSOHa	James River oligohaline	26	0.36	0.05	0.31	0.11	0.52	2.8
RPPMHa	Rappahannock River mesohaline	127	0.29	0.05	0.24	0.10	0.38	2.4
SEVMH	Severn River	16	0.40	0.05	0.35	0.09	0.61	2.6
MPNOHa	Mattaponi River	10	0.48	0.05	0.43	0.09	0.77	2.6
CB3MH	Maryland mainstem	77	0.24	0.05	0.19	0.06	0.31	2.8
CB5MH	Maryland mainstem	62	0.27	0.05	0.22	0.06	0.39	2.6
CB4MH	Maryland mainstem	35	0.32	0.05	0.27	0.06	0.48	2.3
ELIMHa	Elizabeth River mesohaline	54	0.39	0.05	0.34	0.05	0.63	2.4
JMSMHb	James River mesohaline	17	0.36	0.05	0.31	0.04	0.57	2.4
EBEMHa	Eastern Branch Elizabeth River	15	0.44	0.05	0.39	0.04	0.74	2.3
MAGMH	Magothy River	16	0.32	0.05	0.27	0.03	0.50	2.4
CHSMH	Chester River mesohaline	43	0.24	0.05	0.19	0.02	0.37	2.7

2001-2006 Data, 85 Segments

How is this approach used by the  
States to evaluate aquatic life  
use support?

