

Prioritizing Management Actions in Sub-watersheds with Resilient SAV Beds using Chesapeake Bay Geographic Isolation Runs

Management Board

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Chesapeake Bay Program
Science, Restoration, Partnership



Assessment Method

Chesapeake Bay Geographic Isolation Runs - Chlorophyll a Open Water Response to Geographic Nutrient Loads

Method:

- 5 million lbs of N or 0.5 Mlbs/yr P added each year by an annual coefficient to the loads in that CBSEG
- Separate PS and NPS runs
- Change in Chlorophyll concentration to the depth of the long-term surface mixed layer average
- June through September
- Multiply by watershed delivery



Assessment Limitations

- Assessment of SAV substrate influence is unavailable.
- Assessment of SAV community effects are absent.
- Assessment of sediment loads is unavailable.
- *Zostera (eelgrass)* temperature sensitivity is unaddressed.

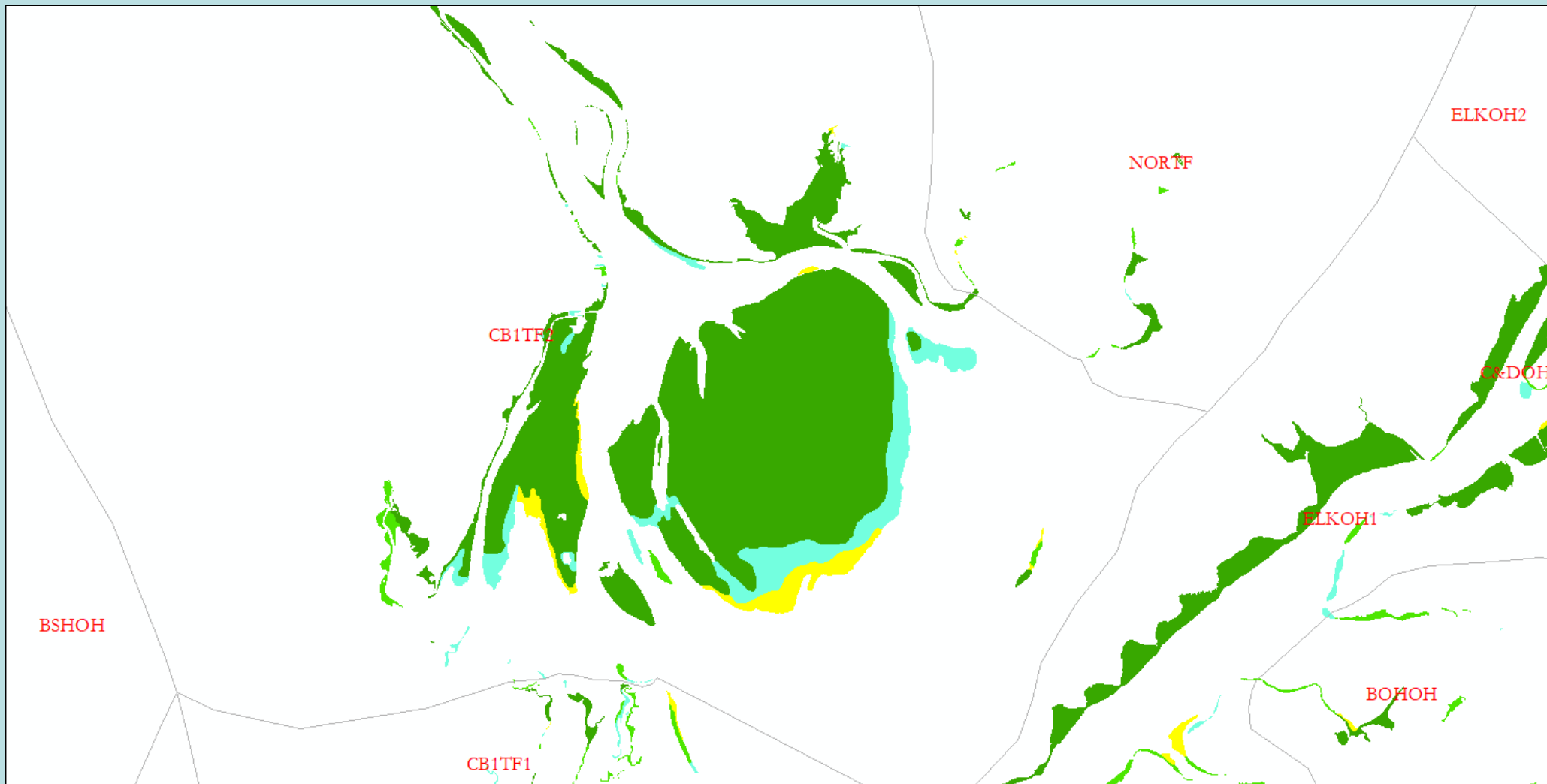
Link to tool here:

<https://gis.chesapeakebay.net/modeling/geoisoruns/>



Watershed influence on the Susquehanna Flats

SAV on the Susquehanna Flats (CB1TF2, 2017 data)



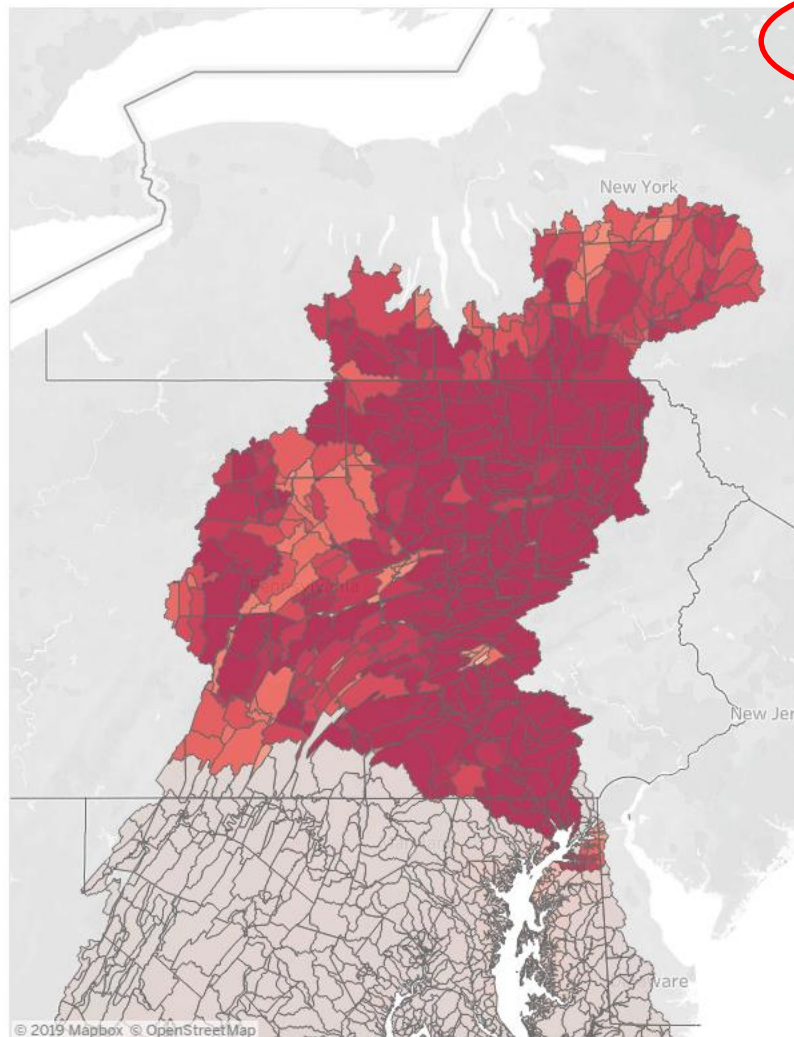


Chesapeake Bay Geographic Isolation Runs - Chlorophyll a

Open Water Response to Geographic Nutrient Loads

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Pollutant (N or P)
☒ P
☐ N

Source (PS or NPS)
☒ NPS
☐ PS

Monitoring Segment (CBSEG)
CB1TF

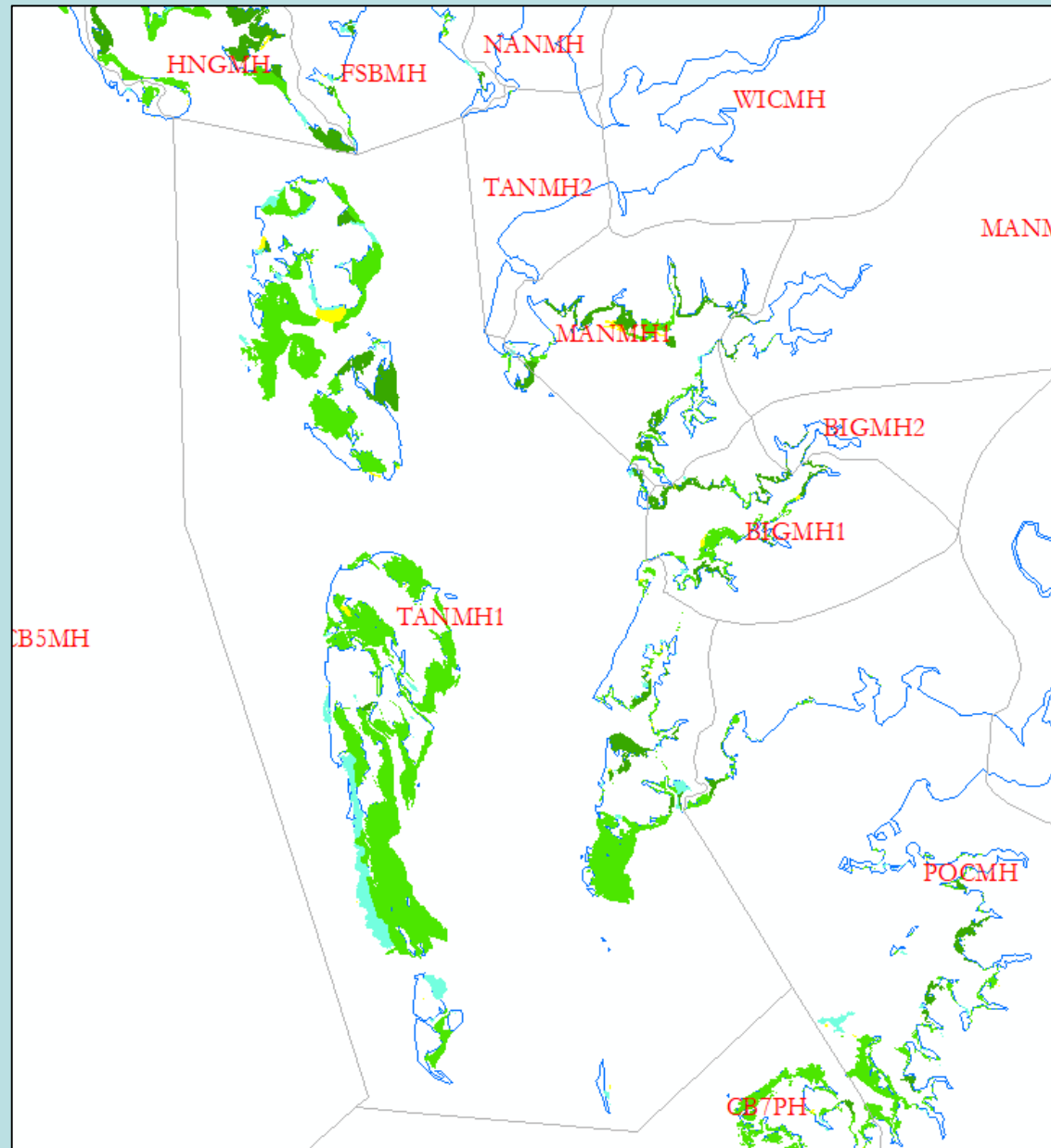
Total Effectiveness
-100.0 100.0

tableau



Watershed influence on Tangier Sound

SAV in
Tangier Sound
(TAMMH1,
2017 data)



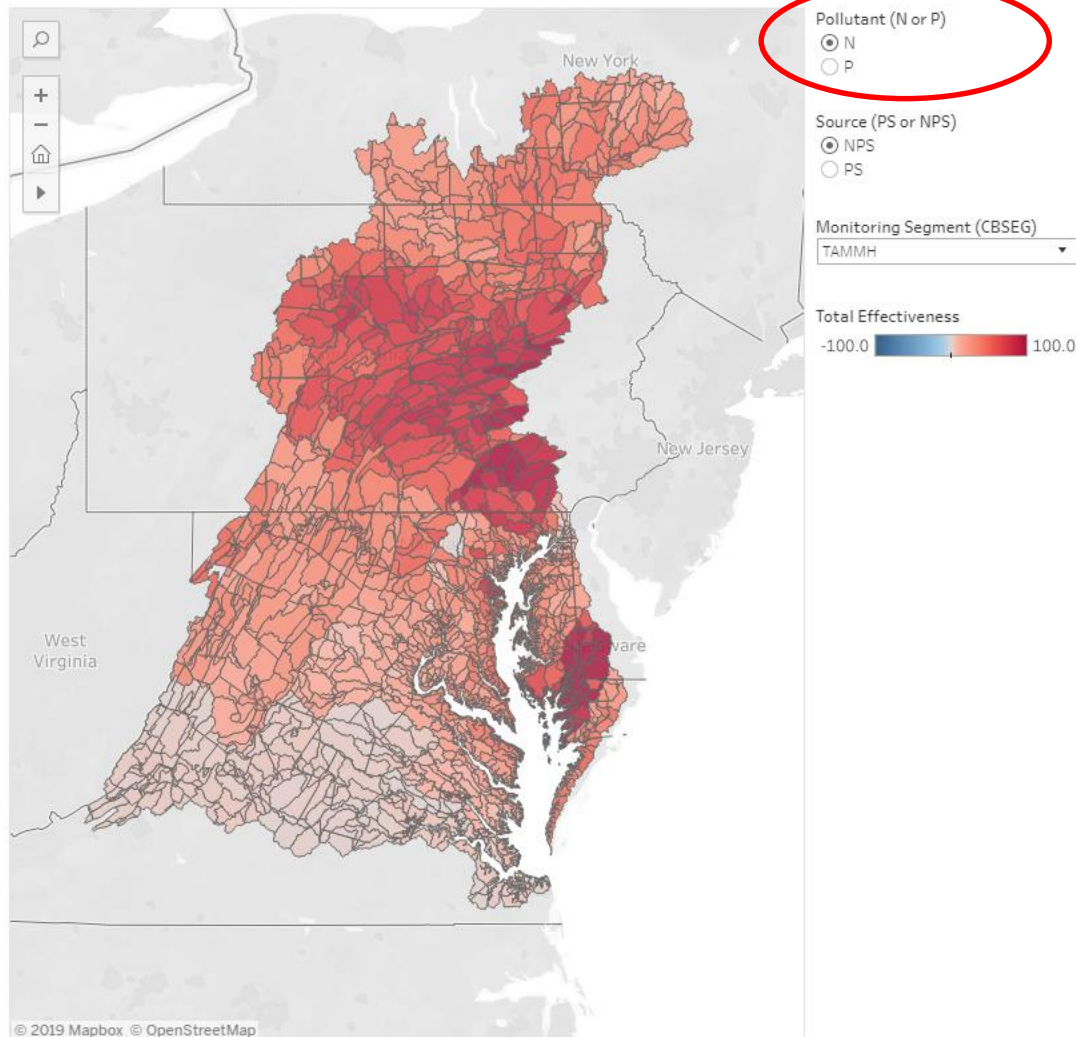


Chesapeake Bay Geographic Isolation Runs - Chlorophyll a

Open Water Response to Geographic Nutrient Loads

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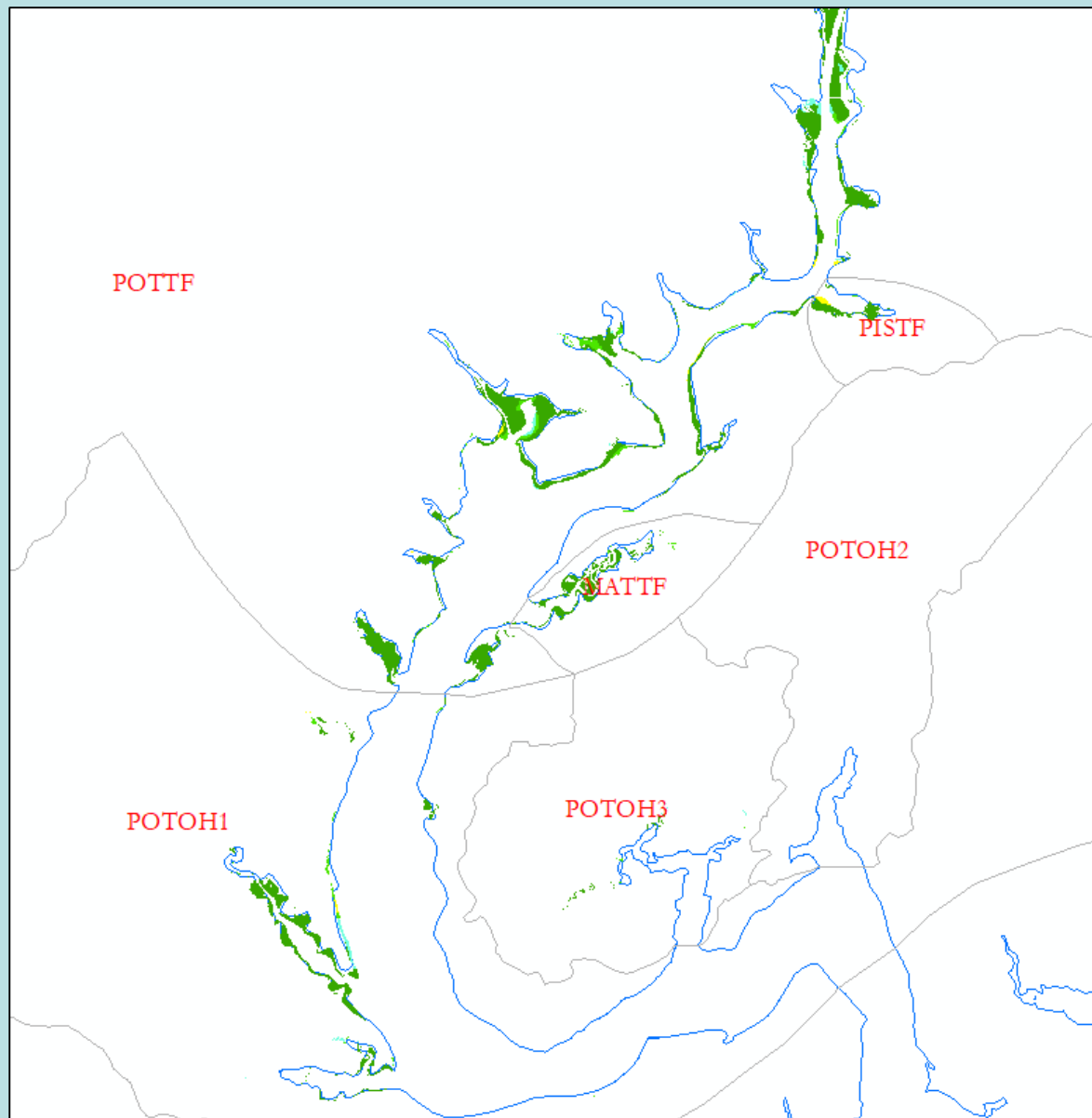


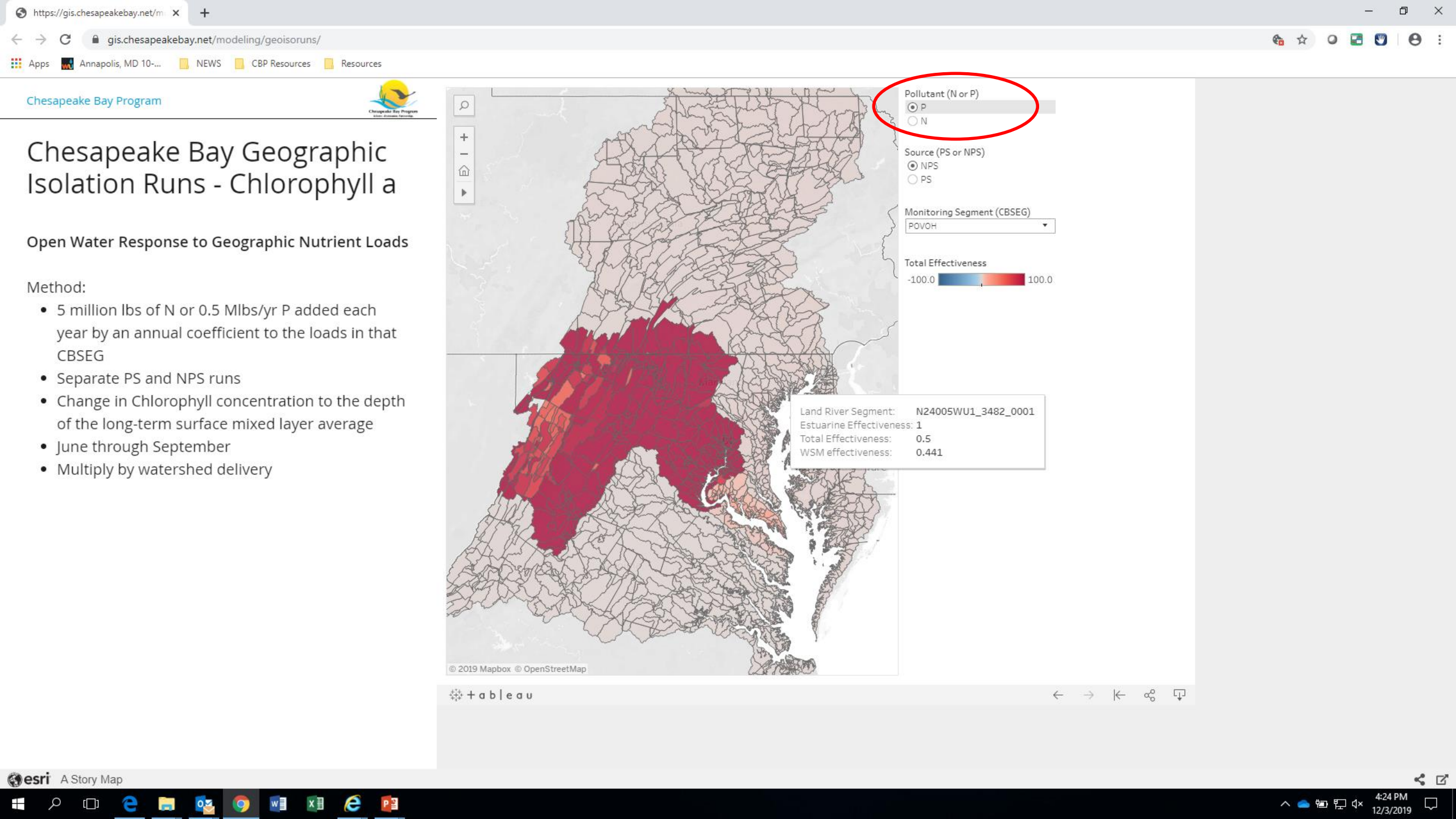
+ a b l e a u



Watershed influence on the Oligohaline Potomac

SAV in Potomac
Oligohaline
(POVOH,
2017 data)



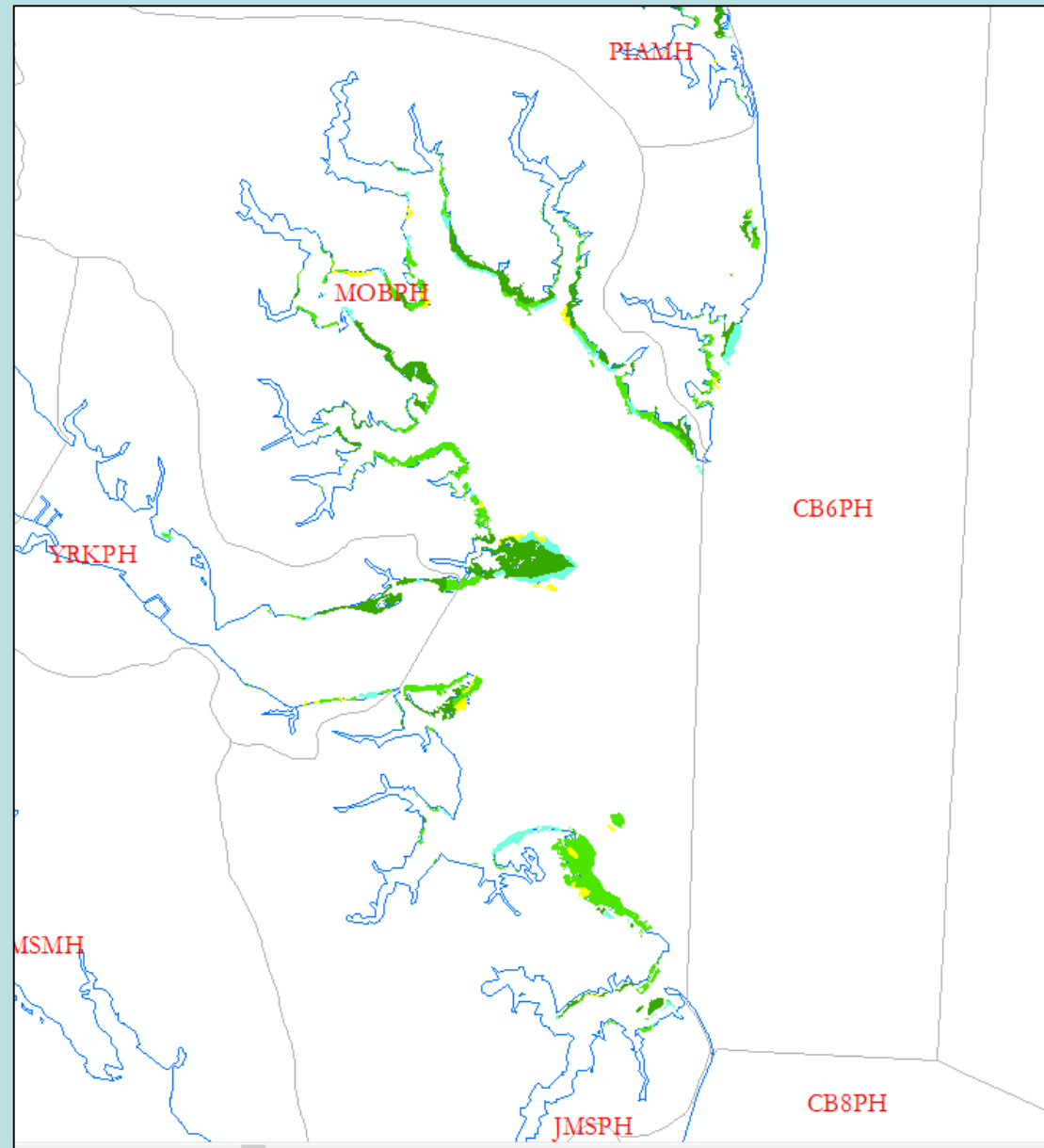


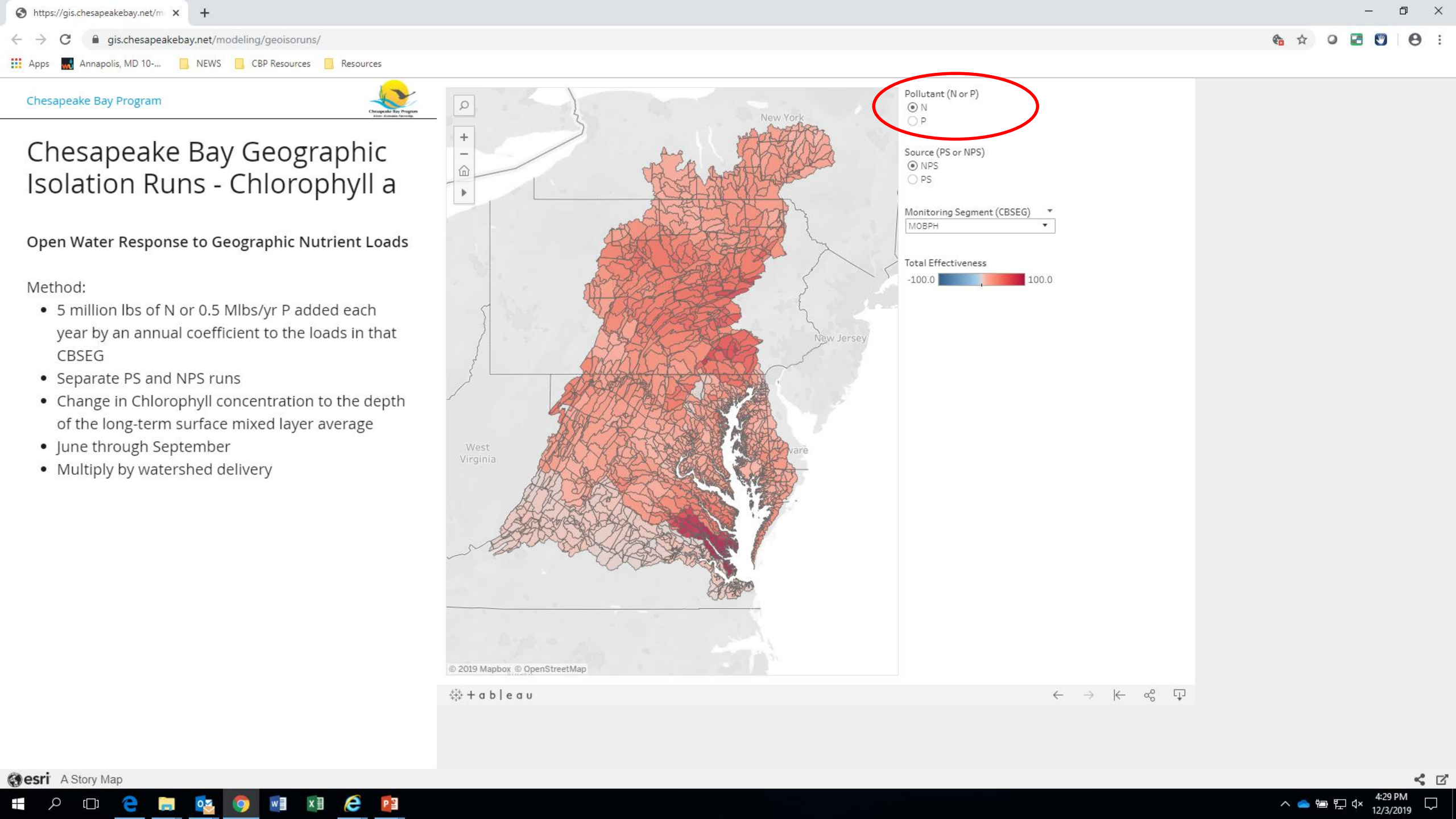


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Watershed Influence on Mobjack Bay

SAV in
Mobjack Bay
(MOBPH,
2017 data)







Conclusions

1. SAV is affected by both watershed level influences (N, P, TSS loading) and local influences (shoreline alteration, shallow water habitat conflicts, etc).
2. This assessment method yields broad-scale influences that may not be useful in a local, targeted management exercise.
3. This assessment method does, however, identify broad areas where BMP implementation could be prioritized to more effectively protect important SAV beds/regions as climate change and other factors affect our ability to reach SAV restoration targets.
4. A more effective assessment for local, targeted management efforts may be consideration of shoreline impacts using LandSat data to map shoreline conditions and nearshore habitat uses (aquaculture).