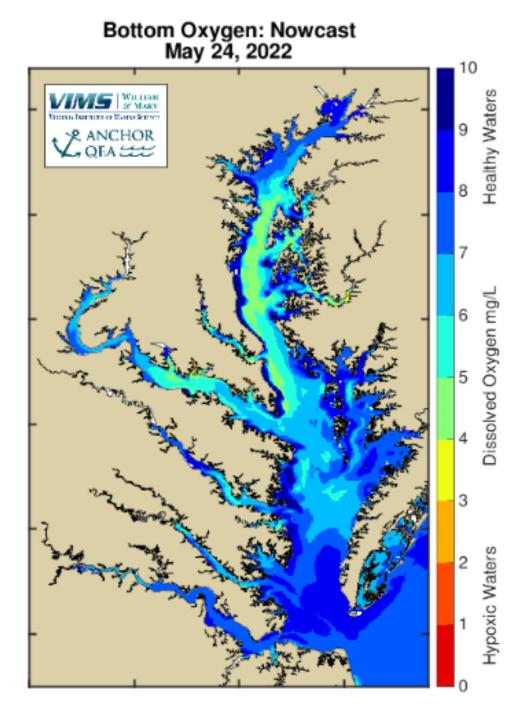
Summary of 2022 Hypoxia Based on the Chesapeake Bay Environmental Forecast System

Presented by

Aaron Bever and Marjorie Friedrichs November 17, 2022





Chesapeake Bay 2022 Hypoxic Volume

- Seasonal forecast in June was for summer 2022 hypoxic volume (dissolved oxygen < 2 mg/L) to be 13% lower than the long-term average
 - Below average hypoxia because of below average nutrient inputs¹
- Amount of hypoxia is also influenced by environmental and weather conditions during summer
 - Wind speed
 - Wind direction
 - Air and water temperature

1 2022 springtime forecast: <u>http://scavia.seas.umich.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/2022-Chesapeake-Bay-forecast.pdf</u>



Real-Time Environmental Forecast Setup (CBEFS)

- 3-D hydrodynamic and biogeochemical model
- Performs 1-day Nowcast and 2-day forecast • nightly
- Results displayed on the internet
 - www.vims.edu/cbefs
 - https://oceansmap.maracoos.org/chesapeake-bay/ _
- Real-time model-data hypoxic volume • comparison made available online as cruise data becomes available

| Bay tal Forecast | CBEFS | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Chesapeake Bay Environmental Forecast System | | | |
| nd | Use our forecasts and "nowcasts" of | | | |
| Dxygen) | the Chesapeake Bay to help monitor Bay health and plan you computer models developed by the Virginia Institute of Mari | | | |
| e Size | current status of important environmental variables and how | | | |
| low Oxygen | Our Chesapeake Bay Environmental Forecast System simulat | | | |
| ine Plots | 1. Nowcast: present-day status | of selected variable in Che | | |
| Salinity | 2. 2-Day Forecast: status of sele | cted variable in the Bay 2 | | |
| Temperature | 3. Forecast Trend: difference be | tween nowcast and foreca | | |
| alinity and ure Forecasts | Click a selection below to access the | he specified simulation. | | |
| on Forecasts | | | | |
| lgal Blooms | | | | |
| (Vibrio) | AT DAVIDED | 1000 Gally Hypode Volume | | |
| formation | | 12 | | |
| orecasts | and the second second | 1 | | |
| port Cards | 3361 | | | |
| | San Star | The second secon | | |
| | | Mesh inst Day | | |
| | DISSOLVED OXYGEN (DO) | DEAD ZONE SIZE | | |
| | Discover when and where low- oxygen "dead zone" conditions | Track "hypoxia" in the Bay, a measured by the volume of | | |
| | may form. | where DO levels are below 2 | | |
| | | | | |
| | Button Dyger at Divide | The state of the state | | |

Chesapeake Environment System

Backgrou

Hypoxia (0

Dead Zone

Depth to L

Hypoxia L

Bay-wide 9

Bay-wide

Focused S Temperati Acidificati

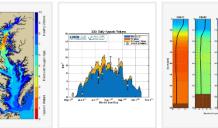
Harmful A Pathogens Contact Ir

Dead Zone F Sea-Level Re Tidewatch

nity, dissolved oxygen, and other physical and chemic lan your on-the-water activities. Based on observatio of Marine Science and partners, these tools accurate d how they are likely to change in the short-term.

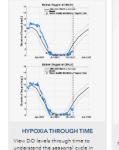
imulates 3 conditions for each selected variable

- in Chesapeake Bay
- Bay 2 days from now, and
- forecast (% change over 2 days)

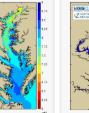


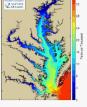
IE SIZE e Bay, as ime of waters

DEPTH TO LOW OXYGEN Find the depth to fish-unfriendly waters where dissolved oxyger levels fall below 3 mg/L



the Chesapeake Bay





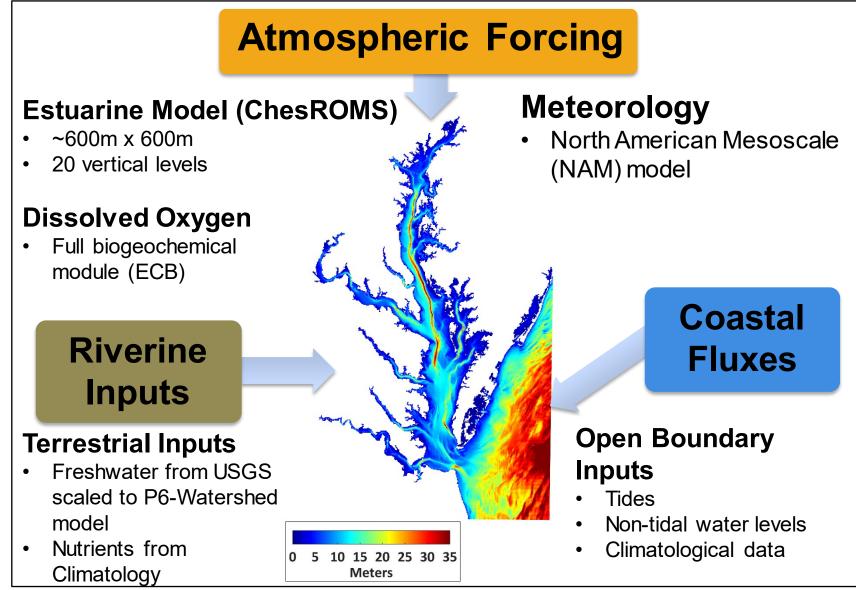
BAY SALINITY

Maps and line-plots of acidification metrics such as pH in the Bay and its lower tributaries

ACIDIFICATION

View salinity through time to understand its seasonal and week! changes in the Chesapeake Bay

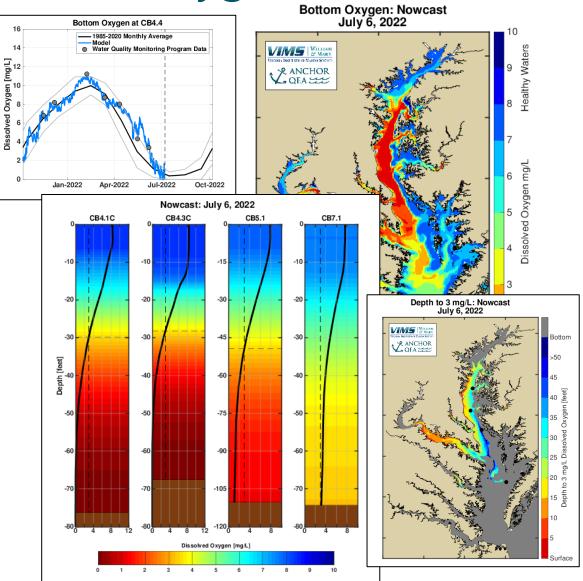
Real-Time Environmental Forecast Model (CBEFS) www.vims.edu/cbefs





Motivation for Real-Time Dissolved Oxygen Forecasts

- Recreational and commercial stakeholders can use forecasts to plan their use of the Bay
- Severity of hypoxia can be tracked in real-time throughout the summer
- Hypoxia at the end of the year can be compared to historical conditions and the recent past



Comparing 2022 Hypoxia to the Past

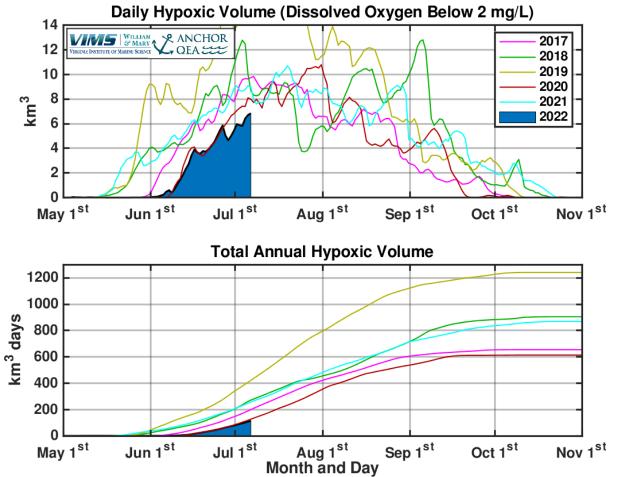
| | Maximum Daily Hypoxic Volume (km ³) | Hypoxic Duration (days) | Total Annual Hypoxic Volume (km ³ days) | Summer Average Hypoxic Volume (km ³) |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|--|
|--|---|----------------------------|--|--|

- 2022 yearly hypoxia metrics compared to historical (1985 to 2021) values and recent past (2017 to 2021)
- Historical values are based on statistics from biogeochemical model simulations
 - Combination of long hindcast simulation and forecast-like simulations of the recent past



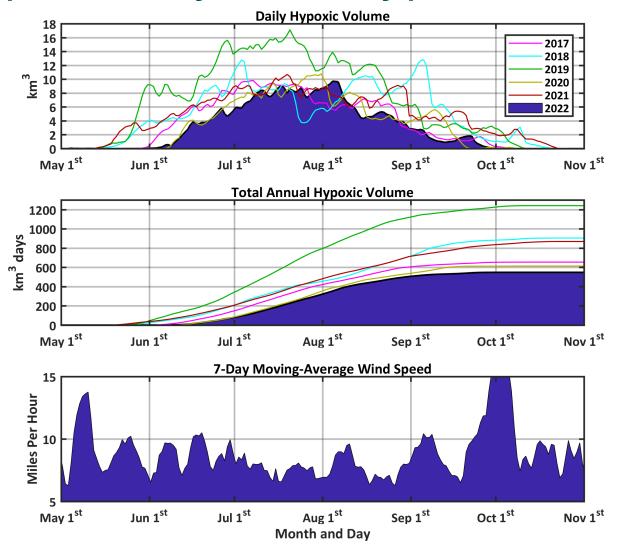
Real-Time Hypoxic Volume

- Hypoxic Volume continually estimated throughout the summer
- Visual comparison to recent past (last 5 years)
 - How is this summer going so far?
 - Any notable events (e.g., Hurricane Ida in 2021)?



Dead Zone Size Forecasts: https://www.vims.edu/research/topics/dead_zones/forecasts/cbay/hypoxic-volume/index.php

Chesapeake Bay 2022 Hypoxia Summary





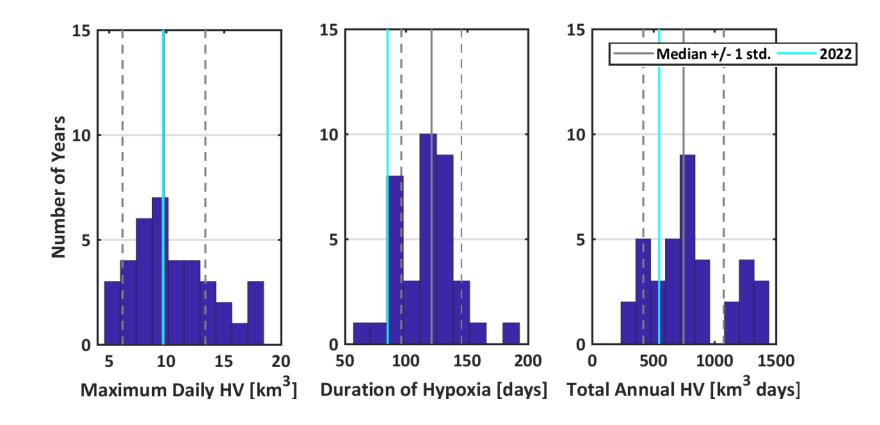
Model-based estimates of 2022 hypoxia show better than average hypoxia conditions

In 2022:

- Maximum daily hypoxic volume was near average, less than 54% of historical years
- > Duration of hypoxia was less than most (95% of) historical years
- > Total annual hypoxic volume was less than many (76% of) historical years



- Duration of hypoxia was lower than the historically normal range
- Maximum daily and total annual hypoxic volume were within normal ranges





• Duration of hypoxia and total annual HV less than expected normal range

| Year | Hypoxic Duration (days) | Total Annual Hypoxic Volume (km³ days) | Maximum Daily Hypoxic Volume (km ³) |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Historical* | 96 to 146 | 418 to 1,075 | 6.2 to 13.4 |
| 2017 | 96 | 655 | 9.8 (12%) |
| 2018 | 137 | 905 | 12.8 (16%) |
| 2019 | 131 | 1,241 | 17.1 (21%) |
| 2020 | 95 | 614 | 10.8 (13%) |
| 2021 | 141 | 869 | 10.7 (13%) |
| 2022 | 85 | 548 | 9.7 (12%) |

Percentages are the percent of the Bay experiencing hypoxic conditions

*Estimates are based on complex computer models that continue to be improved; therefore, past estimates may be updated as improvements are made to the model formulations.

Historical values within the ranges listed can be considered relatively normal based on the 1985 to 2021 values.

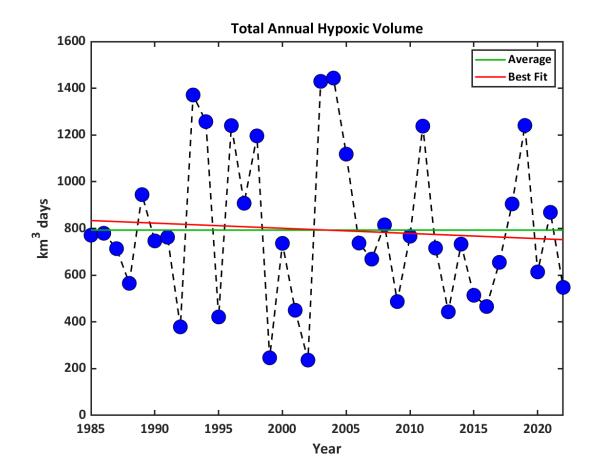


- Relatively mild hypoxia in summer 2022
 - Matches spring seasonal forecast of better than average hypoxic conditions
 - Same finding from the water quality monitoring program
 - Much shorter duration than 2021
 - Slightly less hypoxia than 2020
 - Much lower maximum hypoxic volume than 2019
- Relatively windy and cool May delayed the onset of hypoxia in the Bay
- Demonstrates how a relatively late onset followed by a quick decline from near-average maximum summer hypoxic conditions can result in a relatively low amount of total hypoxia in the Bay.



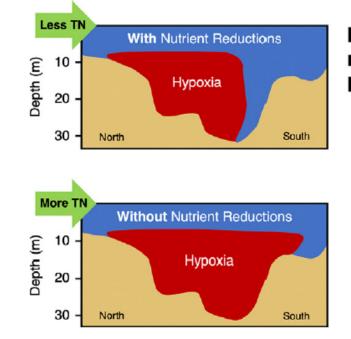
Hypoxic Volume Through Time (1985 to 2022)

- Do hypoxia metrics show a decreasing trend through time?
- No significant trend from 1985 to 2022
- Effects of nutrient reductions are confounded by interannual variability in river inflows and nutrient supply



Hypoxic Volume Through Time (1985 to 2022)

- Frankel et al. (2022) evaluated the effects of nutrient reductions after removing the effects of variation in river flow
- Nutrient reductions have decreased the duration and southern extent of hypoxia in the Bay
- From 1985 to 2019, warming has offset 6–34% of these hypoxia improvements



If 35 years of nutrient reductions had not occurred, hypoxia would have:

- Been 20-120% larger for O₂ < 3 mg L⁻¹
- Been 30-280% larger for O₂ < 1 mg L⁻¹
- Extended further south in the Bay
- Lasted longer during dry years

Source: Frankel et al. 2022. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.152722



Questions www.vims.edu/cbefs



