A map of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, showing the extensive network of rivers and tributaries that drain into the bay. Numerous black dots are scattered throughout the watershed, representing the locations of the Nontidal Network sampling stations. The map is oriented with the bay to the right and the headwaters to the left.

# Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS LOADS AND TRENDS

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AN UPDATE OF RESULTS: 2011 - 2020

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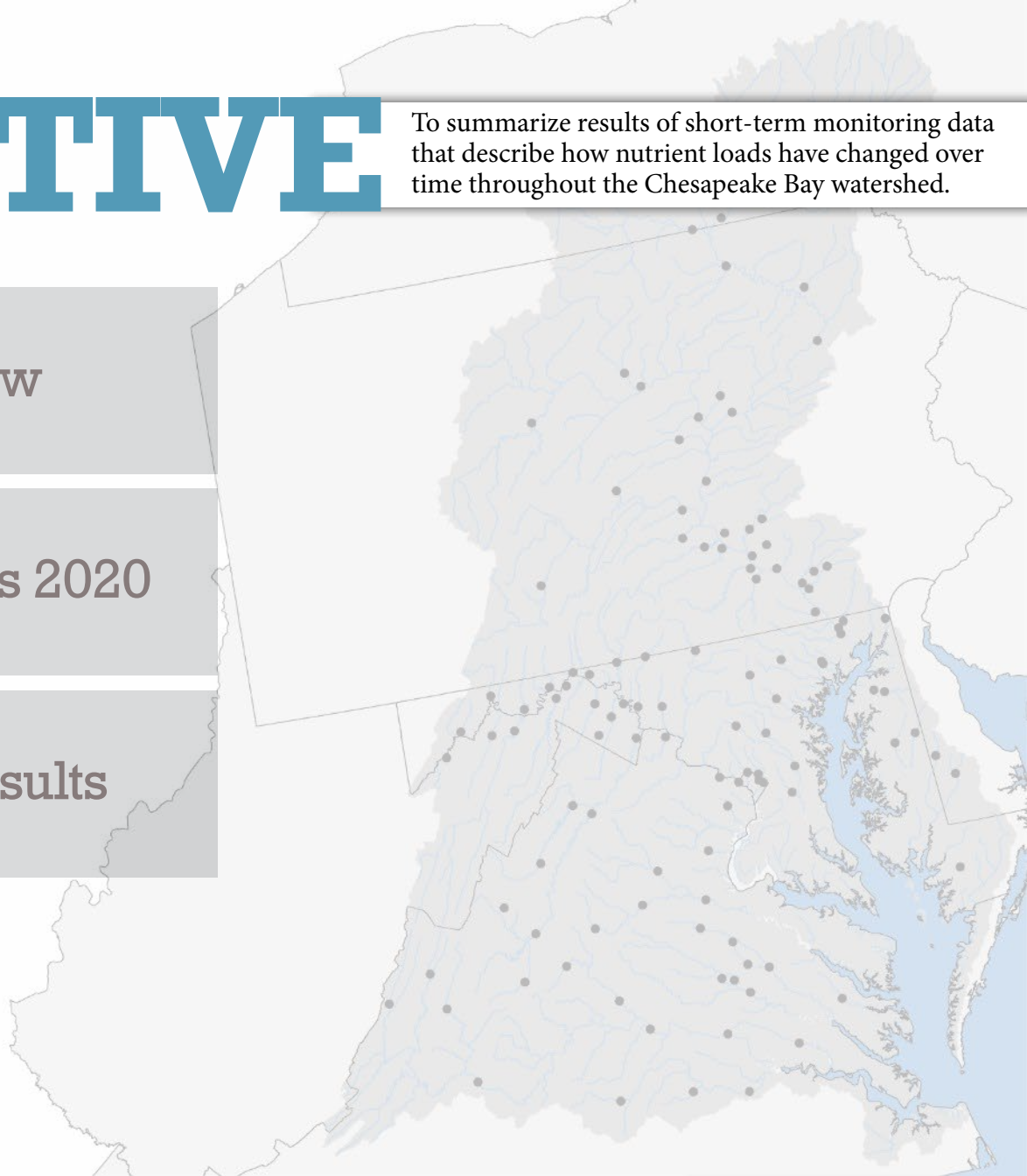
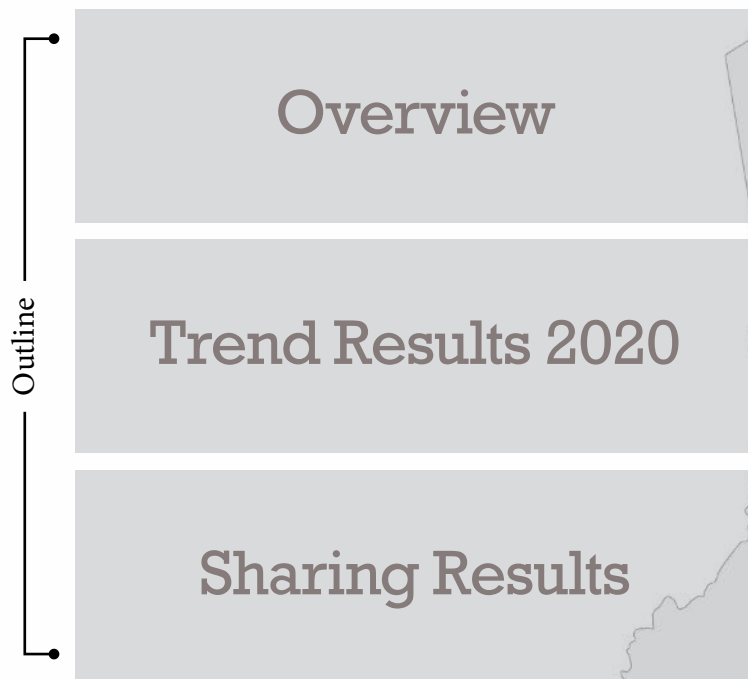
*ITAT: August 24, 2022*

Chris Mason | James Colgin | Doug Moyer | James Webber

United States Geological Survey  
Virginia-West Virginia Water Science Center

# OBJECTIVE

To summarize results of short-term monitoring data that describe how nutrient loads have changed over time throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed.



# OBJECTIVE



## Overview

- Collection of monitoring data and discrete samples
- Funding and collaborators
- Station status
- Methods

Trend Results 2020

Sharing Results

# Load and trend results determined from foundation of monitoring data

Our load and trend analyses  
are based on water-quality  
and stream-discharge  
measurements made across the  
123-station Nontidal Network.



Over  
2,400 water-  
quality  
samples are  
collected each  
year!



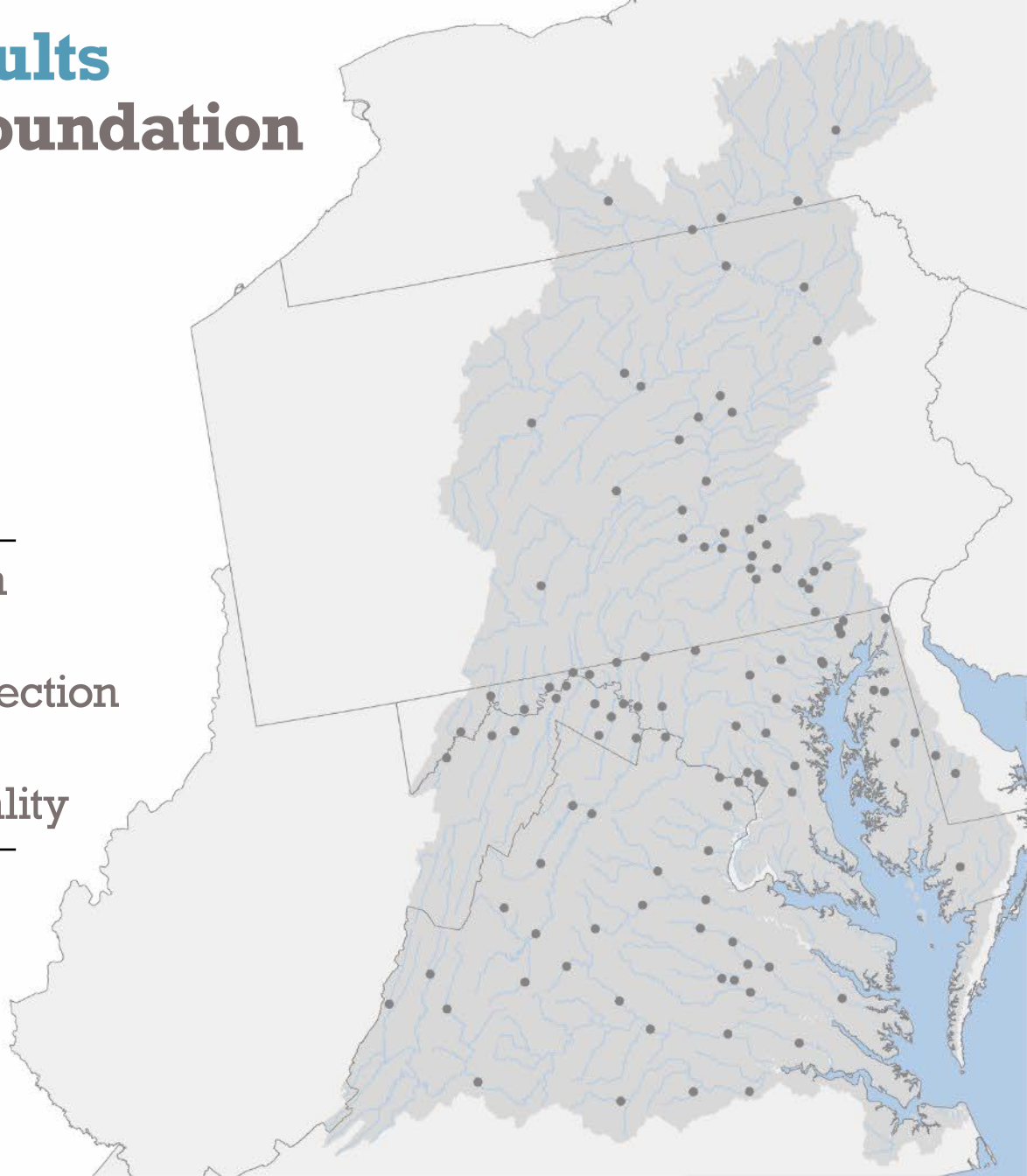
# Load and trend results determined from foundation of monitoring data

Monitoring would not be  
possible without the funding  
support provided by

---

EPA Chesapeake Bay Program  
US Geological Survey  
PA Dept of Environmental Protection  
MD Dept of Natural Resources  
VA Dept of Environmental Quality

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# Nontidal Network

## 2020 status

### EXPLANATION

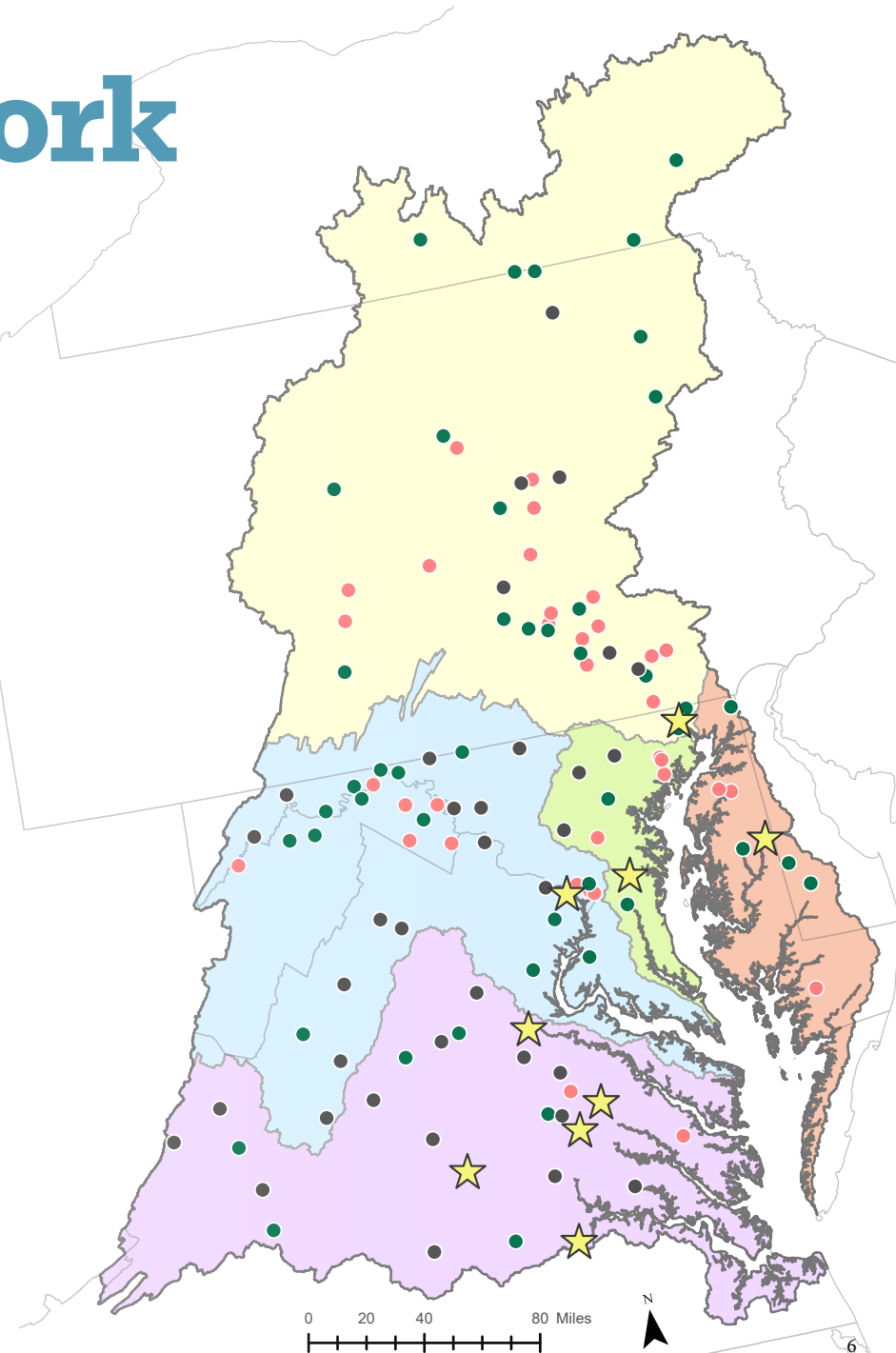
- Load-only Site
- Short-term Trend Site
- Long-term Trend Site
- ★ RIM Site

### Major Basins

- Eastern Shore
- Potomac
- Susquehanna
- Virginia
- Western Shore



BASIN	n Stations	TN Loads	TN Short	TP Loads	TP Short
SUSQUEHANNA	42	42	26	42	26
EASTERN SHORE	8	8	5	8	5
WESTERN SHORE	10	10	6	10	6
POTOMAC	37	37	28	34	22
VIRGINIA	26	26	24	16	11



# Load and trend results have been computed through 2020 to provide timely information available for decision making

## Load is a measure of

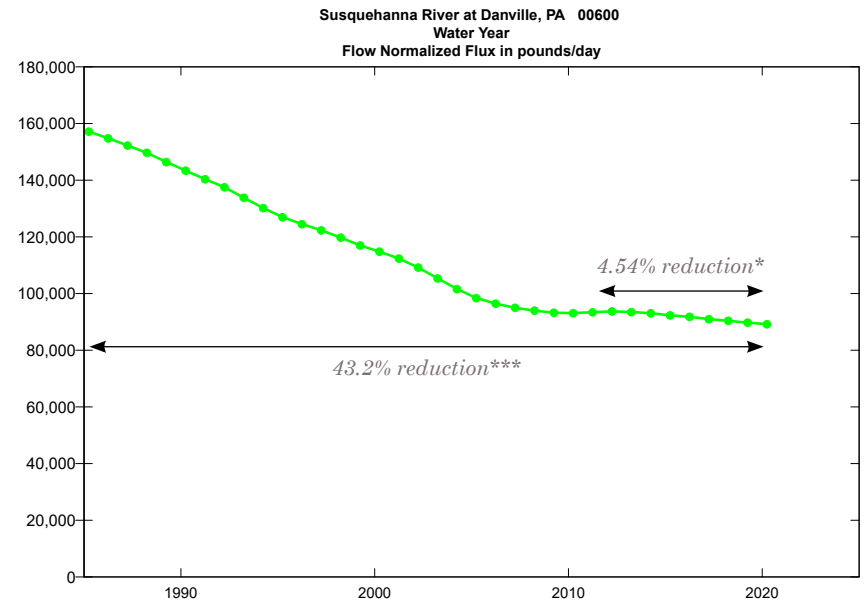
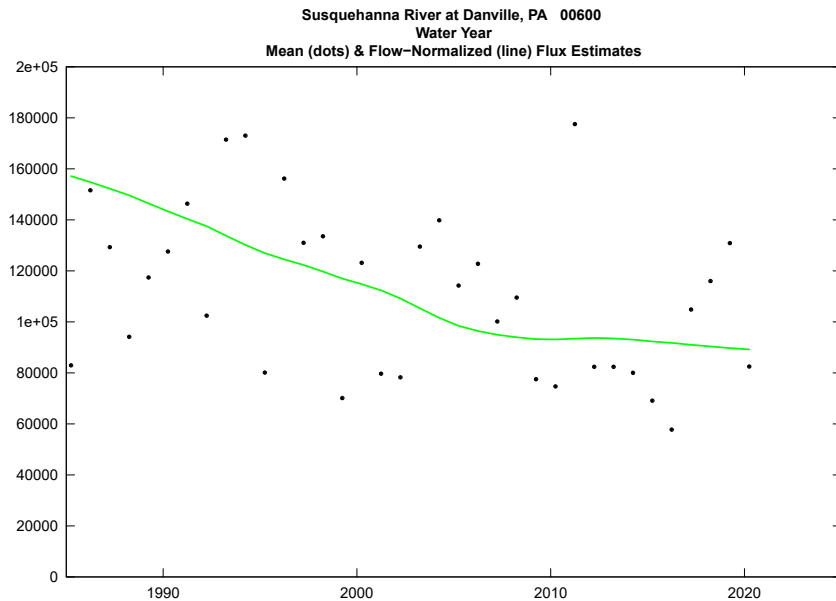
the total amount of nutrients or sediment that is mobilized in a given timeperiod (monthly, annually, ...). Important for understanding receiving water response

## Flow-normalized loads result

by removing most of the hydrologic variability associated with loads. Important for understanding water-quality responses to watershed changes

## A trend is reported when

the likelihood estimate of a trend existing is greater than 0.67 after at most 100 bootstrap resamples and a 90% confidence interval



# Monitoring data help strengthen decision making

- The nontidal monitoring network offers the most accurate representation of how water-quality conditions are changing in the Chesapeake Bay watershed
- These monitoring data inform the Chesapeake Bay Program's modeling tools, which are used to plan management activities and forecast responses
- The scientific community is currently working to understand:
  - (1) *how modeled water-quality responses correspond with monitored results and*
  - (2) *the drivers of observed water-quality changes over time, including the effect of management practices*
- These monitoring-based insights will help explain how and why water quality is changing in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, information that can help guide management activities



# OBJECTIVE

Overview

Trend Results 2020

- Summary of short-term trends in TN and TP
- Detailed look at each basin level
- Full summary at % change across TN, N, TP, DIP, SS

Sharing Results

# Summary of trends in load through 2020

## Total Nitrogen

*Since ~1985, 52% of stations improved*

### - Trends Since 2011 -

- 37% of stations improved
- 4/9 River Input stations improved: the Susquehanna, Potomac, James, and Patuxent; representing three of the largest RIM watersheds
- About 35% of Susquehanna stations improved, mostly located in lower portion of the watershed
- 4/6 Western Shore stations improved while 4/5 Eastern Shore stations degraded
- About the same number Potomac stations improved as degraded
- Most Virginia watershed stations had no trend

## Total Phosphorus

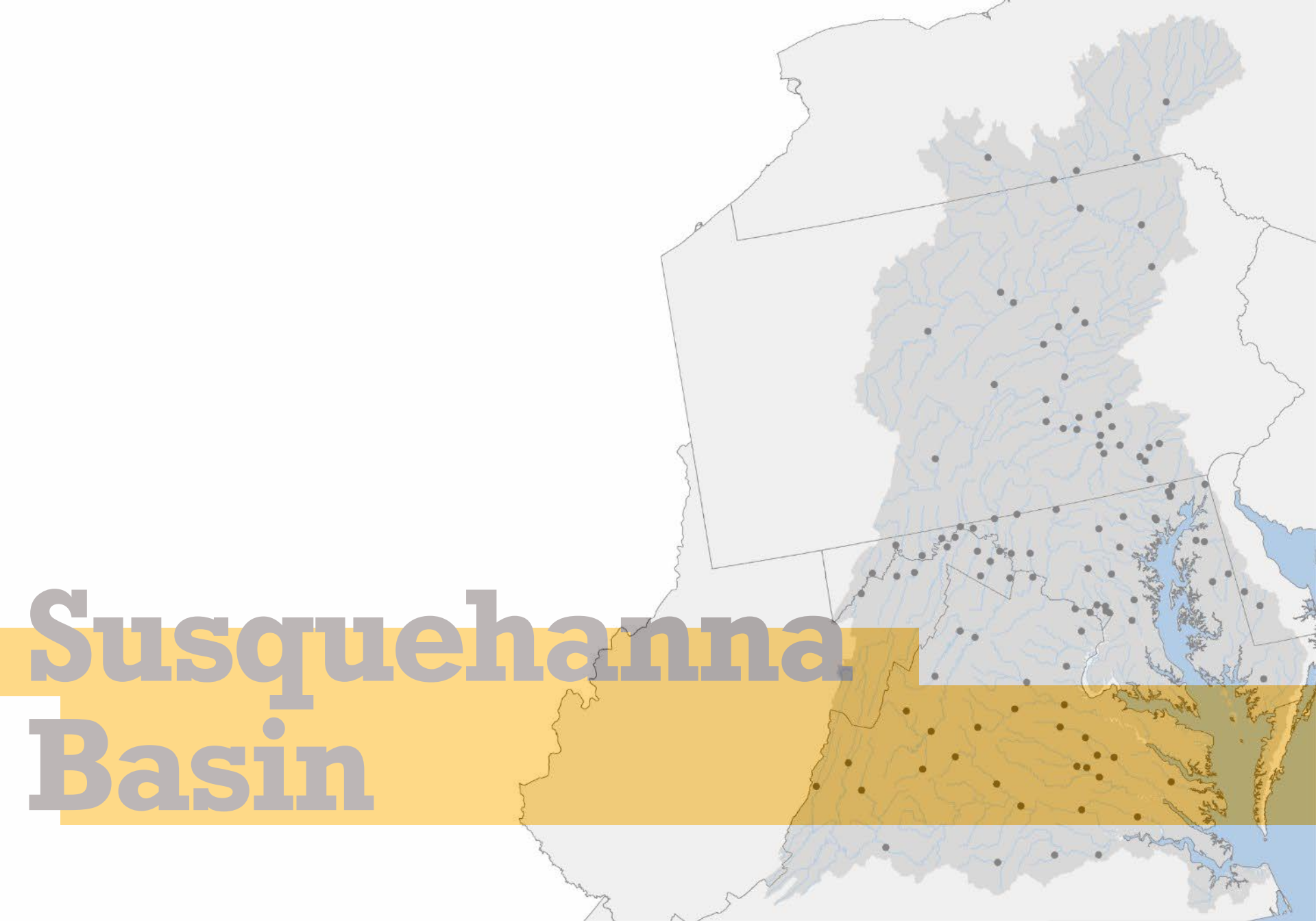
*Since ~1985, 67% of stations improved*

### - Trends Since 2011 -

- 44% of stations improved
- 4/9 River Input stations improved: the Susquehanna, James, Patuxent, and Pamunkey
- About 42% of Susquehanna stations improved, located in the upper and lower portion of the watershed
- 3/6 Western Shore stations improved while 4/5 Eastern Shore stations degraded
- 50% of Potomac stations improved
- 54% of Virginia watershed stations improved

### Trends in total nitrogen and phosphorus are influenced by changes in dissolved and particulate material

- Since 2011, nitrate degraded at 69% of stations while orthophosphate improved at 66% of stations
- Since 2011, suspended sediment improved at only 18% of stations



# Susquehanna Basin

# Trends in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Susquehanna Basin, 2011-2020<sup>2</sup>

Nitrogen Per-acre Load <sup>1</sup>

Low → High



Trend Direction <sup>2</sup>



Degrading



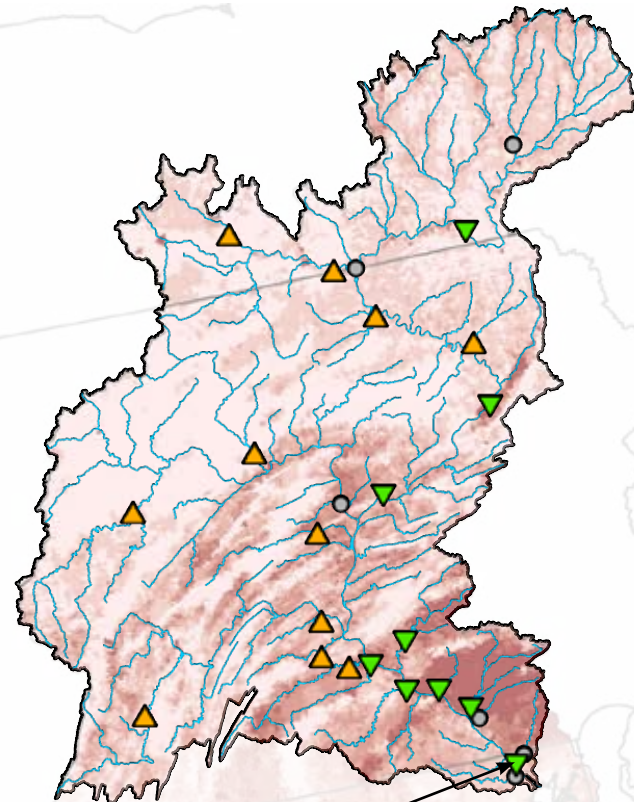
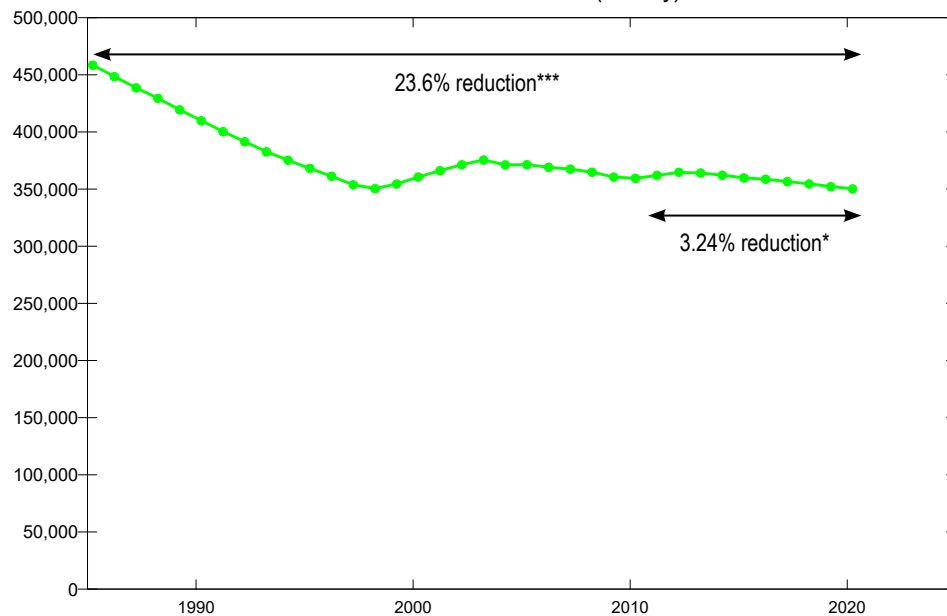
Improving



No Trend

**River Input Monitoring station  
Susquehanna River at Conowingo, MD**

Flow-normalized Load (lbs/day)



*Susquehanna River at  
Conowingo, MD  
01578310*

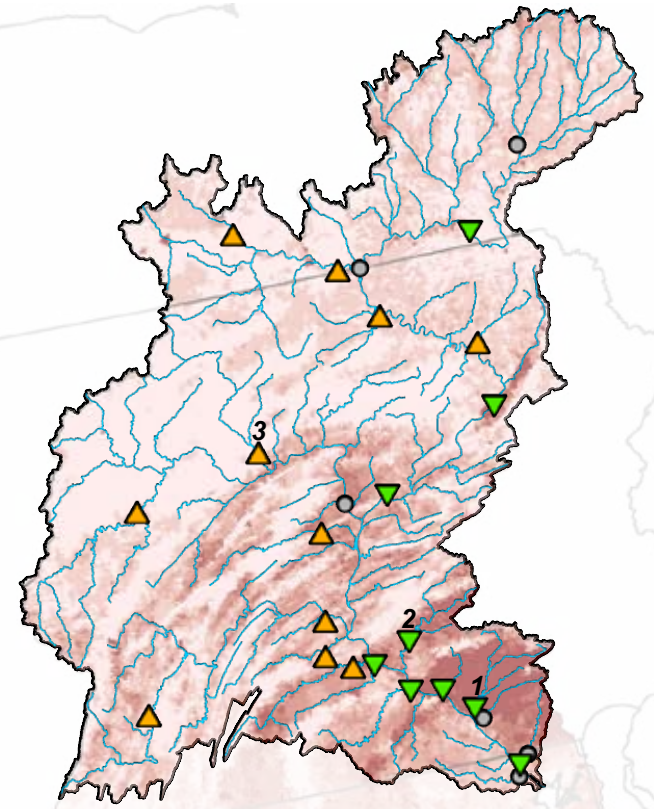
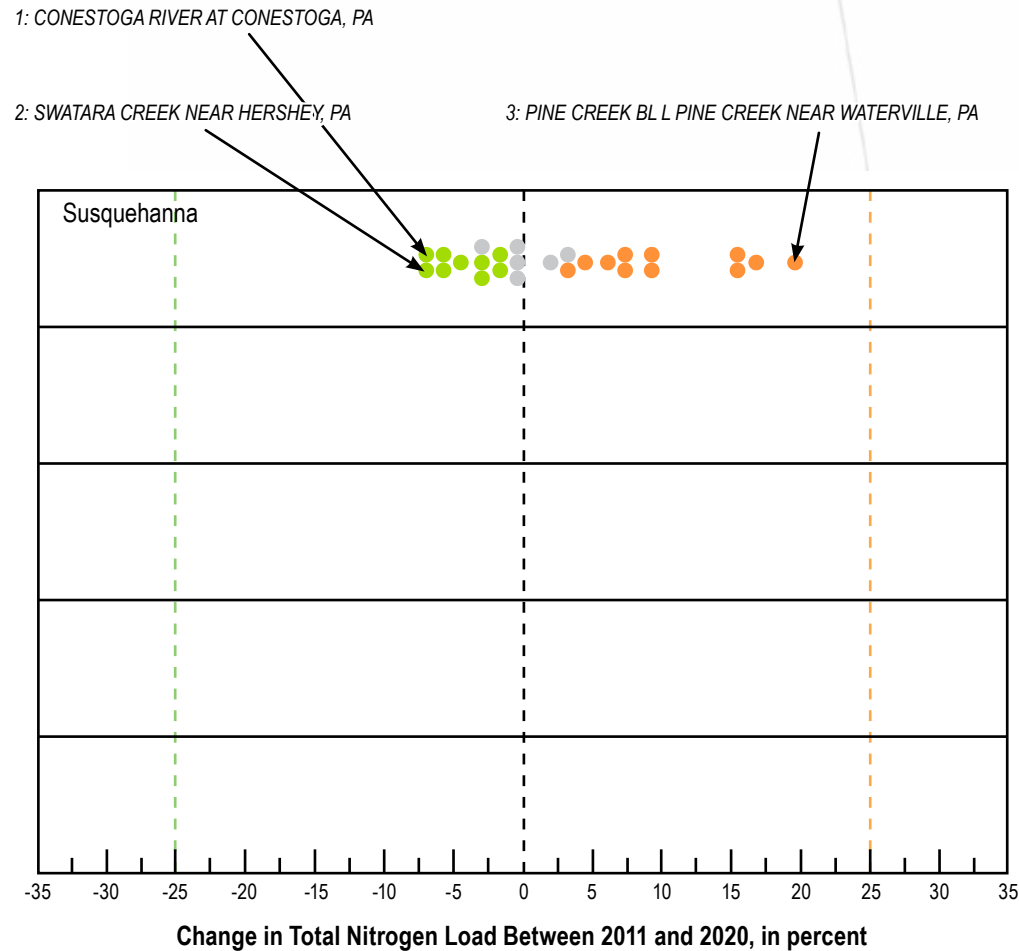
<sup>1</sup>Ator, S.W., Brakebill, J.W., and Blomquist, J.D., 2011, Sources, fate, and transport of nitrogen and phosphorus in the Chesapeake Bay watershed: An empirical model: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2011-5167, p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Mason and others, 2022



## Trends in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

### The most recent ten year period in the Susquehanna Basin, 2011-2020



Nitrogen loads (n=26) have improved at 9, degraded at 11, and have no trend at 6 stations.

Across the Susquehanna, the median N improvement is 4.5% and the median degradation is 9%.

# Trends in phosphorus loads result from changing phosphorus inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Susquehanna Basin, 2011-2020

Phosphorus Per-acre Load

Low → High



Trend Direction



Degrading



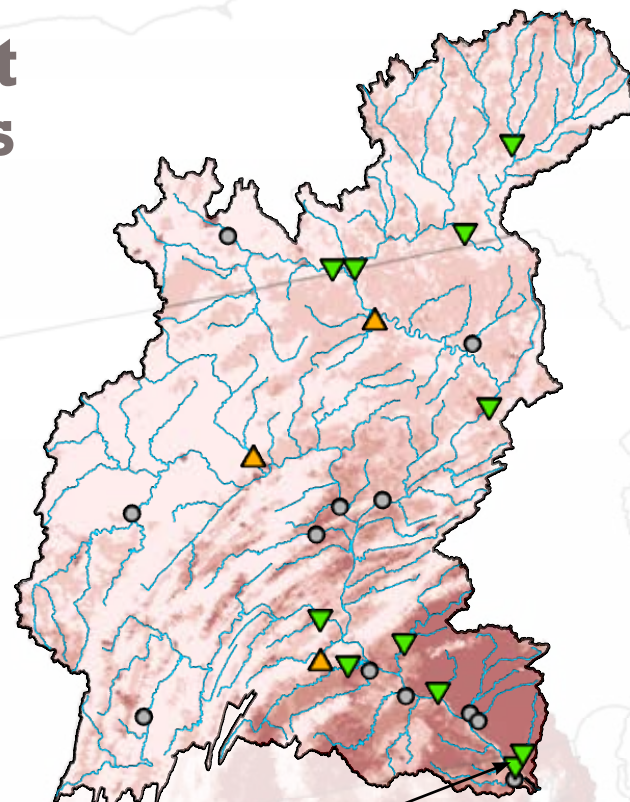
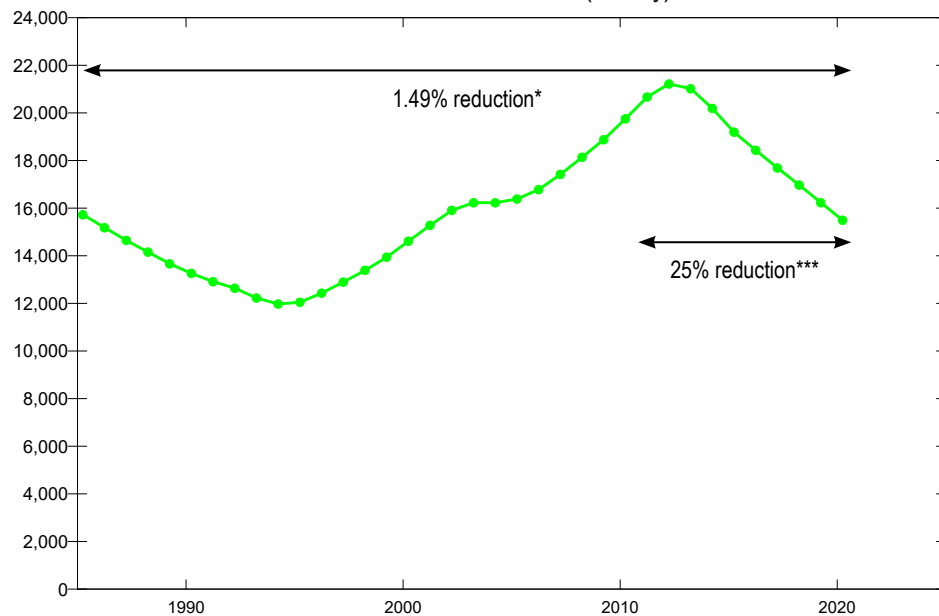
Improving



No Trend

**River Input Monitoring station  
Susquehanna River at Conowingo, MD**

Flow-normalized Load (lbs/day)



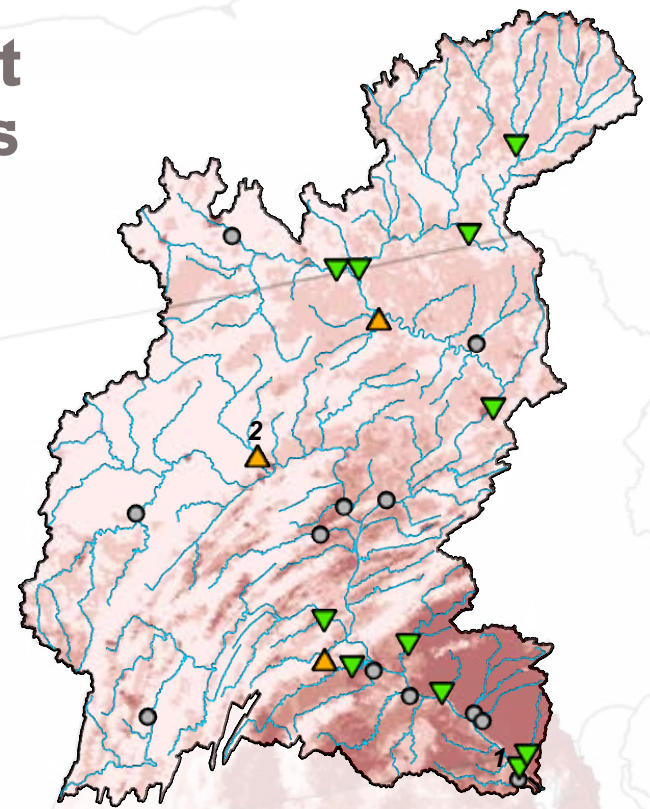
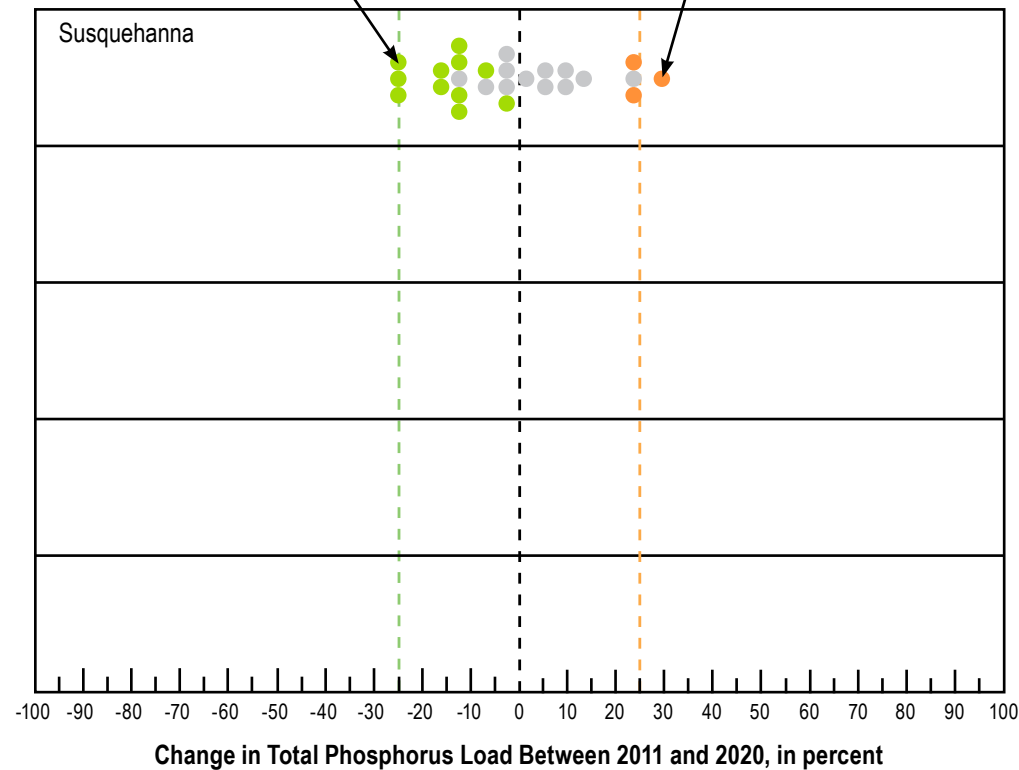
*Susquehanna River at  
Conowingo, MD  
01578310*

# Trends in phosphorus loads result from changing phosphorus inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Susquehanna Basin, 2011-2020

1: SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AT CONOWINGO, MD

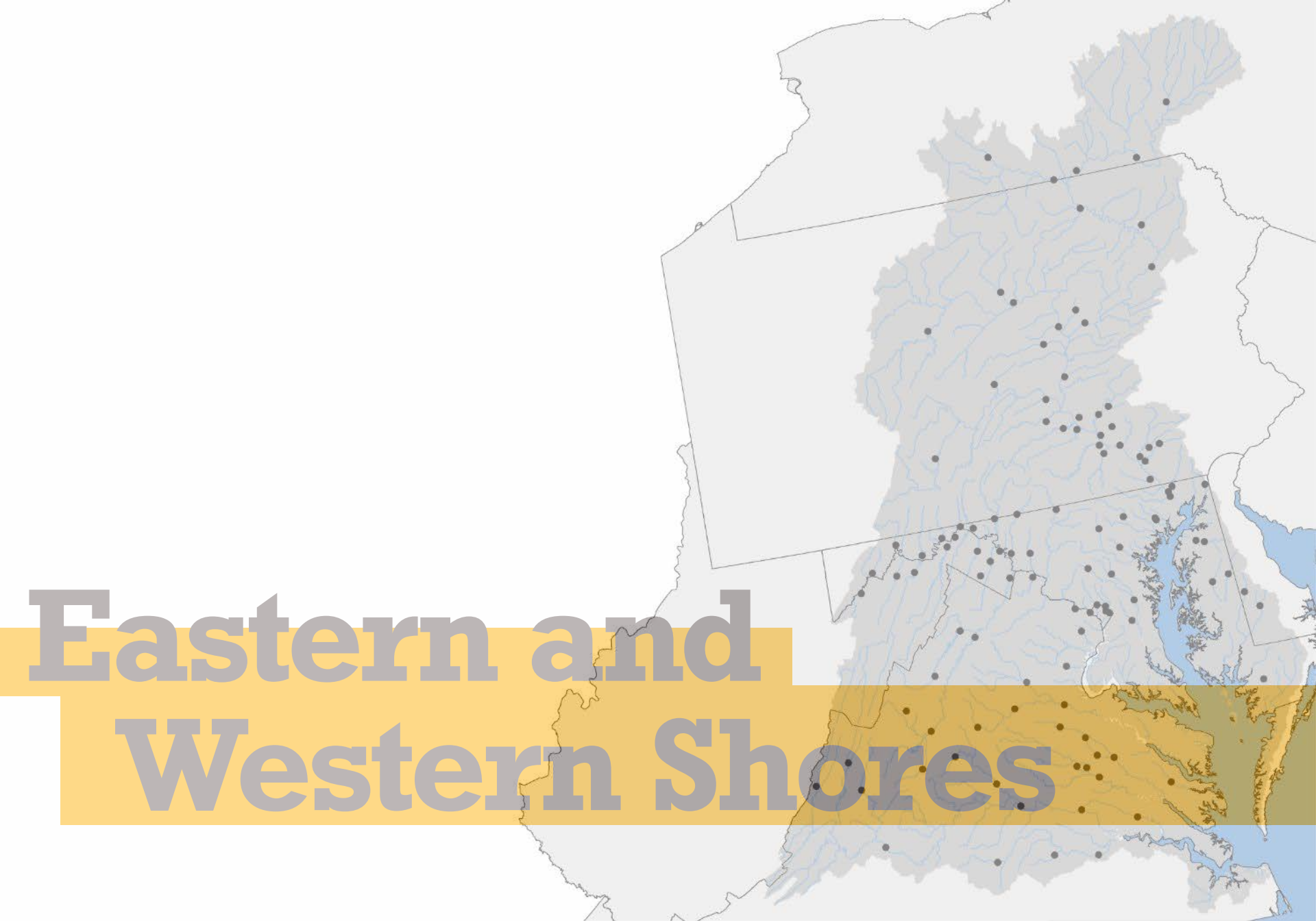
2: PINE CREEK BL L PINE CREEK NEAR WATERVILLE, PA



Phosphorus loads (n=26) have improved at 11, degraded at 3, and have no trend at 12 stations.

Across the Susquehanna, the median P improvement is 13% and the median degradation is 26%.



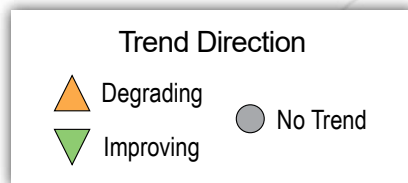
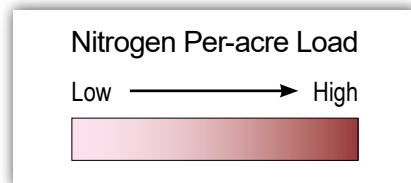


# Eastern and Western Shores

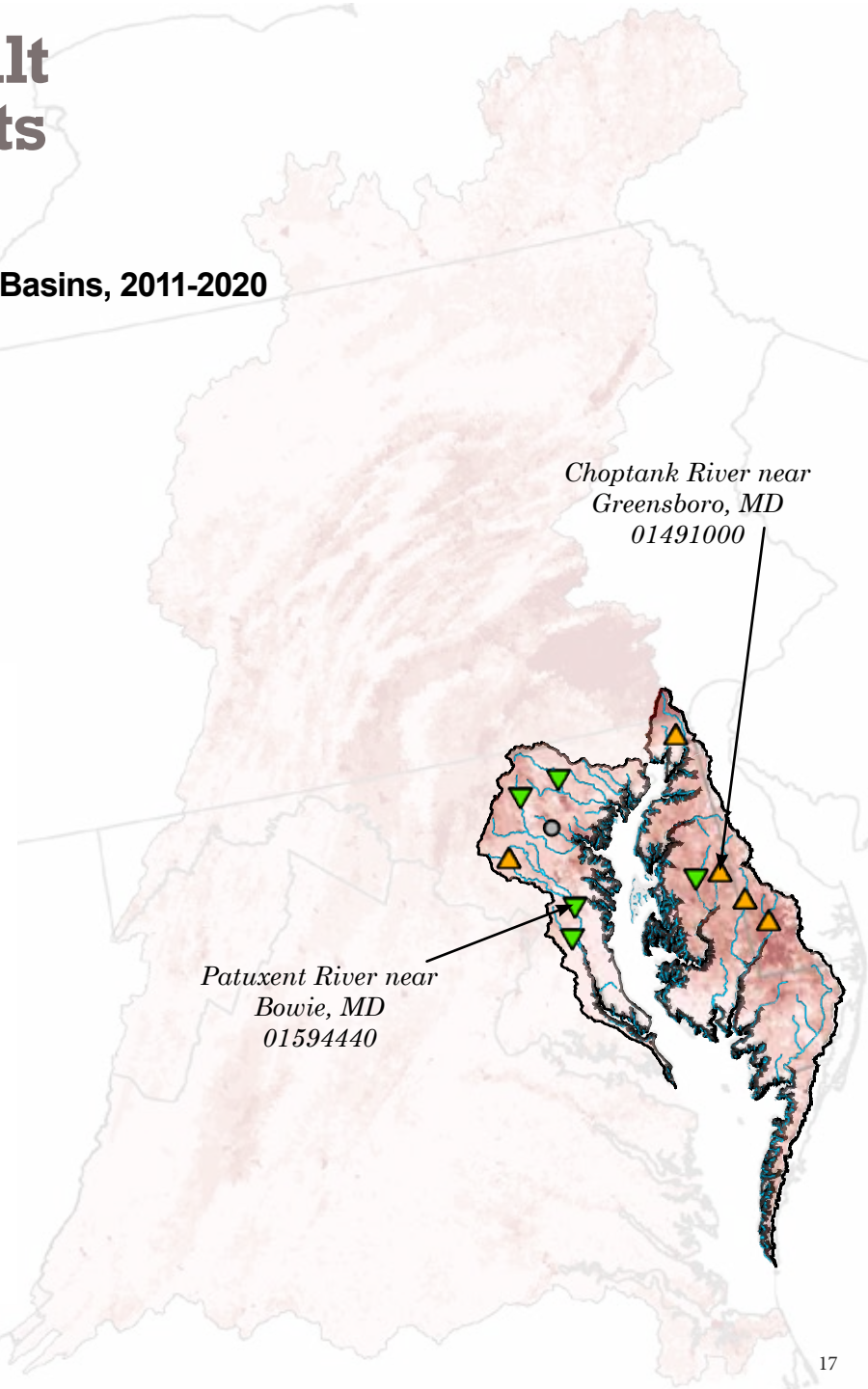
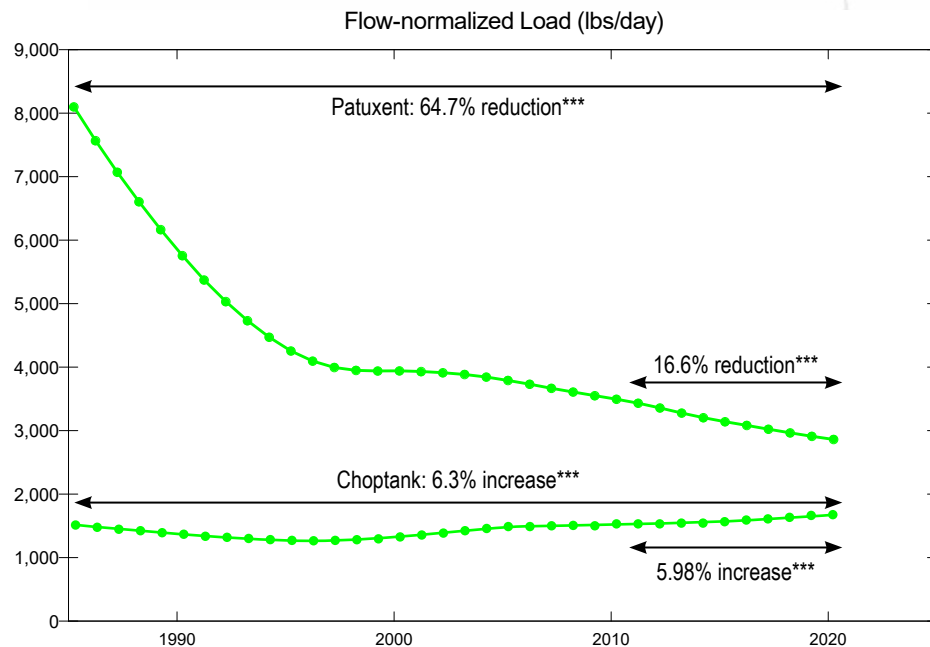


# Trends in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Eastern/Western Shore Basins, 2011-2020



**River Input Monitoring stations**  
**Patuxent River near Bowie, MD and Choptank River near Greensboro, MD**



# Trends in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Eastern/Western Shore Basins, 2011-2020

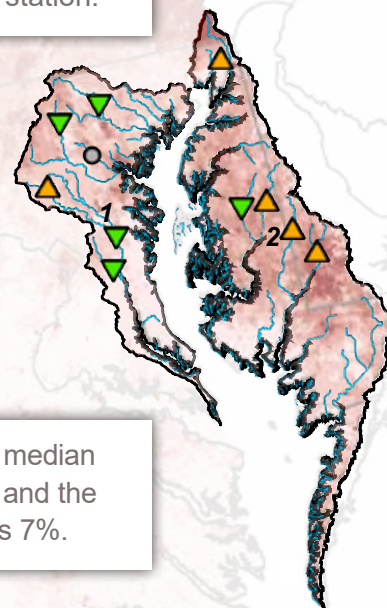
1: PATUXENT RIVER NEAR BOWIE, MD

2: MARSHYHOPE CREEK NEAR ADAMSVILLE, DE



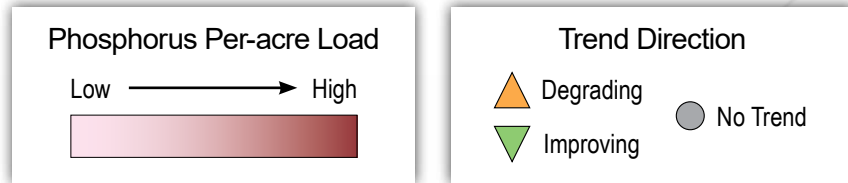
Nitrogen loads (n=11) have improved at 5, degraded at 5, and have no trend at 1 station.

Across the ES/WS, the median N improvement is 4.4% and the median degradation is 7%.

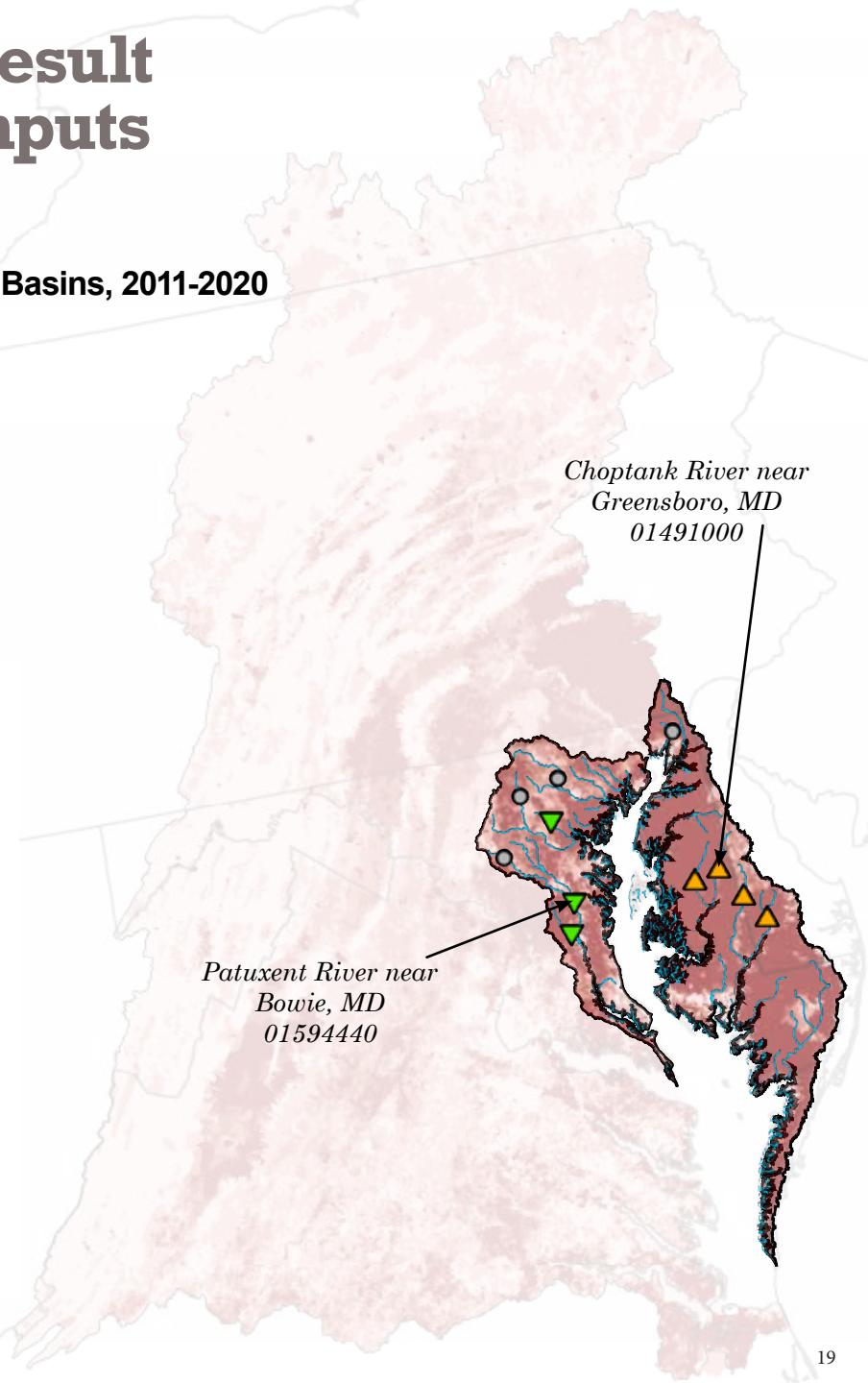
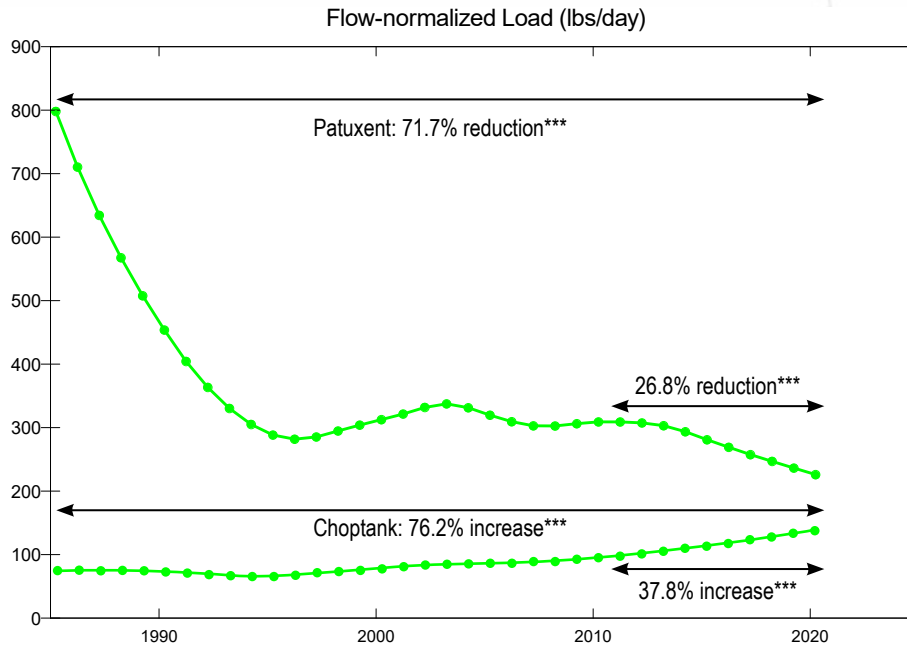


# Trends in phosphorus loads result from changing phosphorus inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Eastern/Western Shore Basins, 2011-2020



**River Input Monitoring stations**  
**Patuxent River near Bowie, MD and Choptank River near Greensboro, MD**

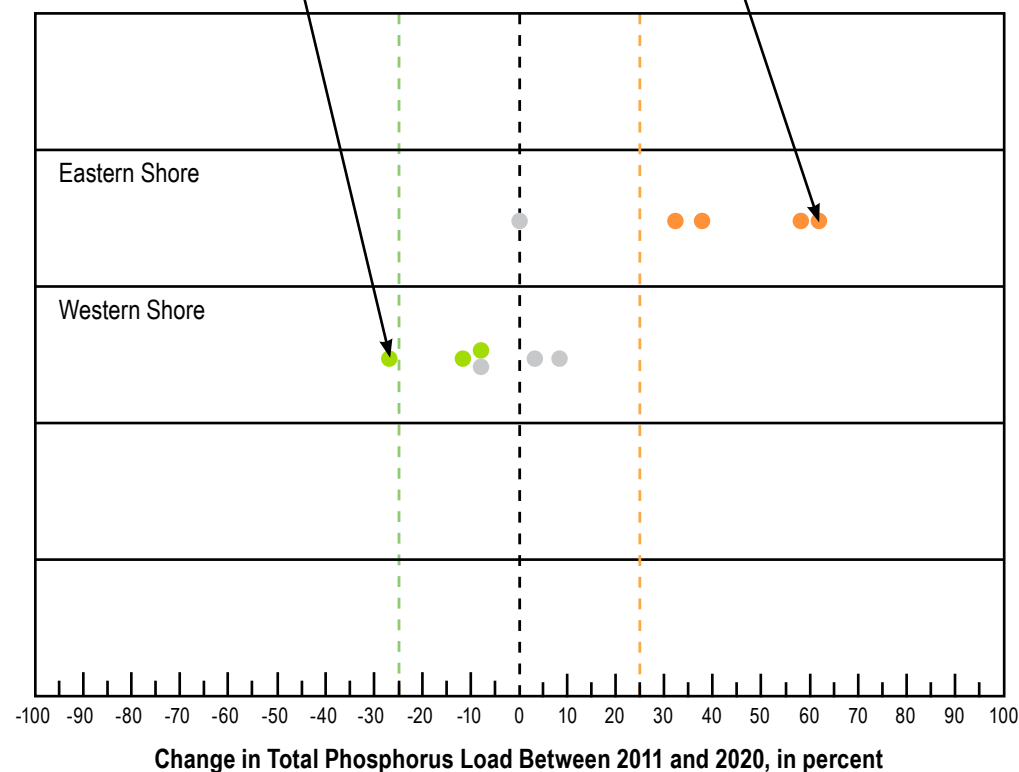


# Trends in phosphorus loads result from changing phosphorus inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Eastern/Western Shore Basins, 2011-2020

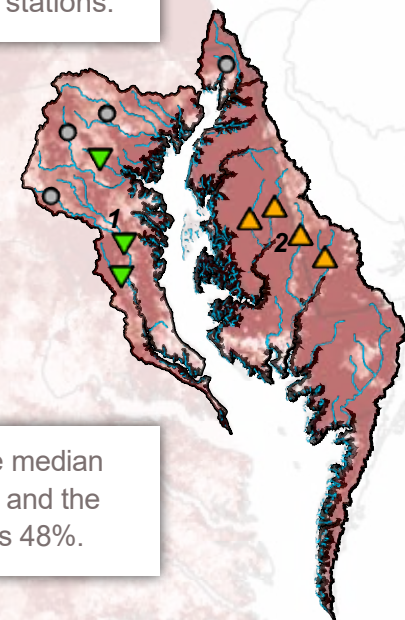
1: PATUXENT RIVER NEAR BOWIE, MD

2: MARSHYHOPE CREEK NEAR ADAMSVILLE, DE



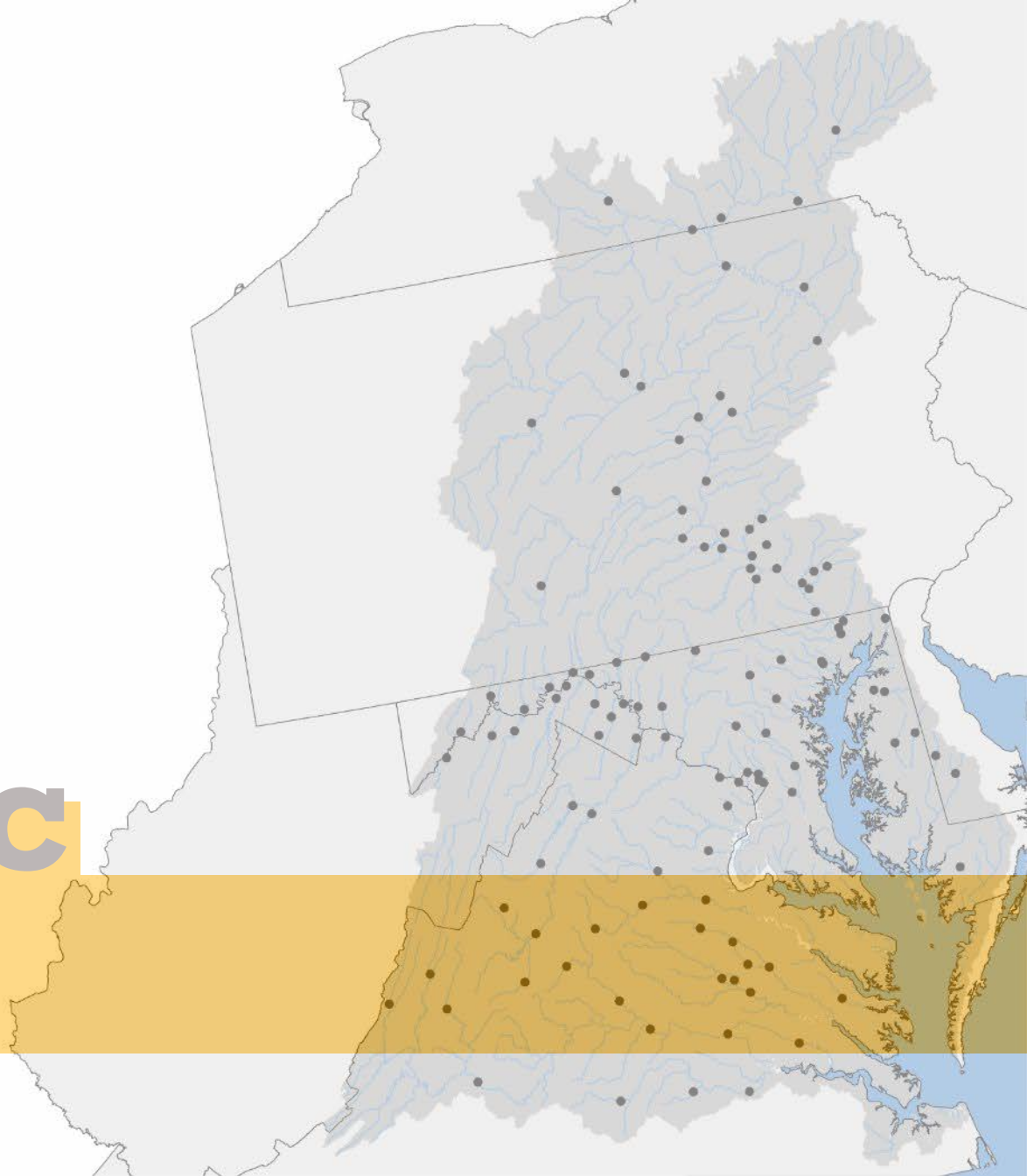
Phosphorus loads (n=11) have improved at 3, degraded at 4, and have no trend at 4 stations.

Across the ES/WS, the median P improvement is 12% and the median degradation is 48%.



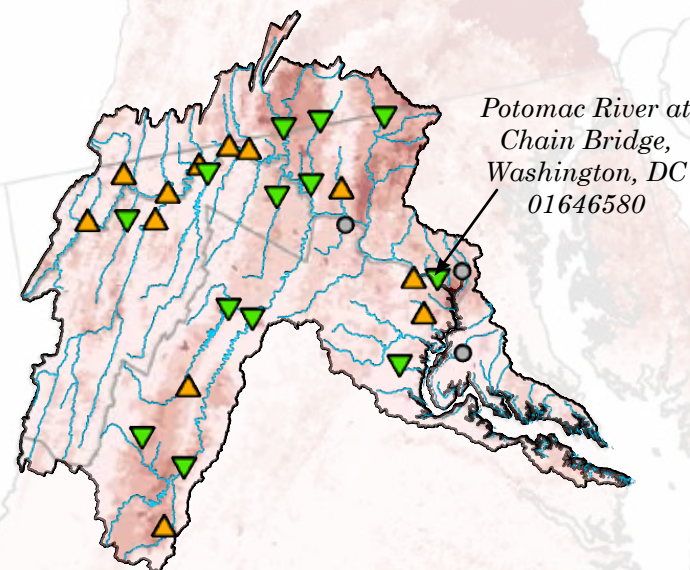
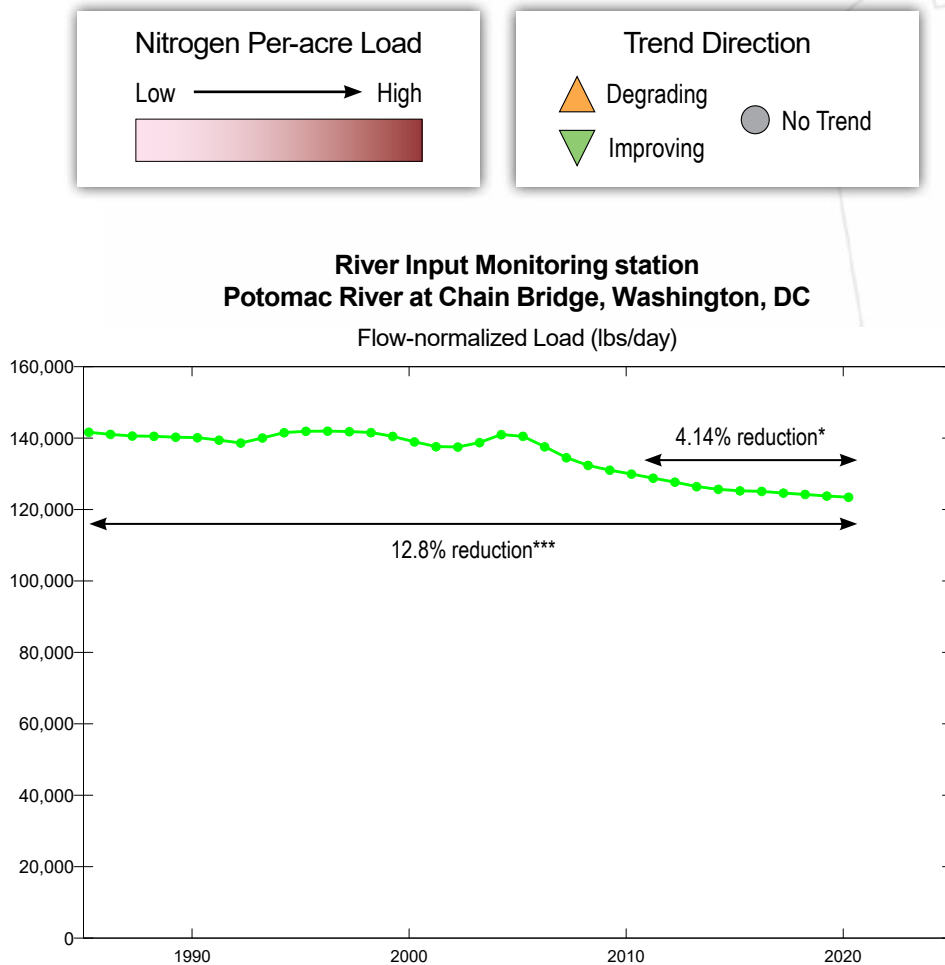


# Potomac Basin



# Trends in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Potomac Basin, 2011-2020



# Trends in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Potomac Basin, 2011-2020

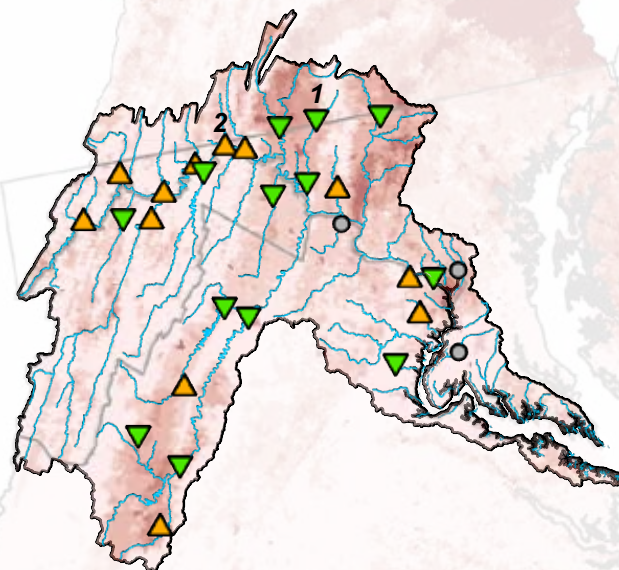
1: ANTIETAM CREEK NEAR WAYNESBORO, PA

2: TONOLOWAY CREEK NEAR HANCOCK, MD



Nitrogen loads (n=28) have improved at 13, degraded at 12, and have no trend at 3 stations.

Across the Potomac, the median N improvement is 5.5% and the median degradation is 14%.



# Trends in phosphorus loads result from changing phosphorus inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Potomac Basin, 2011-2020

Phosphorus Per-acre Load

Low → High



Trend Direction



Degrading



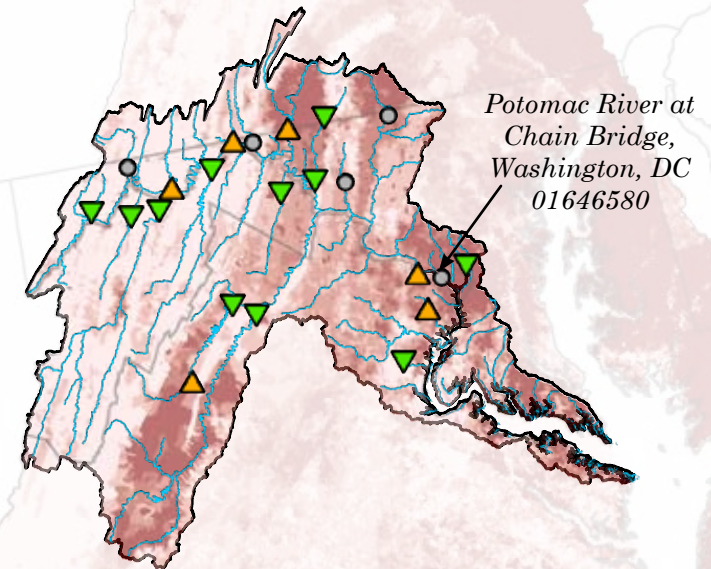
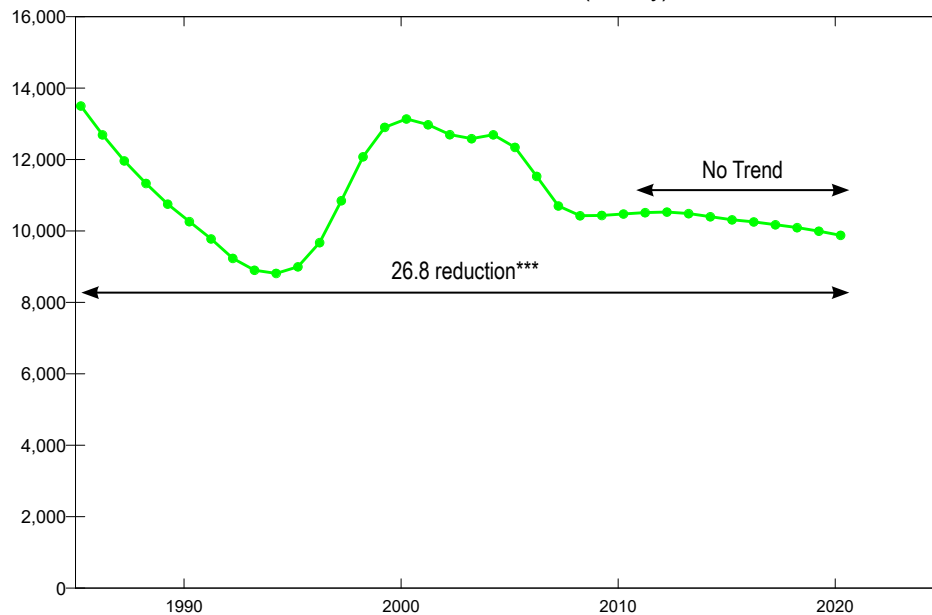
Improving



No Trend

**River Input Monitoring station  
Potomac River at Chain Bridge, Washington, DC**

Flow-normalized Load (lbs/day)



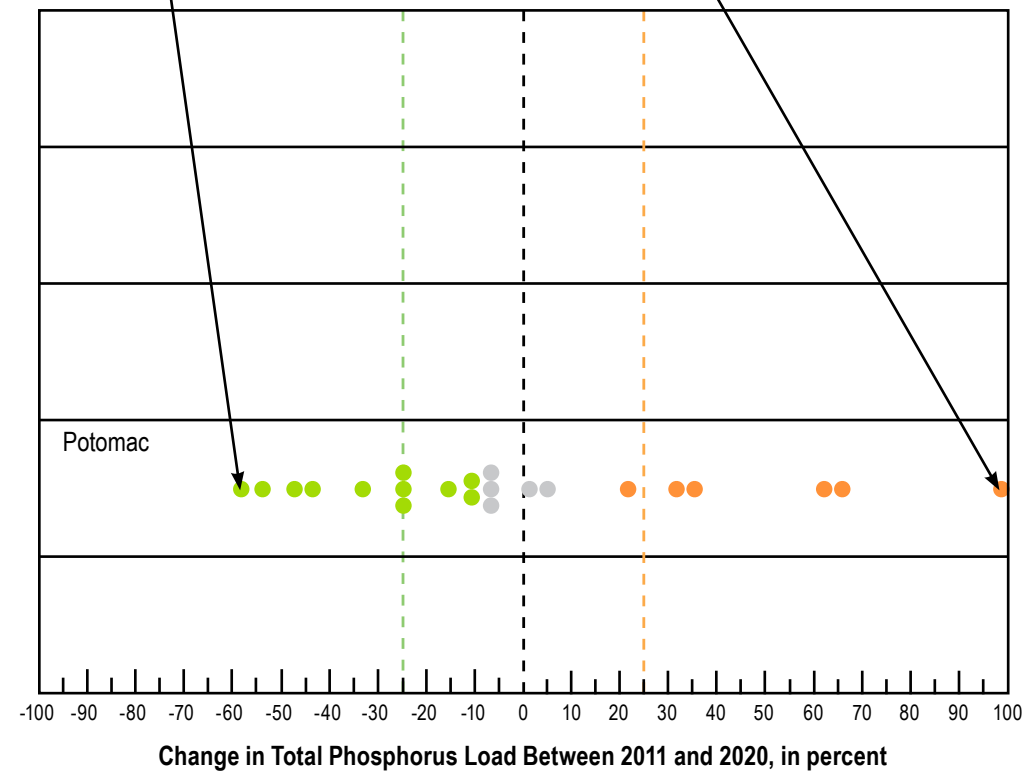


# Trends in phosphorus loads result from changing phosphorus inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in the Potomac Basin, 2011-2020

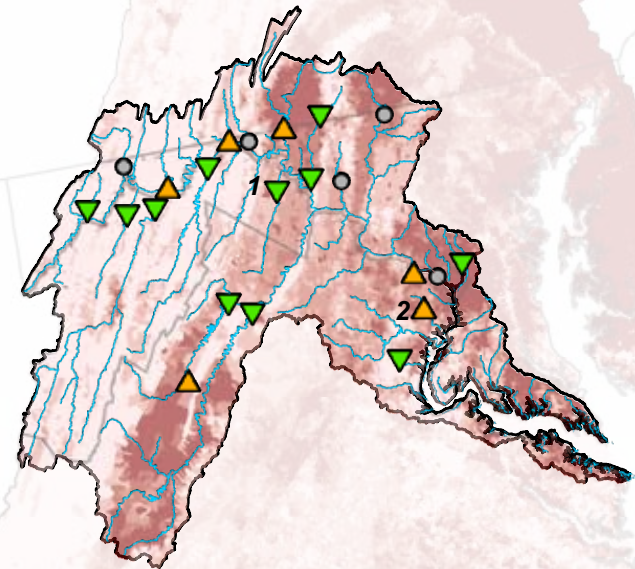
1: OPEQUON CREEK NEAR MARTINSBURG, WV

2: ACCOTINK CREEK NEAR ANNANDALE, VA

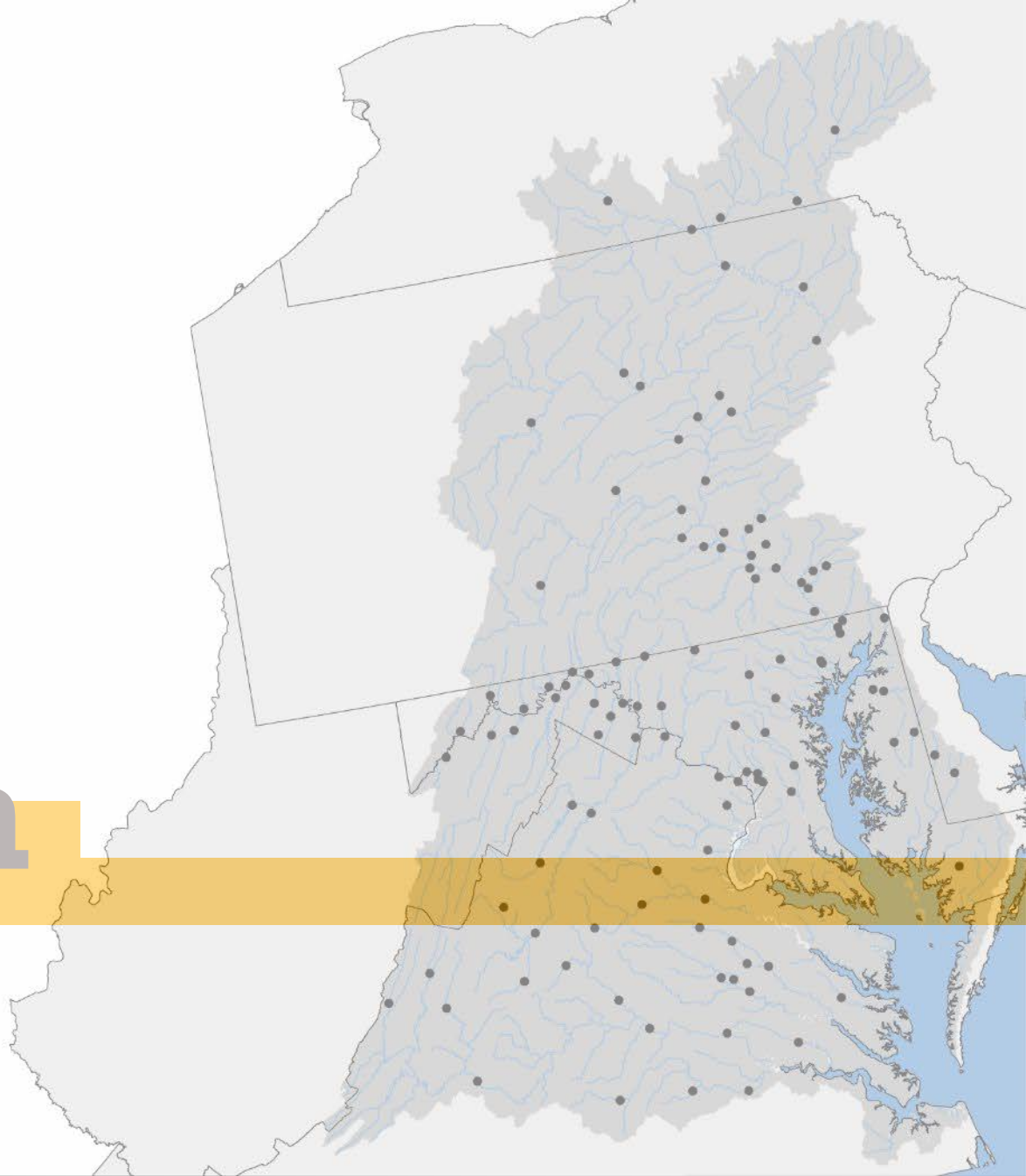


Phosphorus loads (n=22) have improved at 11, degraded at 6, and have no trend at 5 stations.

Across the Potomac, the median P improvement is 26% and the median degradation is 48%.

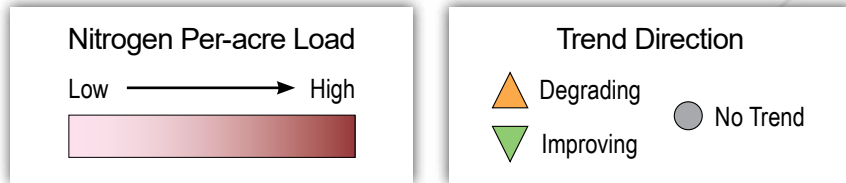


# Virginia



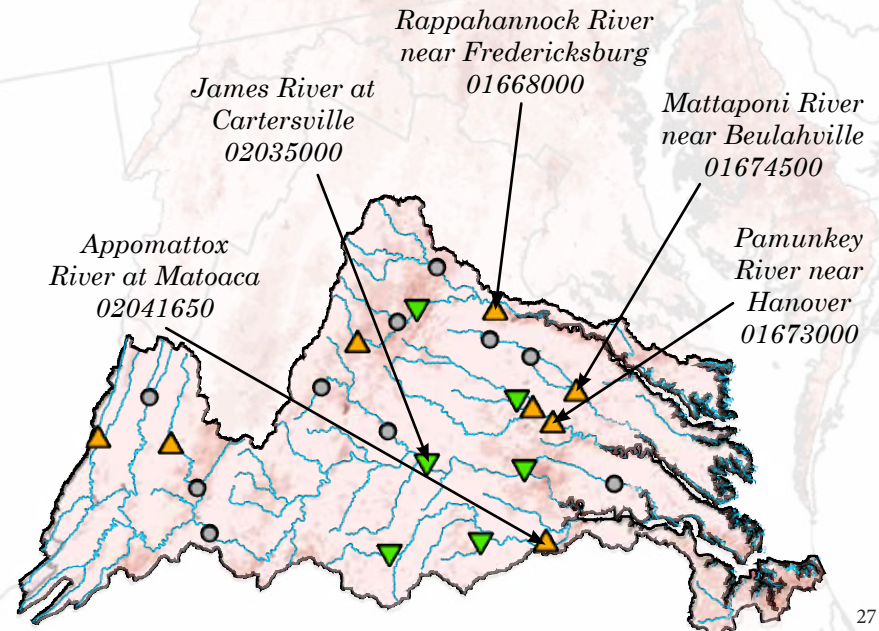
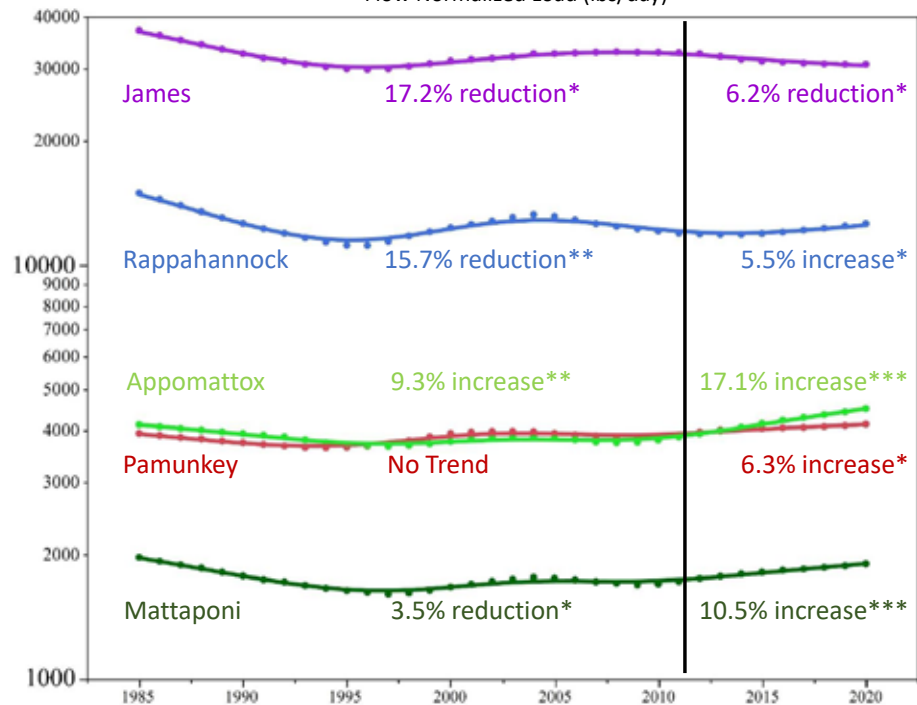
# Trends in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in Virginia, 2011-2020



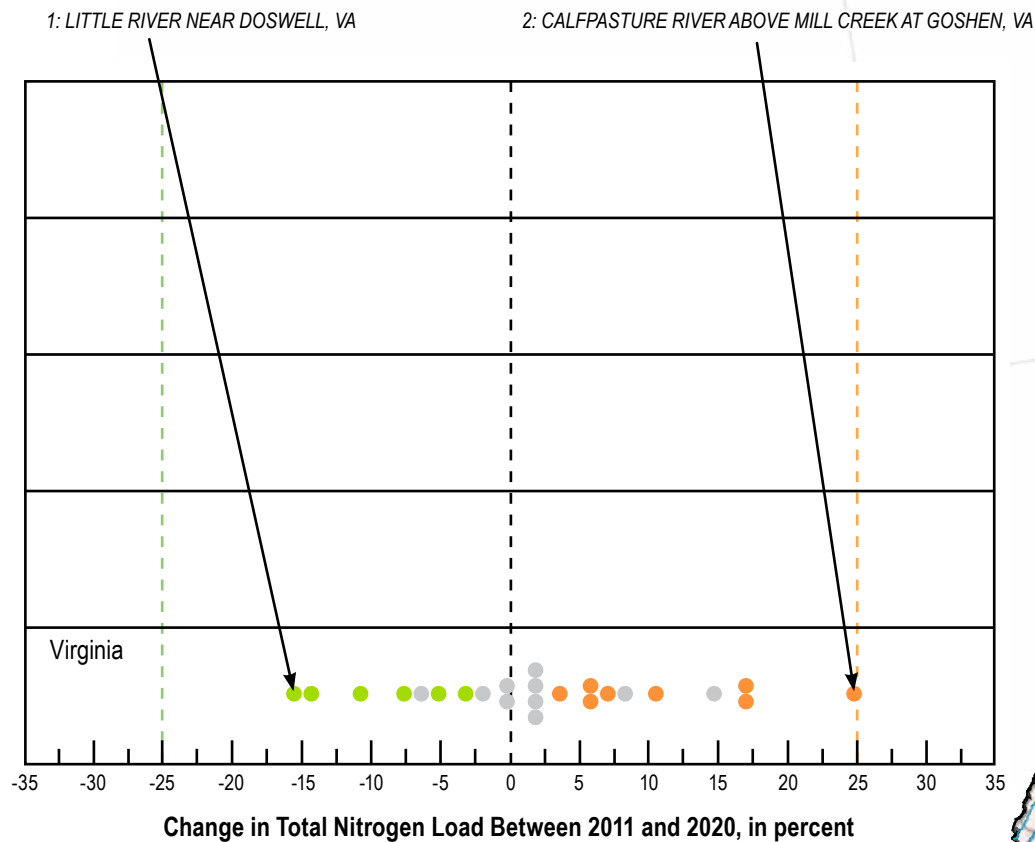
Five River Input Monitoring stations in Virginia

Flow Normalized Load (lbs/day)



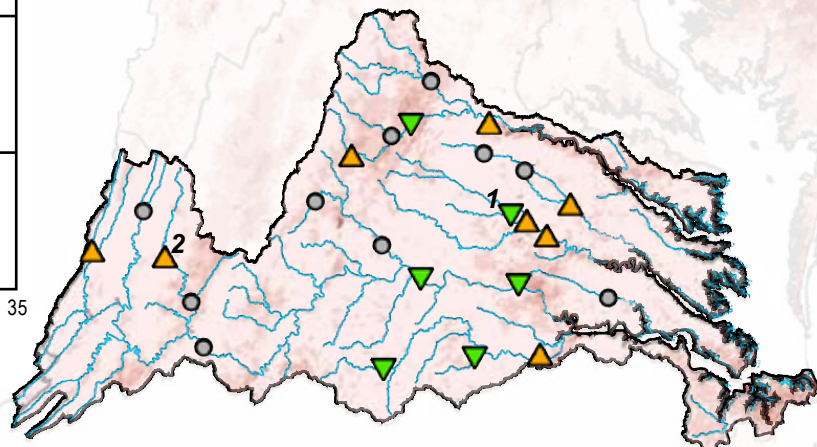
# Trends in nitrogen loads result from changing nitrogen inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in Virginia, 2011-2020



Nitrogen loads (n=24) have improved at 7, degraded at 8, and have no trend at 10 stations.

Across Virginia, the median N improvement is 9% and the median degradation is 8%.





# Trends in phosphorus loads result from changing phosphorus inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in Virginia, 2011-2020

Phosphorus Per-acre Load

Low → High



Trend Direction



Degrading



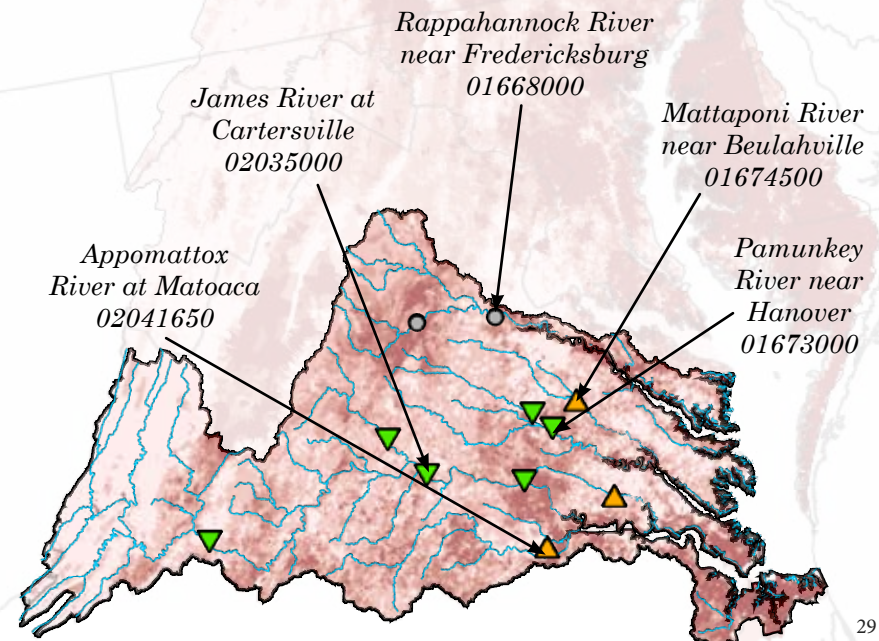
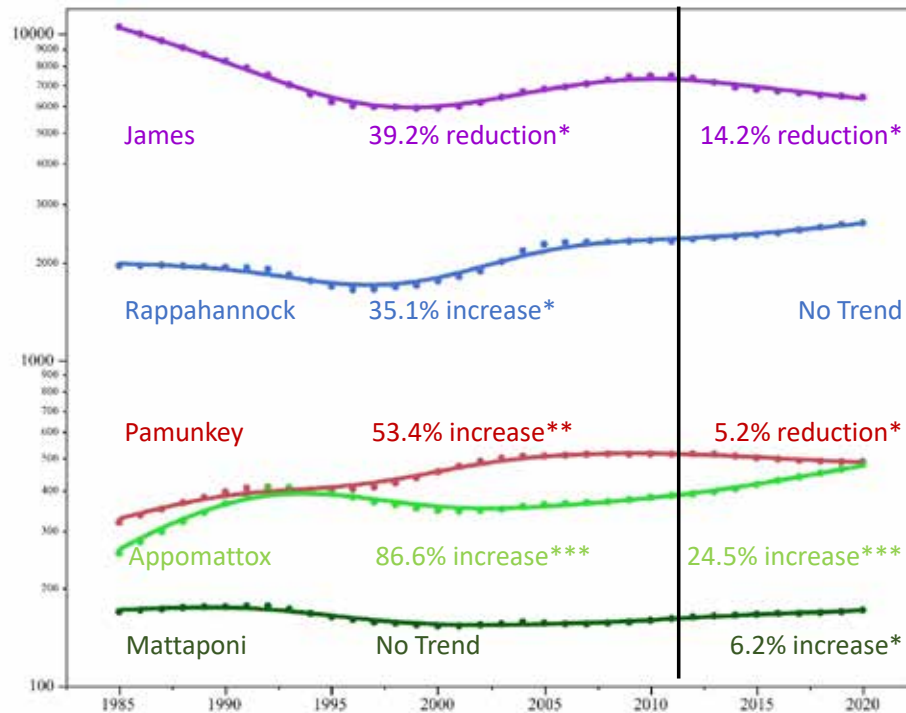
Improving



No Trend

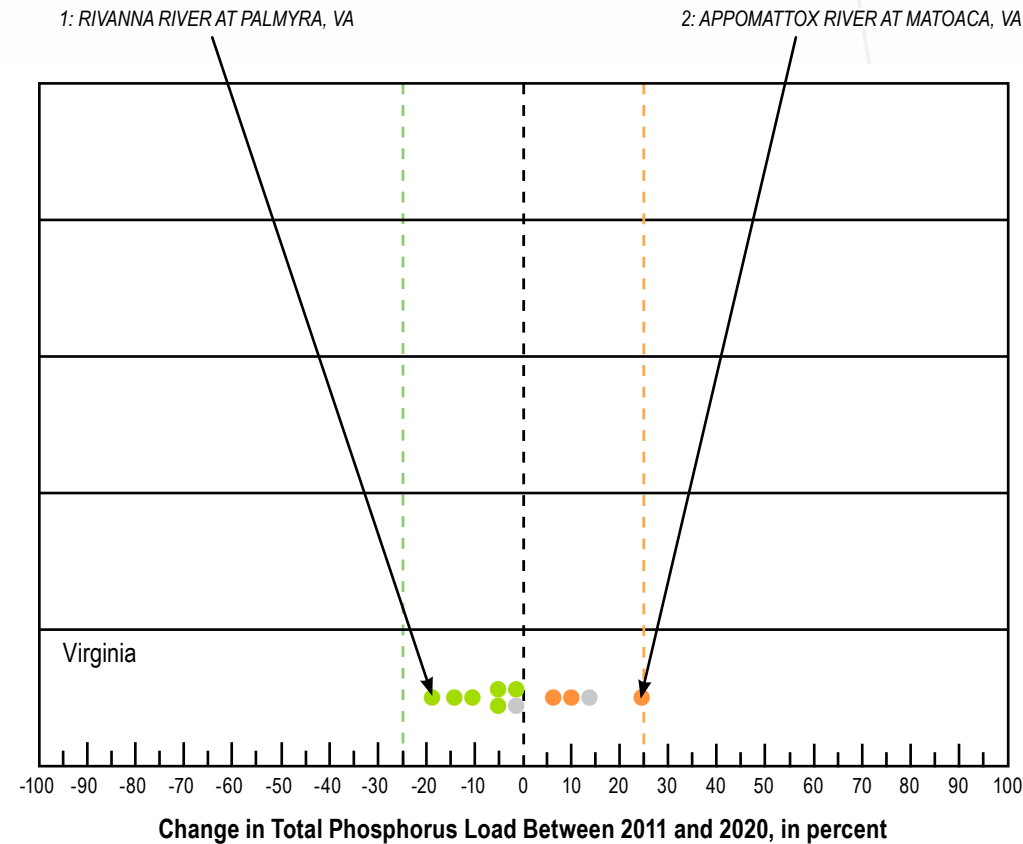
## Five River Input Monitoring stations in Virginia

Flow Normalized Load (lbs/day)



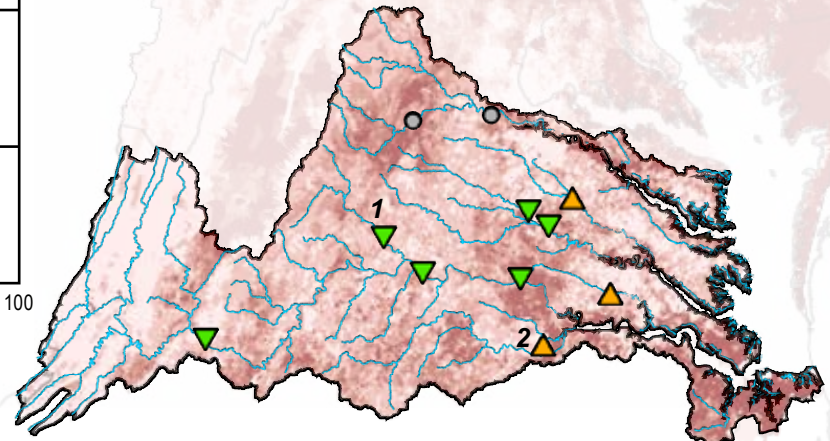
# Trends in phosphorus loads result from changing phosphorus inputs or transport

The most recent ten year period in Virginia, 2011-2020



Phosphorus loads (n=11) have improved at 6, degraded at 3, and have no trend at 2 stations.

Across Virginia, the median P improvement is 8% and the median degradation is 9%.



# How do **high yield sites** compare to their **respective trend direction**?

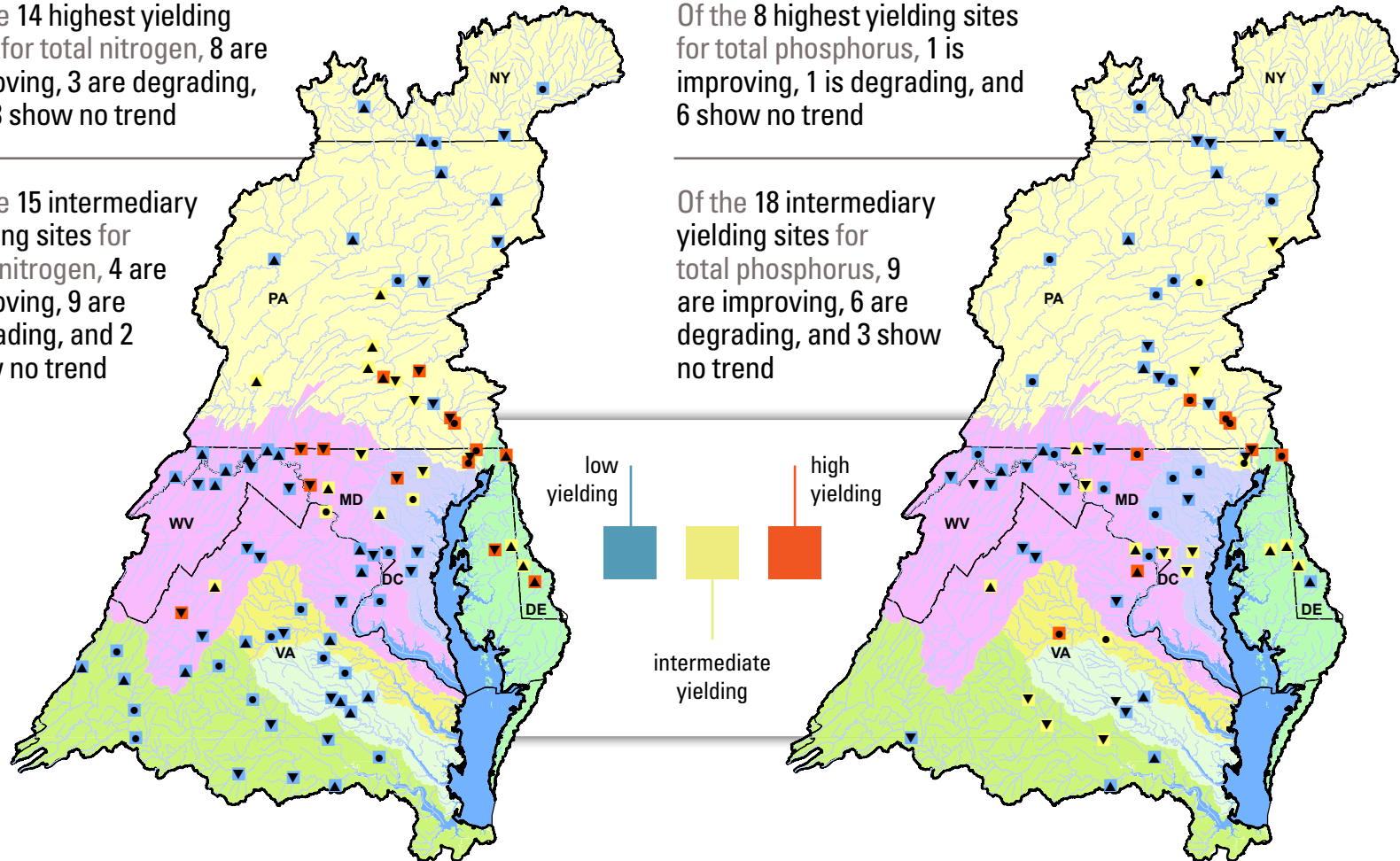
~ A BROAD OVERVIEW OF SHORT-TERM LOADS, WITH KALMAN-FILTER, VERSUS TREND DIRECTION ~

Of the 14 highest yielding sites for total nitrogen, 8 are improving, 3 are degrading, and 3 show no trend

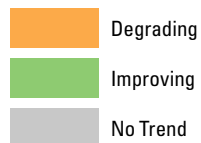
Of the 15 intermediary yielding sites for total nitrogen, 4 are improving, 9 are degrading, and 2 show no trend

Of the 8 highest yielding sites for total phosphorus, 1 is improving, 1 is degrading, and 6 show no trend

Of the 18 intermediary yielding sites for total phosphorus, 9 are improving, 6 are degrading, and 3 show no trend



## Trend Direction, 2011-2020



Percent change in flow-normalized load (numbers) at the nontidal network

	TN	N+N	TP	DIP	SS
01502500	1.97	13.1	-25	-38.5	-1.55
01503000	-2.81	1.31	-2.19	-54.5	98.2
01515000	2.88	5.13	-16	-41.8	104
01529500	6.16	21.5	-14.6	-49.9	8.94
01531000	9.12	13.2	-24.8	-60.1	70.8
01531500	4.05	5.49	25.6	-53.3	90.4
01534000	16.8	21.4	22.3	25.7	91.7
01536500	-1.36	5.07	-7.64	-42.2	12.2
01540500	-4.54	0.516	-0.901	-54	31
01542500	6.1	17.3	-6.02		-1.49
01549700	19.6	43	29.5		72.2
01553500	-0.754	5.03	-3.97	-34	25.3
01555000	7.33	11	1.47	12.1	-17.5
01562000	15.1	19.6	12.1	2.08	28.7
01567000	9.41	15.6	-16.2	-19.6	-1.89
01568000	15.8	18.6	23.1	22.8	32.8
01570000	3.45	2.96	-11.8	-12	-13.9
01571500	-5.65	-8.92	10.1	16	31.6
01573560	-6.9	-9.61	-13.2	-18.6	-15
01574000	-1.97	-7.3	5.67	9.52	16.1
01576000	-6.01	-1.64	-13.4	-13.2	0.774
01576754	-7.09	-9.25	-3.17	-13.3	18.7
01576787	-2.9	-5.45	9.15	-10.4	20
01578310	-3.24	7.64	-25	-14.1	-34.4
01578475	-0.357	0.929	-13.2	-23	5.87
01580520	-0.173	0.934	5.19	-29	40.2

	TN	N+N	TP	DIP	SS
01487000	7.05	21.9	58.2	-11.8	80.8
01488500	22	26.5	61.7	62.6	63.6
01491000	5.98	1.7	37.8	51	24
01491500	-4.33	-7.64	32.3	38.9	36.2
01495000	5.6	3.98	0.112	-16.8	24.7

	TN	N+N	TP	DIP	SS
01582500	-2.97	-2.46	8.36	-26.1	49.5
01586000	-5.62	-4.17	-8.61	-12.8	8.42
01589300	-3.4	9.24	-11.6	-27.9	9.72
01591000	10.4	9.83	3.26	17.2	33.1
01594440	-16.6	-18.8	-26.8	-20.4	-27.4
01594526	-4.43	9.34	-9.17	-6.51	-0.887

Constituents from left-to-right: TN (total nitrogen), N+N (nitrate plus nitrite), TP (total phosphorus), DIP (orthophosphate), SS (suspended sediment)

	TN	N+N	TP	DIP	SS
01599000	3.46	16.3	-23	-42.6	-10.3
01601500	29.1	33.9	4.03	-33.1	33
01604500	-5.39	-0.852	-53.8	-34.5	-16.4
01608500	8.52	3.26	-47.2	-83.5	41.5
01609000	23	34.1	62.2		24.8
01610155	7.94	36.2			
01611500	-10.2	-14.2	-33.1		4.36
01613095	31.9	41.1	21.7		8.43
01613525	20.6	18.4	-6.51	-38.8	-55.7
01614500	-3.56	-8.07	34.4	-1.34	15.6
01616500	-9.42	-7.05	-58.2	-78.5	39.5
01619000	-11.6	-14.8	-24.9	-43.7	-5.16
01619500	-8.86	-14.1	-10.5	-41.6	67.4
01621050	-7.62	-9.76			
01626000	21.7	29.7			
01628500	-4.45	4.2			
01631000	-5.28	9.98	-26.2	-23.9	-23.6
01632900	6.88	8.11	31.7	-22.4	73.9
01634000	-1.27	10.4	-43.5	-38.4	-49.7
01637500	15.6	21.6	1.33	-13.3	29.6
01638480	2.49	13.7			
01639000	-5.49	5.45	-7.23	2.34	-9.79
01646000	11.5	21.2	65	43.6	128
01646580	-4.14	3.64	-6.06	-30.6	6
01651000	-7.09	12.9	-15.4	-1.26	19.1
01654000	7.76	-7.64	99.9	37.9	267
01658000	2.66	-8.19			
01658500	-11.3	-6.14	-10.7	27.5	-6.94

	TN	N+N	TP	DIP	SS
01664000	-0.294	7.25			
01665500	6.08	21.7			
01666500	8.11	21.8			
01667500	-10.8	5.15	-2.21	14.2	0.557
01668000	5.5	14.8	13.7	6.77	16.1
01671020	3.57	48.2	-5.08		-13.1
01671100	-15.6	5.19			
01673000	6.29	22.7	-5.22	-10.3	-16.4
01673800	2.36	16.7			
01674000	1.68	28.3			
01674500	10.5	45.7	6.24	-0.538	25
02011500	16.9	28.1			
02015700	14.7	28.7			
02020500	24.8	39.8			
02024000	1.55	18.5			
02024752	-2.53	19.4	-10.5	-12.2	-12.6
02031000	1.7	22.4			
02034000	-6.7	-14.7	-18.8	-19.2	-22.1
02035000	-6.17	3.86	-14.2	-11.1	-11
02037500	-14.9	6.41	-4.01		4.49
02039500	-7.66	23.2			
02041000	-3.22	12.8			
02041650	17.1	28.4	24.5	48.3	29.7
02042500	-0.175	144	8.75		25.5



# OBJECTIVE

Overview

Trend Results 2020

Sharing Results

- ScienceBase data release
- Online geonarrative
- USGS nontidal network webpage
- Chesapeake Bay watershed dashboard

# Load and trend results have been computed through 2020

## WHAT do we COMPUTE and SHARE?

- Loads and concentration:  
Daily, Monthly, Annual; >5 years of data needed
- Per-acre loads (yields):  
10-year average: 2011 - 2020  
5-year average: 2016 - 2020
- Trends in flow-normalized loads and concentration:  
Long-term: ~1985 - 2020  
Short-term: 2011 - 2020





# Nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment loads and trends measured at the Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network stations: Water years 1985-2020

View ▾

## Dates

Publication Date : 2022-07-25

Start Date : 1984-10-01

End Date : 2020-09-30

## Citation

Mason, C.A., Colgin, J.E., and Moyer, D.L., 2022, Nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment loads and trends measured at the Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network stations: Water years 1985-2020: U.S. Geological Survey data release, <https://doi.org/10.5066/P96H2BDO>.

## Summary

Nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment loads, and changes in loads, in major rivers across the Chesapeake Bay watershed have been calculated using monitoring data from the Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network (NTN) stations for the period 1985 through 2020. Nutrient and suspended-sediment loads and changes in loads were determined by applying a weighted regression approach called WRTDS (Weighted Regression on Time, Discharge, and Season). The load results represent the total mass of nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended sediment that was exported from each of the NTN watersheds and were estimated using the WRTDS method with Kalman filtering. To determine the trend in loads, the annual load results are flow normalized to integrate out the year-to-year variability in river discharge. The trend in load is derived from the flow-normalized load timeseries and represents the change in load resulting from changes in sources, delays associated with storage or transport of historical inputs, and (or) implemented management actions. Four data tables are provided that describe nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment conditions across the NTN: (1) Annual Loads, (2) Monthly Loads, (3) Trends in Annual Loads, and (4) Average Yield (mass per unit area). Additionally, essential WRTDS Input and Output files are provided.

## Child Items (6) ▴ ▾

-  Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network 1985-2020: Annual loads
-  Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network 1985-2020: Average annual yields
-  Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network 1985-2020: Monthly loads
-  Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network 1985-2020: Short- and long-term trends
-  Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network 1985-2020: WRTDS input data
-  Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network 1985-2020: WRTDS output data

## Map »



## Spatial Services

ScienceBase WMS :

<https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog>



## Communities

- USGS Data Release Products ✱

## Tags

**Harvest Set :** USGS Science Data Catalog (SDC)

**Theme :** Kalman filtering, WRTDS, WRTDS-K, load analysis, nitrogen, nutrients, phosphorus, rivers, suspended sediment, trends, water quality, weighted regression

**Place :** Chesapeake Bay Watershed, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, United States, Virginia, Washington DC, West Virginia

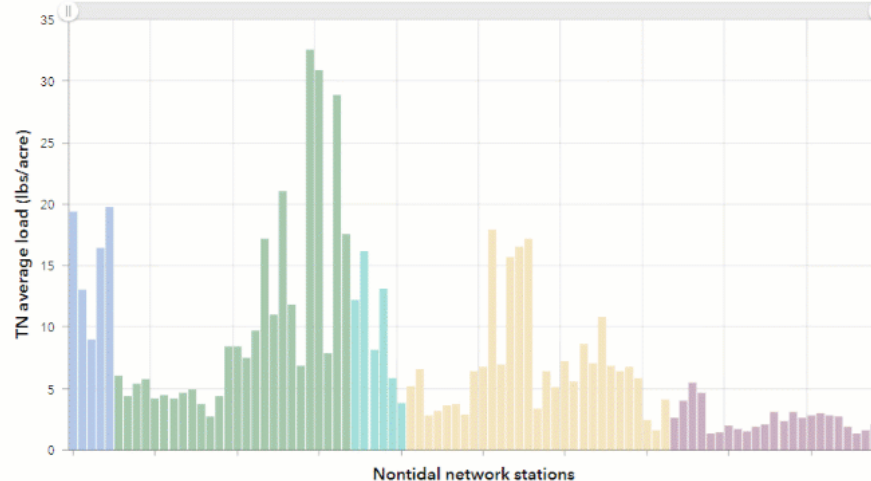
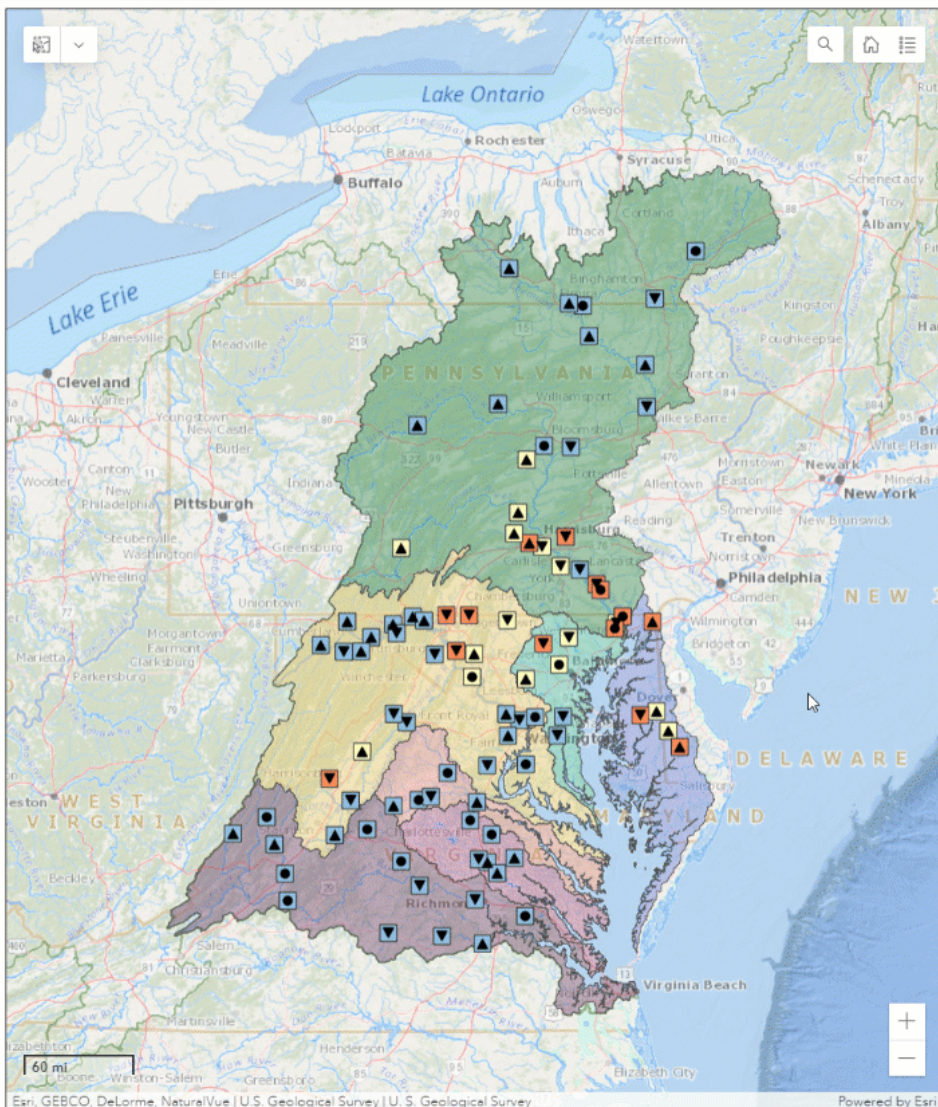
**USGS Scientific Topic Keyword :** Hydrology, Water Quality, Water Resources



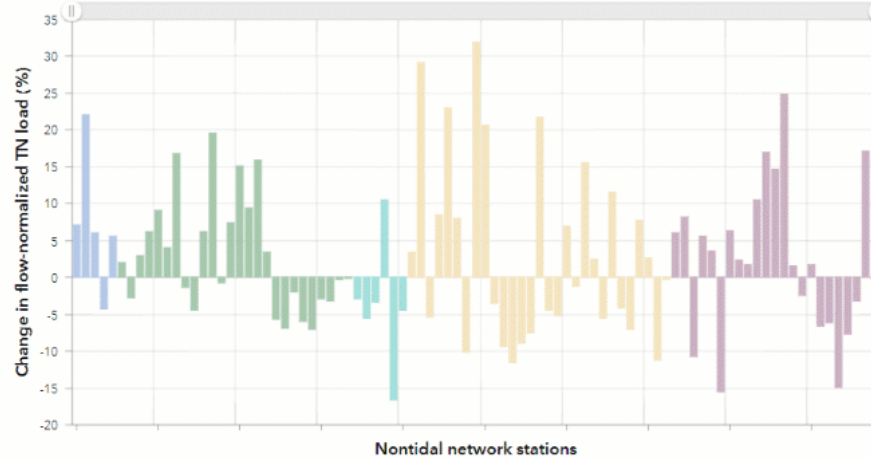
# Interactive web page with data dashboards for TN, TP, and SS

[va.water.usgs.gov/geonarratives/ntn](https://va.water.usgs.gov/geonarratives/ntn)

Graph tool Query tool



Total nitrogen (TN) average load from 2011 to 2020, in pounds per acre (lbs/acre).



Change in flow-normalized total nitrogen (TN) load from 2011 to 2020, in percent.



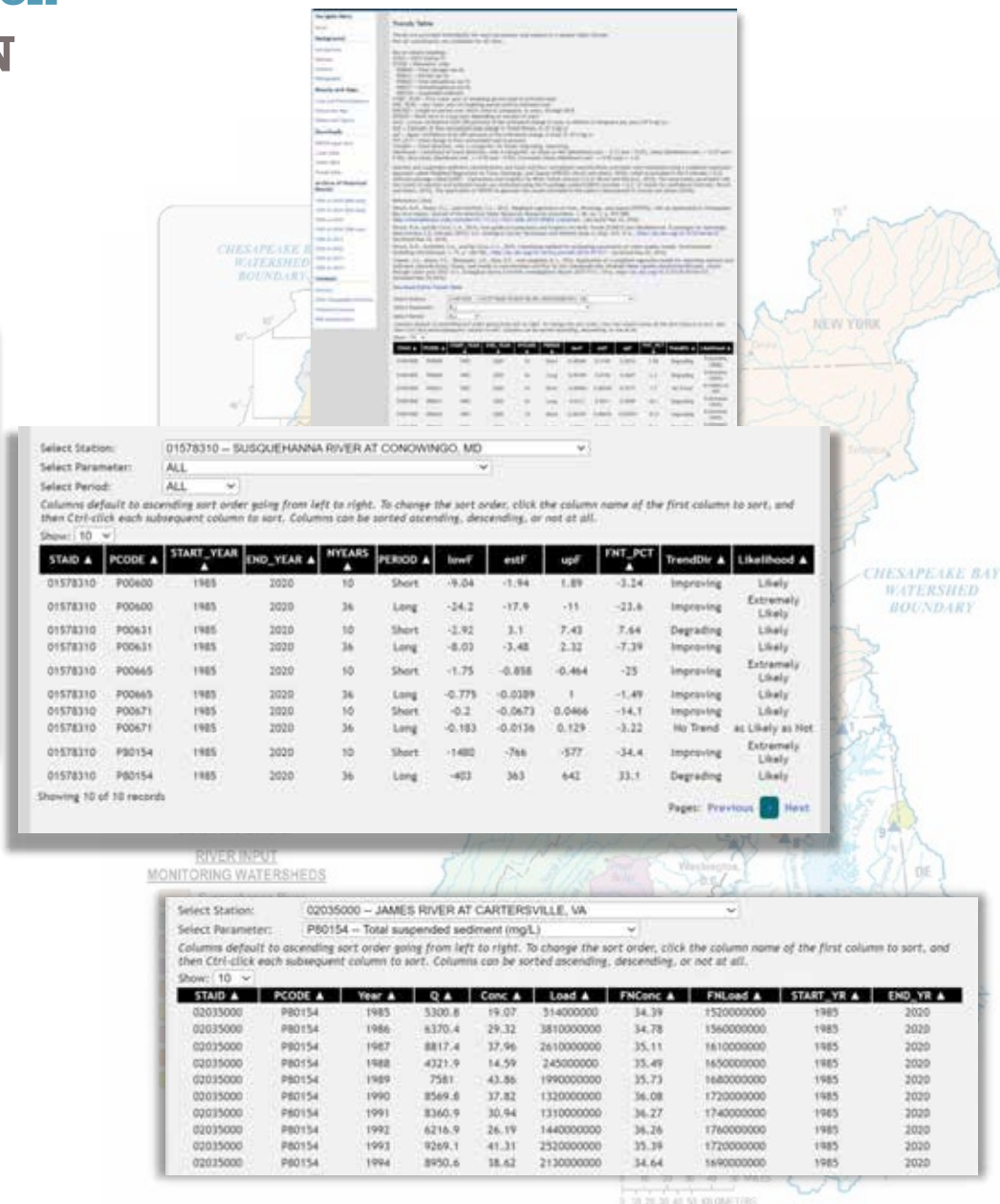
# The monitoring webpage has been updated with 2020 RIM and NTN results and a new URL

usgs.gov/CB-wq-loads-trends



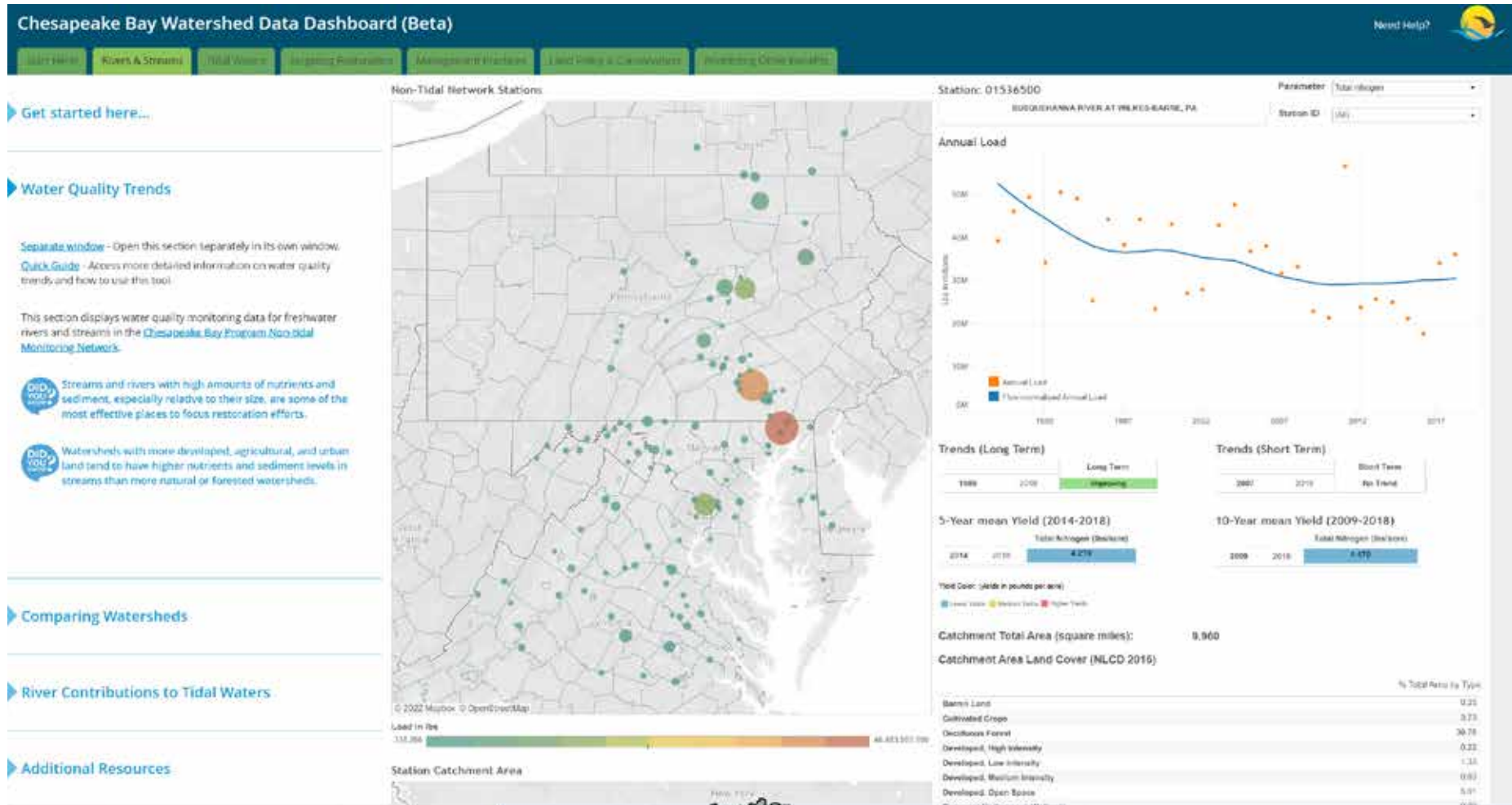
Secondary link is still active:  
cbrim.er.usgs.gov

The websites contain load, yield, and trend results for Total Nitrogen, Nitrate/Nitrite, Total Phosphorus, Orthophosphate, and Suspended Sediment at individual monitoring stations.



# The Chesapeake Bay Watershed Data Dashboard is currently being updated

[gis.chesapeakebay.net/wip/dashboard](https://gis.chesapeakebay.net/wip/dashboard)



# Questions?

## CITATION:

Mason, C.A., Colgin, J.E., and Moyer, D.L., 2022, Nitrogen, phosphorus, and suspended-sediment loads and trends measured at the Chesapeake Bay Nontidal Network stations: Water years 1985-2020: U.S. Geological Survey data release, <https://doi.org/10.5066/P96H2BDO>

## SHARED RESOURCES:

[USGS NTN 2020 ScienceBase data release \(above citation\)](#)

[USGS NTN 2020 Interactive webpage](#)

[USGS NTN Loads and Trends website \(current and historic\)](#)

[Chesapeake Bay dashboard](#)