

# Forecasting Ocean Quality within the San Diego Coastal Region

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# Business Problems



The ocean is a vastly important natural resource, and its health informs public health:

1. Can ocean water quality in the San Diego coastal region be better understood from a time-dependent perspective?
2. Can forecasting methods be used to reduce costs associated with direct quality measurements?





# Business Objective/Tasks

- Enable dissemination of information related to ocean water quality to public policy and regulation officials
  - Examine time series machine learning models to provide accurate models of water quality parameters: salinity, pH, density, enterococci bacteria levels, etc.
  - Develop robust methods for predicting future bacterial levels, either individually or based on other parameters



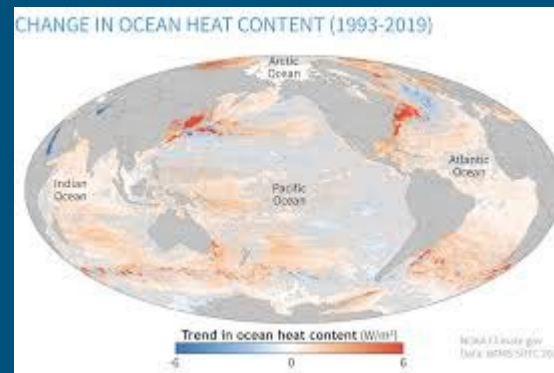
# Why Does Forecasting Ocean Water Quality Matter?



Ability To  
Support Marine  
Life



Beach Visitors  
Health & Safety



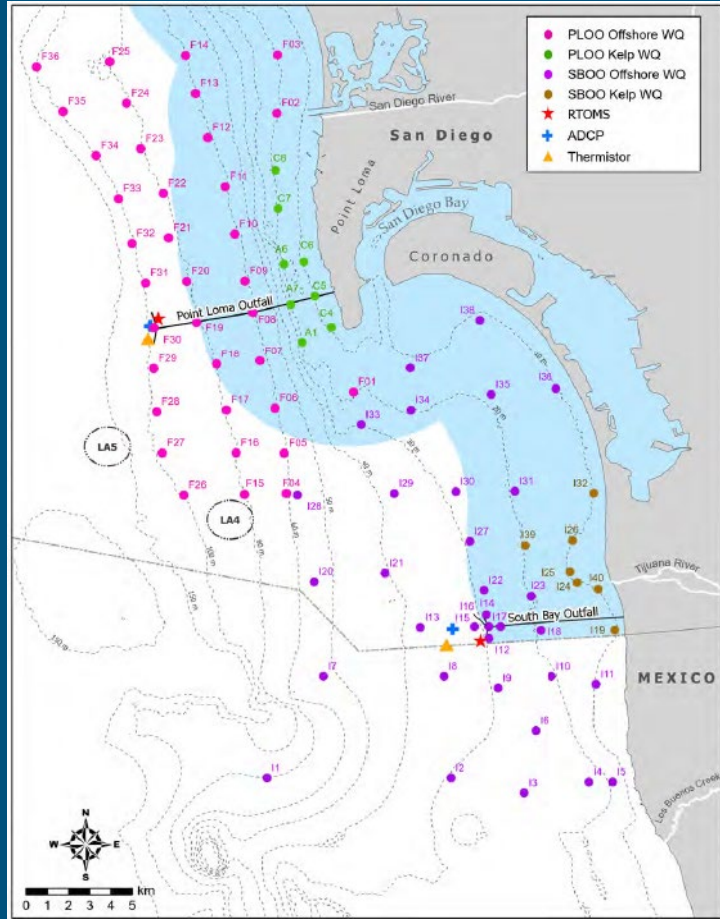
Global Warming



*(How Is Climate Change Impacting the World's Ocean | United Nations, n.d.)  
(Search Beach Monitoring Data | California State Water Quality Control Board, 2022)*

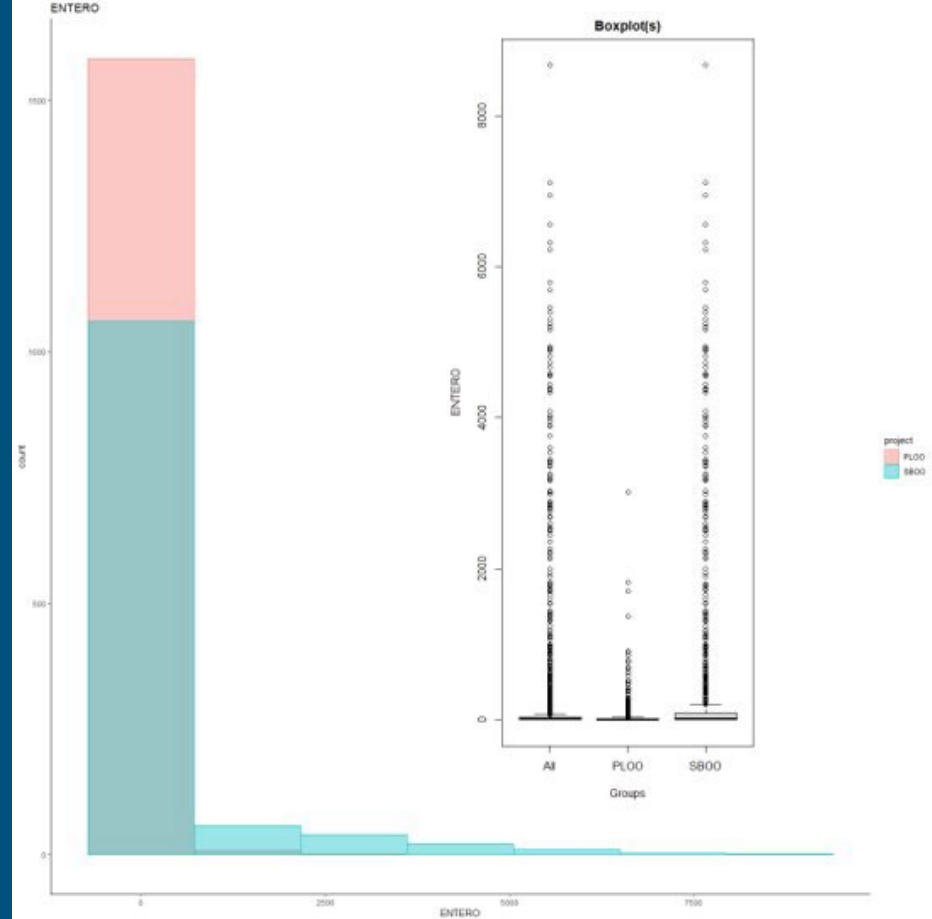
# Rationale for Regional Split: PLOO & SBOO

Figure 1. Map of PLOO and SBOO Stations



City of San Diego (2022).

Figure 2. Entero Distributions per Project Region



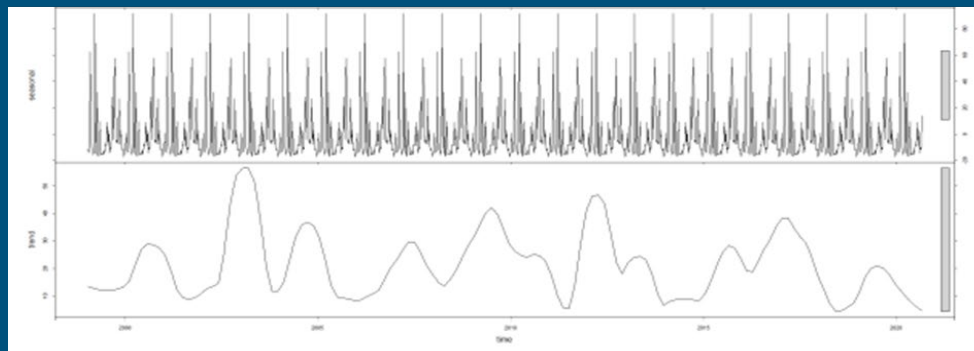
# Rationale for Regional Split, cont'd

## Seasonality and Trend Differences: Enterococci Bacteria Levels



Figure 3.

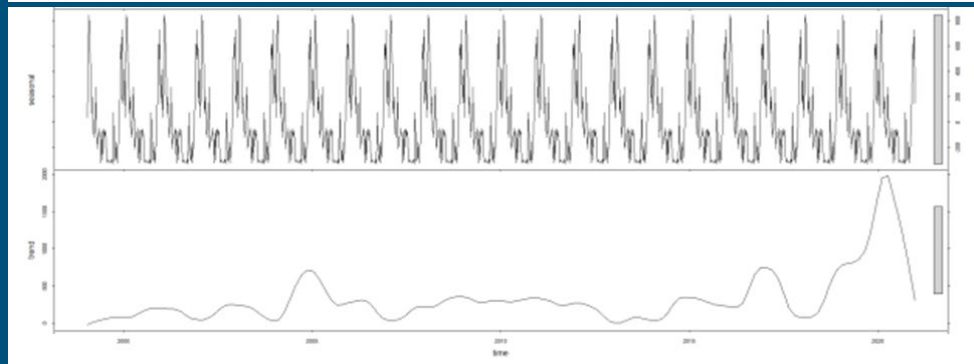
*ENTERO Decomposition (2000-2022) Shows Clear Seasonality Element for PLOO Location*



- Trend: Consistent up and down
- Season: Less clumping, with 2 distinct peaks; jagged lows following highs

Figure 4.

*ENTERO Decomposition (2000-2022) Shows Clear Seasonality and Trend for SBOO Location*

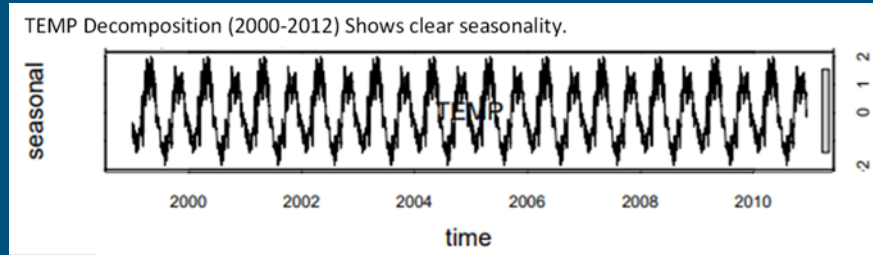


- Trend: Short peaks until last few years with a large up then down
- Season: More of stair-stepping pattern, as opposed to stark ups then downs

Analyzing patterns like trend (up and down) and seasons (short-term cycles) help determine methods and modeling effectiveness

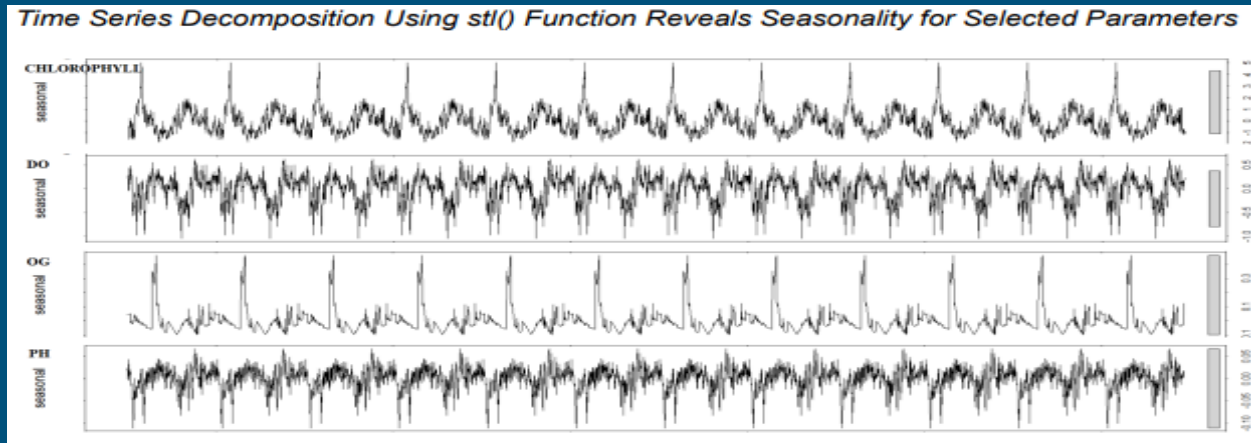


Figure 5.



- Seasonal patterns in most of the parameters.
- Temperature follows the calendar seasons

Figure 6.



## Seasonality Measures



# Findings

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- Measures of **pH**, **density**, and **salinity** contributed significantly to modeling entero levels when used as predictors
- **Point Loma Ocean Outfall (PLOO):**
  - In testing, no models of individual parameters did consistently better than the seasonal naive model (i.e., predicting last season values as this season's)
- **South Bay Ocean Outfall (SBOO):**
  - For majority of individual features, two of the three models performed better than a naïve one



# Findings, cont'd

- When looking at entero alone, marked difference between prediction capabilities at PLOO vs. SBOO
- Most likely due to the complexity of natural environment parameter fluctuation, predictions were inconsistent across parameters and models
- Test window did not always reflect long-term (cyclical) nature of the data



Figure 7.

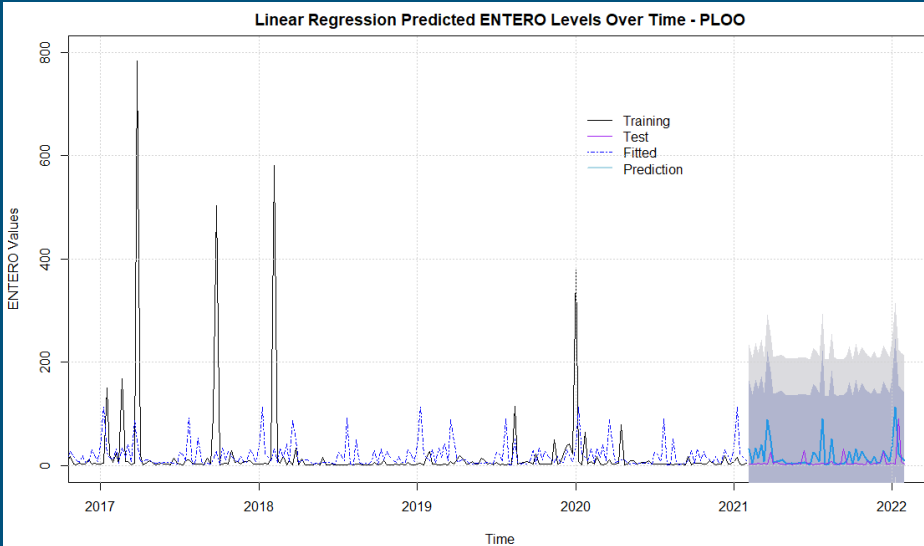
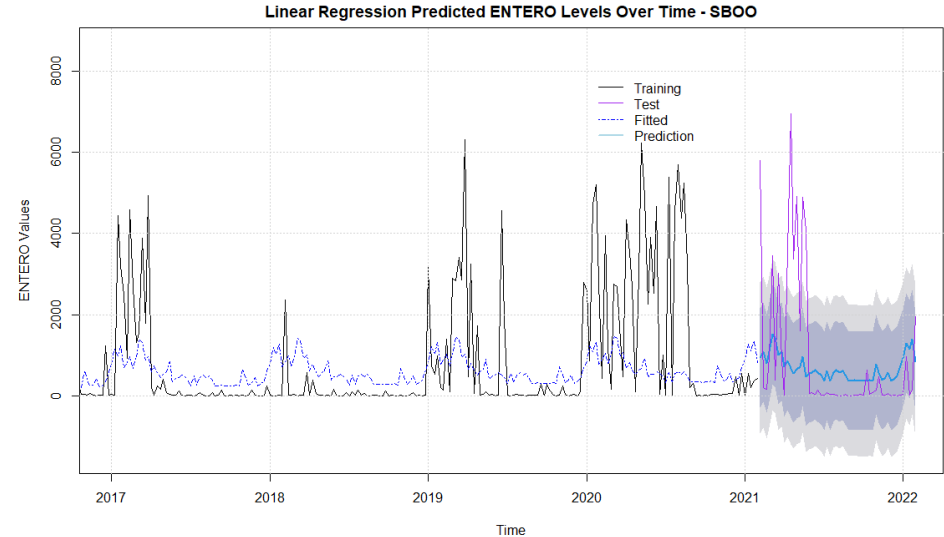


Figure 8.

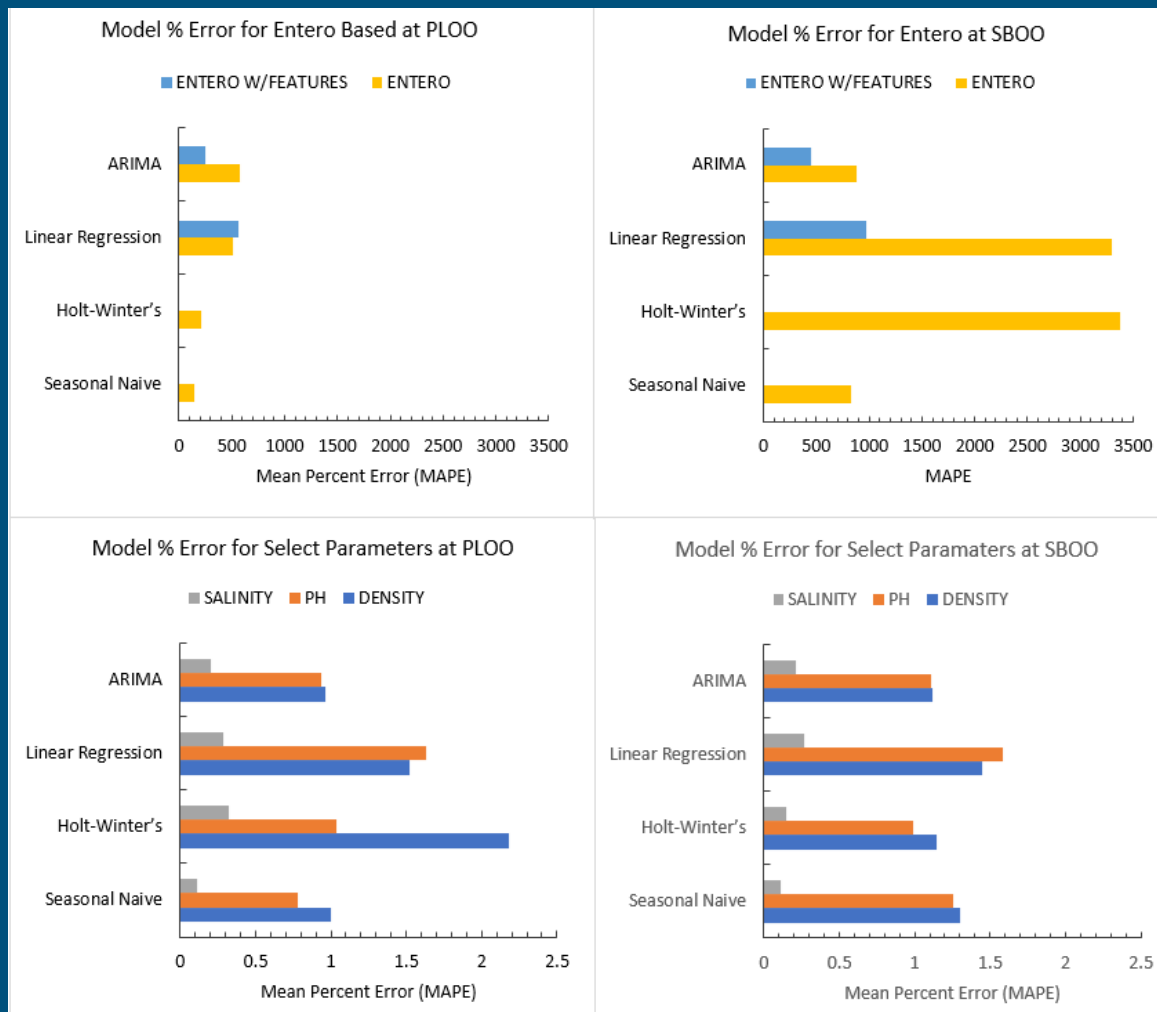


# Findings, cont'd



Figure 9.

- ARIMA model has potential
- Need to determine best way to include external variables
- Need more methods refinement



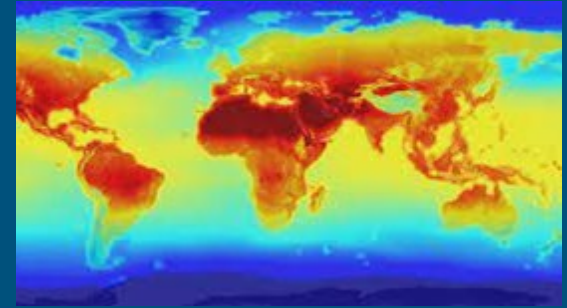
# Solution/Call to Action/Next Steps



Forecasting  
Refinement



Design and Develop  
Beach Health & Safety  
Warning



Contributions to Global  
Warming Studies

# Thank you!

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## References:

- City of San Diego (2022, June 30). *2020-2021 Biennial receiving waters monitoring and assessment report for the Point Loma and South Bay ocean outfalls*. [https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/compressed\\_2020-2021\\_biennial\\_receiving\\_waters\\_monitoring\\_report\\_0.pdf](https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/compressed_2020-2021_biennial_receiving_waters_monitoring_report_0.pdf)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (2020, April 1). *Ocean Acidification*. NOAA; U.S. Department of Commerce. <https://www.noaa.gov/education/resource-collections/ocean-coasts/ocean-acidification>
- *Search Beach Monitoring Data | California State Water Quality Control Board*. (2022, August 3). State Water Resources Control Board. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/beaches/search\\_beach\\_advisory.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/search_beach_advisory.html)
- *How is climate change impacting the world's ocean | United Nations*. (n.d.). the United Nations. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/climate-issues/ocean-impacts>

