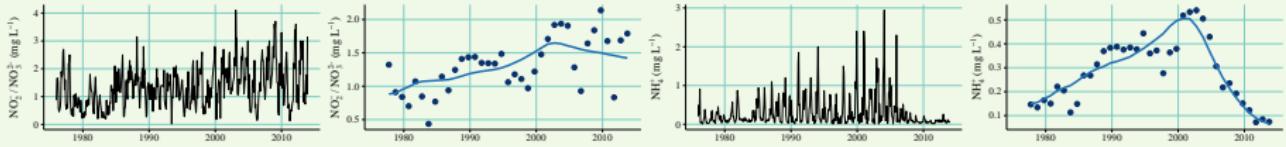


Nutrients, estuaries, and coffee: Memoirs of a GED post-doc

Marcus W. Beck, Ph.D.

USEPA National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Gulf Ecology Division, beck.marcus@epa.gov, Phone: 8509342480

August 29, 2017



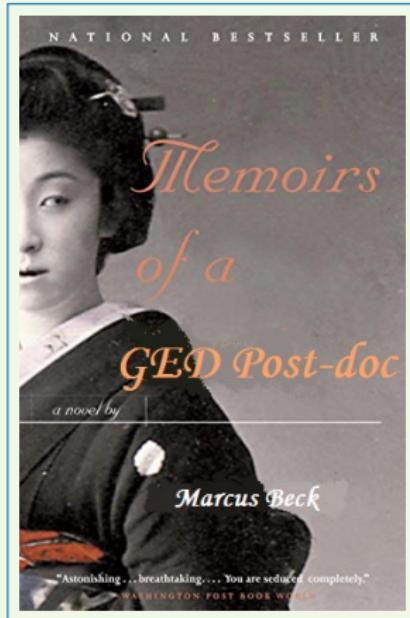
Why are we here today?



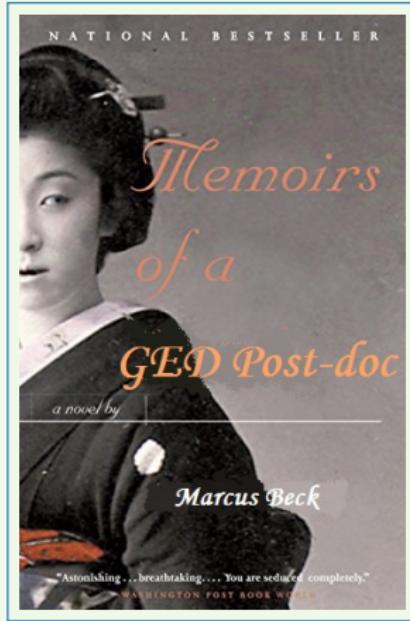
Freedom is what you do with what's been done to you.

– J. P. Sartre

Why are we here today?

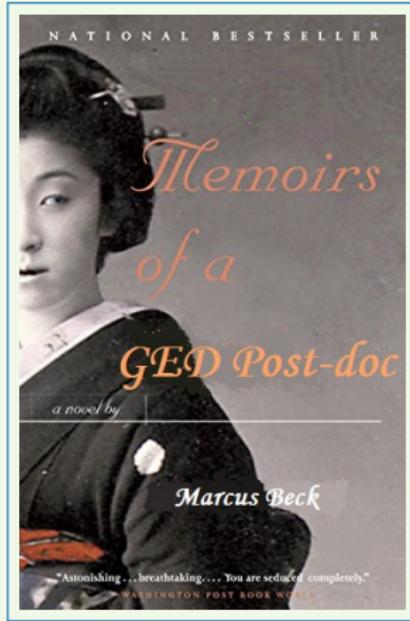


Why are we here today?



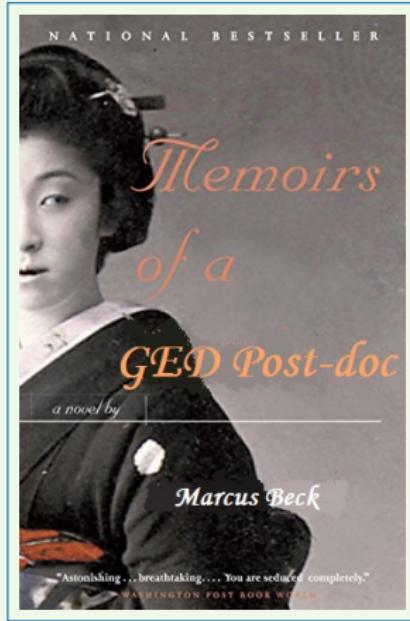
- Where did I come from?

Why are we here today?



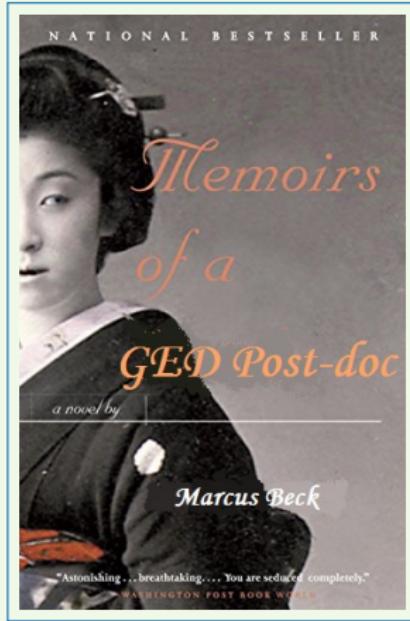
- Where did I come from?
- The ORISE experience

Why are we here today?



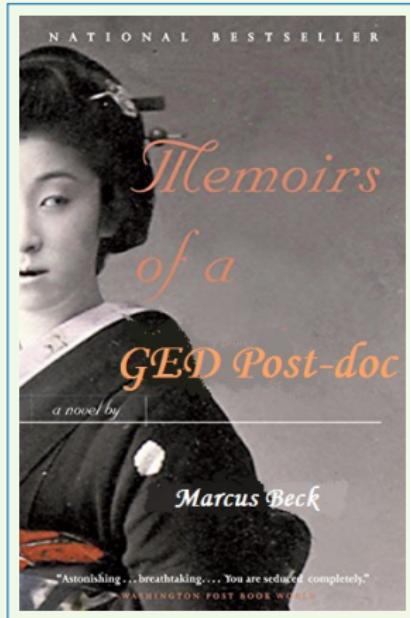
- Where did I come from?
- The ORISE experience
- The EPA experience

Why are we here today?



- Where did I come from?
- The ORISE experience
- The EPA experience
- The next chapter

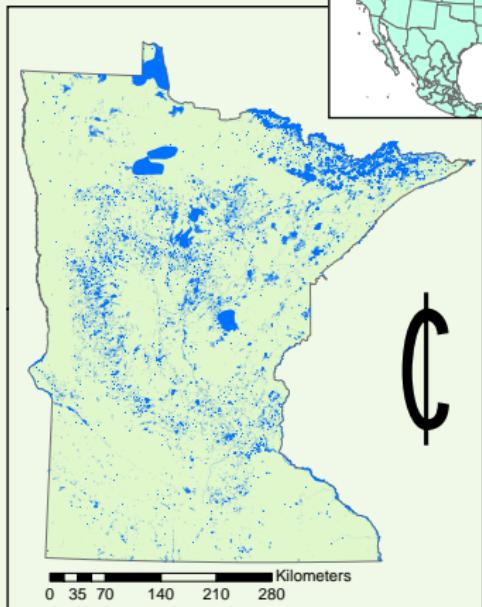
Why are we here today?



- Where did I come from?
- The ORISE experience
- The EPA experience
- The next chapter
- Final thoughts/ramblings

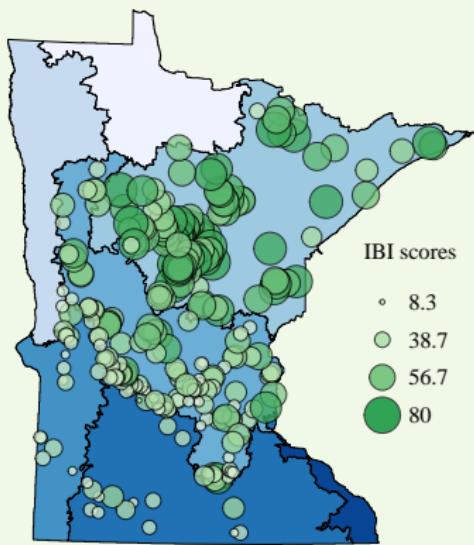
Where did I come from?

Minnesota, the land of 11,842 lakes



Where did I come from?

- Dataset of 332 vegetation surveys, courtesy of MNDNR [Beck et al., 2013, Beck et al., 2014]
- Environmental data describing lake characteristics and anthropogenic stressors



- lake surface area
- maximum lake depth
- trophic state index
- growing degree days
- percent agriculture in wshed
- percent impervious surfaces in wshed
- density of groundwater wells in wshed
- wshed area to lake area
- crop productivity index of wshed
- dock density
- ...

The ORISE experience

July 2013, moved to Pensacola



The ORISE experience



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SCIENCE AND EDUCATION**
Managed by ORAU for DOE

ORAU
OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES

The ORISE experience



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OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES

- ORISE is a mysterious entity

The ORISE experience



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- ORISE is a mysterious entity
- You are not an EPA employee

The ORISE experience



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- ORISE is a mysterious entity
- You are not an EPA employee
- EPA employees cannot tell you what to do

The ORISE experience



**OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE FOR
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION**
Managed by ORAU for DOE



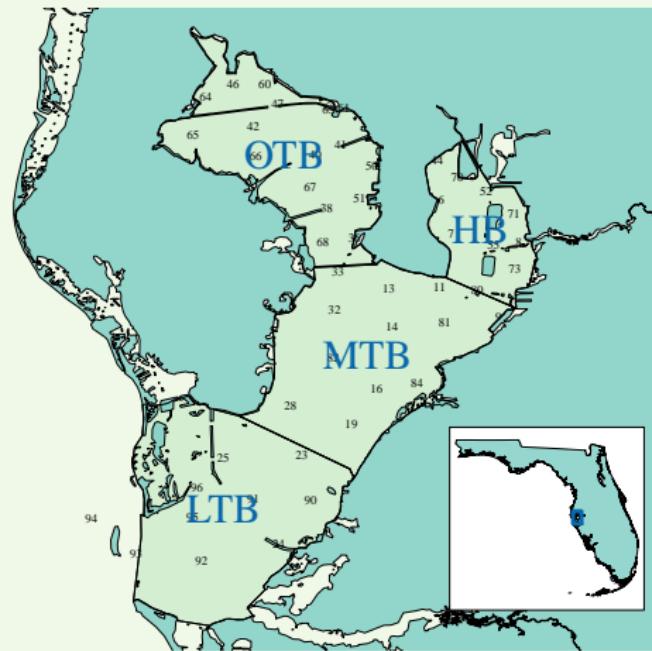
- ORISE is a mysterious entity
- You are not an EPA employee
- EPA employees cannot tell you what to do
- You are not responsible for anything

The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

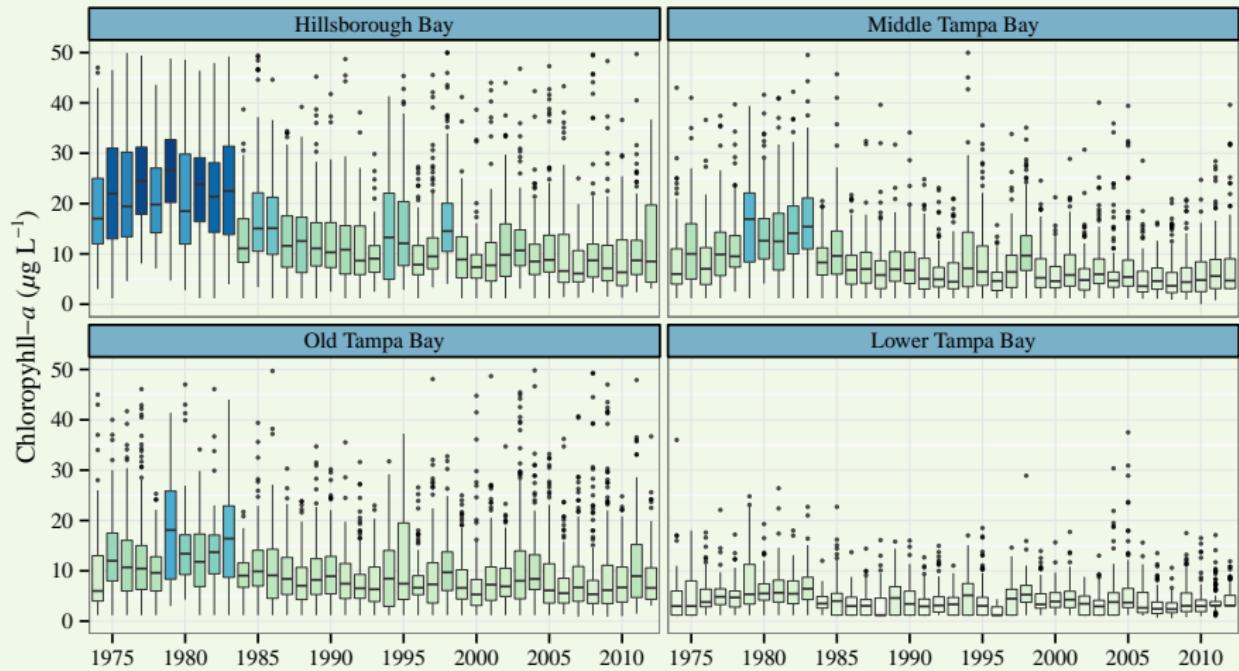
- Four bay segments
- Monthly wq data at 50 stations from 1974 to present
- Longitudinal profile of nutrient load and salinity

Data from [TBEP (Tampa Bay Estuary Program), 2011]



The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis



The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

Study objective

Adapt and apply a nutrient response model for estuaries that leverages the descriptive capabilities of large datasets [Beck and Hagy III, 2015]

The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

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Adapt and apply a nutrient response model for estuaries that leverages the descriptive capabilities of large datasets [Beck and Hagy III, 2015]

Questions of concern – Can we...

- ...provide a natural history of water quality that is temporally consistent with drivers of change?

The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

Study objective

Adapt and apply a nutrient response model for estuaries that leverages the descriptive capabilities of large datasets [Beck and Hagy III, 2015]

Questions of concern – Can we...

- ...provide a natural history of water quality that is temporally consistent with drivers of change?
- ...improve our understanding of the nutrient-response paradigm in estuaries?

The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

How does it work?

$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Sal + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N: nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t: time

Sal: Salinity (or other flow-related variable)

The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

How does it work?

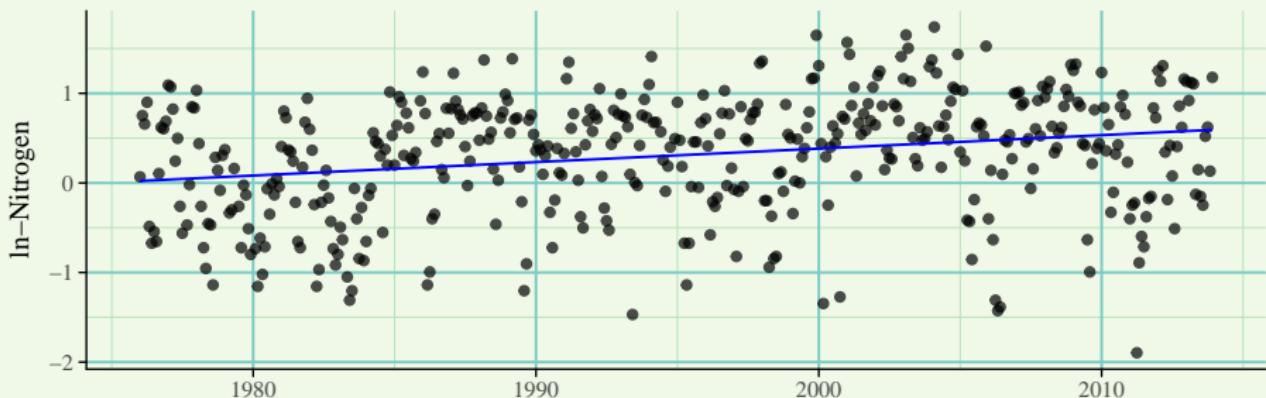
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$\ln(N) \sim t$



The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

How does it work?

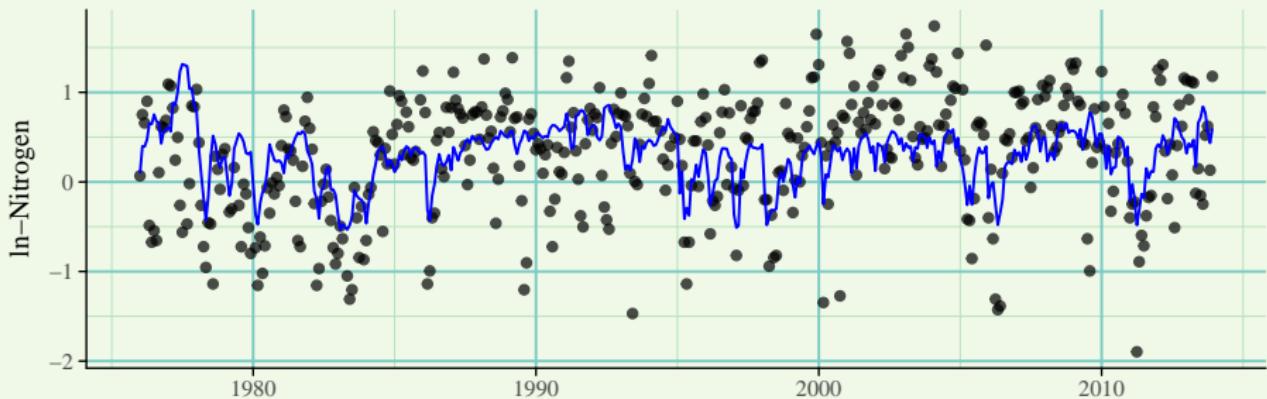
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The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

How does it work?

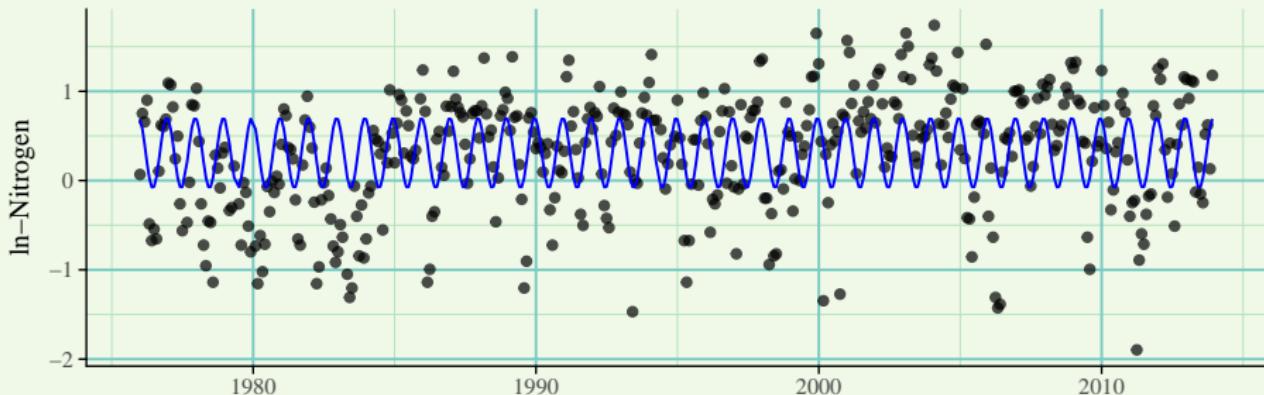
$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Sal + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N : nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t : time

Sal : Salinity (or other flow-related variable)

$$\ln(N) \sim \cos(2\pi * t) + \sin(2\pi * t)$$



The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

How does it work?

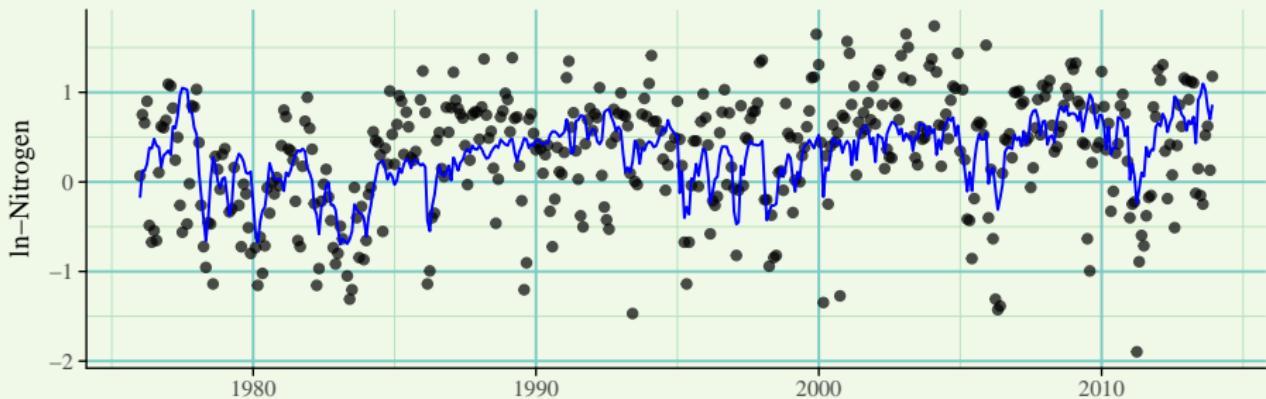
$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Sal + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N : nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t : time

Sal : Salinity (or other flow-related variable)

$$\ln(N) \sim t + Sal$$



The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

How does it work?

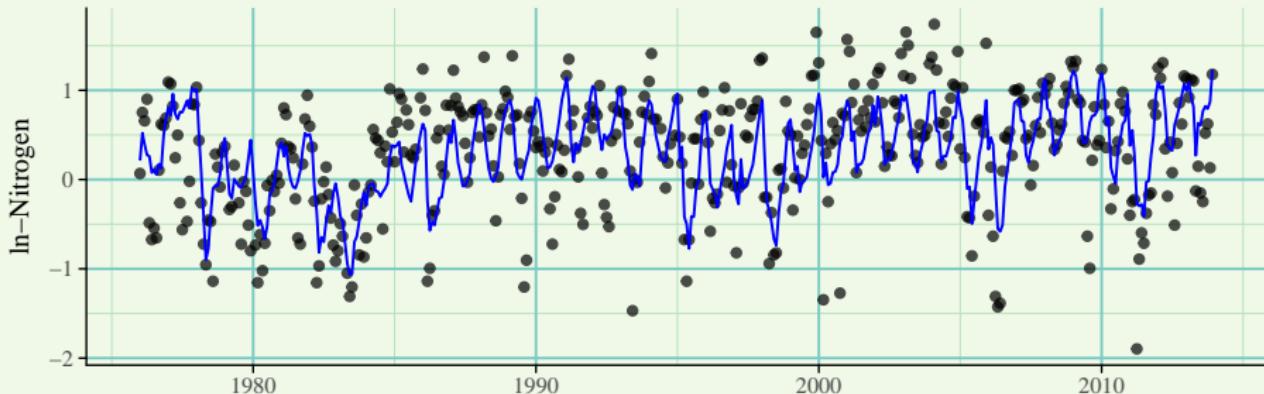
$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Sal + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N : nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t : time

Sal : Salinity (or other flow-related variable)

$$\ln(N) \sim t + Sal + \cos(2\pi * t) + \sin(2\pi * t)$$



The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

Points: observed time series (black are weighted, grey is zero weight)

Green point: observation at the center of the regression

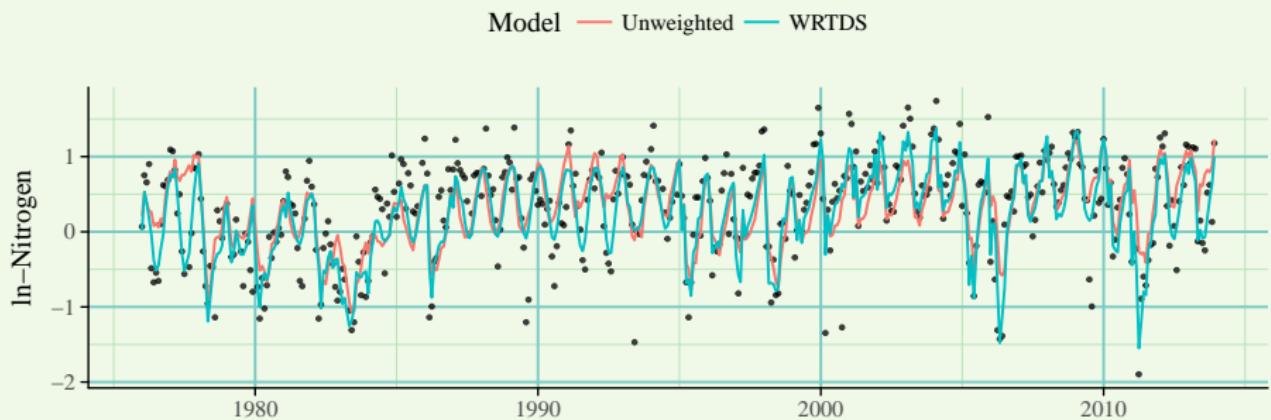
Blue line: Global model with weights specific to the window

Red line: Accumulated WRTDS model

The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

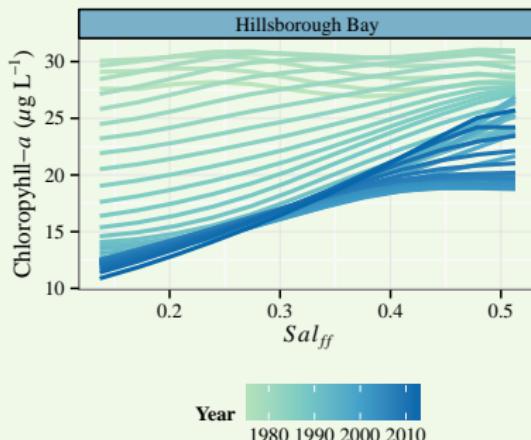
RMSE fit for unweighted = 0.58, WRTDS = 0.36



The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

Because the model is dynamic, we have parameters describing the relationship of chlorophyll with other factors specific to different time periods



- Early period (light blue) - point-sources
- Late period (dark blue) - non-point sources
- Chlorophyll shows increasing response to freshwater input in recent years

The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

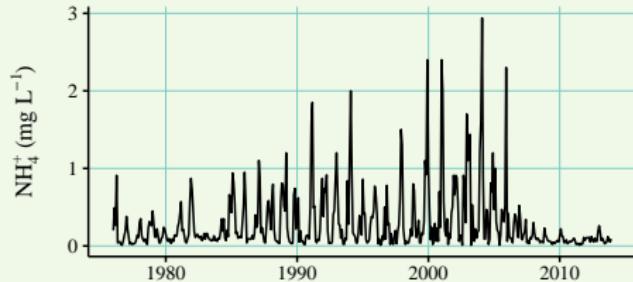
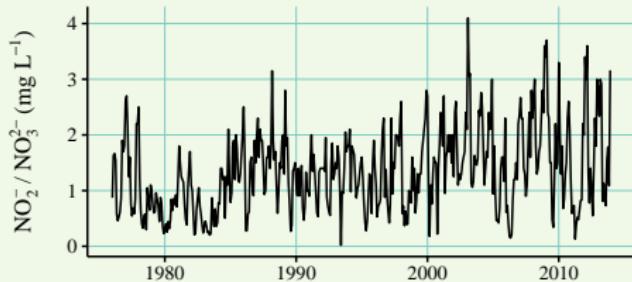


Figure : Observed nitrogen time series at P8 (SF Bay Delta RMP)

The ORISE experience

Tampa Bay trend analysis

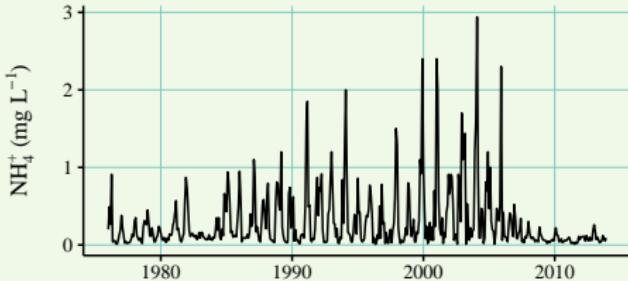
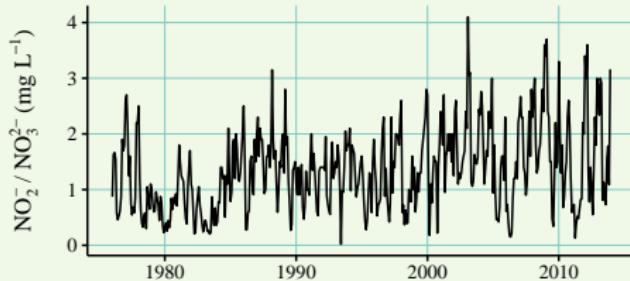


Figure : Observed nitrogen time series at P8 (SF Bay Delta RMP)

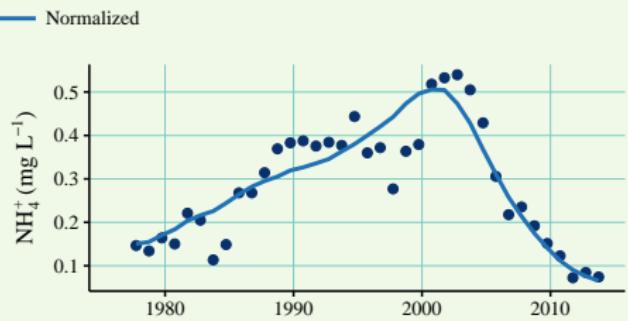
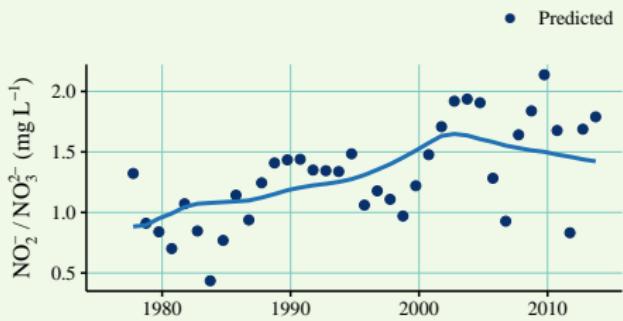


Figure : Annual predicted and flow-normalized nitrogen from WRTDS.

The ORISE experience

Time series detiding

The ‘Odum’ open-water method has been used for decades to estimate rates of ecosystem metabolism [Odum, 1956]

$$\frac{\delta DO}{\delta t} = P - R + D$$

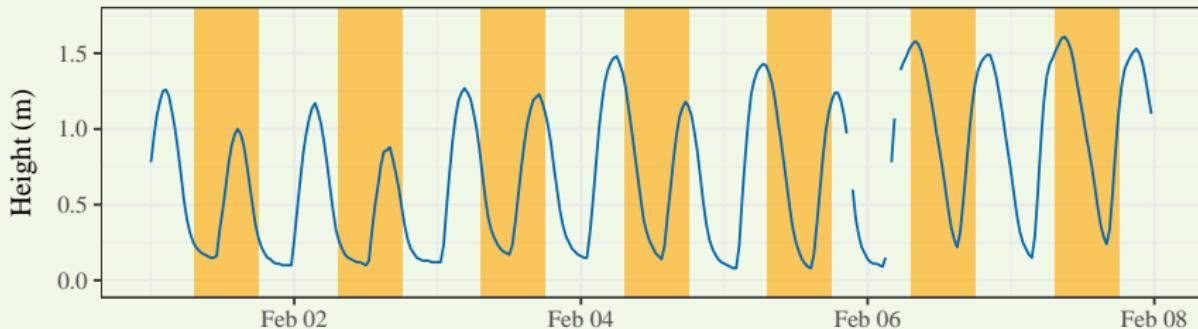
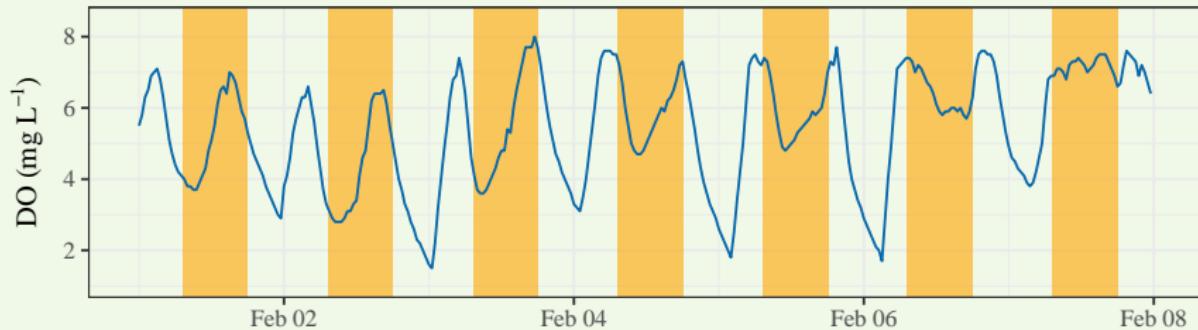
Metabolic rates provide a measure of productivity in a system - are estuaries sources or sinks of organic matter? [Caffrey et al., 2013]

Applications to estuarine monitoring data have been somewhat successful - why??

The ORISE experience

Time series detiding

The ‘Odum’ method assumes DO represents biological processes...



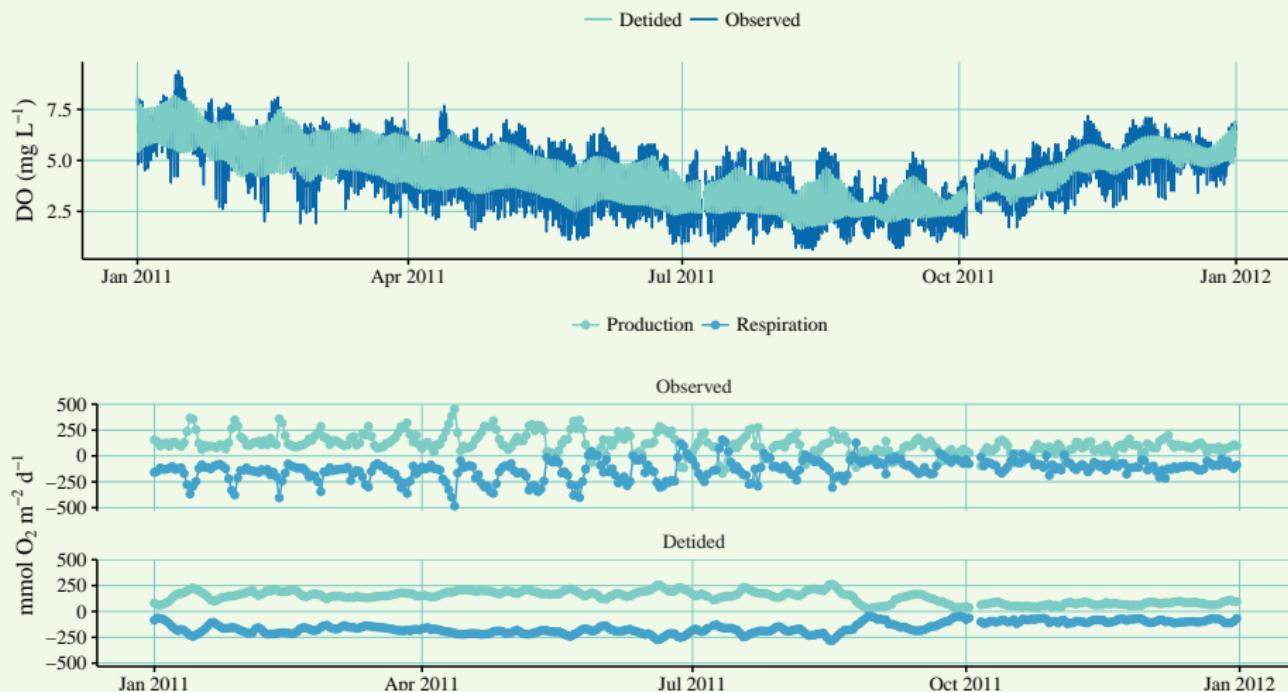
The ORISE experience

Time series detiding

The ORISE experience

Time series detiding

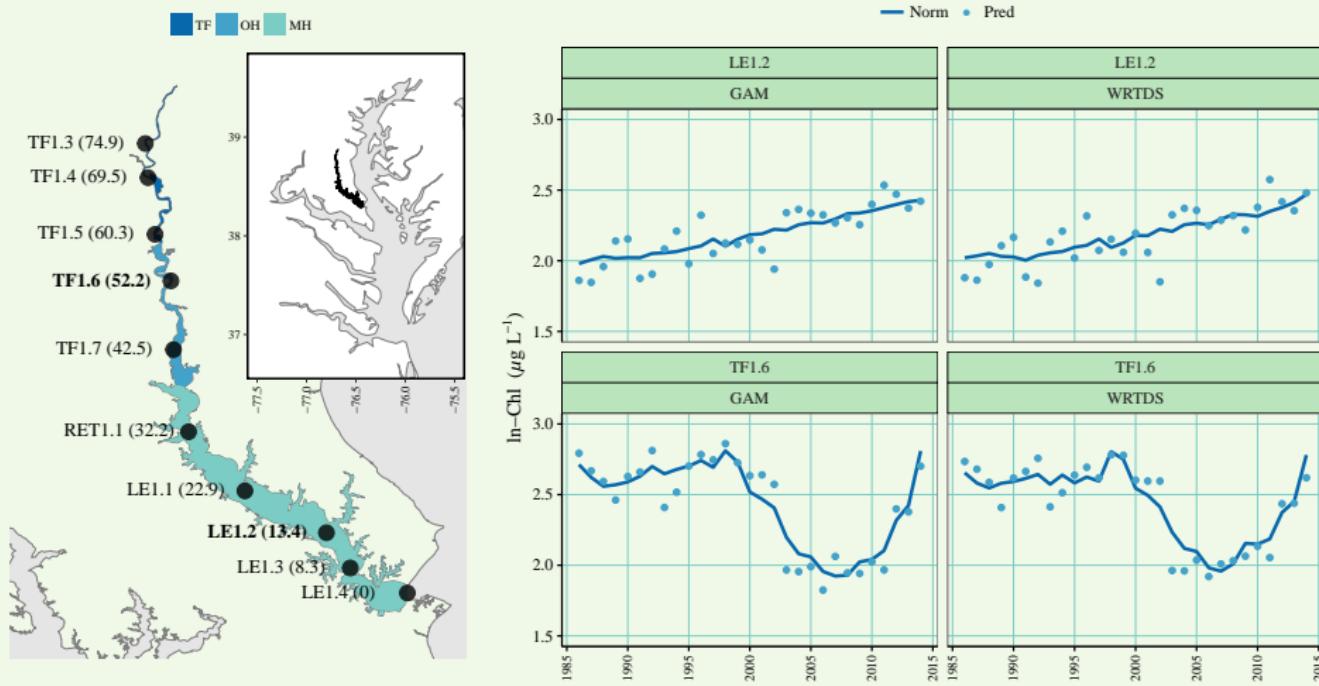
DO time series and ecosystem metabolism [Beck et al., 2015]



The ORISE experience

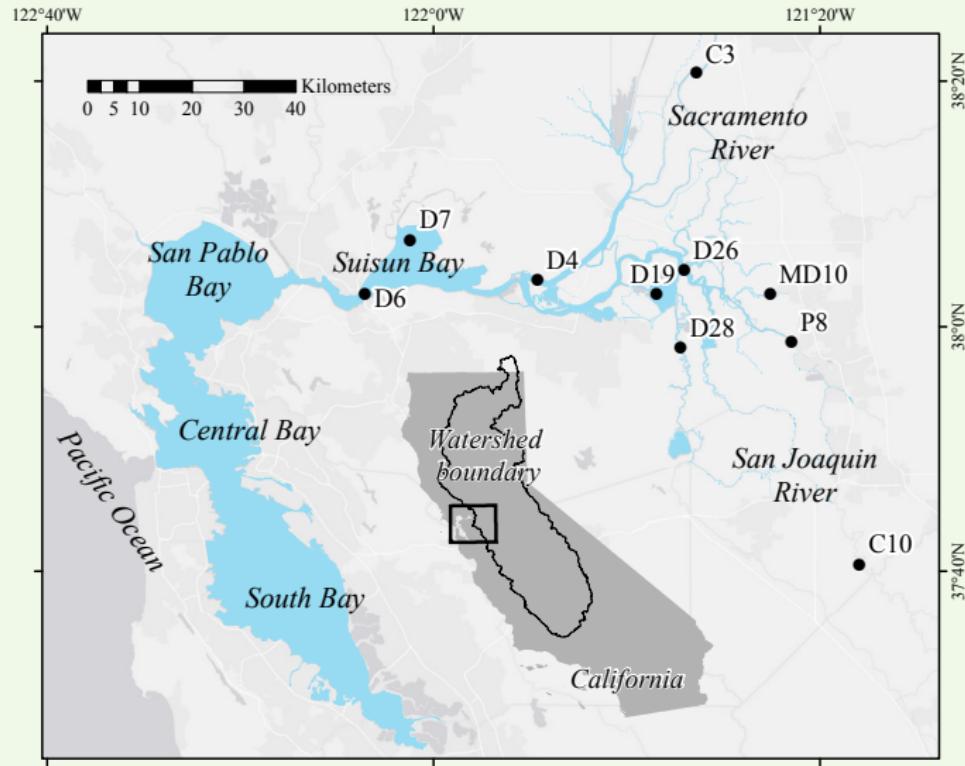
Additional WRTDS applications

Comparing WRTDS and GAMs for trend evaluation [Beck and Murphy, 2017]



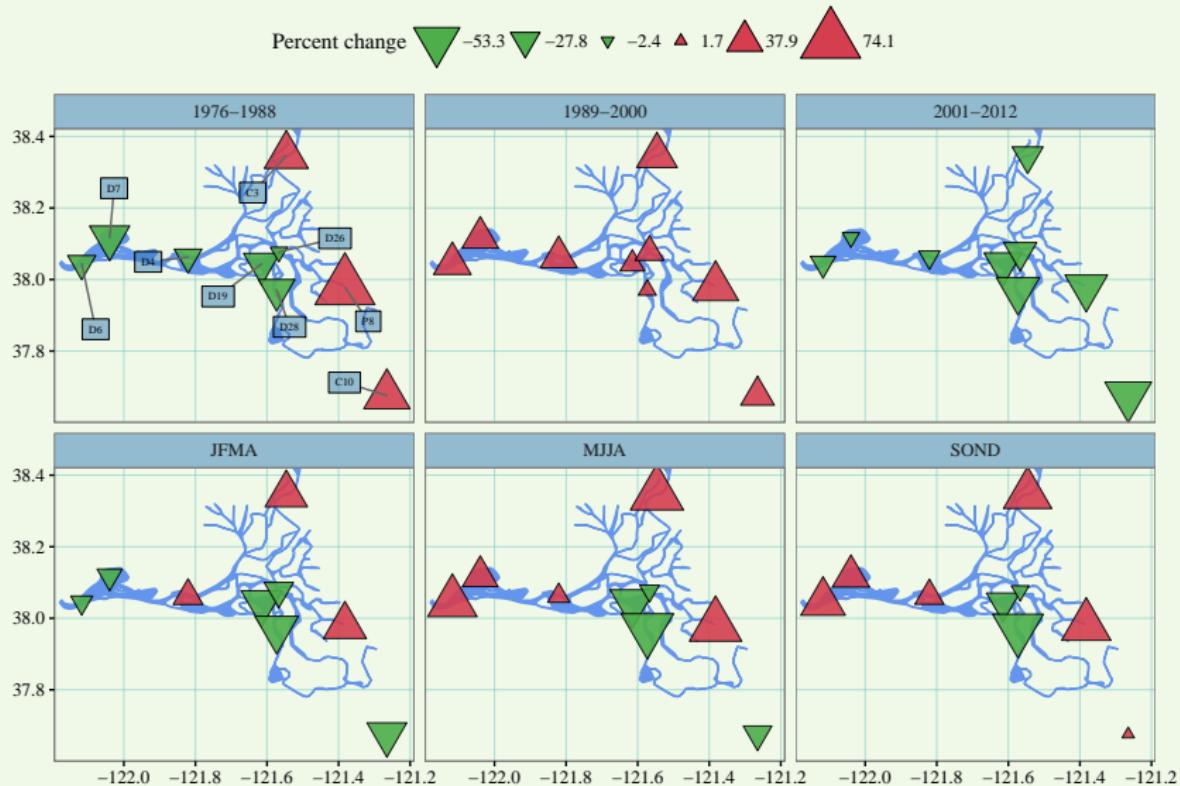
The ORISE experience

Additional WRTDS applications



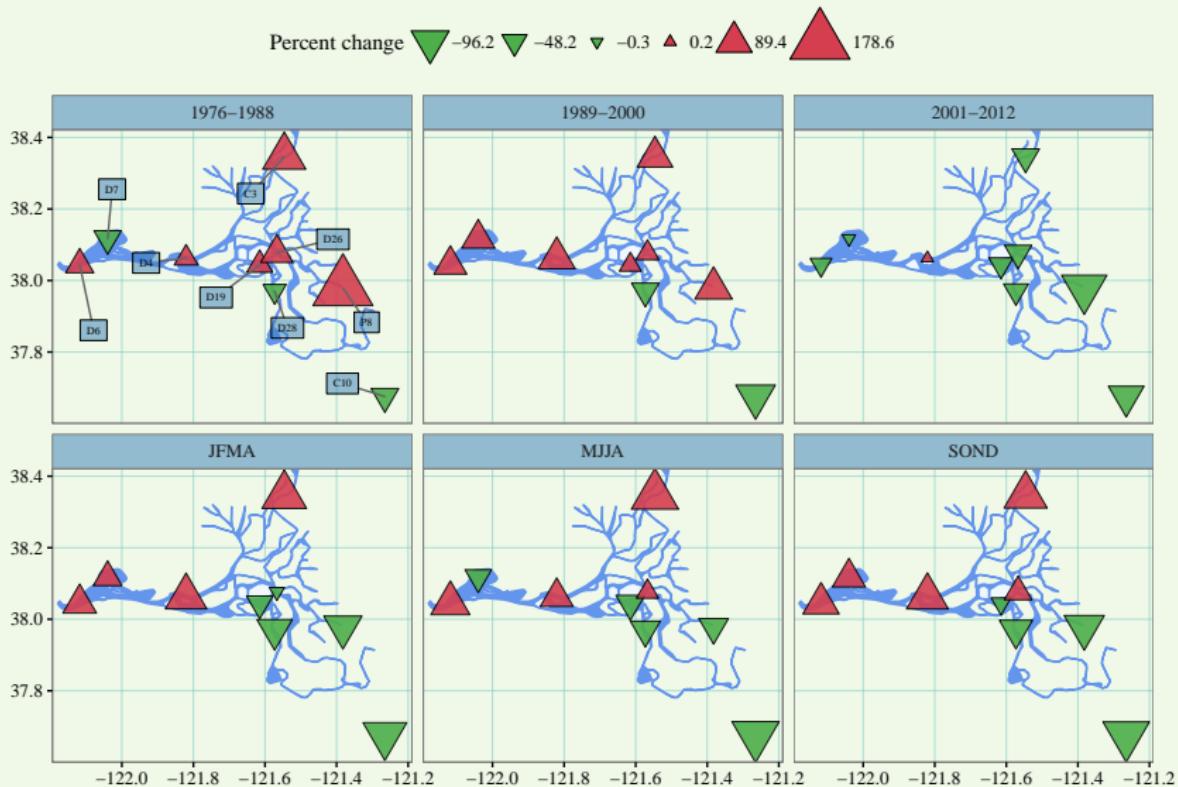
The ORISE experience

Additional WRTDS applications - DIN changes in Delta



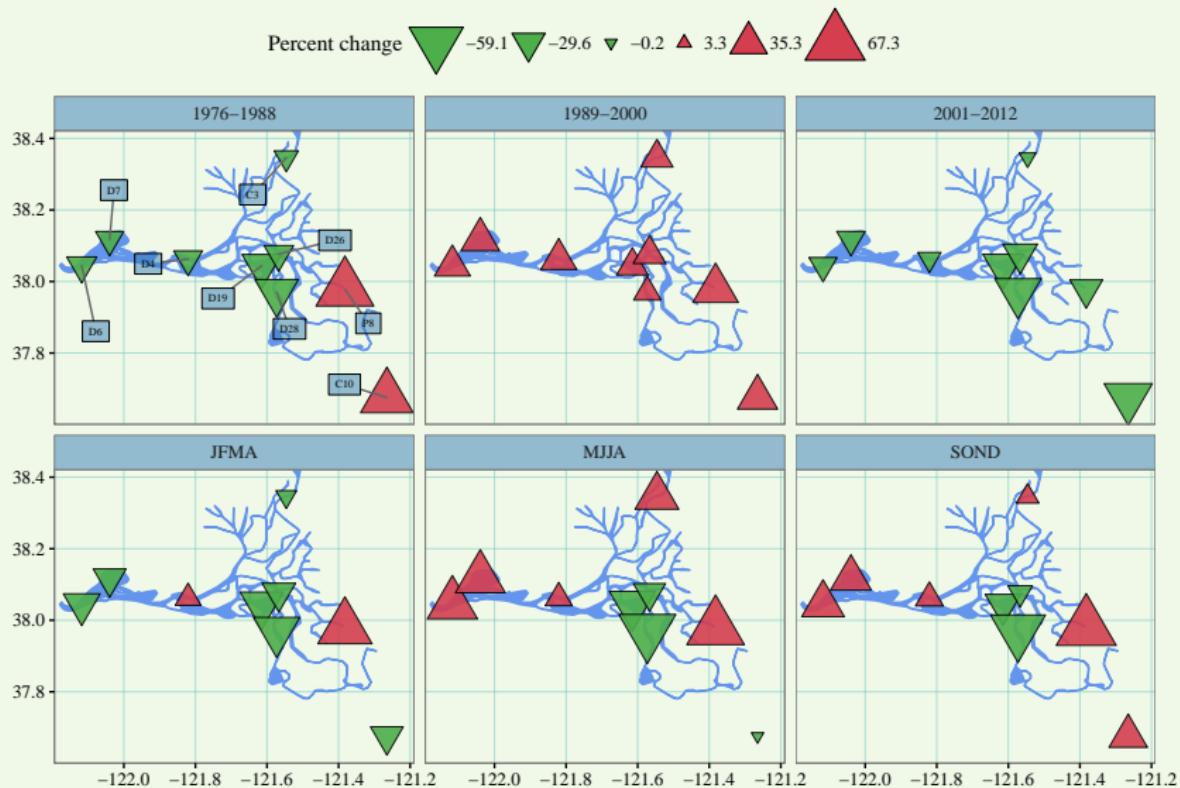
The ORISE experience

Additional WRTDS applications - ammonium changes in Delta



The ORISE experience

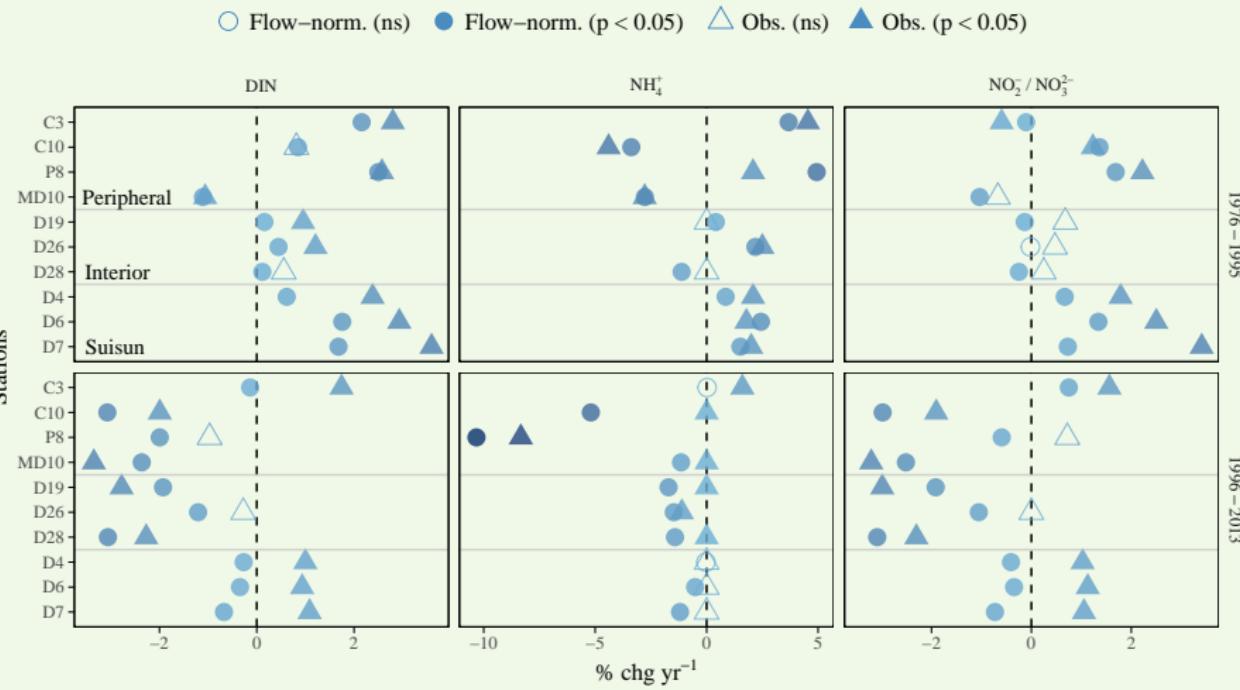
Additional WRTDS applications - nitrite/nitrate changes in Delta



The ORISE experience

Additional WRTDS applications

Better description of nutrient endpoints can change conclusions



The EPA experience



R-term post-doc, Dec. 2015

The EPA experience



R-term post-doc, Dec. 2015

- You are a federal employee

The EPA experience



R-term post-doc, Dec. 2015

- You are a federal employee
- You are not a permanent federal employee

The EPA experience



R-term post-doc, Dec. 2015

- You are a federal employee
- You are not a permanent federal employee
- You can't tell contractors what to do

The EPA experience



R-term post-doc, Dec. 2015

- You are a federal employee
- You are not a permanent federal employee
- You can't tell contractors what to do
- You move out of cubeland

The EPA experience

3.01D Watershed Sustainability

- Coral Biocriteria development

4.02A Microbial Indicators

- Data munging

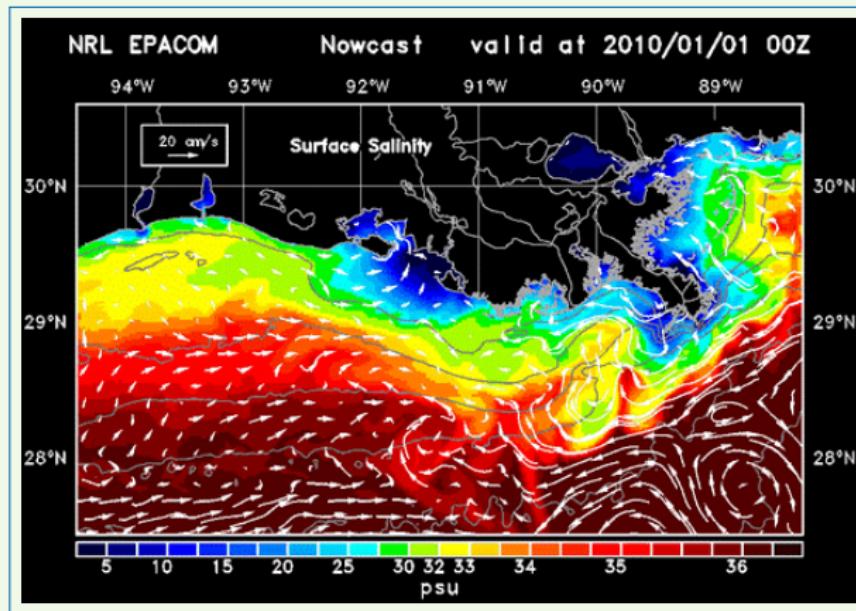
4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery

- Simulation modelling of NGOM hypoxia

The EPA experience

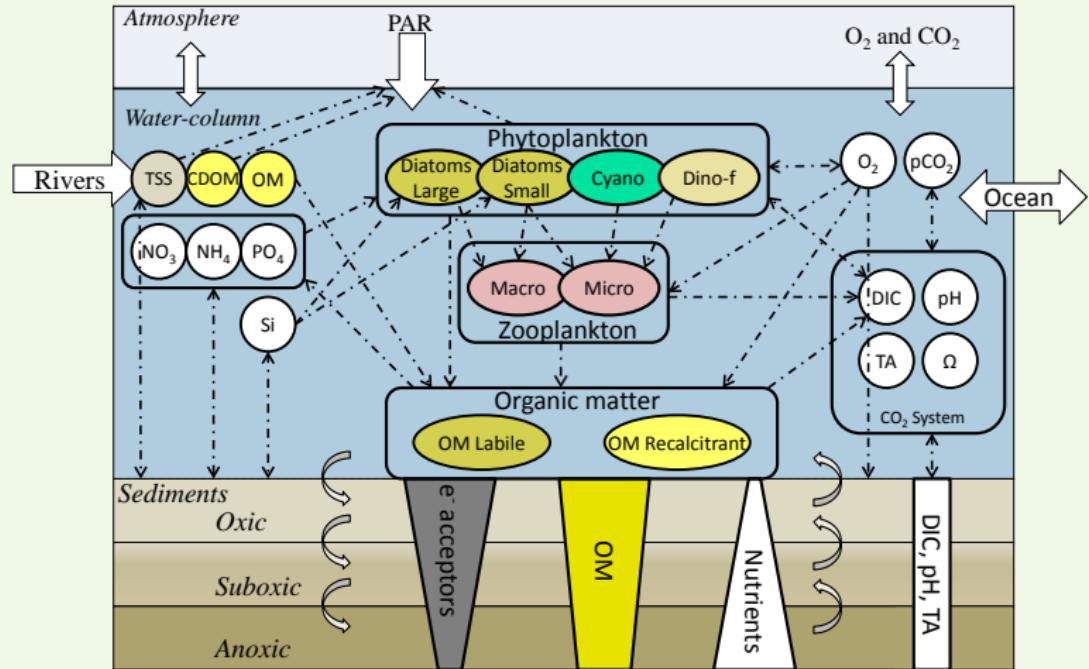
4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery

Community General Ecology Model



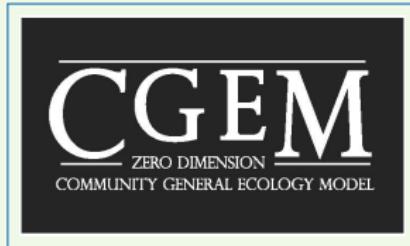
The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery

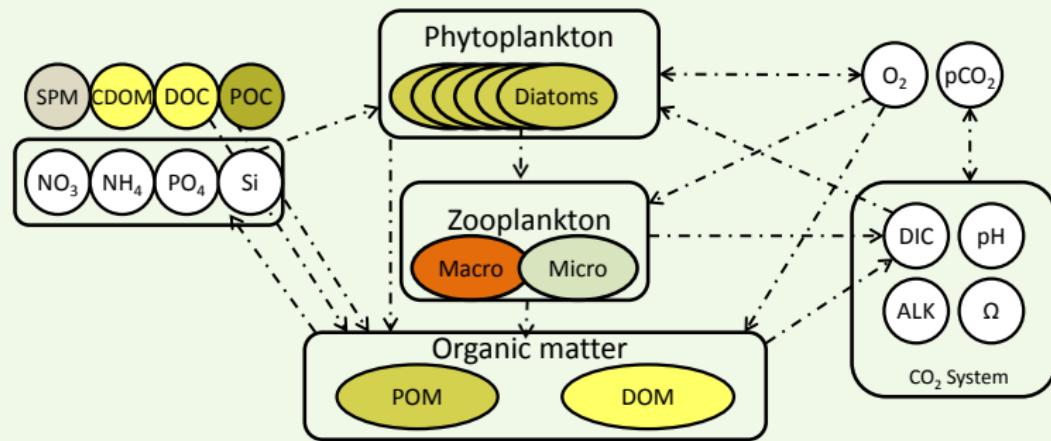


The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery



- 36 state variables
- 108 structural equations
- 251 parameters



The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery

Basic concepts:

Models seek to provide generality, precision, realism [Levins, 1966]

We can evaluate model uncertainty to address what a model should provide in this context

Parameter uncertainty - uncertainty in the parameter space that provides bounds on structural equations

The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery

Assumptions:

- Parameter values based on field/lab data, literature, expert judgment
- Precision/accuracy limitations due to model domain, reproducibility
- Models are over-parameterized to address all objectives

The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery

Objective: Evaluate FishTank as 0D unit for larger CGEM model, provide guidance for further refining or application to new environments

- Local sensitivity analysis and identifiability
- Parameter selection heuristics

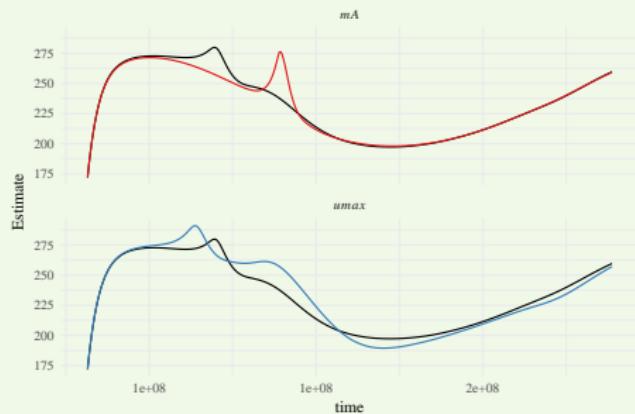
The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery

Method: Local sensitivity analysis, single perturbation of model parameters [Soetaert and Petzoldt, 2010]

$$S_{ij} = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial \Theta_j} \cdot \frac{w_{\Theta_j}}{w_{y_i}}$$

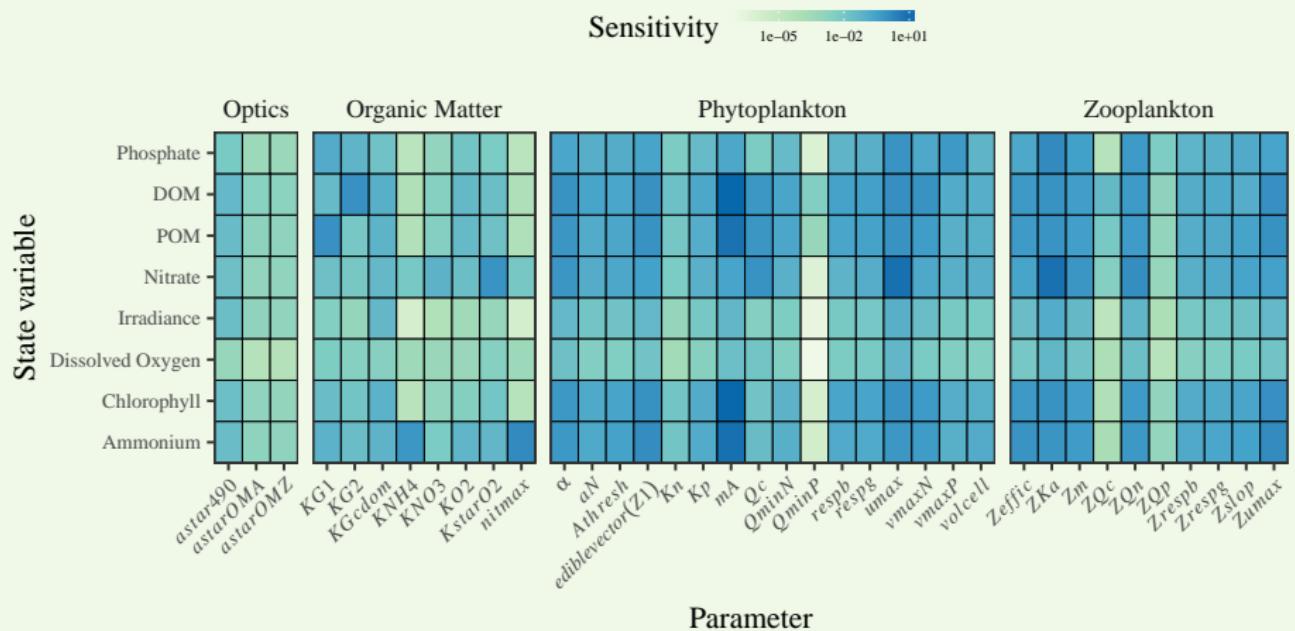
$$L_j = \sum |S_{ij}| / n$$



timestep	default	umax	mA
1	172.0	172.0	172.0
2	183.3	183.3	183.3
3	193.3	193.3	193.4
4	202.2	202.1	202.2
5	210.0	209.9	210.1
6	217.0	216.9	217.1

The EPA experience

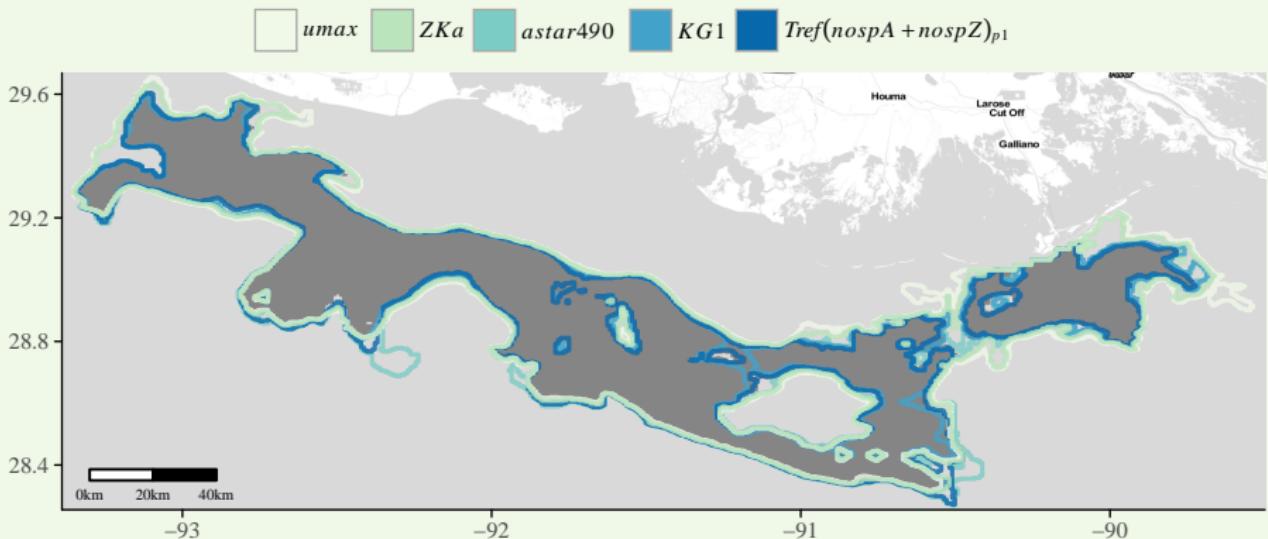
4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery [Beck et al., in press]



The EPA experience

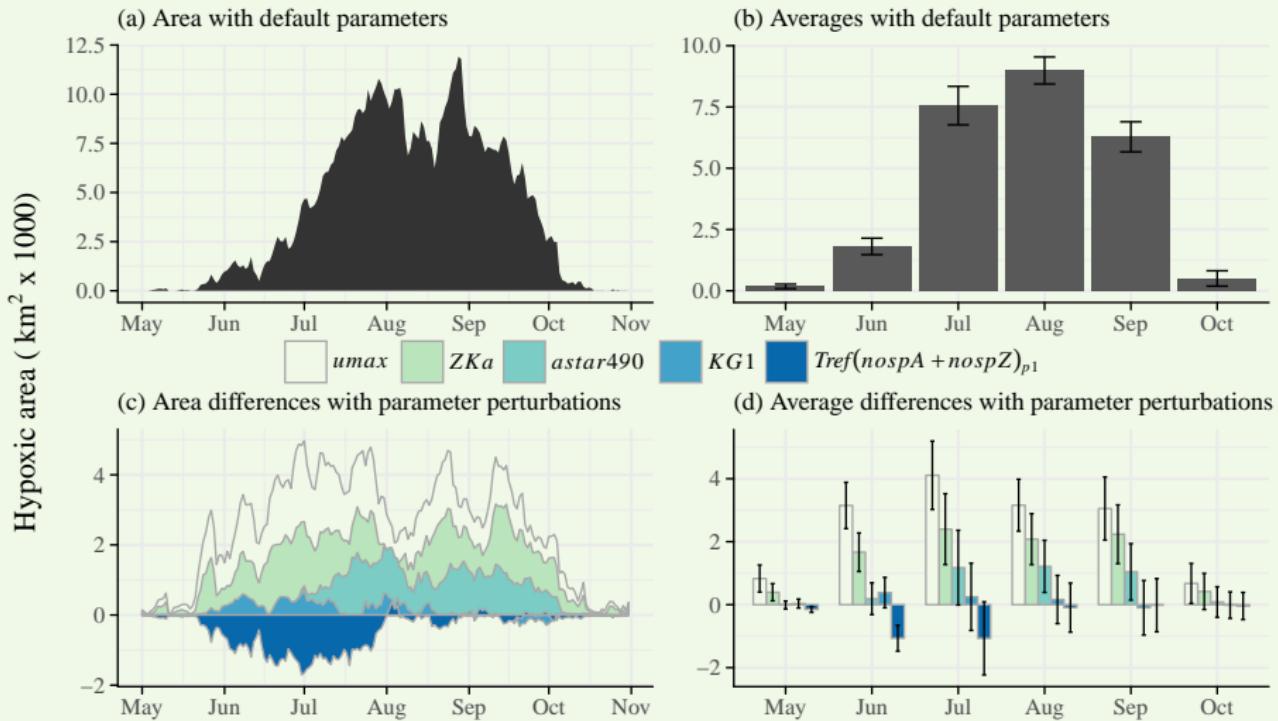
4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery [Beck et al., in press]

Estimated areal extents on August 28, default extent in grey



The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery [Beck et al., in press]



The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery

Ongoing

- How do these analyses depend on interactions between variables?
- How can this inform evaluation of structural or observational uncertainty?
- Can we use this information to develop better understanding of hypoxia development?
- Interactive GUI for FishTank

The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery



This application runs the FishTank model as part of the Coastal Gulf Ecology Model (CGEM). CGEM calculates a set of bio-geo-chemical equations based on the Eldridge and Roelke model (Eldridge and Roelke, 2010). The equations have been enhanced by J. Lehrter (Lehrter, et al. 2014). A comprehensive light model has been added by B. Penta of the Naval Research Lab (NRL) (Penta et al., 2008). Hydrodynamics and transport were added by D.S. Ko of NRL (Ko et al., 2008). The model aims to explain the seasonal appearance of a large hypoxic zone off of the Louisiana continental shelf (LCS). Input parameters are selected on the left tab and the model is run by clicking the button to the left. Results are viewed as time series plots for 33 different state variables on the right tab.

Select parameters

Select initial conditions

Model output

Simulation specifics

Series length

2006-01-01 to 2006-12-31

- dT (timestep, seconds); dT_out (output interval, seconds)

300 86400

- How cell Location is specified: 0==long-lat 1==grid-units

0

- Cell i,j coord (if grid-units) or longcent,latcent vals (if long-lat)

-92.39 29.03

Switches in GEM

Which Fluxes, toggle on(1) off(0): Atmospheric Deposition of Nutrients, Instant Remineralization in Bottom Layer, Sediment Diagenesis Model

0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0

Which_temperature: 1==Sigmoidal, 2==Optimum Temp. Thresh., 3==Arrhenius

1

Which_uptake: 1==Michaelis-Menten, 2==Geider (needs nfQs), 3==Roelke

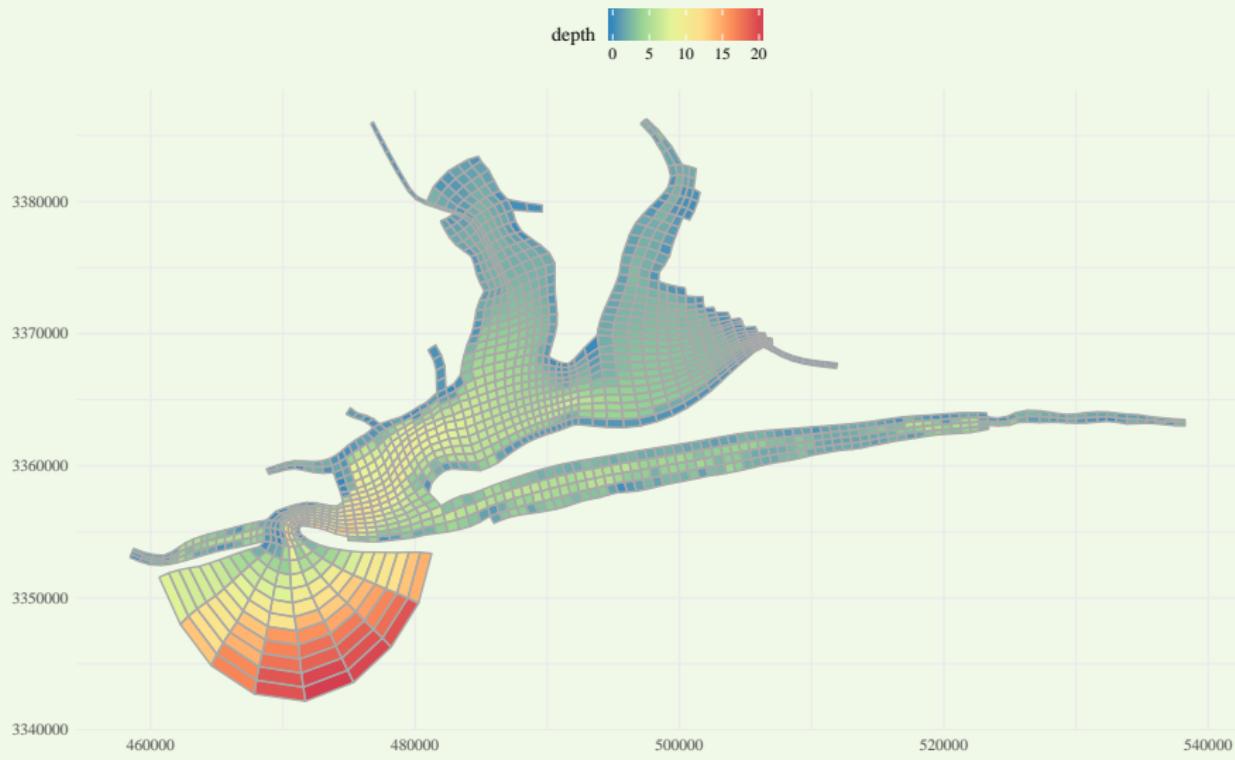
1

Which_quota: 1==Droop, 2==Nyholm, 3==Flynn, Nutrient dependant growth

1

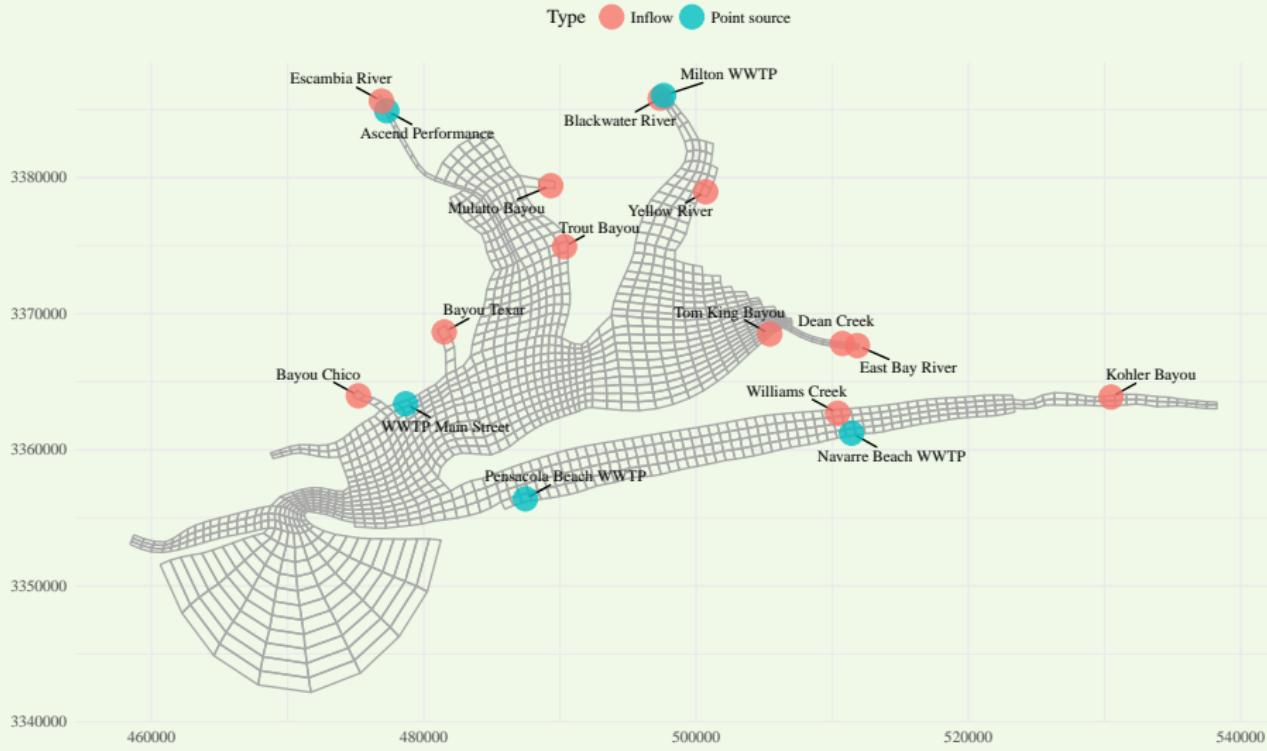
The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery - PB model



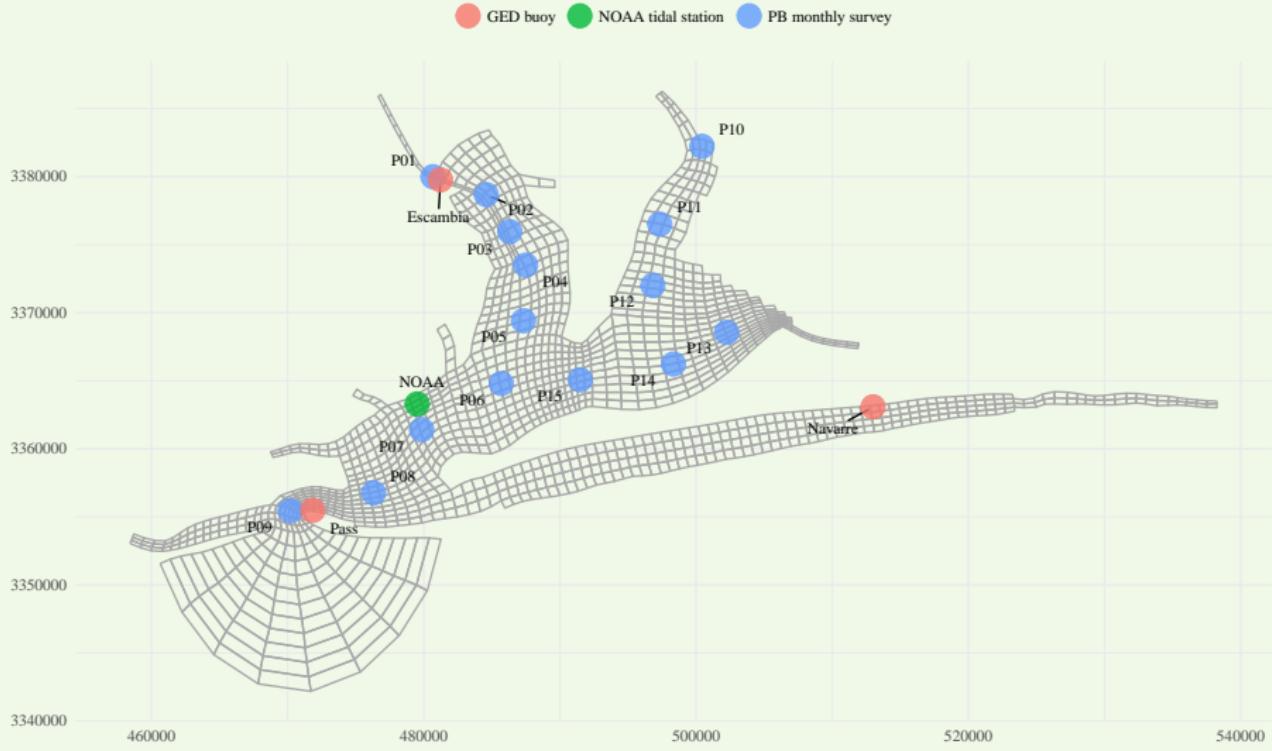
The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery - PB model



The EPA experience

4.02B Nutrient Response and Recovery - PB model



The next chapter

One beach destination to the next...

Pensacola \$



SoCal \$\$\$\$\$



The next chapter

One car destination to the next...

Pensacola 



SoCal 



The next chapter



A joint powers authority that works to develop a scientific foundation for informed water quality management in Southern California

Commission members:

- California State Water Resources Control Board
- USEPA, Region IX
- California Regional Water Quality Control Boards
- City of LA, San Diego
- LA/Orange County Sanitation Districts
- Ventura County Watershed Protection District
- LA County Flood Control District
- Orange County Public Works
- County of San Diego

The next chapter



A joint powers authority that works to develop a scientific foundation for informed water quality management in Southern California

Six science depts:

- Toxicology
- Chemistry
- Biogeochemistry
- *Biology*
- Microbiology
- Information Management & Analysis

Research areas:

- Bioassessment
- Ecohydrology
- Eutrophication
- Climate change
- Sediment quality
- Contaminants of emerging concern
- Microbial water quality
- Regional monitoring
- Information technology and visualization

The next chapter



A joint powers authority that works to develop a scientific foundation for informed water quality management in Southern California



Final thoughts

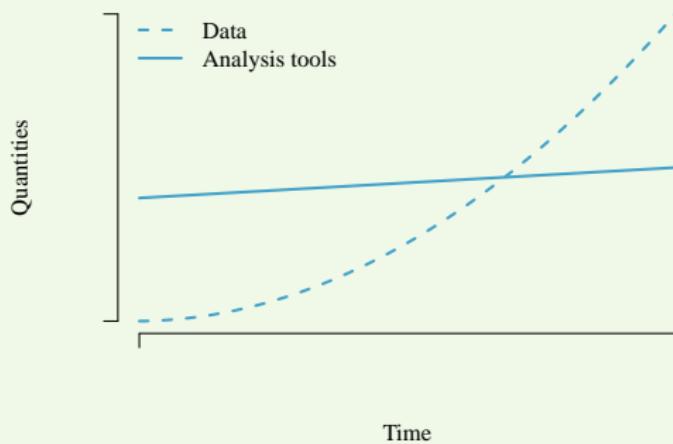
The good news: We are getting better at collecting information - standardized, automated, increased coverage, real-time/continuous

The bad news: Our ability to use this information has not kept pace with availability!

Final thoughts

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Final thoughts

Open Science for Synthesis: Gulf Research Program

July 10 - July 28, 2017
NCEAS, Santa Barbara, CA



Final thoughts

Open Science for Synthesis: Gulf Research Program

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NCEAS, Santa Barbara, CA



<https://nceas.github.io/oss-2017/lessons.html>

- Collaboration modes and technologies, virtual collaboration
- Data management, preservation, and sharing
- Data manipulation, integration, and exploration
- Scientific workflows and reproducible research
- Programming using agile and sustainable software practices
- Data analysis and modeling
- Communicating results to broad communities

Final thoughts

Open Science for Synthesis: Gulf Research Program

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NCEAS, Santa Barbara, CA



Reproducible Science is transparent, automated, archived (provenance), and shared. It's also about modularity - one task, one component of the workflow.

Some bare necessities:

- Use the command line and learn to code
- Use version control
- Use community standards
- Use an archived data repository

Final thoughts



Man[/Woman] is condemned to be free; because once thrown into the world, he[/she] is responsible for everything he[/she] does.

– J. P. Sartre

Sincere thank-yous



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