EBASE manuscript

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## Abstract

*Key words*:

## 1 Introduction

* Overview of metabolism - importance
* Existing methods: Odum/WtRegDO, BASEmetab, references in Grace et al. (2015), applications to lakes and streams
* Applications to estuaries - challenges
* Goals and objectives

## 2 Materials and Procedures

* EBASE theory
* EBASE R package

## 3 Assessment

* Comparison with Odum and BASEmetab: Fwoxy Appalachicola
* Comparison with Odum and BASemetab: Apalachicola, [Figure 1](#fig-apacmp)

Metabolic estimates from EBASE were compared to those from existing methods to benchmark EBASE and evaluate potential differences from alternative model formulations used by each approach. An approximate one year continuous time series from Apalachicola Bay, Florida was provided as input to each method. The input data were 2012 observations from February 22nd to December 19th at the Cat Point water quality monitoring station (29.7021 N, -84.8802 W) and included 15 minute observations of dissolved oxygen (mg/L), water temperature (C), salinity (psu), and sonde depth (m). Continuous meteorological observations from the nearby East Bay station (29.7909 N, -84.8834 W, ~10km from Cat Point) were combined with the water quality data at the same time step and included air temperature (C), wind speed (m/s), PAR (mmol/m as total per 15 minute observation), and barometric pressure (mb). The combined input data were provided to each method after converting the units as required (e.g., BASEmetab requires PAR as mol m s). Water column depth at Cat Point is approximately 1.8 m and all metabolic estimates returned by each method were converted to volumetric rates by dividing by the depth. Each comparison also evaluated metabolic estimates using the observed dissolved oxygen time series and a detided time series using weighted regression (Beck et al. 2015). The latter comparison provided an assessment of metabolic rates that are expected to be minimally influenced by tidal advection. All metabolic estimates were obtained using the default setting for each of the three methods, with an exception that the prior distribution for the reaeration coefficient () in BASEmetab was informed by results from the Odum output. Initial assessments indicated that unstable and inaccurate results are obtained from BASEmetab using an uninformed prior distribution for . All other prior distributions for BASEmetab and EBASE were set as the software default. A one-day model optimization period was used for EBASE.

The common set of metabolic parameters returned by the Odum, BASEmetab, and EBASE methods are net ecosystem metabolism, gross production, respiration, and gas exchange. Pairwise comparisons of the daily estimates returned by each method were evaluated using simple summary statistics including Pearson correlation coefficients and linear regression fits to evaluate potential biases in each method. For the latter analysis, differences in intercept suggested an overall bias in magnitude, where differences in slope suggested a bias that depended on relative value of each observation (e.g., bias may differ between lower or higher values). Comparisons were made for the whole year and by wet (June, July, August, September) or dry (all other months) season observations. Results were also assessed separately for estimates based on the observed or detided disssolved oxygen time series.

* Sensitivity analyses:
  + optimization length
  + priors
* Application to representative NERR sites

## 4 Discussion

## 5 Comments and Recommendations

## Acknowledgments

## Figures

Figure 1: Fwoxy comparisons

Figure 2: Apalachicola comparisons

Figure 3: Sensitivity analyses

Figure 4: NERRS application

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| Figure 1: Comparisons of daily metabolic estimates from the Odum, BASEmetab, and EBASE methods for one year of continuous monitoring data at Apalachicola Bay. Results for net ecosystem metabolism (NEM), gross production (P), respiration (R), and gas exchange (D) are compared using the (a) observed and (b) detided dissolved oxygen time series as input to each model. All values are volumetric as mmol O m d and are grouped by the dry or wet season. Lines show the 1:1 comparison and the the Pearson correlation values are shown in parentheses for each facet title. |

## Tables

Table 1: EBASE parameters and outputs

Table 2: Summary stats of Fwoxy comparison

Table 3: Summary stats of Apalachicola comparison

Table 4: Key parameters form NERRS application

## References

Beck, M. W., J. D. Hagy III, and M. C. Murrell. 2015. Improving estimates of ecosystem metabolism by reducing effects of tidal advection on dissolved oxygen time series. Limnology and Oceanography: Methods **13**: 731–745. doi:[10.1002/lom3.10062](https://doi.org/10.1002/lom3.10062)

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