

Trend analysis of four decades of water quality data in the upper San Francisco Estuary

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Abstract

Recent methods for trend analysis have been developed that leverage the descriptive potential of long term time series. Combined with these methods, multi-decadal datasets of water quality in the San Francisco Estuary (SFE) could provide a valuable opportunity to gain insight into ecosystem properties and drivers of change in estuaries. This study explores the use of an estuarine adaptation of the Weighted Regression on Time, Discharge, and Season (WRTDS) approach to describe nutrient trends in the northern region of SFE (Suisun Bay and the Delta), a primary source of nutrients into the system. This novel technique is data-driven where the parameterization of the functional model changes smoothly over time following dynamic patterns of season and flow. By doing so, changes over time that have not been previously quantified can be described, including variation in flow-normalized concentrations, frequency occurrence of extreme events, and response to historical changes in the watershed, all of which are important needs for understanding trends in the northern SFE. The goal of the analysis is to apply the WRTDS model at multiple stations in the Delta and Suisun Bay regions of SFE to describe variation over time and relationships between key species of dissolved inorganic nitrogen (ammonium, nitrate/nitrite, total). This variation is considered in the context of varying contributions of input flows from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, as well as tidal exchange with the central SFE. Overall, this analysis is expected to further an ecological and management-based understanding of dynamics in SFE, with implications for water quality restoration and protection of this prominent system.

Analysis Components

- Weighted Regressions on Time, Discharge, and Season (WRTDS) were applied to **nine stations** in the upper SFE
- Models were developed for **three nitrogen analytes**: dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN), nitrite/nitrate, and ammonium
- Trends were evaluated by monthly and annual periods using **flow-normalized predictions** from WRTDS

Water Quality and Flow Data

- Data from 1976 to 2012 for **nine nutrient stations** and **daily flow estimates** from major inflows were modelled

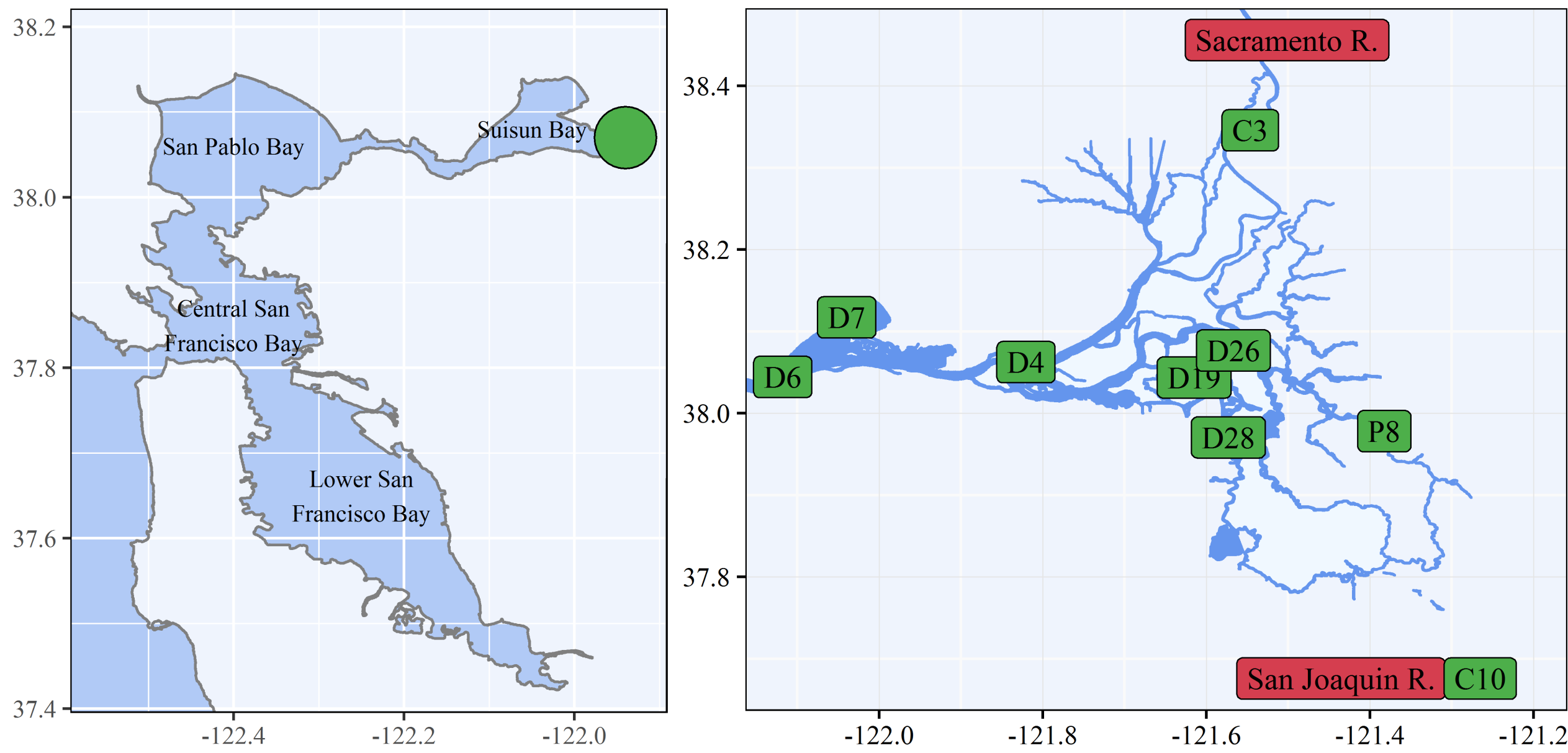


Figure : Locations of bimonthly nutrient (green) and daily flow (red) stations in upper SFE.

Applying Weighted Regression on Time, Discharge, and Season (WRTDS)

WRTDS models were applied to **nutrient** observations in relation to **time, discharge, and season**

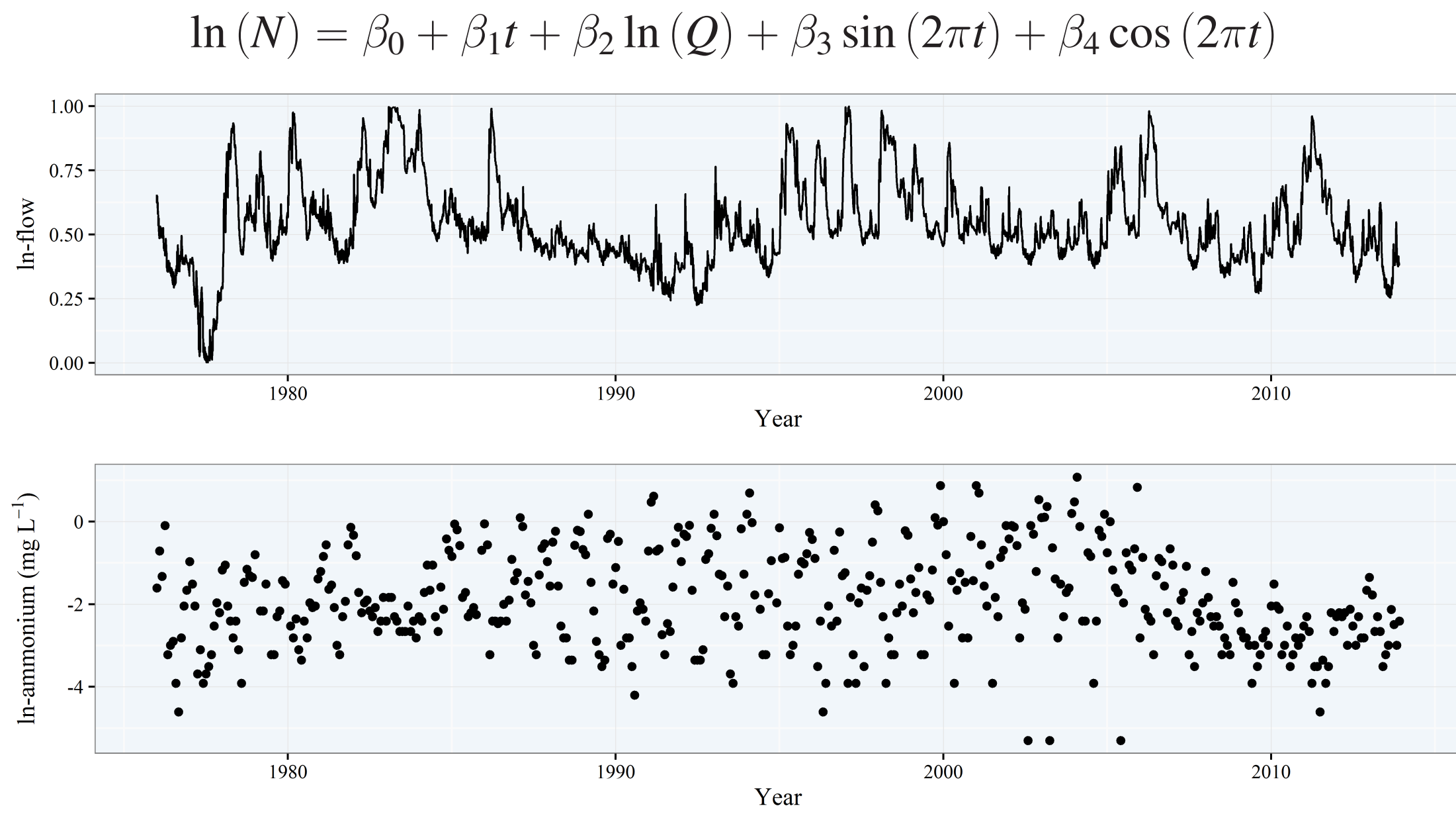


Figure : Example of raw flow and nitrogen data at P8 used with WRTDS. The model was fit to matched flow and nutrient data at a bimonthly time step and then results were predicted at a daily time step.

WRTDS output showed **seasonal variation**, response to **flow changes**, and different **conditional quantile distributions** of nutrients



Figure : Examples of model results at P8 showing monthly and annual response to flow changes (top left), monthly quantile (τ) distributions of flow-normalized predictions (bottom left), quantile distributions of annual trends (top right), and annual changes in seasonal variation (bottom right).

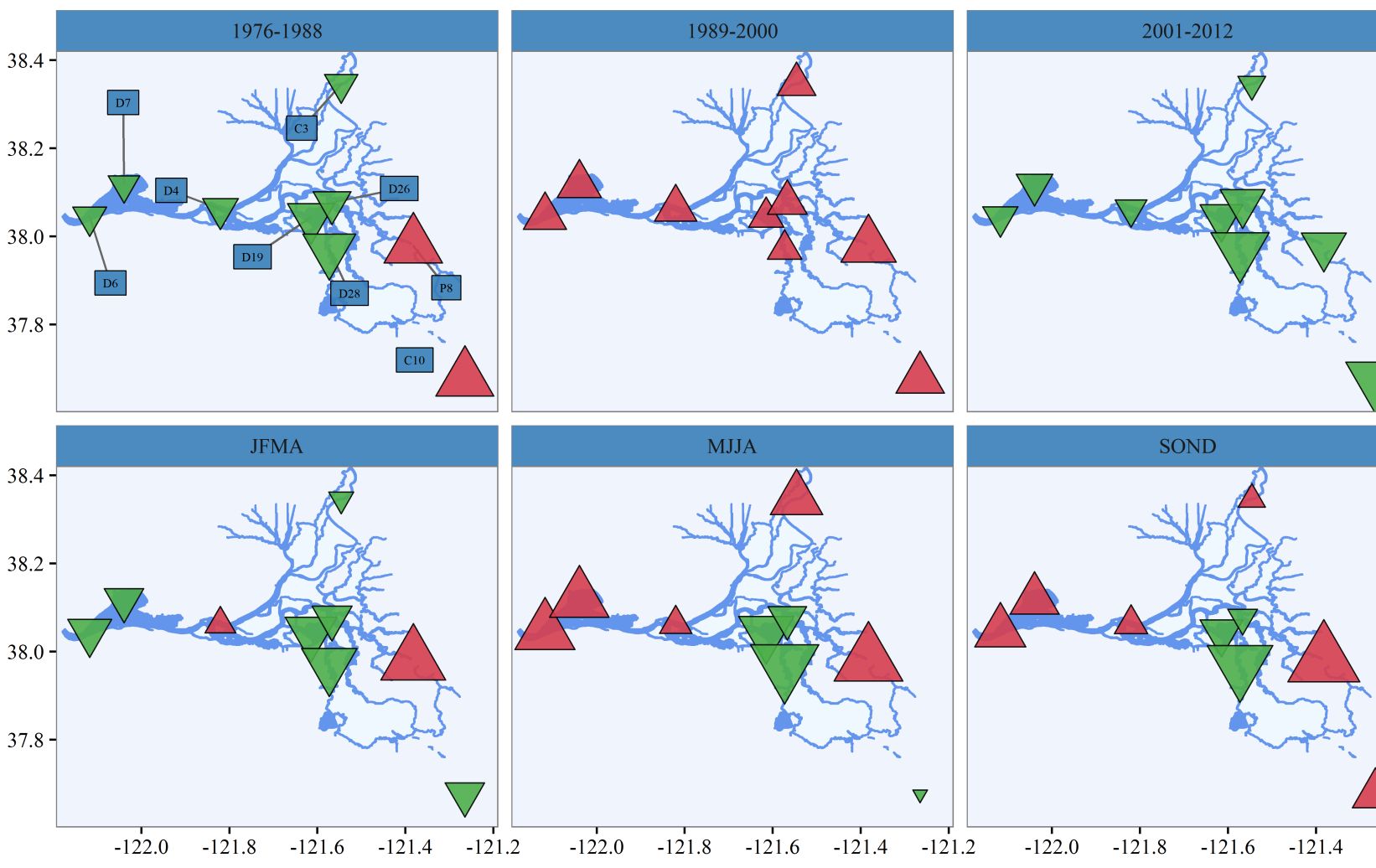
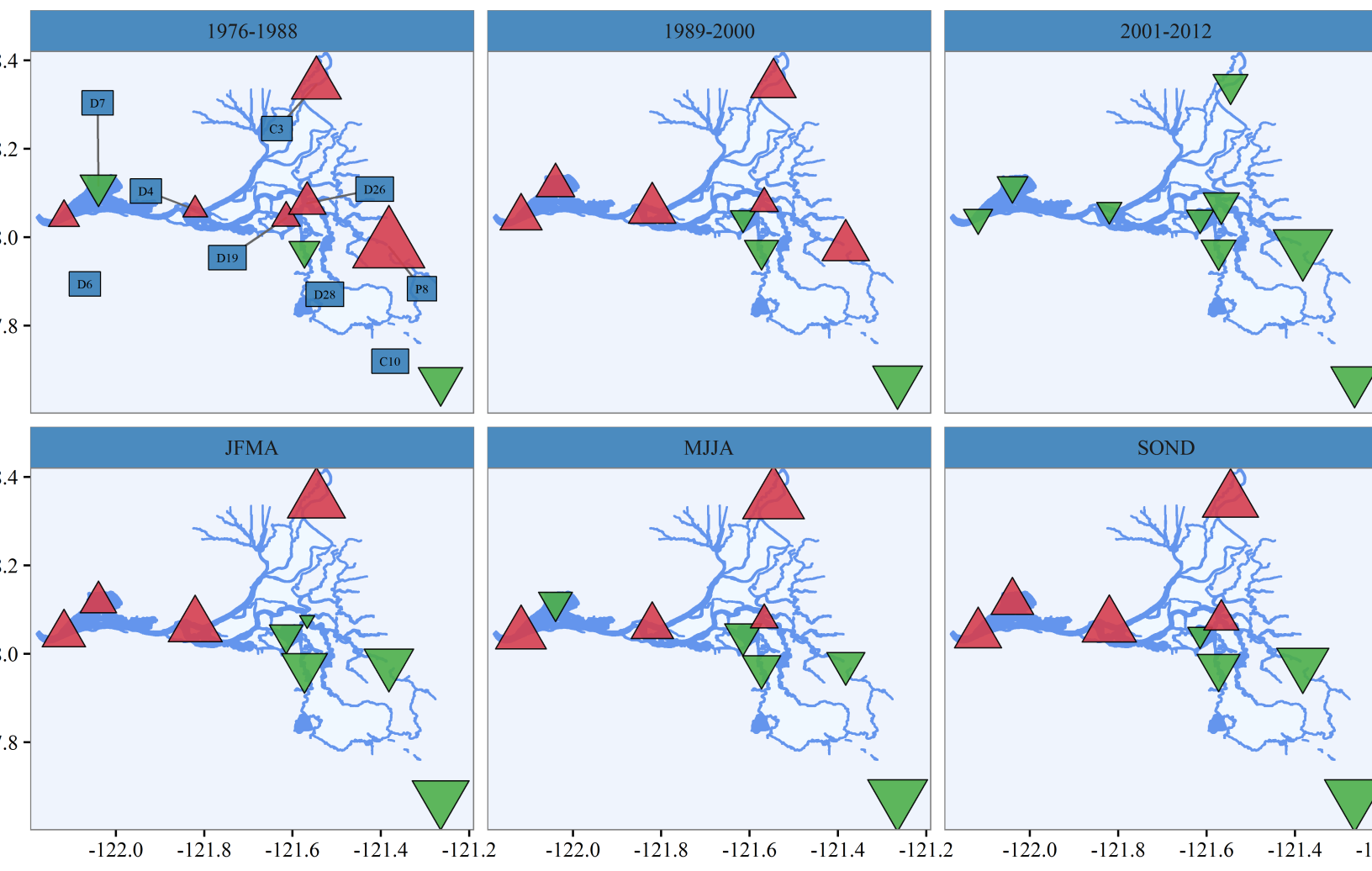
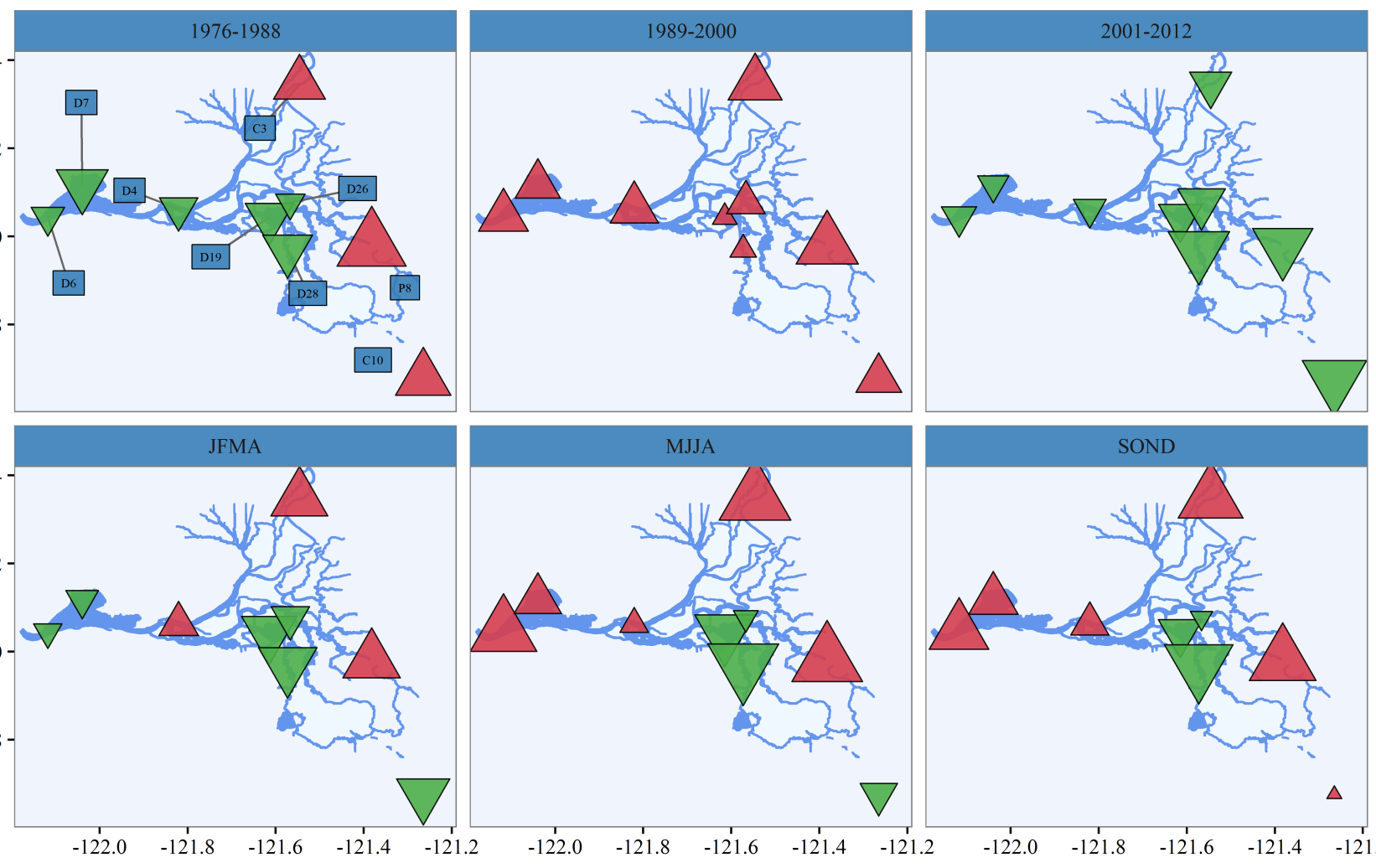
Trend Analyses with WRTDS Results

Results for **nine delta stations** and **three nitrogen analytes** were used to evaluate **annual and monthly trends** over time and space

Table : Percent changes in DIN by years/months.						
Site	1976-1988	1989-2000	2001-2012	JFMA	MJJA	SOND
C10	28.3	17.4	-41.7	-25.7	-10.1	1.7
C3	23.9	26.8	-13.9	30.7	54.8	42.8
D19	-19.8	3.3	-15.3	-28.6	-35.1	-15.6
D26	-5.2	10.9	-19.4	-10.9	-3.4	-2.6
D28	-21.7	3.9	-37.3	-32.9	-53.3	-48.8
D4	-10.9	20.3	-7.1	11.4	4.8	10.7
D6	-7.4	21.6	-8.5	-4.7	45.6	34.7
D7	-24.2	17	-6.1	-6.9	19	21.4
P8	49.9	38.4	-35.7	31.6	52.8	45.4

Table : Percent changes in ammonium by years/months.						
Site	1976-1988	1989-2000	2001-2012	JFMA	MJJA	SOND
C10	-39	-54.1	-46.5	-77.1	-88.7	-90.9
C3	53.6	41.6	-18.1	81.8	95.8	74.6
D19	8.8	-5.6	-7.5	-16	-21.8	-4.8
D26	22.8	8.4	-20.9	-0.9	7.9	18.7
D28	-11.8	-16.9	-18.2	-42.3	-24.7	-34.7
D4	5.3	46.8	-5.1	66.9	33.6	68.3
D6	11.8	33	-9.7	36	56.4	45.3
D7	-20.8	25.2	-11.6	21.2	-16	34
P8	143.1	46.7	-86.5	-52.7	-23.9	-61.1

Table : Percent changes in nitrite/nitrate by years/months.						
Site	1976-1988	1989-2000	2001-2012	JFMA	MJJA	SOND
C10	38.7	23.7	-40.8	-12.5	-0.2	20.4
C3	-7.2	11.9	-3.6	-2.3	29.4	3.3
D19	-21.8	8.7	-16.5	-28.6	-34	-16.3
D26	-11	12.9	-18.9	-13.4	-11.8	-4.7
D28	-30.2	7.9	-39.1	-34.5	-59.1	-53.8
D4	-9.2	15.9	-6.0	5.4	6.6	7.3
D6	-7.8	16.7	-8.8	-17.9	42.6	27.6
D7	-6	18	-9.9	-12.7	41.9	24.4
P8	39.1	33.9	-18.8	52.2	60.6	67.3



Evaluation of Additional Indicators

Covariation among indicators can provide **mechanistic clues**

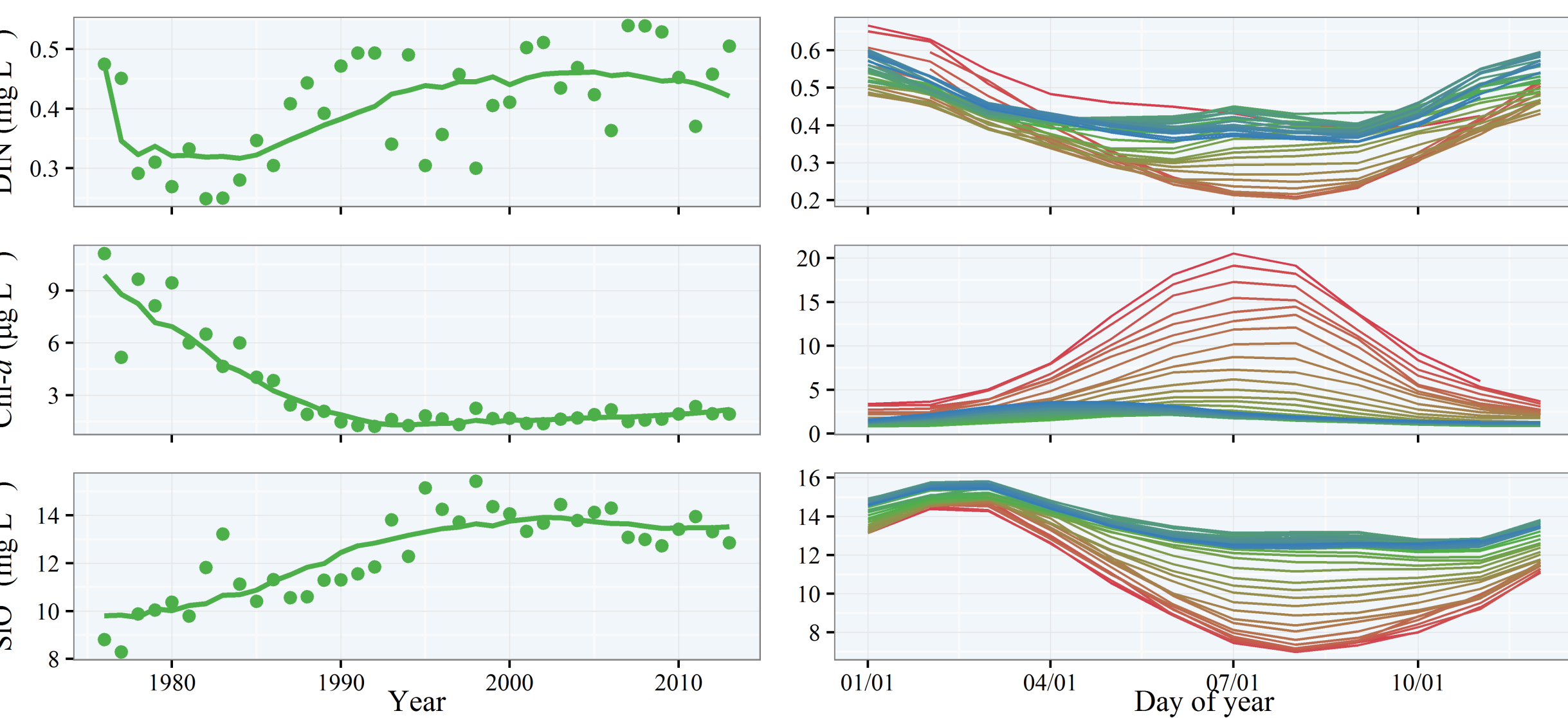


Figure : Flow-normalized trends of annual (left) and seasonal (right) variation in DIN, Chl-a, and SiO² at D7. RGB colors indicate a unique year from 1976 to 2012.

Conclusions

- WRTDS analyses on four decades of nutrient data in SFE can reveal **undescribed spatiotemporal variation**
- **Flow-normalized results** can more clearly describe trends independent of confounding variables, e.g., water withdrawals, climatic variation, or management changes
- Conditional quantile distributions can reveal changes over time in **high or low nutrient events**, changes that often differ from the median response

We acknowledge the significant efforts of the California Department of Water Resources Environmental Monitoring Program in providing access to data. Interactive data app of full results: https://beckmw.shinyapps.io/sf_trends/ WRTDStidal R package: <https://github.com/fawda123/WRTDStidal>