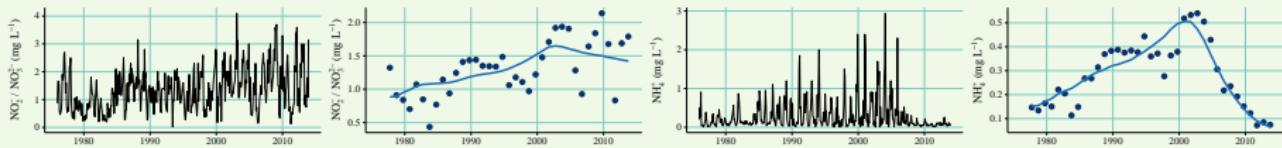


Evaluation of Delta RMP nutrient data using weighted regression for trend analysis

Marcus W. Beck, PhD

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

August 30, 2017



Evaluating Delta RMP data

Today's talk: Evaluation of forty years of Delta RMP nutrient data with weighted regression

Evaluating Delta RMP data

Today's talk: Evaluation of forty years of Delta RMP nutrient data with weighted regression

Water quality trends in the Delta:

- ***Part 1:*** Model theory and application
- ***Part 2:*** Trends over time
- ***Part 3:*** Selected case studies

Evaluating Delta RMP data

Today's talk: Evaluation of forty years of Delta RMP nutrient data with weighted regression

Water quality trends in the Delta:

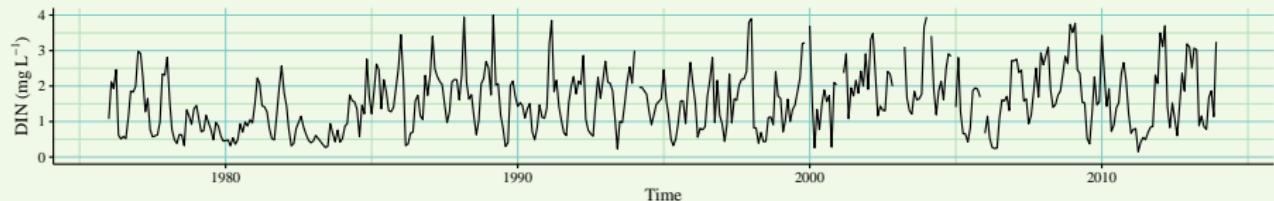
- ***Part 1:*** Model theory and application
- ***Part 2:*** Trends over time
- ***Part 3:*** Selected case studies

Can we *develop* and *apply* methods that *link trends* with *causal events*?

Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

Observed data represents effects of many processes



Climate

precipitation
temperature
wind events
ENSO effects

Local

light/turbidity
residence time
invasive species
trophic effects

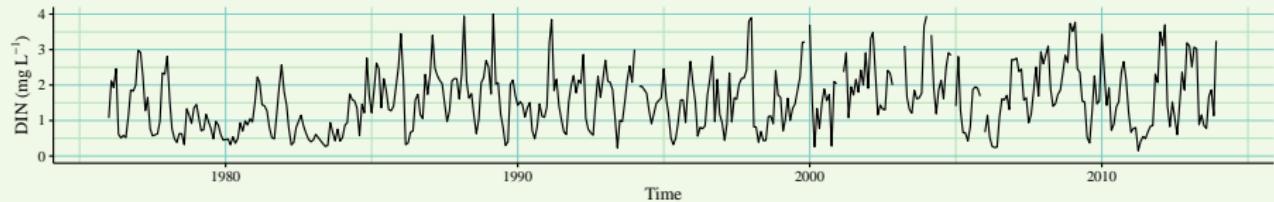
Regional/historical

watershed inputs
point sources
management actions
flow changes

Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

Observed data represents effects of many processes

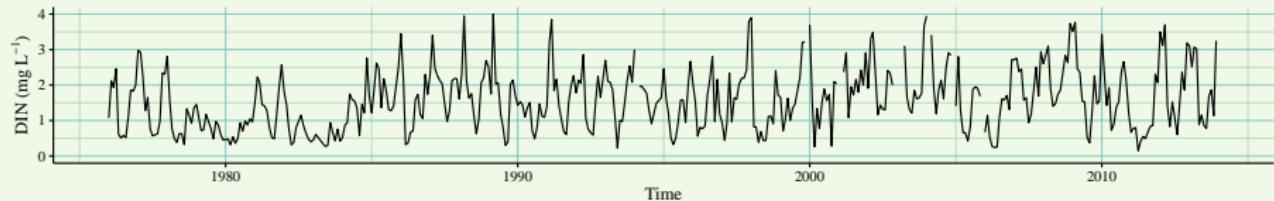


Models should describe components to evaluate effects

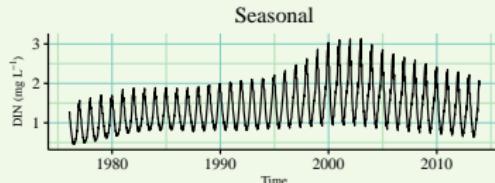
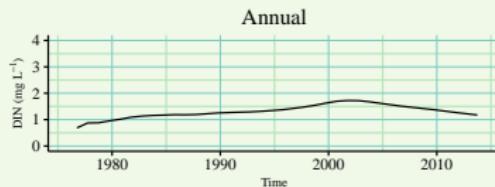
Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

Observed data represents effects of many processes



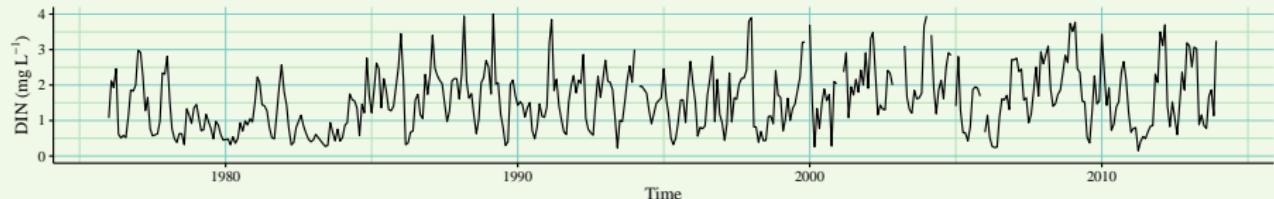
Models should describe components to evaluate effects



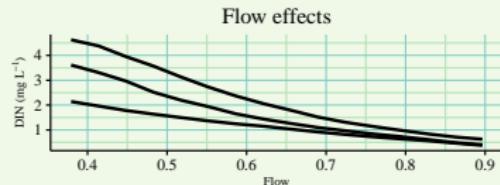
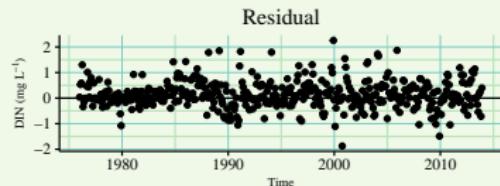
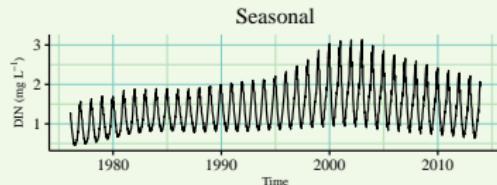
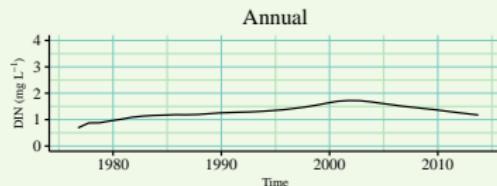
Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

Observed data represents effects of many processes



Models should describe components to evaluate effects



Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

Problem: Response endpoints of eutrophication vary naturally over time and with discharge or tidal patterns

Solution: Develop a model that accounts for changes in relationships between drivers of pollution over time

Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

Problem: Response endpoints of eutrophication vary naturally over time and with discharge or tidal patterns

Solution: Develop a model that accounts for changes in relationships between drivers of pollution over time

The ***weighted regression (WRTDS)*** approach models pollutants in rivers as a function of *time*, *discharge*, and *season*
[Hirsch et al., 2010]

Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

Problem: Response endpoints of eutrophication vary naturally over time and with discharge or tidal patterns

Solution: Develop a model that accounts for changes in relationships between drivers of pollution over time

The ***weighted regression (WRTDS)*** approach models pollutants in rivers as a function of *time*, *discharge*, and *season*
[Hirsch et al., 2010]

Adaptation: Applied to Tampa Bay [Beck and Hagy III, 2015], further validated/compared in Patuxent Estuary
[Beck and Murphy, 2017]

Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

How does weighted regression 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)

Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

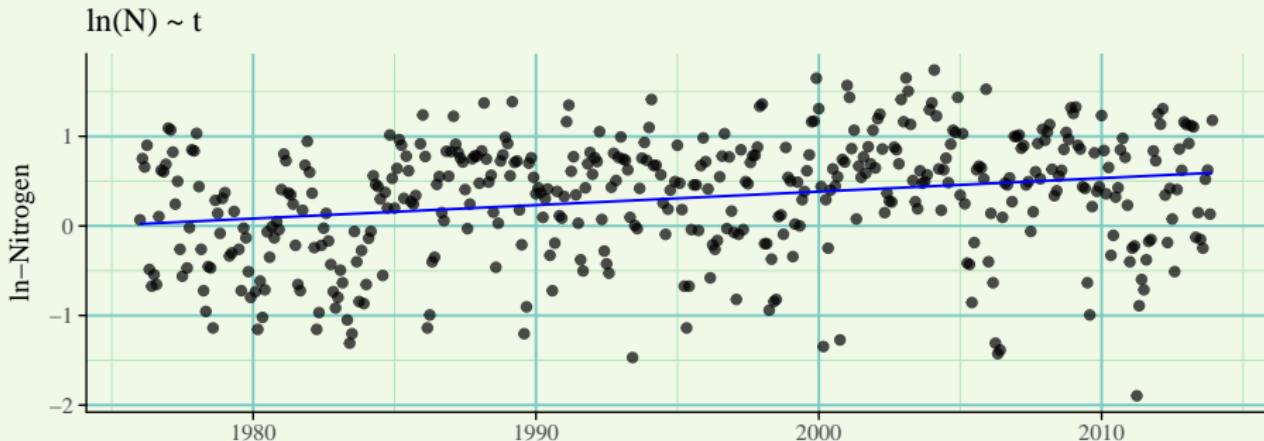
How does weighted regression work?

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

N : nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t : time

Sal : Salinity (or other flow-related variable)



Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

How does weighted regression work?

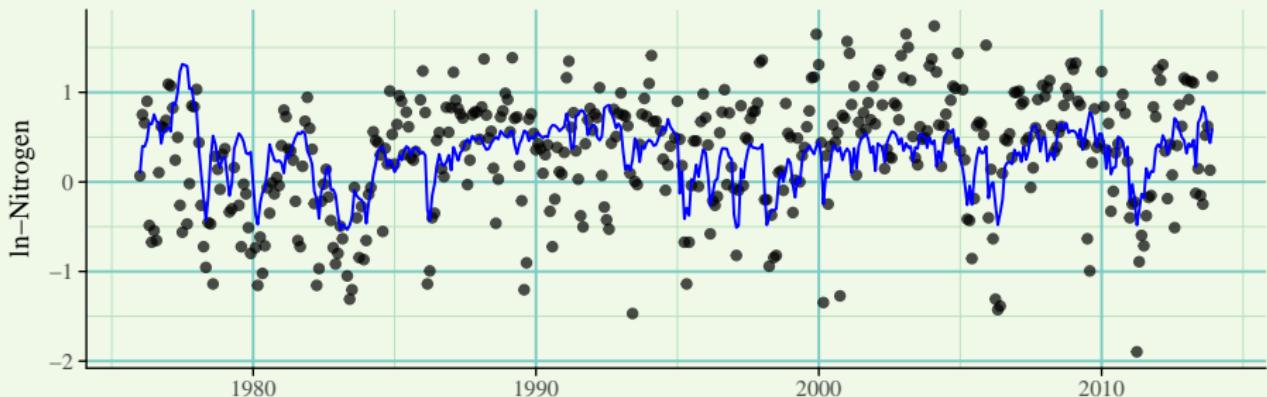
$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Sal + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N : nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t : time

Sal : Salinity (or other flow-related variable)

$\ln(N) \sim Sal$



Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

How does weighted regression work?

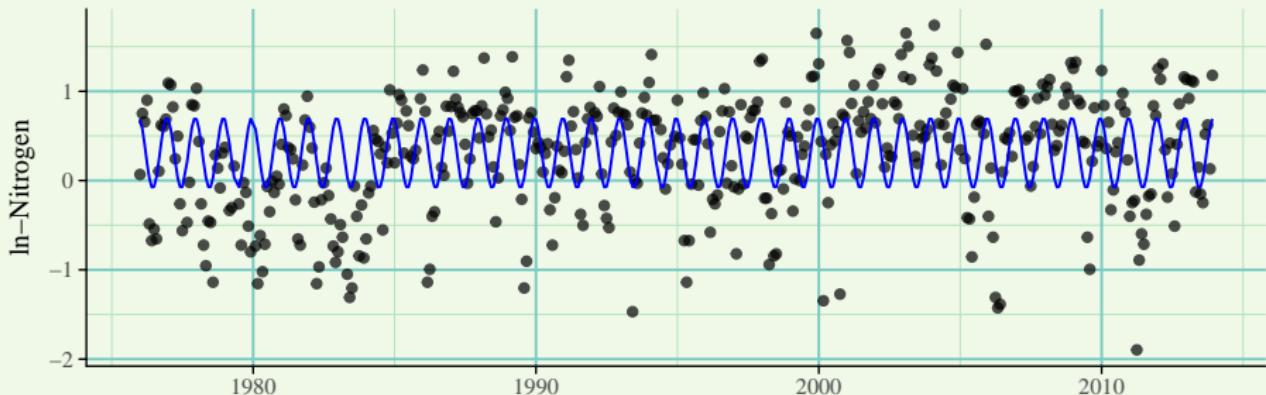
$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Sal + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N : nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t : time

Sal : Salinity (or other flow-related variable)

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



Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

How does weighted regression work?

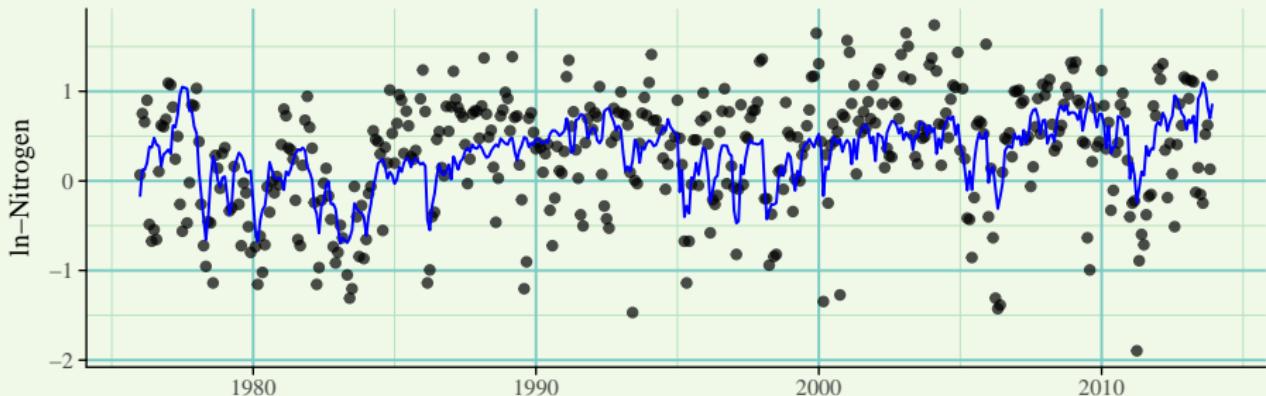
$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Sal + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N : nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t : time

Sal : Salinity (or other flow-related variable)

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



Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

How does weighted regression work?

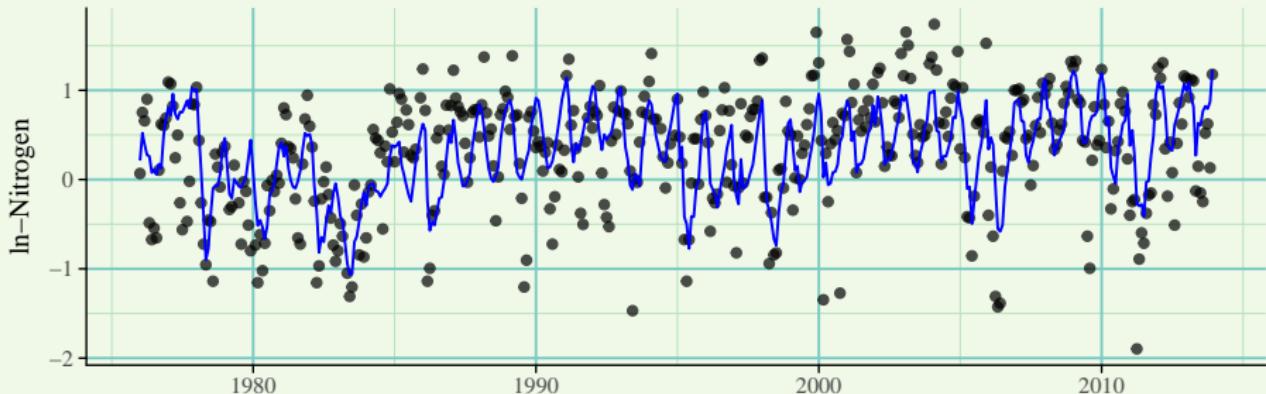
$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Sal + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N : nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

t : time

Sal : Salinity (or other flow-related variable)

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



Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

How does weighted regression work?

Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

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

Model theory and background

WRTDS adaptation for tidal waters

Application to Delta

- Nine stations (three Suisun, three middle, three delta)
- Three analytes (DIN, ammonium, nitrite/nitrate), two flow records
- Four decades of data, 1976-2013

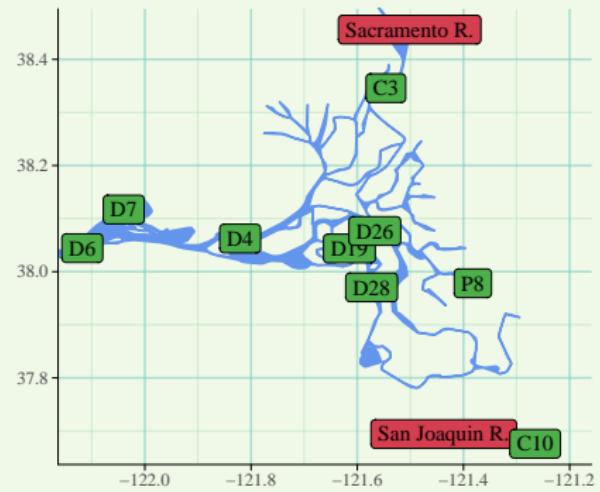


Figure : Stations (green) and flow estimates (red) modelled with WRTDS

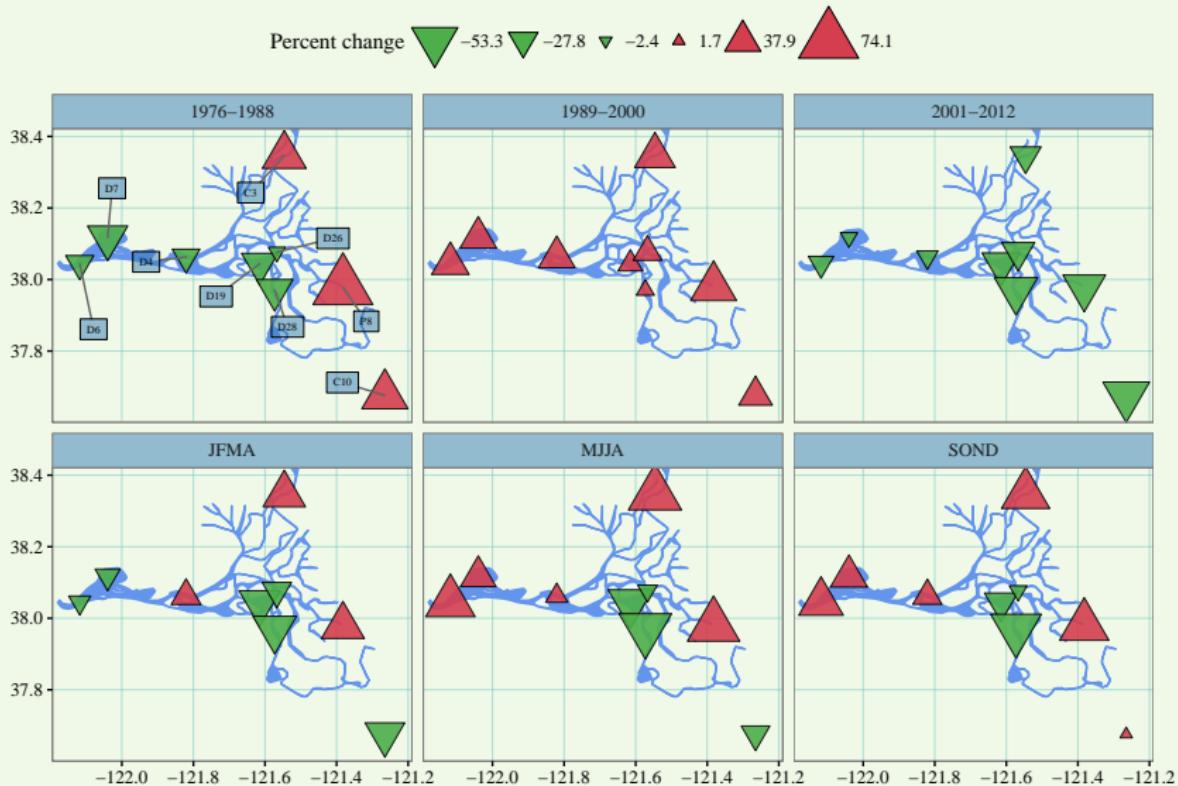
Trends over time

Nitrogen dynamics in the Delta

Predicted DIN trends, 1980-1990

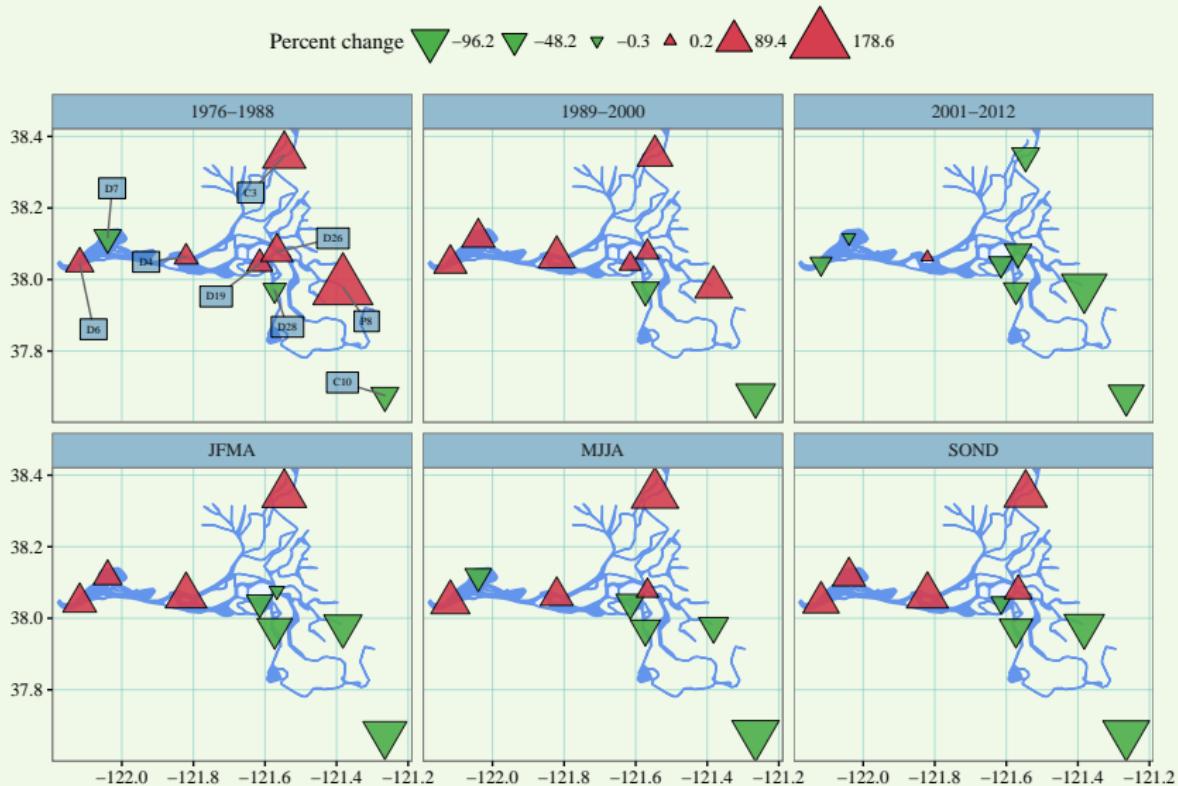
Trends over time

Nitrogen dynamics in the Delta - DIN



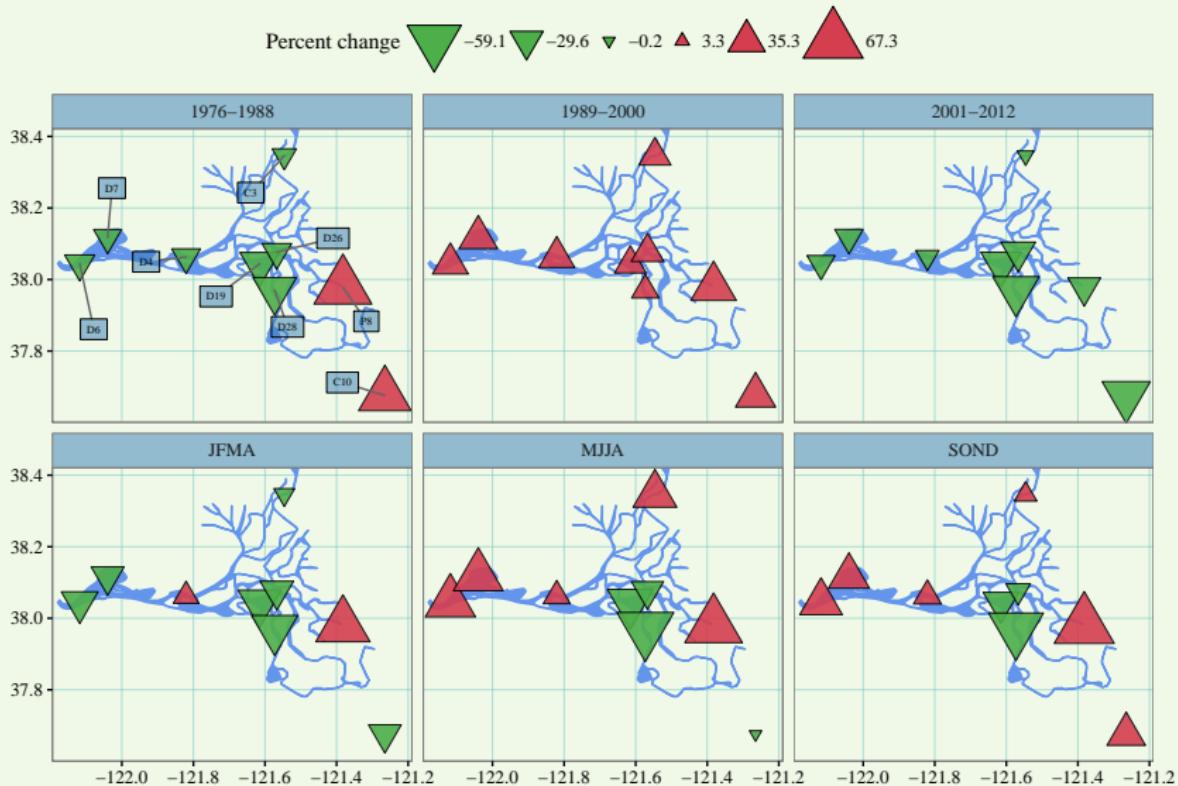
Trends over time

Nitrogen dynamics in the Delta - ammonium



Trends over time

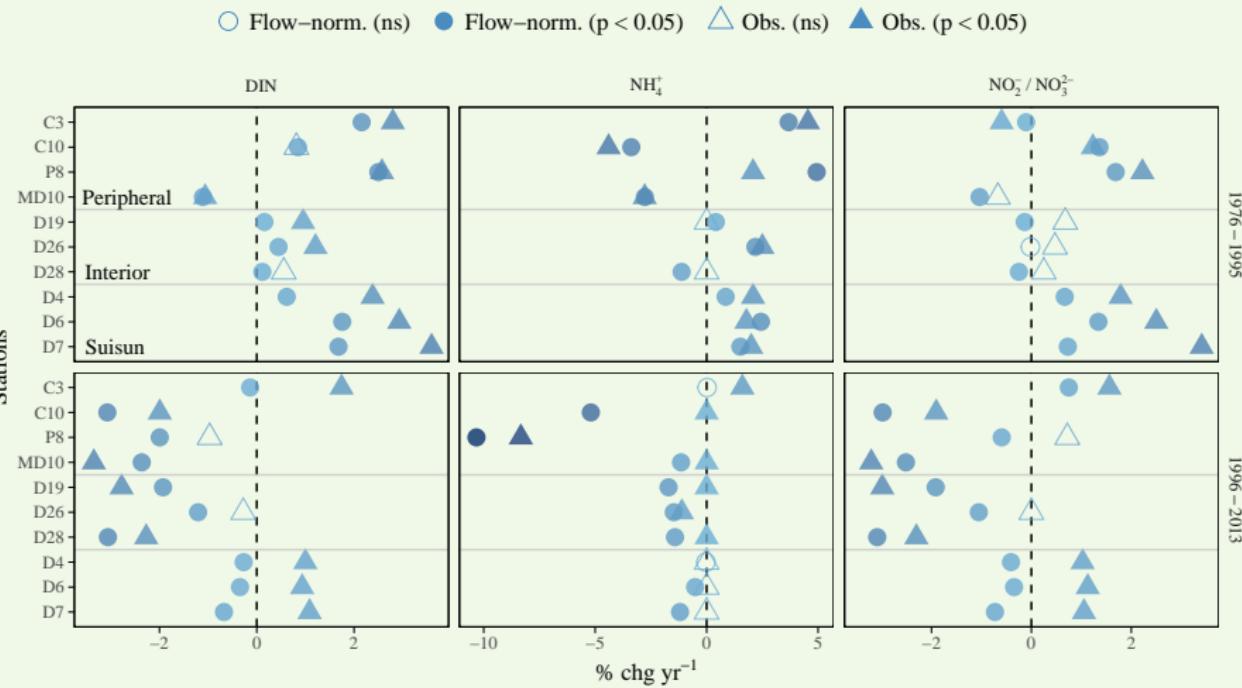
Nitrogen dynamics in the Delta - nitrite/nitrate



The ORISE experience

Additional WRTDS applications

Better description of nutrient endpoints can change conclusions

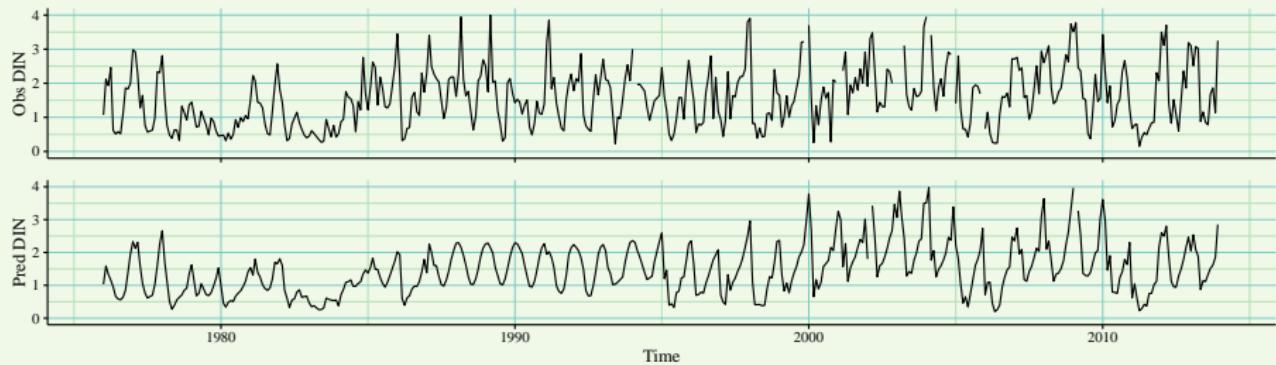


Trends over time

Nitrogen dynamics in the Delta - nitrite/nitrate

The **WRTDS** approach lets us model historical trends in relation to *time, discharge, and season*

Predicted trends follow observed... how can we leverage the results to better understand important processes?



Selected case studies

Two examples demonstrate the utility of WRTDS adaptation to Delta RMP data:

- Effects of wastewater treatment at P8
- Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

Selected case studies

Two examples demonstrate the utility of WRTDS adaptation to Delta RMP data:

- Effects of wastewater treatment at P8
- Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

Each shows how *model components* describe *processes*

Uses **WRTDStidal** package for R [Beck, 2017]:

<https://cran.rstudio.com/web/packages/WRTDStidal>

Selected case studies

Effects of wastewater treatment upgrades

How can model information be linked to causation?



Figure : Nitrogen concentration measurements (mg L^{-1}) from the City of Stockton Wastewater Treatment Plant, San Joaquin County. Wastewater discharge requirements were implemented in 2006 for nitrification/denitrification and tertiary filtration to convert ammonium to nitrate.

Selected case studies

Effects of wastewater treatment upgrades

Hypothesis: Response of nutrient concentrations at P8 is linked to upstream WWTP upgrades

We should be able to ***predict:***

- A flow-normalized annual trend concurrent with WWTP upgrades
- Variation in nitrogen species response depending on change in load outputs

Selected case studies

Effects of wastewater treatment upgrades

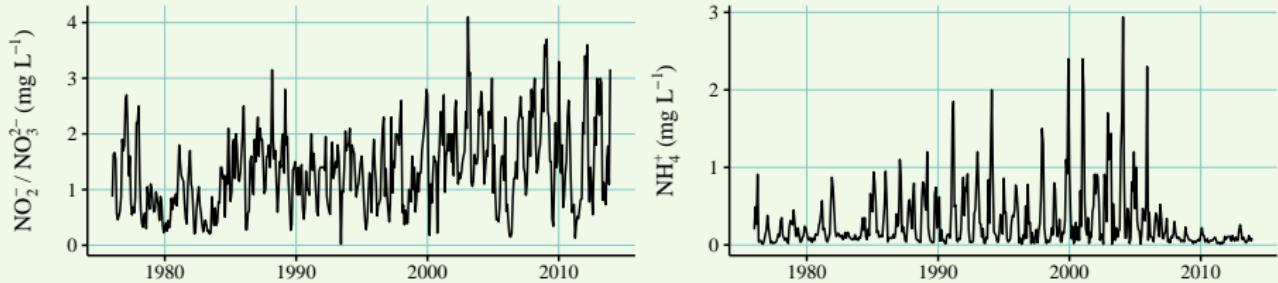


Figure : Observed nitrogen time series at P8

Selected case studies

Effects of wastewater treatment upgrades

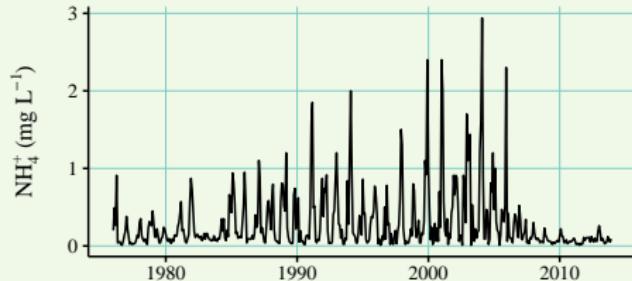
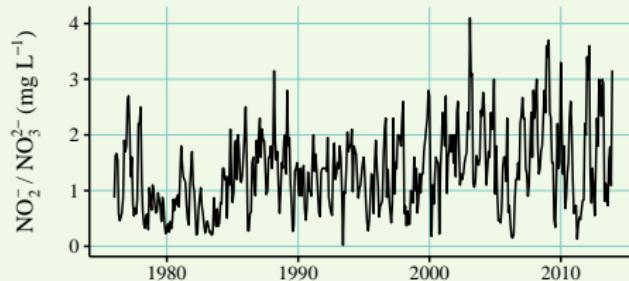


Figure : Observed nitrogen time series at P8

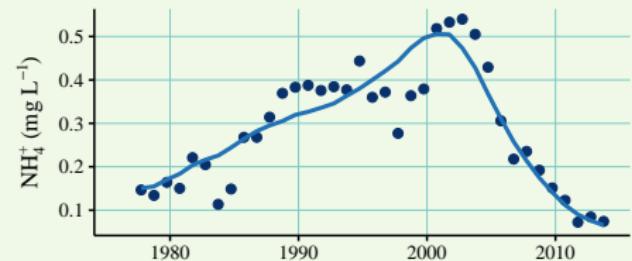
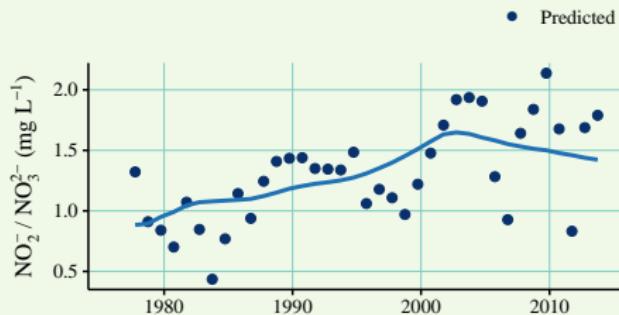


Figure : Annual predicted and flow-normalized nitrogen from WRTDS.

Selected case studies

Effects of wastewater treatment upgrades

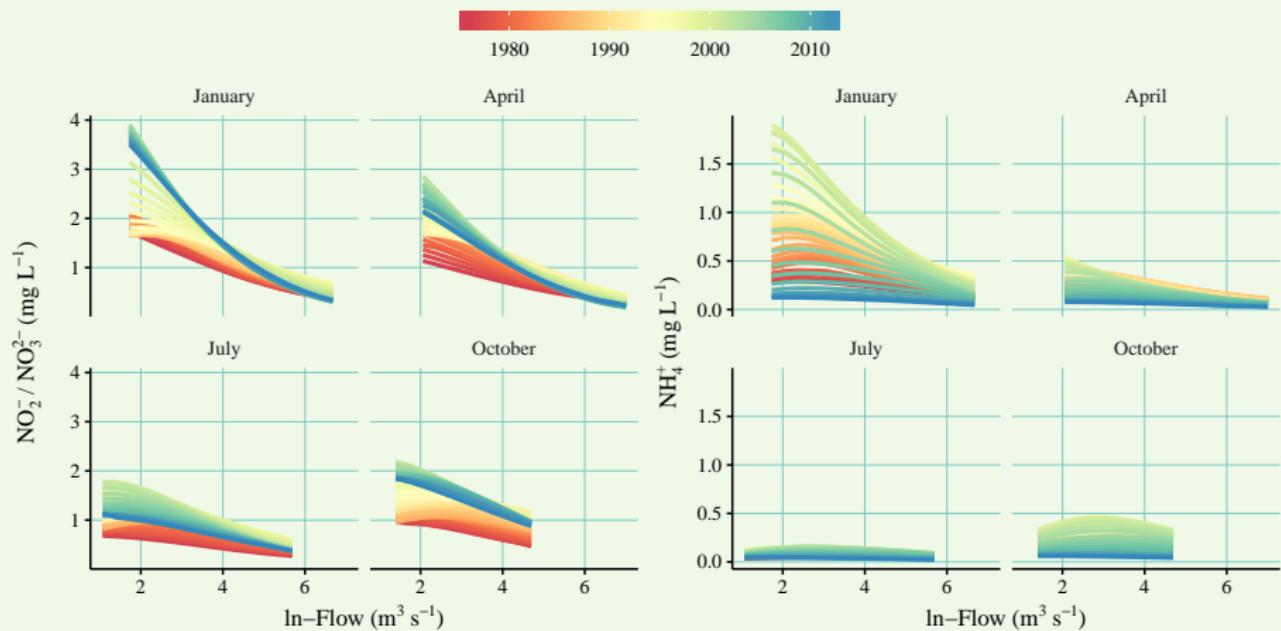


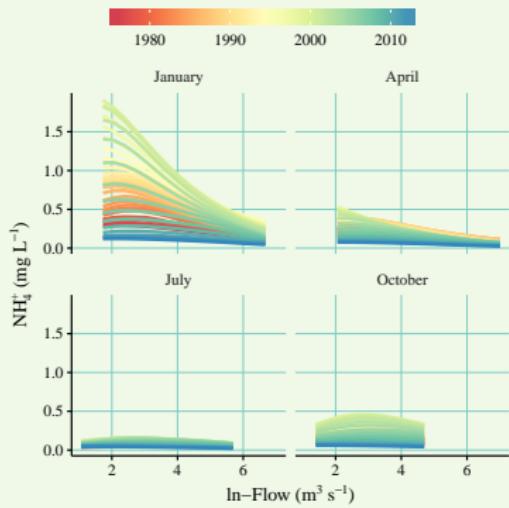
Figure : Nitrogen relationships with flow over time at P8.

Selected case studies

Effects of wastewater treatment upgrades

Results at P8 were linked to WWTP upgrades:

- Flow-normalized changes in ammonium, also nitrite/nitrate
- Ammonium reductions occurred in winter
- Largest response of ammonium at low flow... but not in summer



Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

Hypothesis: Biological invasions by benthic filter feeders have shifted abundance and composition of phytoplankton in Suisun Bay

We should be able to *predict*:

- A decline in annual, flow-normalized chlorophyll following increase in invaders
- Varying effects of flow given complex relationships between chlorophyll and invaders

Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

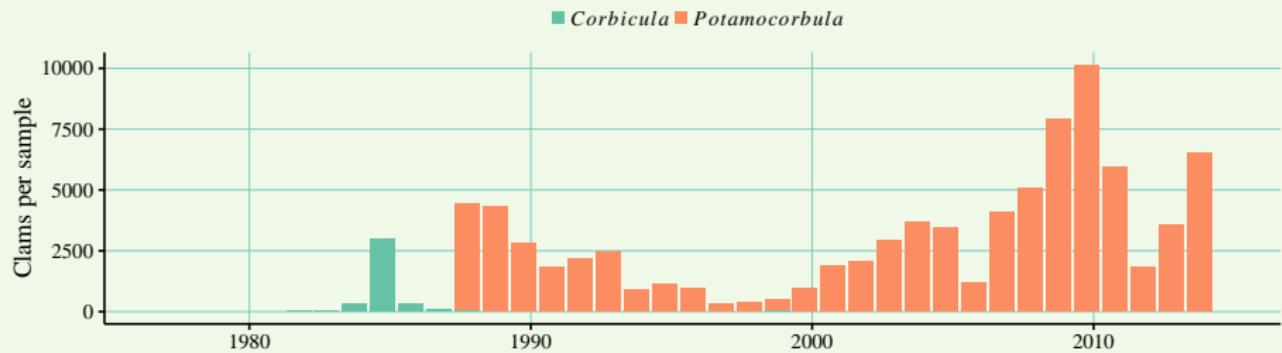


Figure : Clam density by year at D7, Suisun Bay [Crauder et al., 2016].

Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

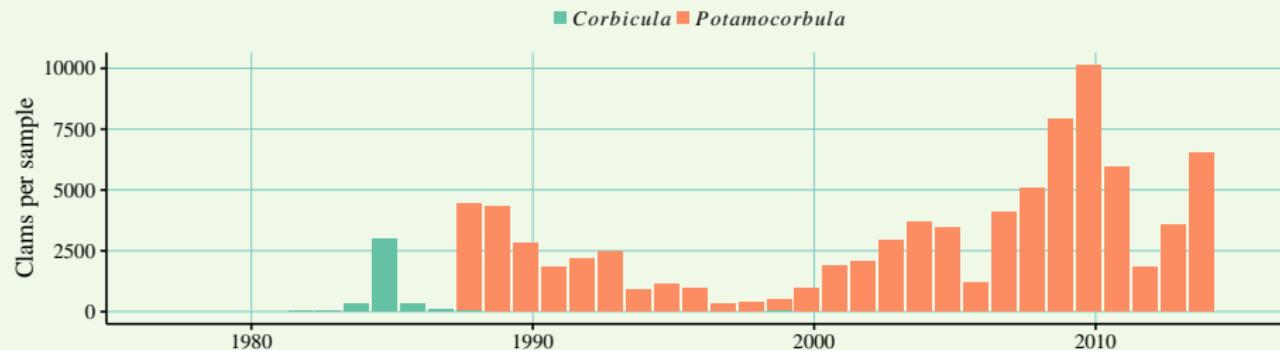


Figure : Clam density by year at D7, Suisun Bay [Crauder et al., 2016].

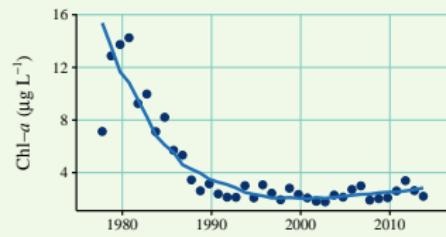


Figure : Annual predicted (points) and flow-normalized (lines) water quality data at D7.

Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

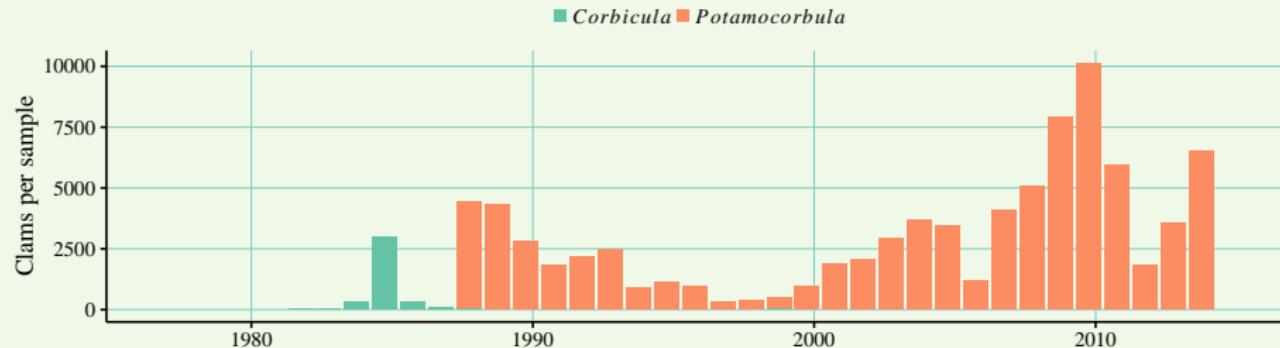


Figure : Clam density by year at D7, Suisun Bay [Crauder et al., 2016].

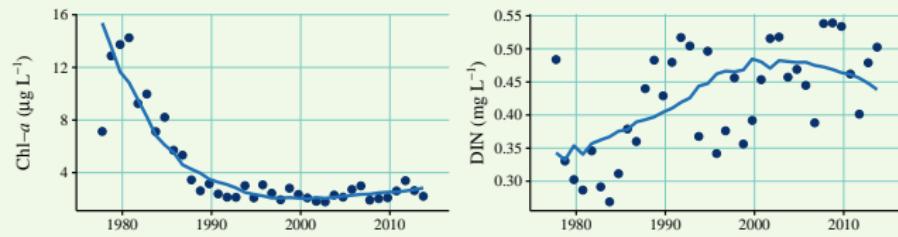


Figure : Annual predicted (points) and flow-normalized (lines) water quality data at D7.

Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

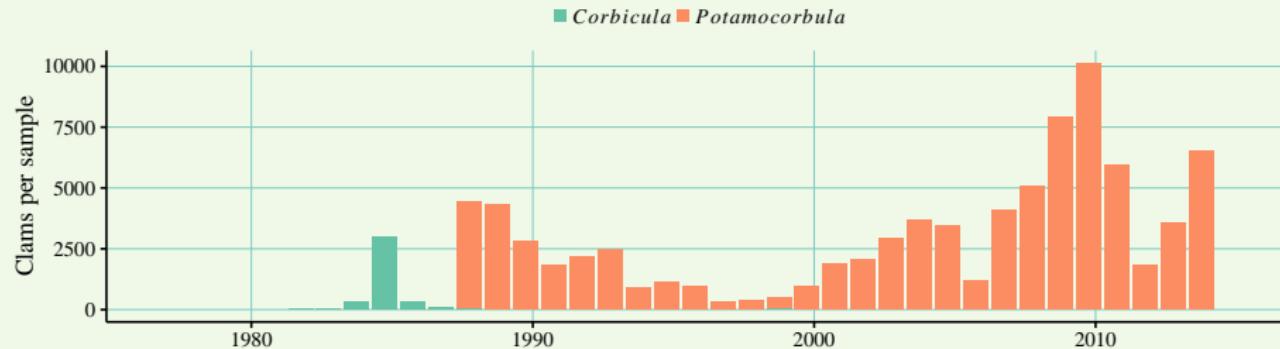


Figure : Clam density by year at D7, Suisun Bay [Crauder et al., 2016].

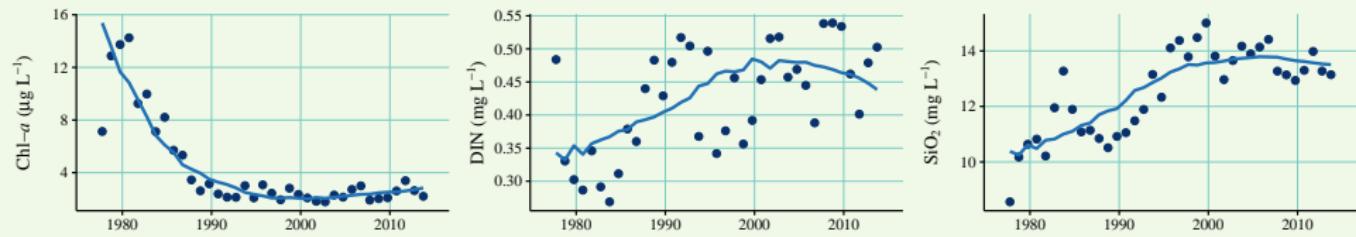
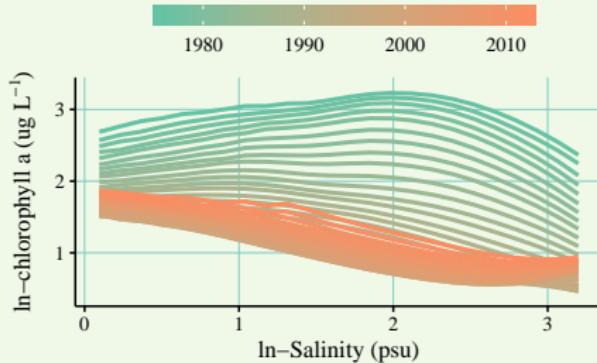


Figure : Annual predicted (points) and flow-normalized (lines) water quality data at D7.

Selected case studies

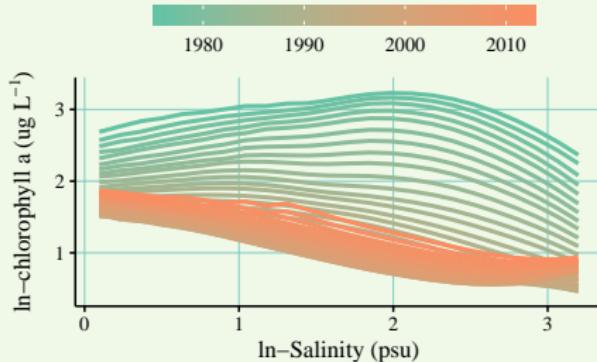
Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay



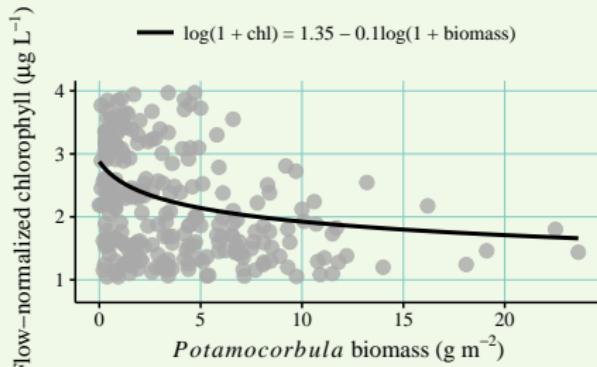
- Early: Flow-stimulation, then flushing
- Later: Flow-stimulation

Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

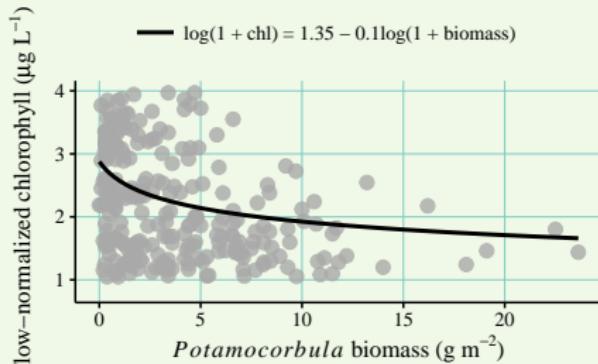
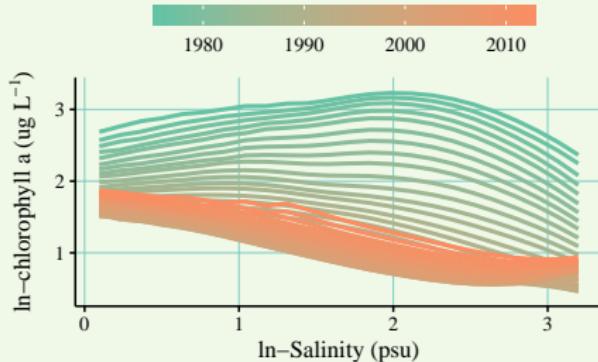


- Early: Flow-stimulation, then flushing
- Later: Flow-stimulation

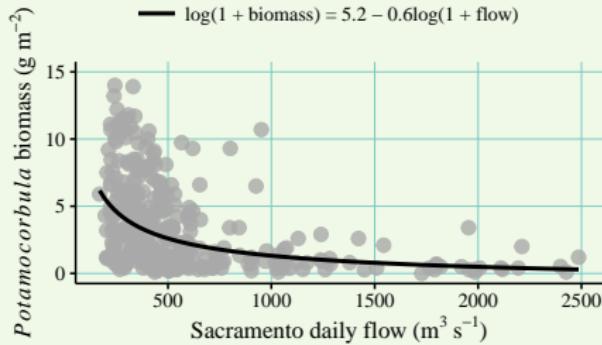


Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

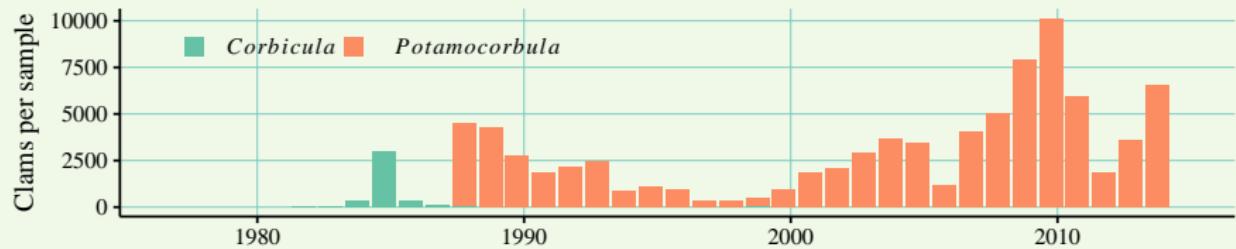


- Early: Flow-stimulation, then flushing
- Later: Flow-stimulation



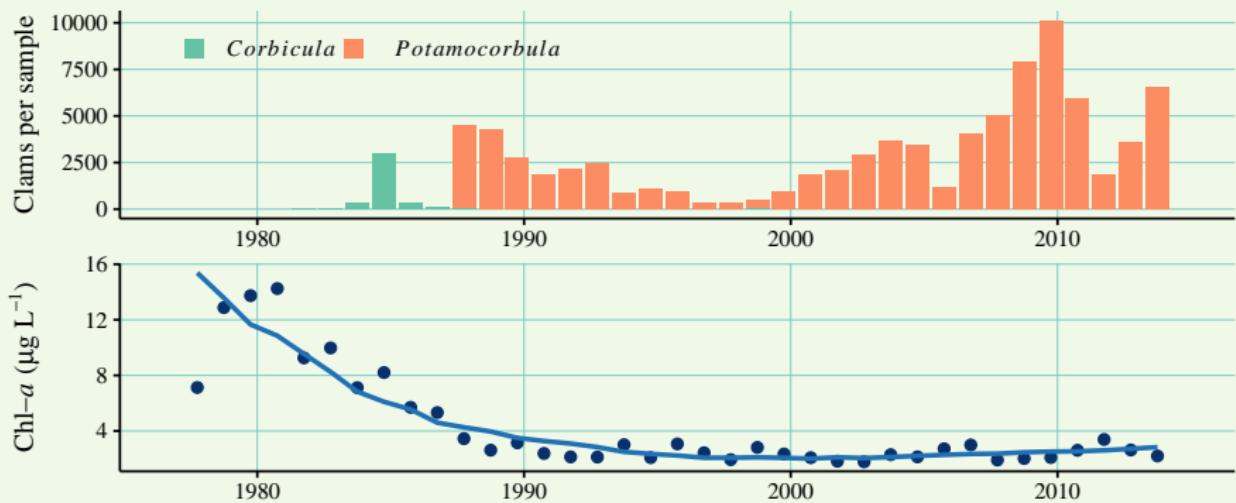
Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay



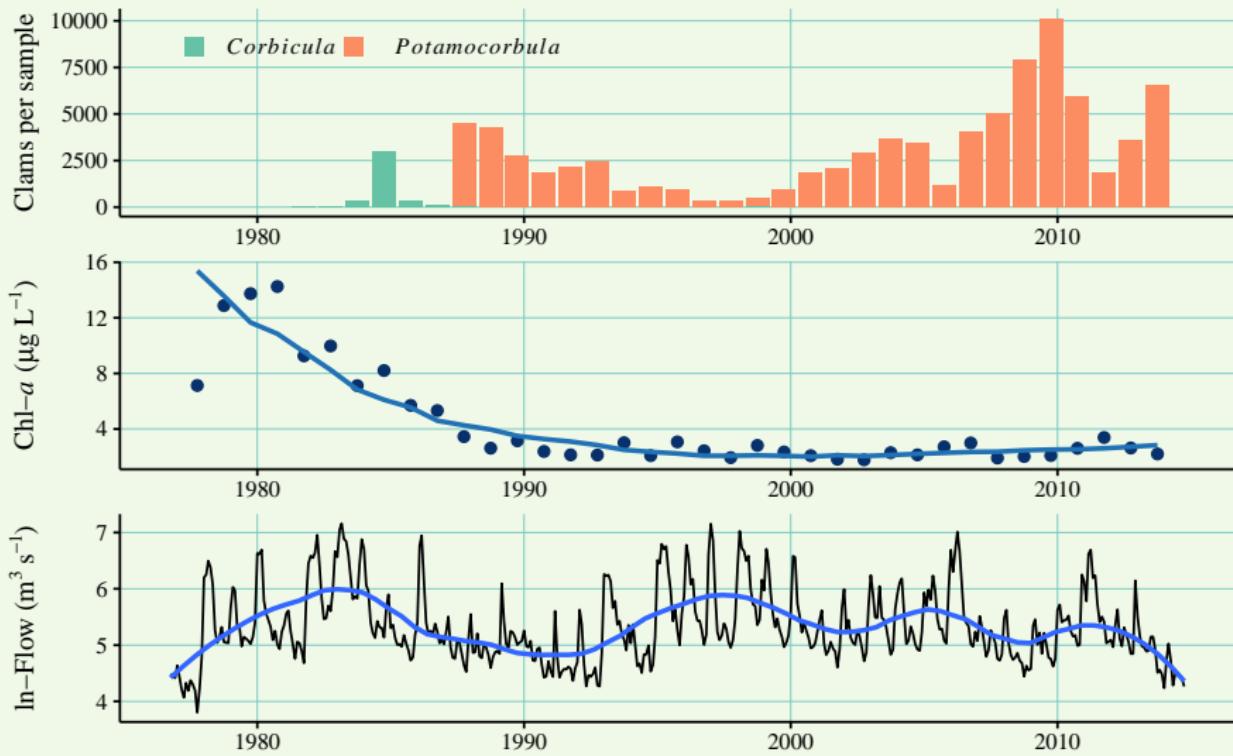
Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay



Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

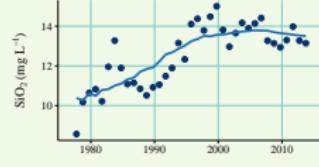
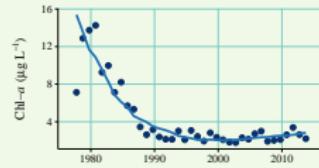


Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

Results at D7 show complex response of chlorophyll:

- Increase in clam abundance, decrease in chlorophyll
- Increase in DIN... but also increase in SiO₂

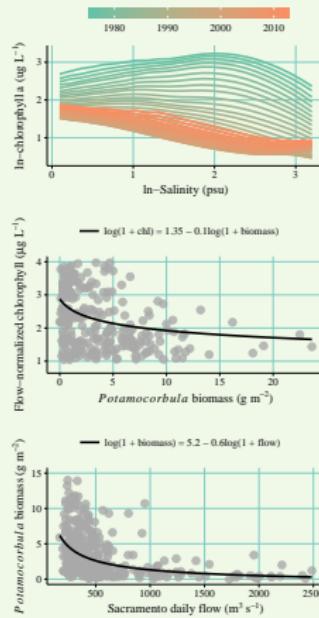


Selected case studies

Effects of biological invasion in Suisun Bay

Results at D7 show complex response of chlorophyll:

- Increase in clam abundance, decrease in chlorophyll
- Increase in DIN... but also increase in SiO₂
- Relationship with flow changed depending on physical or biological forcing



Conclusions

Lessons for monitoring and future work

Monitoring data are not particularly telling...

...so we use models or other methods to *decompose* the observations

Conclusions

Lessons for monitoring and future work

Monitoring data are not particularly telling...

...so we use models or other methods to *decompose* the observations

Chosen method depends on the question: WRTDS because water quality varies with time, season, and flow

Conclusions

Lessons for monitoring and future work

Monitoring data are not particularly telling...

...so we use models or other methods to *decompose* the observations

Chosen method depends on the question: WRTDS because water quality varies with time, season, and flow

- More complete description of trends
- Better link to causal events
- More comprehensive evaluation of site-specific issues
- Deconstruct the past to predict the future

Conclusions

Lessons for monitoring and future work

Monitoring data are not particularly telling...

...so we use models or other methods to *decompose* the observations

Chosen method depends on the question: WRTDS because water quality varies with time, season, and flow

- More complete description of trends
- Better link to causal events
- More comprehensive evaluation of site-specific issues
- Deconstruct the past to predict the future

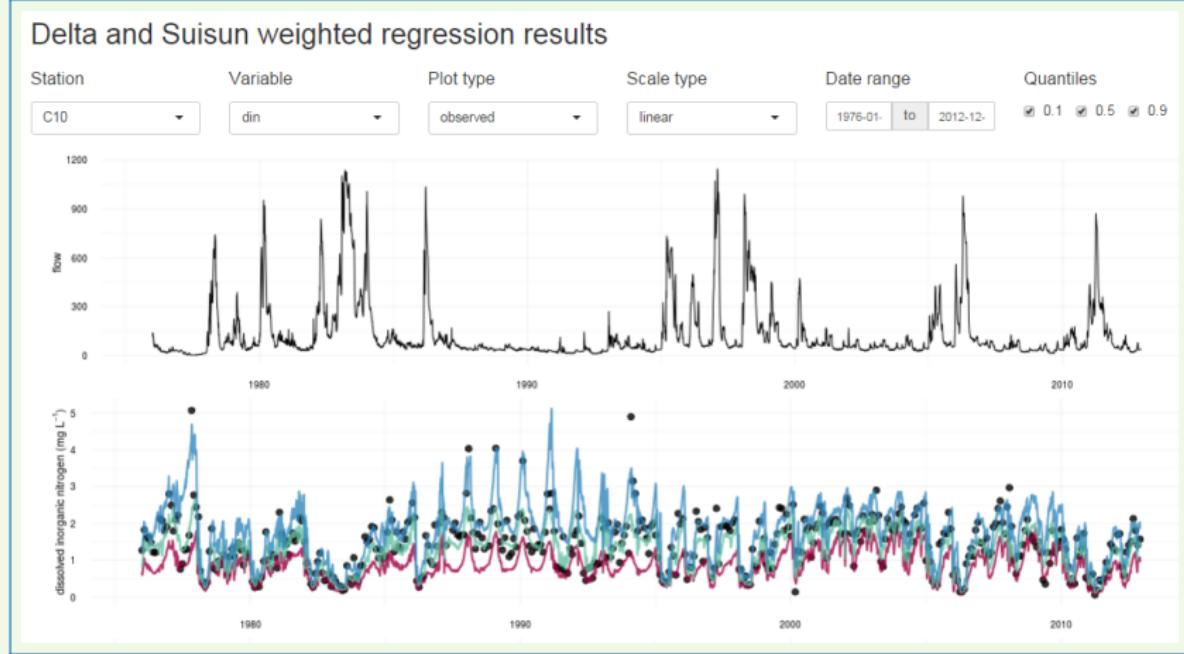
WRTDStidal package for R, active development

<https://github.com/fawda123/WRTDStidal>

Conclusions

Lessons for monitoring and future work

Shiny app: https://beckmw.shinyapps.io/sf_trends/



Acknowledgments and contact info:

Research staff and employees at USEPA Gulf Ecology Division, San Francisco Estuary Institute

David Senn, Jabusch, Phil Bresnahan, Emily Novick



beck.marcus@epa.gov

marcusb@sccwrp.org

Phone (EPA): 8509342480

Phone (SCCWWRP):
7147553217

Links:

This presentation: https://github.com/fawda123/sfei_pres

Shiny app: https://beckmw.shinyapps.io/sf_trends/

Detailed results: http://fawda123.github.io/sf_trends/README

Draft manuscript: http://fawda123.github.io/sftrends_manu

References

Beck MW. 2017.

WRTDStidal: Weighted Regression for Water Quality Evaluation in Tidal Waters.
R package version 1.1.0.

Beck MW, Hagy III JD. 2015.

Adaptation of a weighted regression approach to evaluate water quality trends in an estuary.
Environmental Modelling and Assessment, 20(6):637–655.

Beck MW, Murphy RR. 2017.

Numerical and qualitative contrasts of two statistical models for water quality change in tidal waters.
Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 53(1):197–219.

Crauder JS, Thompson JK, Parchaso F, Anduaga RI, Pearson SA, Gehrts K, Fuller H, Wells E. 2016.
Bivalve effects on the food web supporting delta smelt - a long-term study of bivalve recruitment,
biomass, and grazing rate patterns with varying freshwater outflow.
Technical Report Open-File Report 2016-1005, US Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

Hirsch RM, Moyer DL, Archfield SA. 2010.

Weighted regressions on time, discharge, and season (WRTDS), with an application to Chesapeake Bay
river inputs.

Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 46(5):857–880.