

Today's Talk





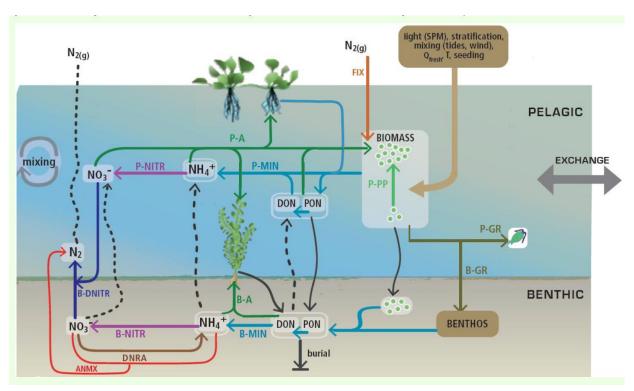
Background and History

Operation Baseline

the need to measure (and model)

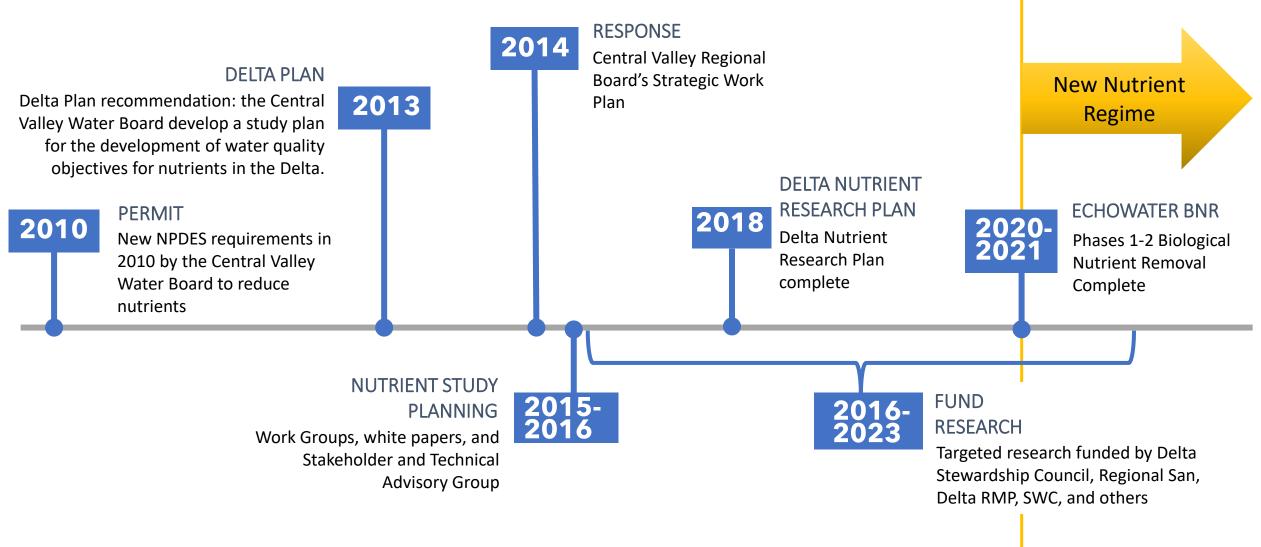
Nutrients in the Delta

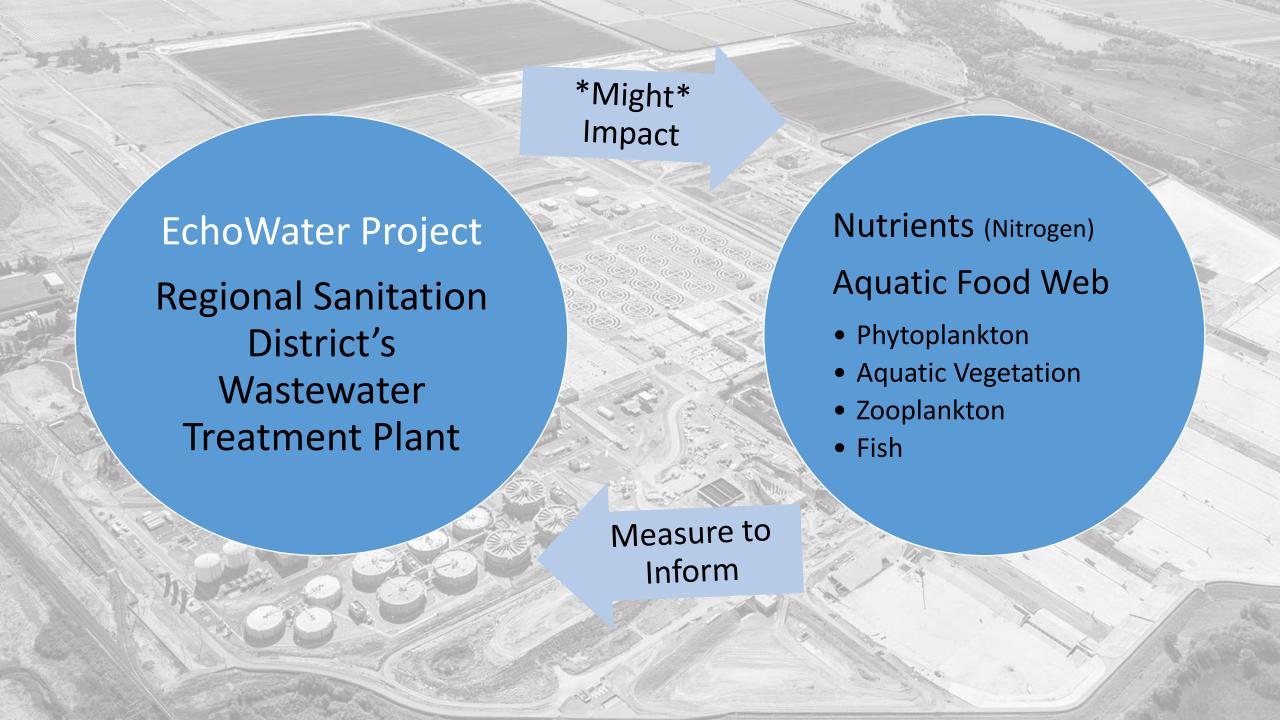
- Paradox of nutrients in the Delta
 - Plenty of nutrients anthropogenic sources
 - No eutrophication
 - Low phytoplankton
- Water quality problems related to nutrients in the Delta impacting food webs, habitat quality and water management
 - HABs and their toxins
 - Non-native invasive aquatic macrophytes
 - Low DO
 - Low phytoplankton
- Is there a water quality problem and are nutrients contributing to the problem?



Senn et al. 2020

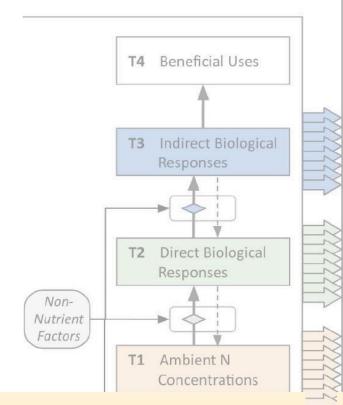
History



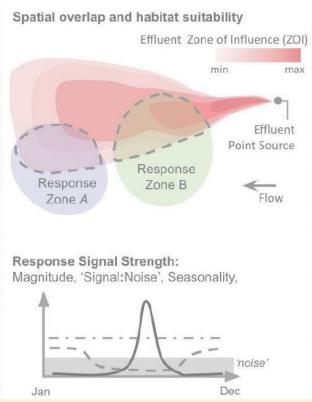


Operation Baseline Research

Hypotheses & Conceptual Framework



Identify data needs and knowledge gaps



Will the response be detectable?

Testable?

C. Opportunities & Constraints for Investigations

- Detectability or Study Feasibility
- Ability to assess causal link to upgrade
- Knowledge gaps or data gaps, important parameters, ancillary data needs

How likely is the response and at the ecosystem scale?





Operation Baseline Pilot Studies

Data Gaps

Sufficient data coverage over space & time

Sediment nutrient flux

Nutrient transformation rates Improve linked biogeochem models



New Methods

HF ammonium sensor and fluoroprobe for phytoplankton

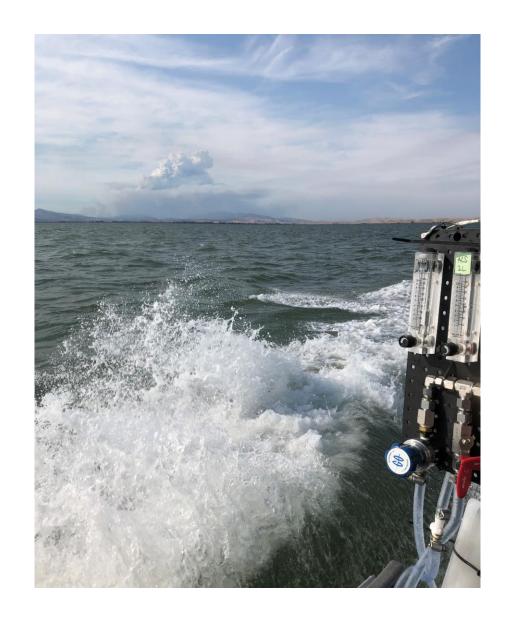
Benthic flux chamber "sediment Roomba"

Isotope analyses forensic investigation

Nutrient dynamics modeling

Operation Baseline Studies 2019

- USGS: use new technologies to better understand changes in nutrients and shifts in phytoplankton communities using fixed stations and boat measurements
- USGS and VIMS: Modeling work in collaboration with DWR
- BSA Environmental Services, Inc: analyzing the tiniest phytoplankton; picophytoplankton



High Frequency Boat Measurements

Flow Through System

Ammonium

Chlorophyll

Conductivity

Discharge

Dissolved Inorganic

Nitrogen

Dissolved Organic

Carbon

Dissolved Organic

Matter

Dissolved Organic

Nitrogen

Dissolved Oxygen

GPS

Nitrate

рΗ

Phosphate

Salinity

Specific Conductance

Temperature

Turbidity

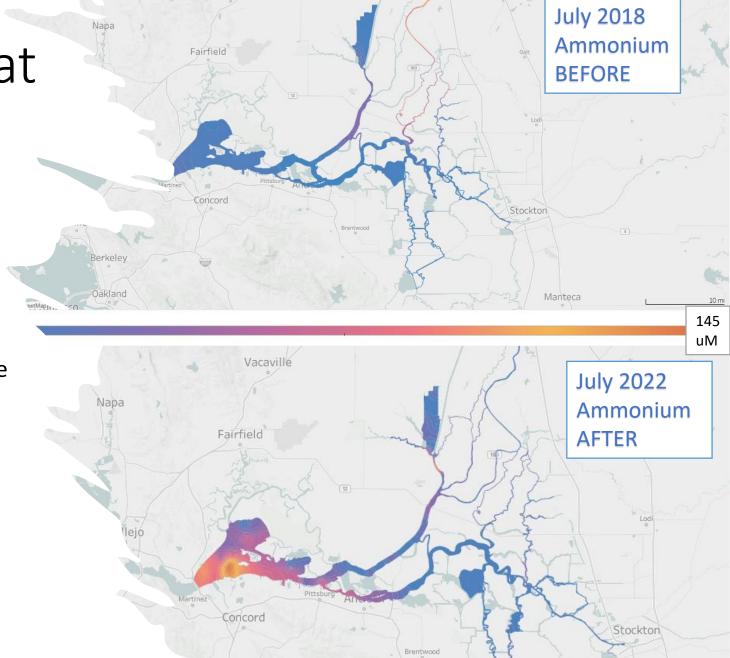
Algal pigments via Fluoroprobe:

Bluegreen Algae (cyanobacteria)

Cryptophyta

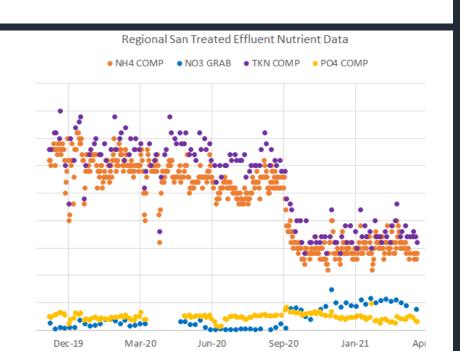
Diatoms

Green Algae

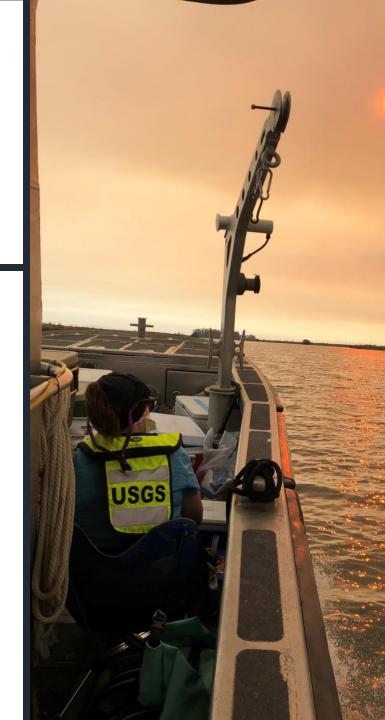


Elk Grove

Measuring + Modeling = Progress



- Modelers work closely with data collectors and resource managers
- Prioritize spatial/temporal trend data collection for holistic look at nutrients
- Future work:
- HABs prediction model?
- Improve models for future resource management questions (restoration, infrastructure projects, climate change, etc.)



Collaborators

Thank you to all the collaborators!





















Thank you

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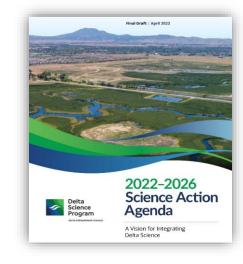
What is the 2022-2026 Science Action Agenda?



A roadmap for science to inform decision-making in the Delta

Addresses key challenges:

- complexity of the Delta
- rapidly changing system
- limited resources
- multiple interest groups and science needs





A four-year science agenda for the Delta that:

- prioritizes and aligns science actions to inform management,
- is collaboratively developed,
- · builds science infrastructure, and
- identifies major gaps in knowledge









2022-2026 Science Action Agenda

- Science Action 5C: Determine how environmental drivers (e.g., nutrients, temperatures, water residence time) interact to cause HABs in the Delta, identify impacts on human and ecosystem health and well-being, and test possible mitigation strategies
- Management Need 2: Enhance monitoring and model interoperability, integration, and forecasting
 - Management Question: What water quality data (e.g., contaminant bioavailability and toxicity, nutrients, water temperature) should be prioritized to add to Delta ecosystem models to evaluate future ecosystem and management changes?
 - Science Action 2B: Develop a framework for monitoring, modeling, and information dissemination in support of operational forecasting and near real-time visualization of the extent, toxicity, and health impacts of harmful algal blooms (HABs)
- Management Need 3:
 - Management question: How can factors (e.g., water flow and residence time, turbidity, water temperature, nutrient concentrations) be managed to encourage productivity in lower trophic food webs while also preventing harmful algal blooms, taste and odor issues, and macrophyte growth?
 - Management question: How do water quality and the multiple elements that contribute to water quality change under different management scenarios, and where is coordinated monitoring needed?

Competitive DSP Projects awarded 2018-2021

1. Assessing sediment nutrient storage and release in the Delta: linking benthic nutrient cycling to restoration, aquatic vegetation, phytoplankton productivity, and harmful algae

Tomo Kurobe/Tamara Kraus (2018/2019)

2. Harmful algal blooms and cyanotoxins in the Delta: occurrence, distribution, trends and environmental drivers

Tamara Kraus/Angela Hansen/Brian Bergamaschi (2020/2021)

