The University of Texas Marine Science Institute

May 2016 Dr. Ed Buskey Professor, Associate Chair Department of Marine Science Research Coordinator Mission-Aransas NERR Director, DROPPS Consortium Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative



MARINE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

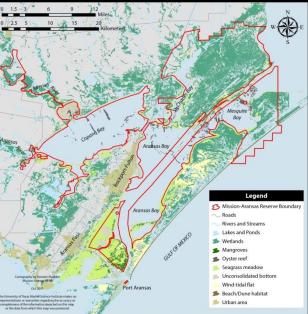


72 Acres – Location, Location, Location

NATIONAL ESTUARINE <u>RESEARCH</u> RESERVE

Conducting long-term research to find solutions to crucial issues facing America's coasts





RESEARCH AND MONITORING MISSION-ARANSAS NERR

System-Wide Monitoring Additional Research at the Program Reserve



Abiotic



Plankton



Vegetation



Seagrass



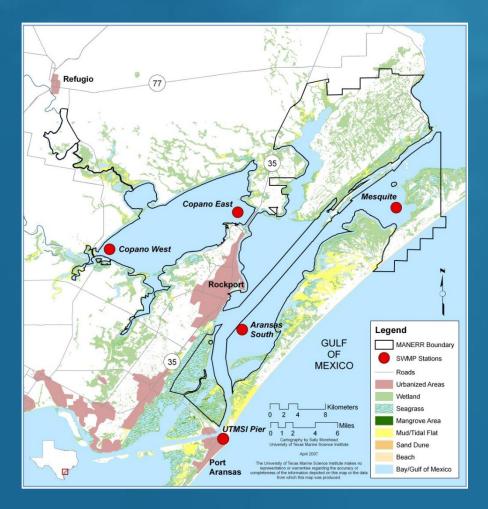
sentinel site Hapitats



Other Research

Mission-Aransas NERR Research

System-Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) 9 years of water quality, nutrient data, 5 stations NERR-IOOS integration; NAML



Real time Weather and Water Data available online utmsi.utexas.edu





SWMP – ABOTIC SYSTEM WIDE PROTOCOLS

Same equipment and protocols = comparable data

- Same equipment aids in tech training
- Water depth, temperature, salinity, pH, turbidity, oxygen and chlorophyll
- Collected every 15 minutes
- Data is telemetered by satellite/radio and recorded internally





SWMP – ABOTIC BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL MONITORING

Same equipment and protocols = comparable data

- Biological and chemical data
- Inorganic nutrients (nitrate/nitrite, ammonium, phosphate, silicate) and extracted chlorophyll monthly
- 1 station collect @ 2-hour intervals

for nutrients and chlorophyll over a 24 hours period, per month – estimate fluxes of nutrients and algal biomass



SYSTEM WIDE MONITORING PROGRAM (SWMP) - VEGETATION MONITORING



Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

SWMP – VEGETATION SYSTEM WIDE PROTOCOLS

- Same equipment and protocols = comparable data
- Annually during peak biomass
- Transects with 1m² quadrats
- Abundance, % cover, composition,
 - shoot/stem densities, & canopy height
- Groundwater salinity for marsh
- Voucher specimens



SYSTEM WIDE MONITORING PROGRAM (SWMP) – HABITAT MAPPING

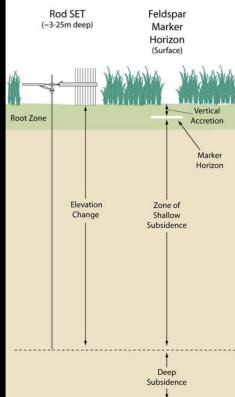
- Map land cover and land use in Reserve and watersheds
- Model elevation and tidal datums in Reserve and levation in adjacent watersheds

Map, model, and disseminate information on habitat trends and associated linkages to anthropogenic- and climatic-stressors.

SWMP – SENTINEL SITE SEA LEVEL CHANGE

Elevation/Vertical control

- vertical bench marks with verified heights
- long-term tide stations
- knowledge of local tidal datums
- Continuous Operating Reference Stations
- Surface Elevation Tables (SETs)
- Marker horizons





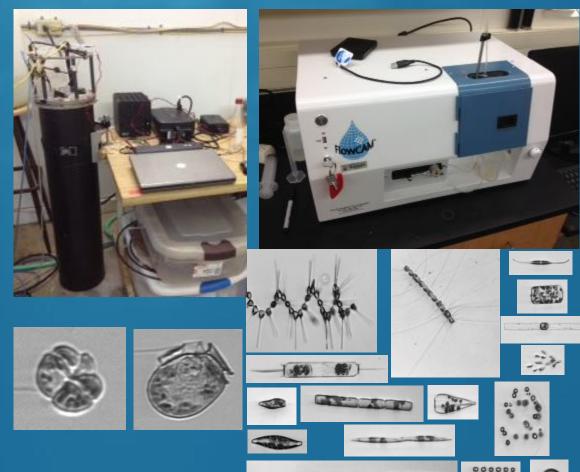






HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM MONITORING

- Imaging FloCytobot Lisa Campbell, TAMU
- Deployed on UTMSI pier
- Local support by MANERR personnel
- FlowCAM grab samples from SWMP stations
- Detected first reported toxic bloom of *Dinophysis* in Feb. 2008 – lead to closure of oyster beds before any human illness reported
- Karenia blooms



50 µm

Continuous monitoring using Imaging FloCytobot (left) deployed on UTMSI pier,

TOWARD A BROADER COASTAL MONITORING NETWORK

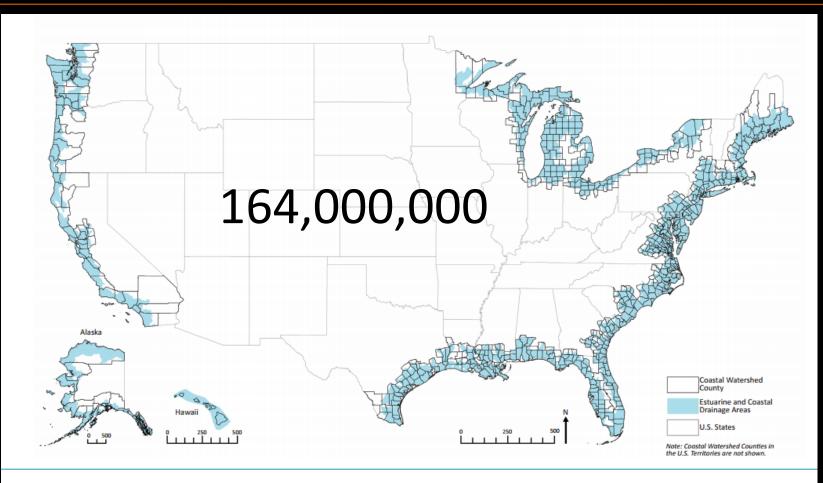
NERRS Approach

- Standardized abiotic monitoring 4 sites
- Standardized protocols for vegetation monitoring
- Sentinel Site Application Modules (SSAM)
- Toolbox approach for biological monitoring; development of standard protocols
- Suggested budget for abiotic monitoring" \$120K/yr

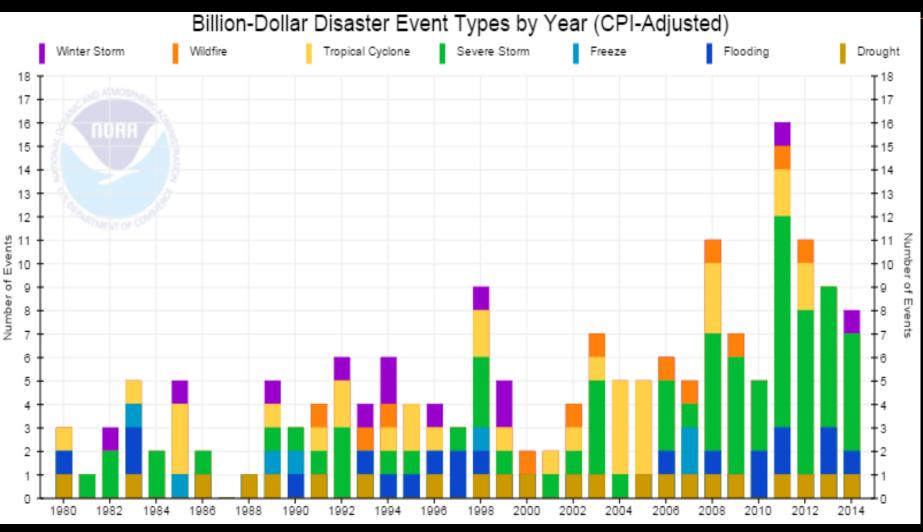
IOOS/NAML/others

- Abiotic need not be as rigorously standardized
- Instrument calibration is key
- QA/QC standards and data repository with metadata important
- Goal for standardized protocols for biological monitoring and metadata standards

ABOUT HALF OF US POPULATION LIVES IN COASTAL WATERSHED COUNTIES



GENERAL INCREASE IN WEATHER AND CLIMATE RELATED DISASTERS

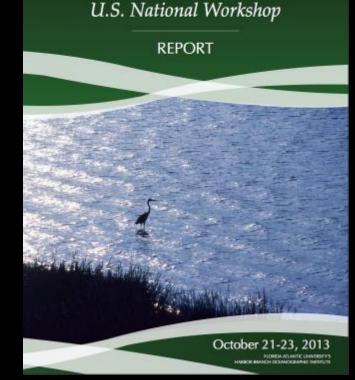


http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/time-series



Our Global Estuary

- António M. Baptista, Oregon Health & Science University
- Edward Buskey, The University of Texas at Austin
- Megan Davis, Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute
- Margaret Leinen, Scripps Institution of Oceanography
- Vembu Subramanian, SECOORA
- Yvette Spitz, Oregon State University



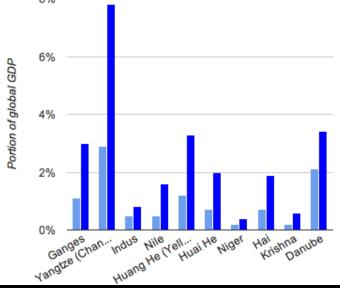
OUR GLOBAL ESTUARY

BROAD RATIONALE

- Estuaries are essential interfacial ecosystems
- Buffer the ocean from land stresses
- Are distinctive nurseries and migration corridors
- Are major hubs of economic development
- Portion of global GDP increasing rapidly in most populated river/estuary systems
- Are unique resources to their communities, including in many cases their Indigenous peoples
- • •

. . .

- Estuaries are sensitive to change
- Climate change
- Subsidence
- Increased land development



2013 U.S. NATIONAL WORKSHOP: OUTCOMES

Our Global Estuary, created around points of consensus that boil down to these four key ideas:

Estuaries are important individually, essential as a collective

Estuaries are undergoing increasing stresses, smart local action on the collective of estuaries is needed for global sustainability

We must develop the ability to quickly and effectively transfer lessons learned across estuaries

Estuarine classification systems and observation & prediction systems are key to knowledge transfer, capacity building and stakeholder engagement

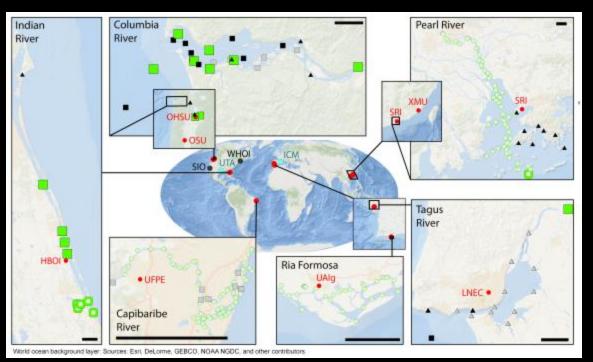


- 50 invited participants, mostly across the U.S.
- Expertise: estuarine and coastal observatory
 science, technology, data
 management, and
 models; fisheries,
 biogeochemistry, and
 oceanography; resource
 management and policy;
 socio-economics;
 environmental law; tribal
 culture; and education.

MOVING FORWARD: OUR VIRTUAL GLOBAL ESTUARY

Vision

- Progressively create an in silico global estuary, leveraging & improving existing observations
- Tiered evolution: Tier 1 estuaries (tentatively, below), unlimited Tier 2 and Tier 3 estuaries
- Initial partners: 12 institutions from 5 countries
- Strong Education & Indigenous components



Target Outcomes

Understanding of the **global** significance and susceptibility of estuaries

Quantification of the buffering capacity and **safe operating space** of estuaries

Conceptual & **modeling framework** to study estuaries worldwide

Worldwide capacity- building in estuarine science

THE SMITHSONIAN'S MARINEGEO

Email: MarineGEO@si.edu Twitter: @SImarineGEO

WHAT IS MARINEGEO?

MarineGEO niche IS:

- Focused on biodiversity and ecosystem function
- Coastal, shallow, benthic
- Habitat-based
- Standardized sets of observations and experiments
- Long-term and interdisciplinary
- Coordinated across a global network of partnerships
- New and growing

IS NOT:

- Physical and chemical oceanography
- Open, pelagic ocean
- Remote-sensing only
- Short-term
- Local or regional only



MARINEGEO: A GROWING GLOBAL NETWORK



*Sites Under Development









SEAGRASSES



MARINEGEO CORE RESEARCH

ENVIRONMENTAL FORCING BIODIVERSITY **FACTORS**

- Temperature
- Conductivity/Salinity
- Dissolved oxygen
- Turbidity
- Pressure
- Fluorescence
- Nitrogen concentration
- Precipitation



CORAL REEFS

INVENTORY

MANGROVES

- Habitat mapping
- Infauna
- Epifauna
- Macrophytes
- Nekton

BIODIVERSITY QUANTIFICATION

- Infauna
- Epifauna
- Macrophytes
- Nekton
- Sessile organisms
- Structural complexity
- Disease

ECOSYSTEM **PROCESSES**

- Primary production
- Recruitment
- Decomposition
- Herbivory
- Predation



SOFT SEDIMENTS

SUMMARY

- NERRS/SWMP: National system with standardized water quality, vegetation, habitat mapping, sentinel sites for coastal change, resiliency; network of 28 sites, up to 20 years of existing data; standardized QA/QC; Centralized Data Management Office; Integration with IOOS
- OGE: National meeting; plans for international meeting; research in formative stages, seeking additional funding NSF-PIRE; classification of estuary types based on physics; develop a series of circulation models; supplement/tune models with local measurements
- MarineGEO: Focus on biodiversity; environmental monitoring, ecosystem processes
- NAML....

utmsi.utexas.edu missionaransas.org dropps.utmsi.utexas.edu

