USGS Monitoring Capabilities for the Mid-Peconic Estuary











Why we monitor

- Flood warning
- Coastal resilience and wetland health
- To understand short-term (storm) and long-term (climate change) effects.
- Coastal resource management- habitat and living resources
- Harmful Algal Blooms- warning and mitigation
- To understand hydrodynamics and flux (sediment, nutrients)
- To inform regulatory standards and TMDL development
- To establish baselines from which to ascertain change





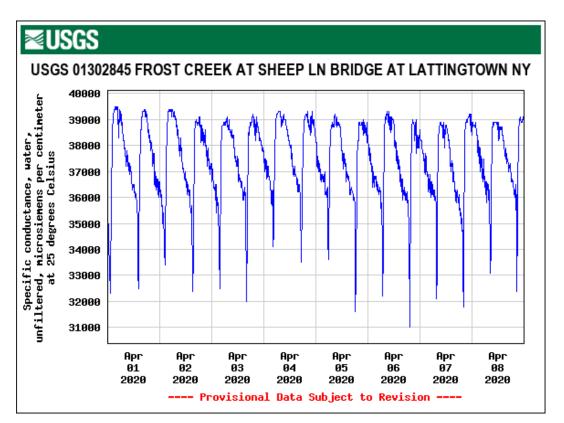
Continuous Water Quality Parameters

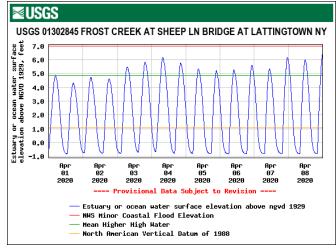
- 1. Water temperature
- 2. Specific conductance/salinity
- 3. Dissolved oxygen
- 4. pH
- 5. Turbidity
- 6. Chlorophyll
- 7. Phycoerythrin
- 8. fDOM _
- 9. Nitrate

A pigment in

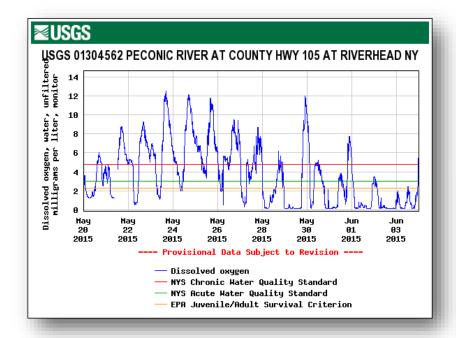
cyanobacteria (HABs)

Flourescent dissolved organic matter













рΗ

Study at Flax Pond that analyzed trends in pH and DO paired with concurrent CO₂ measurements.

Used to understand the range of conditions organisms experience now to better understand potential impacts of ocean acidification and effects of climate change



Large Natural pH, CO₂ and O₂ Fluctuations in a Temperate Tidal Salt Marsh on Diel,

Seasonal, and Interannual Time Scales

Author(s): Hannes Baumann, Ryan B. Wallace, Tristen Tagliaferri and Christopher J.

Gobler

Source: Estuaries and Coasts, Vol. 38, No. 1 (JANUARY 2015), pp. 220-231

Published by: Springer

Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/44851289

Accessed: 01-05-2020 22:27 UTC



Turbidity

- Turbidity is important for ecosystem health (clarity of water affects sunlight penetration and productivity)
- Influenced by abundance of algae-useful paired with Chlorophyll and dissolved oxygen to understand algal blooms
- Surrogate for suspended sediment
 - Sediment Flux
 - Sediment resuspension (source of bacteria and metals)

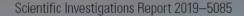


Estimating Sediment Flux to Jamaica Bay, New York

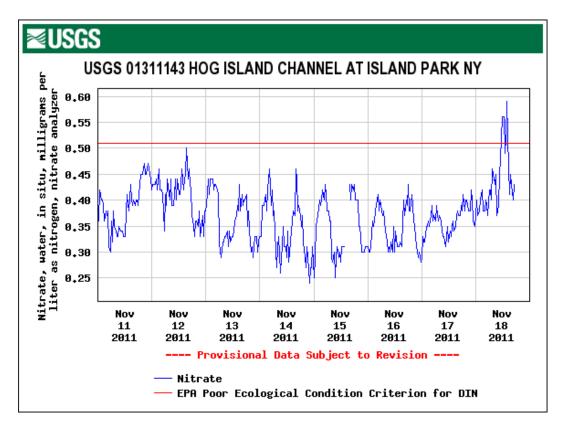




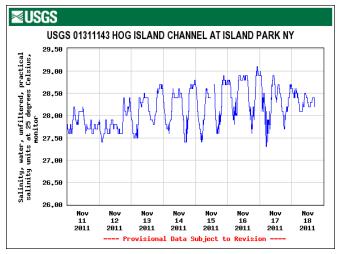




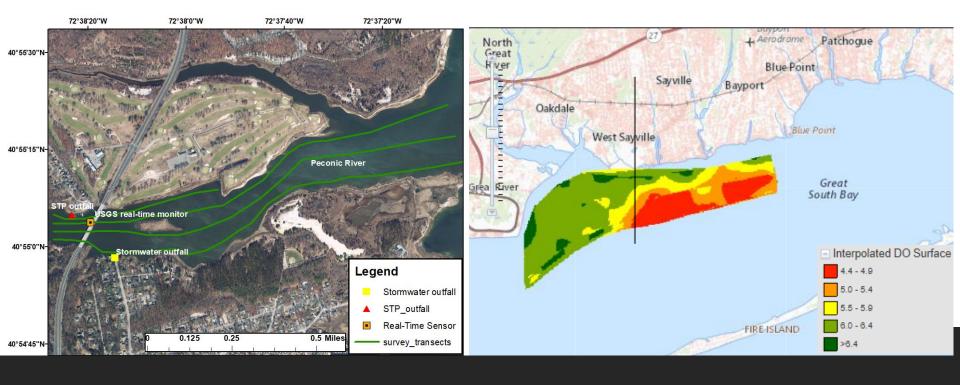




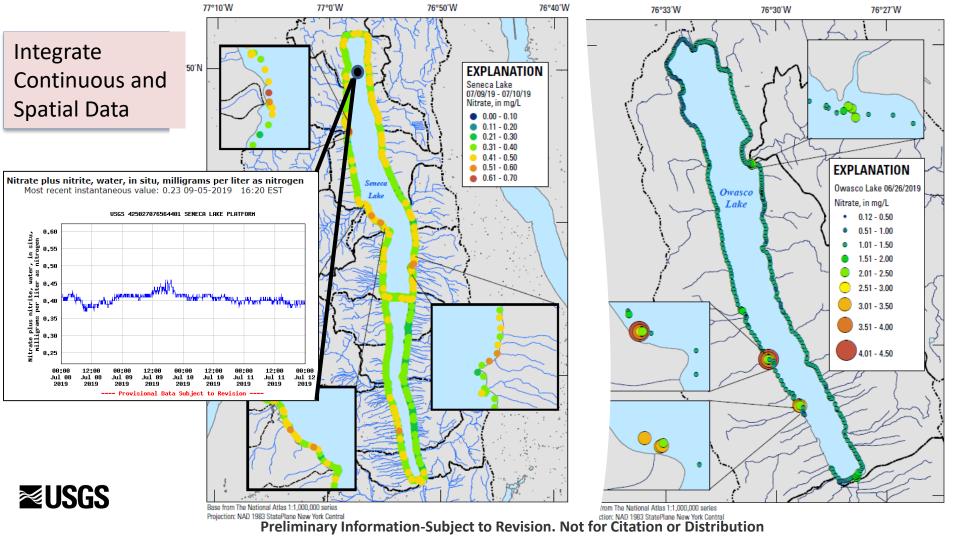
Inverse relationship between nitrate and salinity at Hog Island Channel.







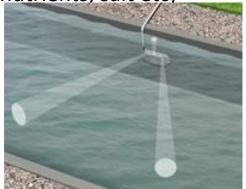
Spatial Surveys



Index Velocity

- Acoustic Velocity Meter (AVM)
- Can use stage and velocity to compute discharge (need channel bathymetry to calculate cross sectional area- also required for models)

 Enables calculation of flux (sediment, nutrients, salt etc)



Argonaut SL500 Side-Looker Acoustic Doppler

Current Meter
HIE Stl. No. 1113005

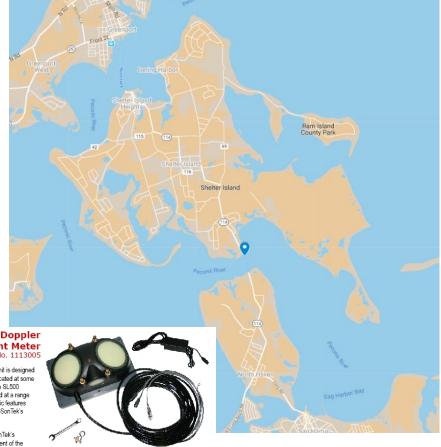
SonTek's Argonaut SL500 is a side-looker acoustic Doppler current meter. The unit is designed for horizontal operation — making velocity measurements in a volume of water located at some distance away from where the sensor is mounted to an underwater structure. The SL500 measures two-dimensional currents in an adjustable measurement volume located at a range of 1.5 to 120 m (5 to 400). This unit's new molded plastic housing adds ergonomic features and drastically reduces the weight. A vertical beam for depth and the inclusion of SonTek's TrueCompass/filt sensor are nice improvements to the original SL500.

The unit comes with a 10 m (33') cable for power and serial communications. SonTeK's

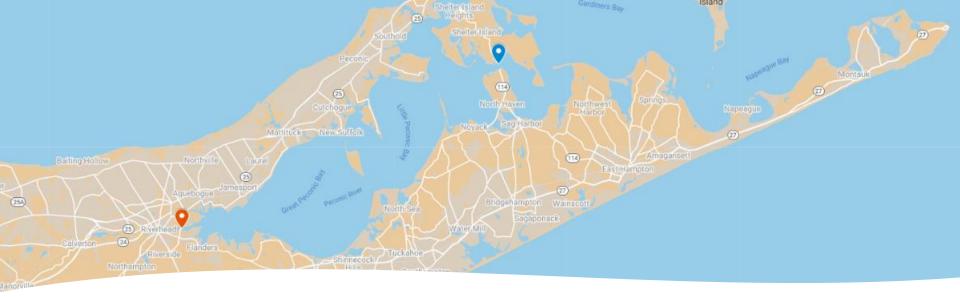
ViewArgonaut and FlowPack software programs are provided to support deployment of the

\$L500 as well as data collection, processing, and analysis. A mounting plate bolts to the unit and

allows it to be mounted directly to a flat surface. The \$L500's SDI-12' interface allows very easy connections to a user's data logger or DCP.





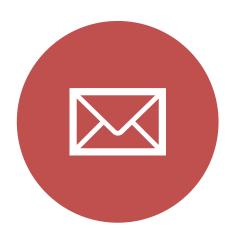


Summary

- Full suite of water-quality parameters address a variety of concerns.
- Spatial surveys complement continuous datasets (show inputs, hotspots)
- Mid-Peconic Estuary site at South Ferry is an ideal location for an index velocity station.
- Potential flow data from the mid-Peconic Estuary site offers an important calibration point for hydrodynamic models.



For more information





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