



Office of Research and Development

SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM



Science to Support Nutrient-Related Water Quality Goals

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ICOSSE

- ◆ Nutrient pollution is a widespread water quality problem with consequences for human and environmental health, environmental condition, and the economy.
- ◆ ORD research supports the development of new tools for OW, states, tribes, and local decision-makers to establish and achieve water quality goals.
- ◆ Science can inform recommendations to protect different types of waters and different designated uses (e.g., aquatic life, recreation, and drinking water source protection)





ORD's Nutrients and HABs Research

SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM



**Assessment and
Management of
HABs**



**Science to Support
Nutrient-Related
Water Quality
Goals**



**Nutrient Reduction
Strategies and
Assessment**



Science to Support Nutrient-Related Water Quality Goals

This research advances the science to inform decisions related to nutrient and co-pollutant water quality goals.

Provides information, methods, or approaches to characterize nutrient-related impacts in watersheds and water bodies, which helps determine protective endpoints for aquatic life.

Assesses the responses of aquatic ecosystems to nutrient pollution.

Links these results in approaches that identify areas that may most effectively respond to restoration and recovery.





Research for Characterizing Nutrient-Related Impacts Across Multiple Spatial Scales



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Research
Output 1



Research for Characterizing Nutrient-Related Impacts Across Multiple Spatial Scales

Overview:

- Advances understanding of nutrient related impacts across waterbodies and watersheds
- Will help determine protective endpoints for aquatic life in different waterbody types for a range of endpoints and range of scales
- Products will provide tools that allow partners to more effectively assess nutrient-related impacts

Research Priorities:

Approaches for Understanding Nutrients and Impacts Across Space and Time

Novel Methods to Assess the Status of Nutrient-Sensitive Aquatic Life Endpoints and Nutrient Indicators

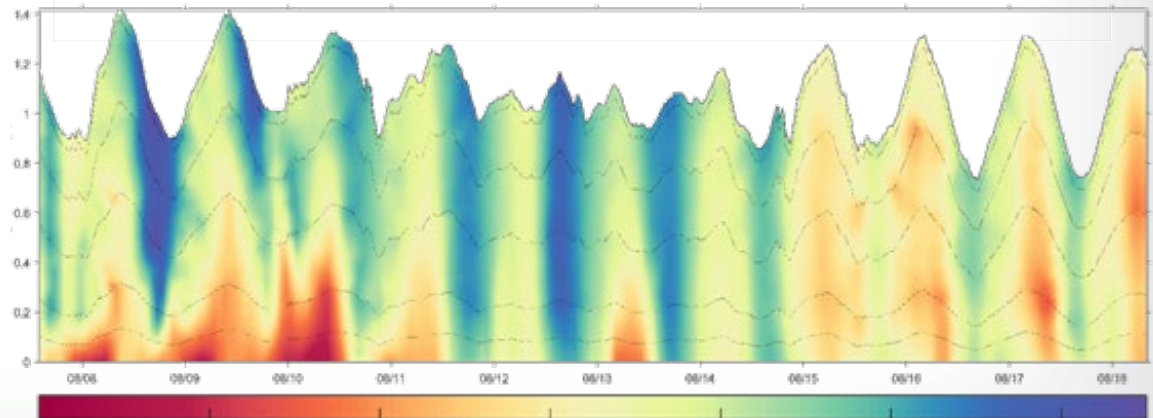
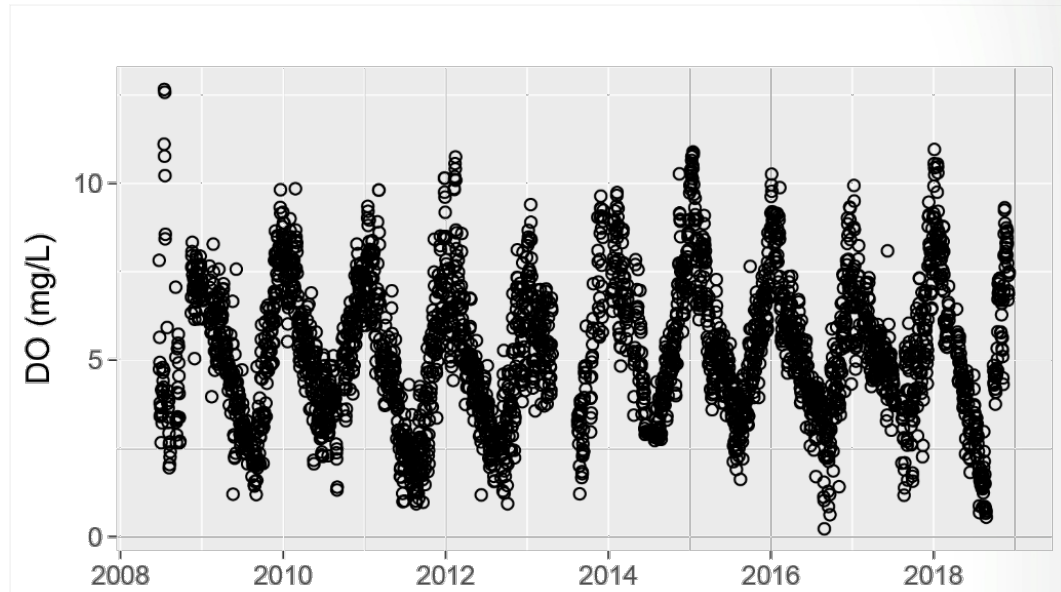
Tools to Support Nutrient Criteria Development and Attainment of Water Quality Goals



Quantifying dissolved oxygen & ecosystem metabolism in estuaries across space and time using data and models

Develop simple empirical models of relationships between watershed land use and nutrients and co-pollutants

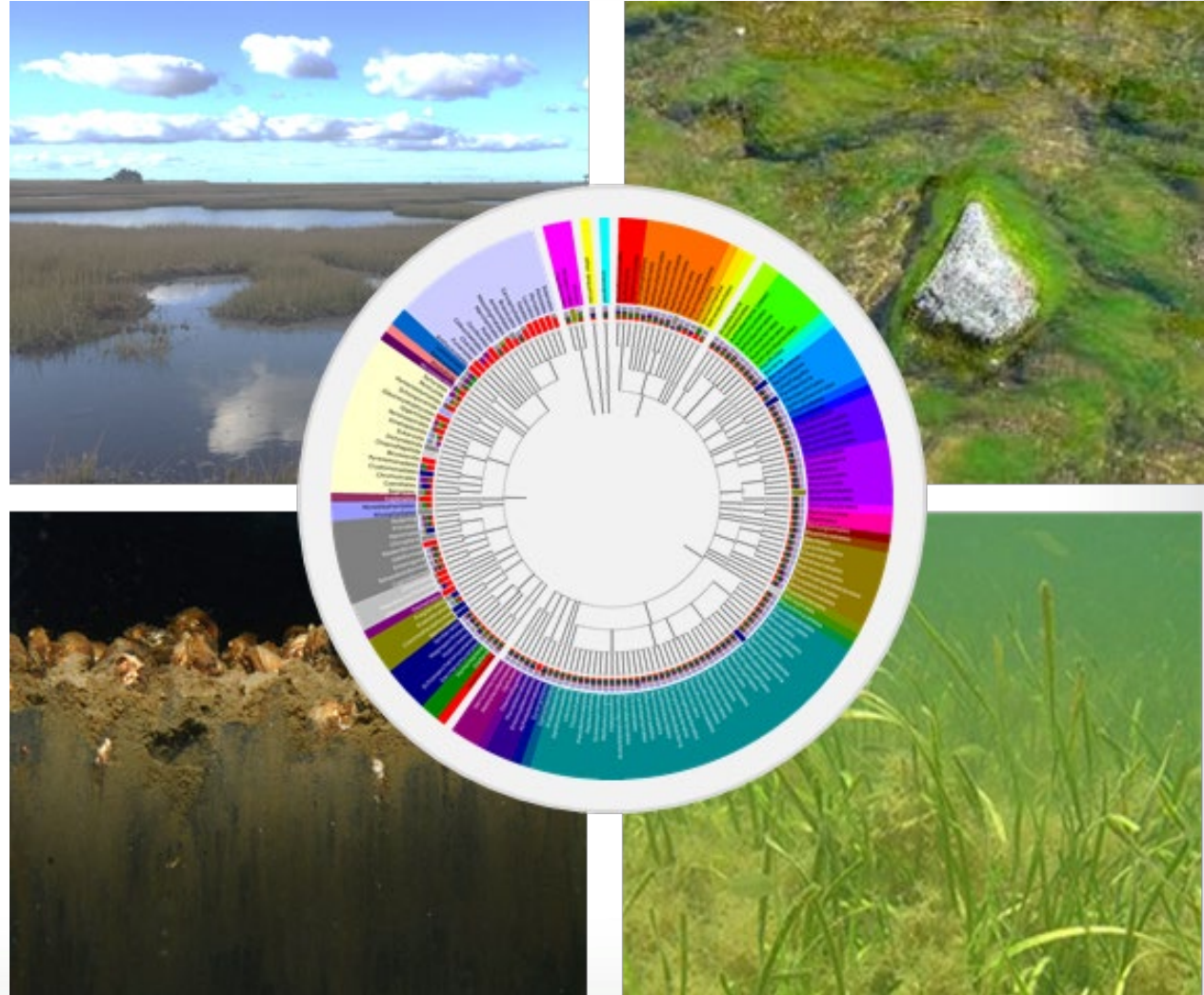
Characterizing nutrient-enhanced acidification and hypoxia (NECAH) in space and time & assessing vulnerability to acidification



Novel Methods to Assess the Status of Nutrient-Sensitive Aquatic Life Endpoints and Nutrient Indicators

Cost-effective measures to assess environmental responses to nutrient pollution & eutrophication for compliance monitoring & improve nutrient reduction strategies

Develop tools to improve the consistency & speed of identification of nutrient indicators & nutrient-sensitive biota that respond to changing nutrient conditions in watersheds.



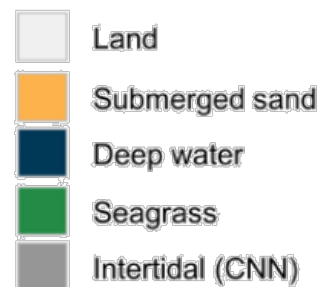
Using remote sensing to map seagrass distribution and response to anthropogenic alterations

FL FWC Survey

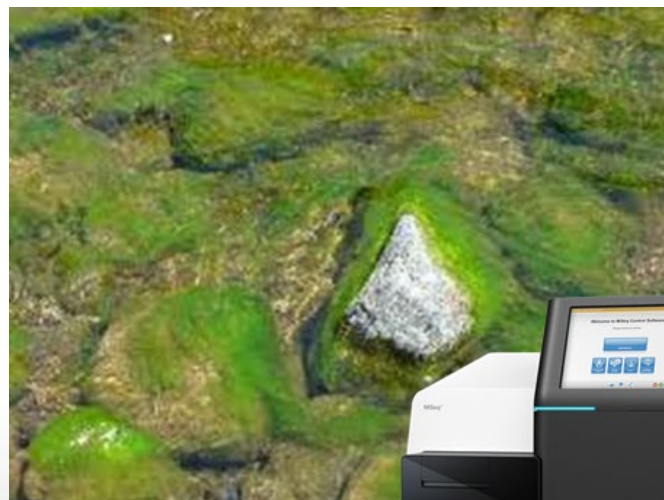
WorldView-2 (2 m)



Classification results from Florida Fish & Wildlife and satellite neural network applied to World View 2 commercial satellite data.



Further Development of DNA Metabarcoding of Nutrient-Indicator Biota to Improve Temporal Monitoring for Changing Nutrient Conditions



Tools to Support Nutrient Criteria Development and Attainment of Water Quality Goals

Using weight-of-evidence to combine diverse data to inform nutrient criteria development

Literature review

Nutrients
Ecological responses
Types of relationships

Field datasets

Nutrients
Ecological responses
Types of relationships

Summarize and synthesize results
Assemble and weight evidence
Weigh the body of evidence/support
Identify support for indicators and nutrient targets

EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND IMPACT:

Support for methods and strategies used to develop criteria
Improve monitoring, modeling, and N&P reduction efforts
Evaluation of the responsiveness of indicators
Advancement of new methods and indicators

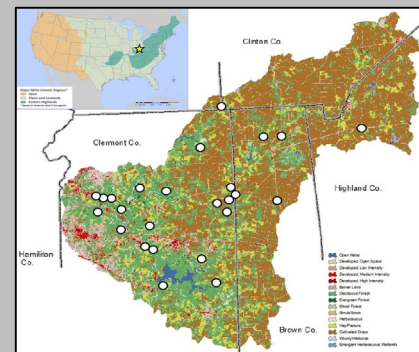
Integrating monitoring, modeling, and experiments to rationalize nutrient reduction goals

Experiments



- Experimental combinations of nitrogen/phosphorus concentrations/ratios
- Suite of ecological responses
- Analysis and synthesis

Watershed case study

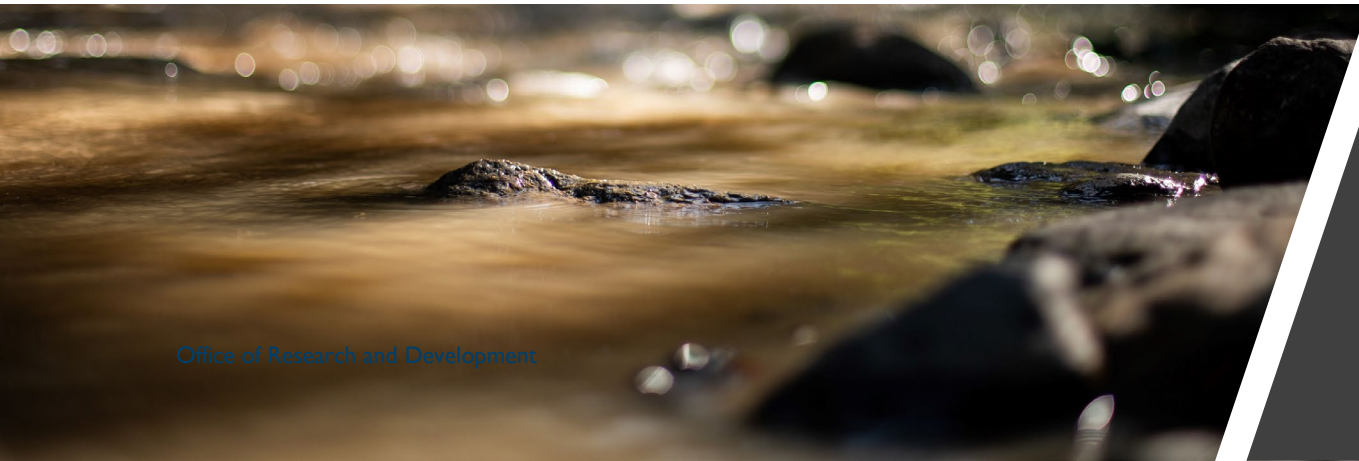


- Long-term nutrient monitoring (streams/lake)
- Watershed modeling of nutrient loads and BMPs
- Local BMP partnerships
- Survey using periphyton DNA metabarcoding

Overview of sub-products



Trajectories of Aquatic Ecosystem Responses to and Recovery from Nutrient Pollution



Research
Output 2

Trajectories of Aquatic Ecosystem Responses to and Recovery from Nutrient Pollution

Overview:

- Assesses the responses of freshwater and coastal ecosystems to nutrients and related co-occurring stressors (e.g., nuisance algae, hypoxia, acidification) and the processes and trajectories associated with recovery from those stressors.
- Research focuses on the development, use, and analysis of model results, experiments, existing datasets, and published literature.
- Products will provide science to support CWA decisions related to TMDLs, nutrient reduction projects, and nutrient criteria development.

Research Priorities:

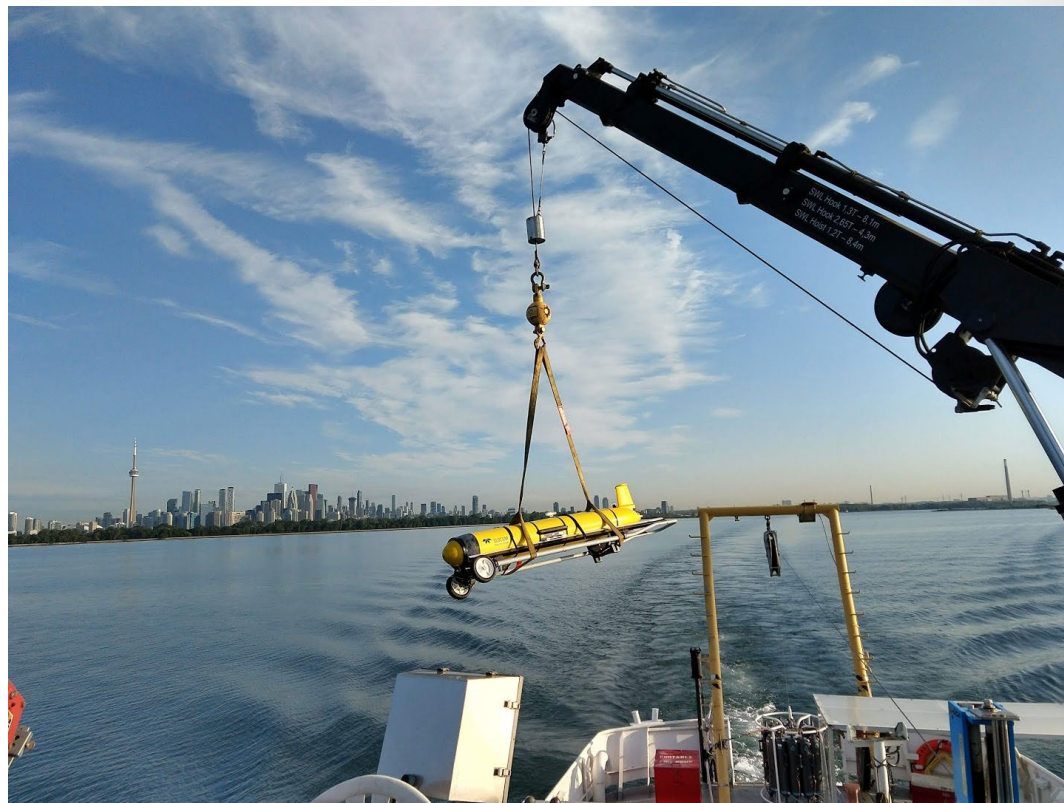
Assessment of nutrient transport to, fate within, and effects on related stressors within freshwater and coastal ecosystems

Assessment of how freshwater and coastal ecosystems respond to nutrient reductions



Assessment of Nutrient-Related Stressors and Responses in Freshwater and Coastal Habitats

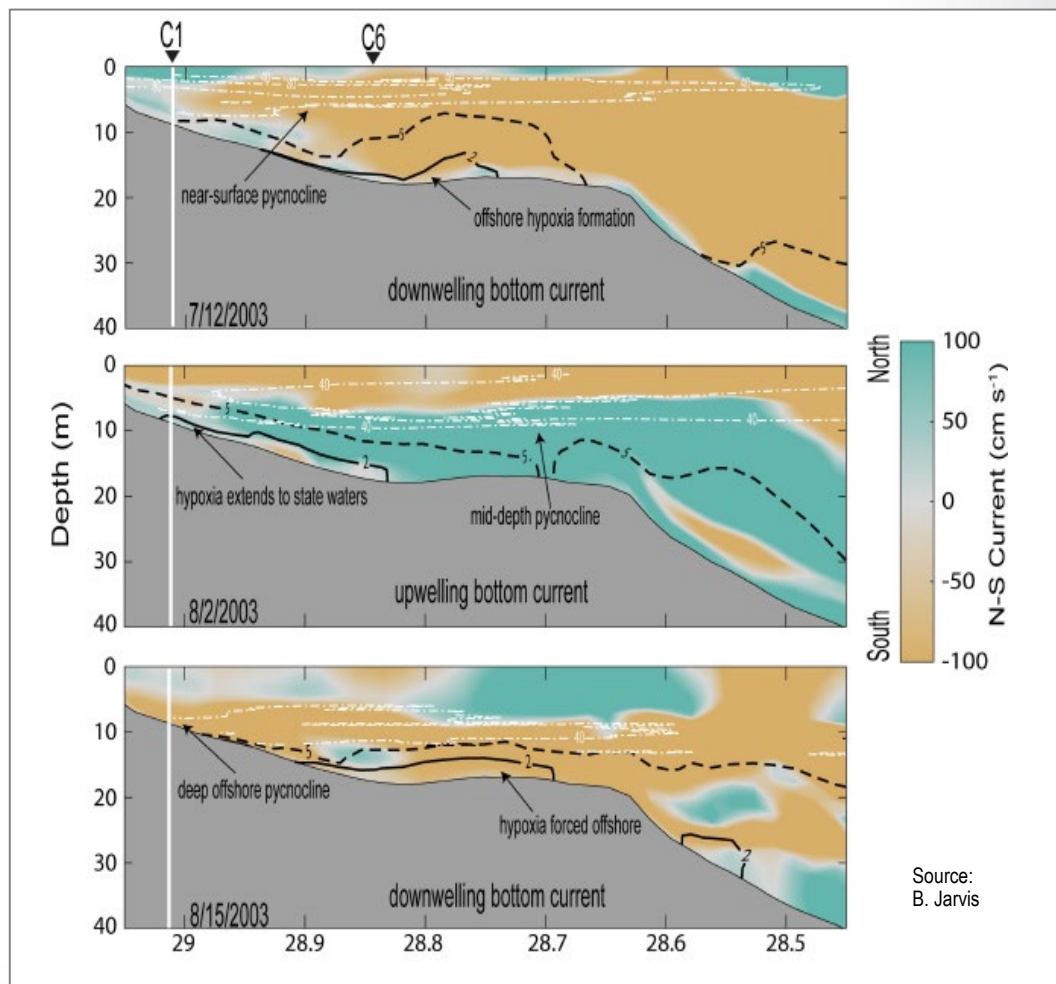
- Examine how diverse aquatic ecosystems respond to nutrients & related stressors
- 14 projects
- Assess nutrient transport to, fate within, & effects on related stressors in freshwater and coastal ecosystems



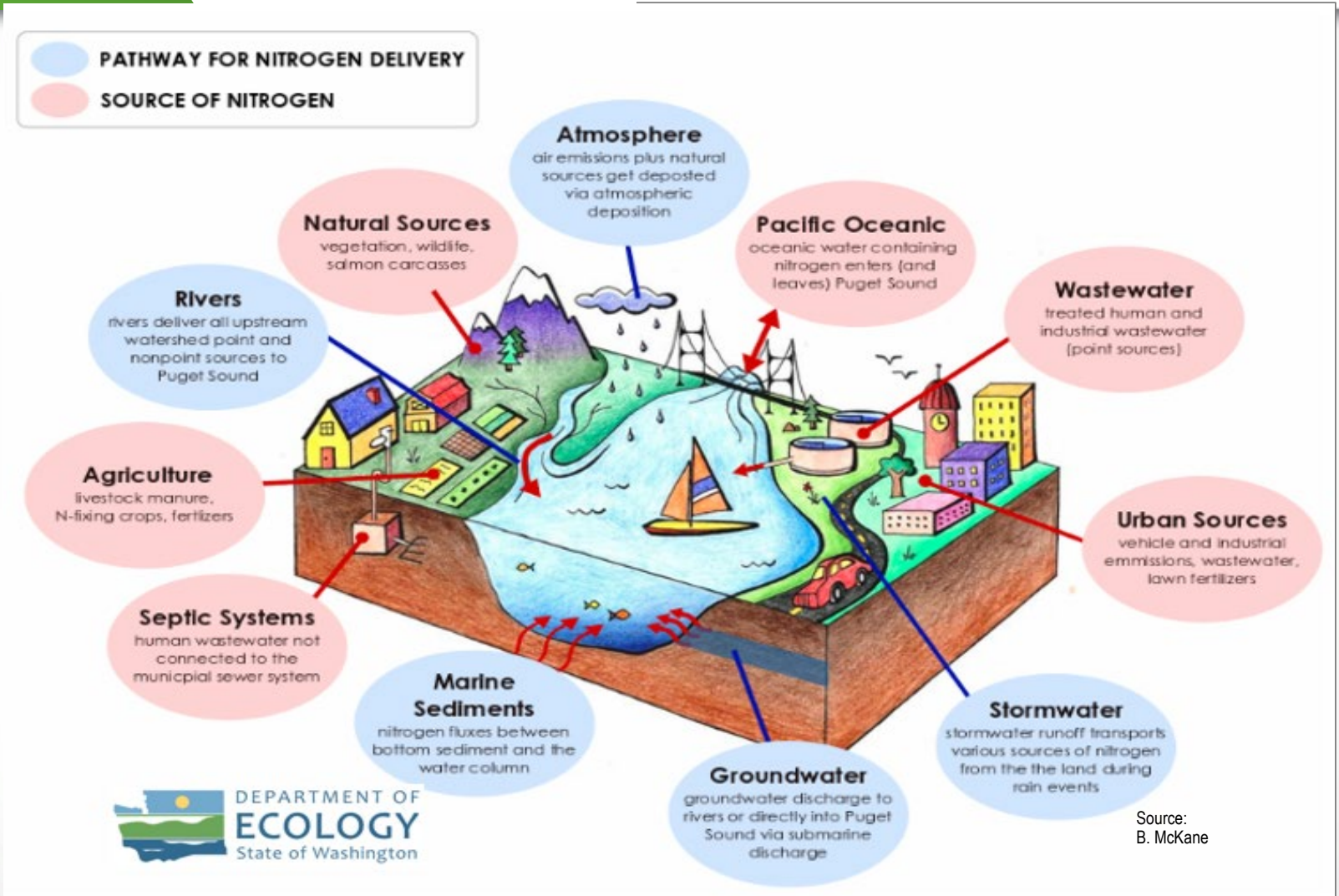
Aquatic Ecosystem Responses to and Recovery from Nutrient Pollution

Modeling to improve prediction of nutrient-related water quality response

- Use multiple EPA ecosystem models to quantify nutrient effects on water quality and aquatic life use in hypoxic coastal systems.
- Compare model performance to reduce uncertainty in water quality simulations and inform nutrient reduction decisions.



Assessment of Ecosystem Recovery from Nutrient-Related Sources and Stressors in Freshwater and Coastal Habitats

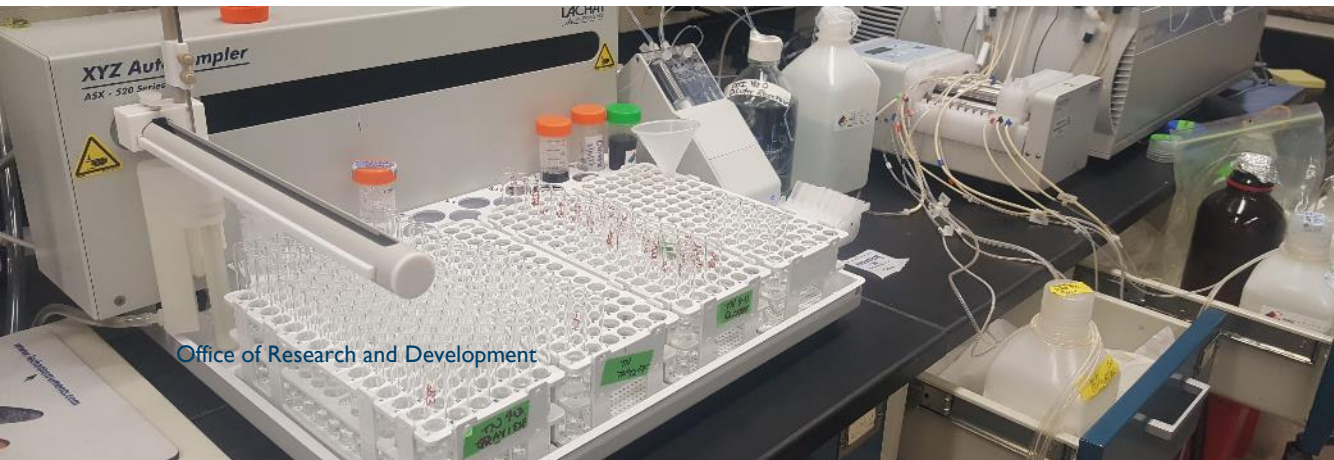




United States
Environmental Protection
Agency



Scientific Approach for Identifying Which Watersheds and Water Bodies May Most Efficiently Attain Water Quality Goals



Research
Output 3



Scientific Approach for Identifying Which Watersheds and Water Bodies May Most Efficiently Attain Water Quality Goals

Overview:

- ◆ This research advances the science needed to inform decisions to prioritize watershed nutrient sources for reduction options.
- ◆ Data, models, and tools are used to identify watersheds and water bodies that may most effectively respond to restoration and recovery efforts.
- ◆ Products will provide science to support CWA decisions related to TMDLs, nutrient criteria development, and recently prioritized market-based programs (e.g., water quality trading).

Research Priorities:

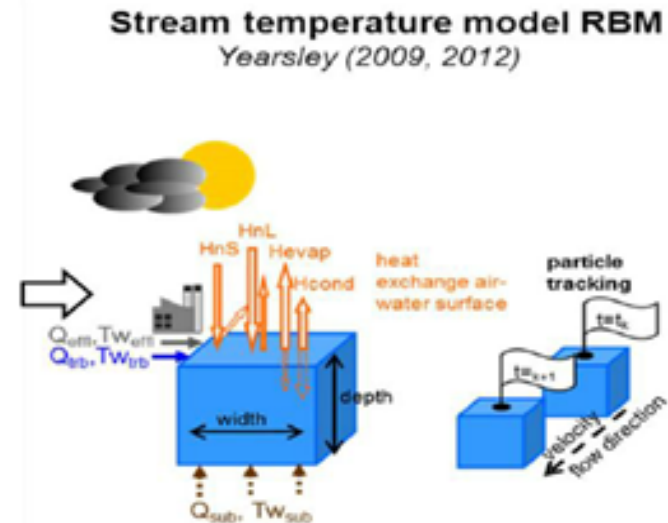
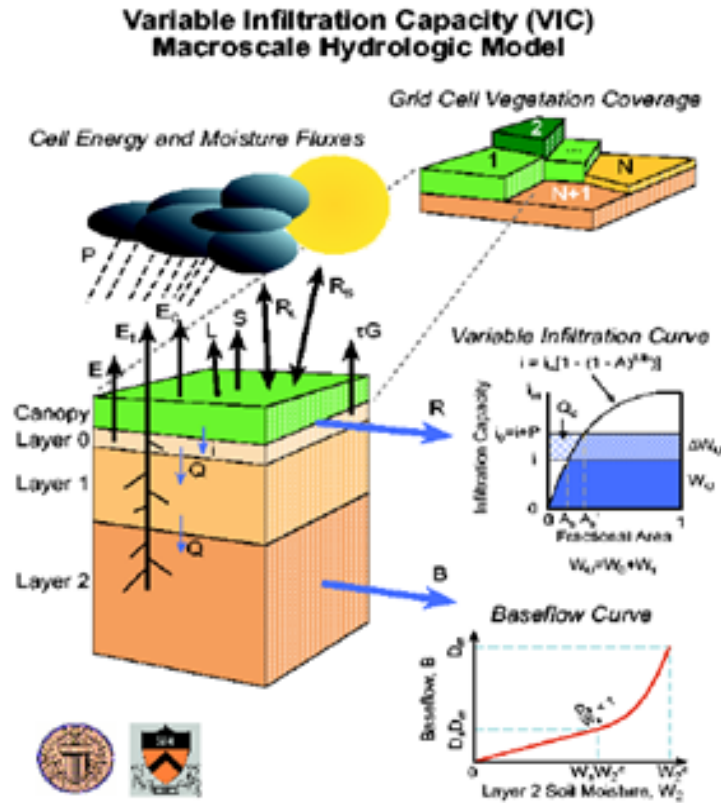
Large-Scale Watershed Assessments to Characterize Potential Gradients of Nutrient Sources and Sinks

Landscape-Scale Tools and Data to Identify Watershed Locations for Targeting Nutrient Reduction, Phase 1

Landscape-Scale Tools and Data to Identify Watershed Locations for Targeting Nutrient Reduction, Phase 2



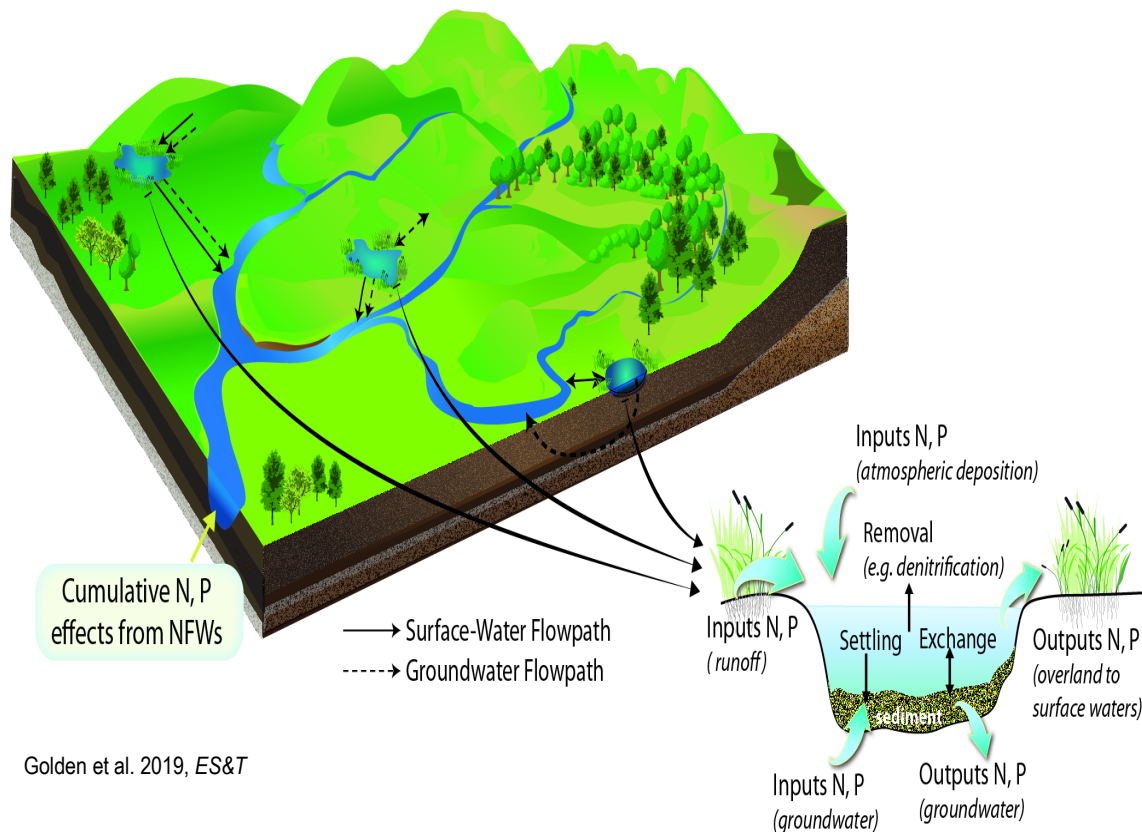
Large-Scale Watershed Assessments to Characterize Potential Gradients of Nutrient Sources and Sinks



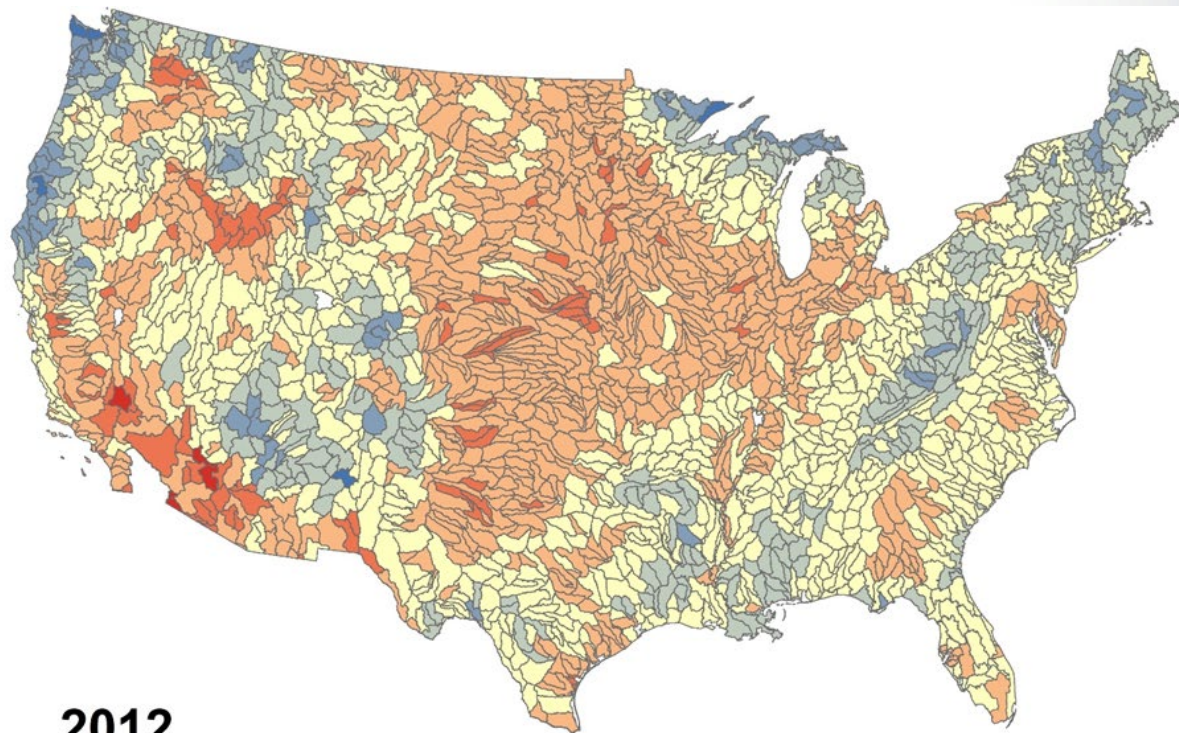
Source: C. Tang

Phase 1:
Identify locations
within
watersheds for
nutrient reduction
by expanding an
existing decision
support system

Quantify the
spatial and
temporal effects
of wetlands on
large river basin
nutrient delivery



Phase 2 Identify areas across the country where nutrient reduction strategies may be most efficient and how temporal variability of precipitation and other factors affect these sites' potential for nutrient processing



2012

Warmer temperatures and increased fertilizer drove regional increases in summer TP concentrations in 2012

Source: R. Sabo



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Links:
EPA Water Research:
<https://www.epa.gov/water-research>

SSWR Strategic Research Action Plan:
<https://www.epa.gov/research/strategic-research-action-plans-2019-2022>



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