Solute transport into Shark River Slough

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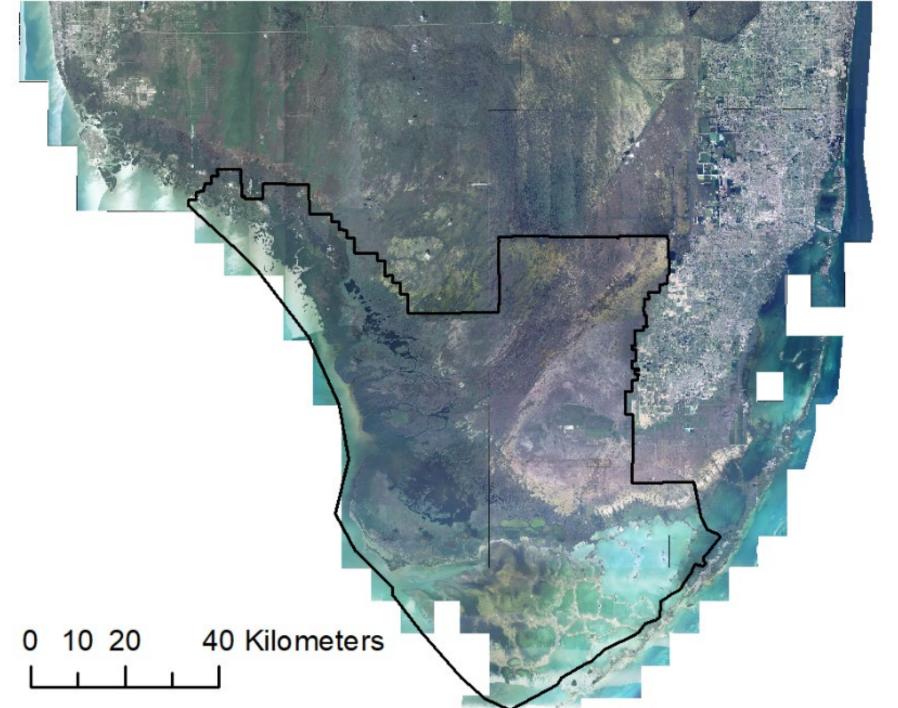




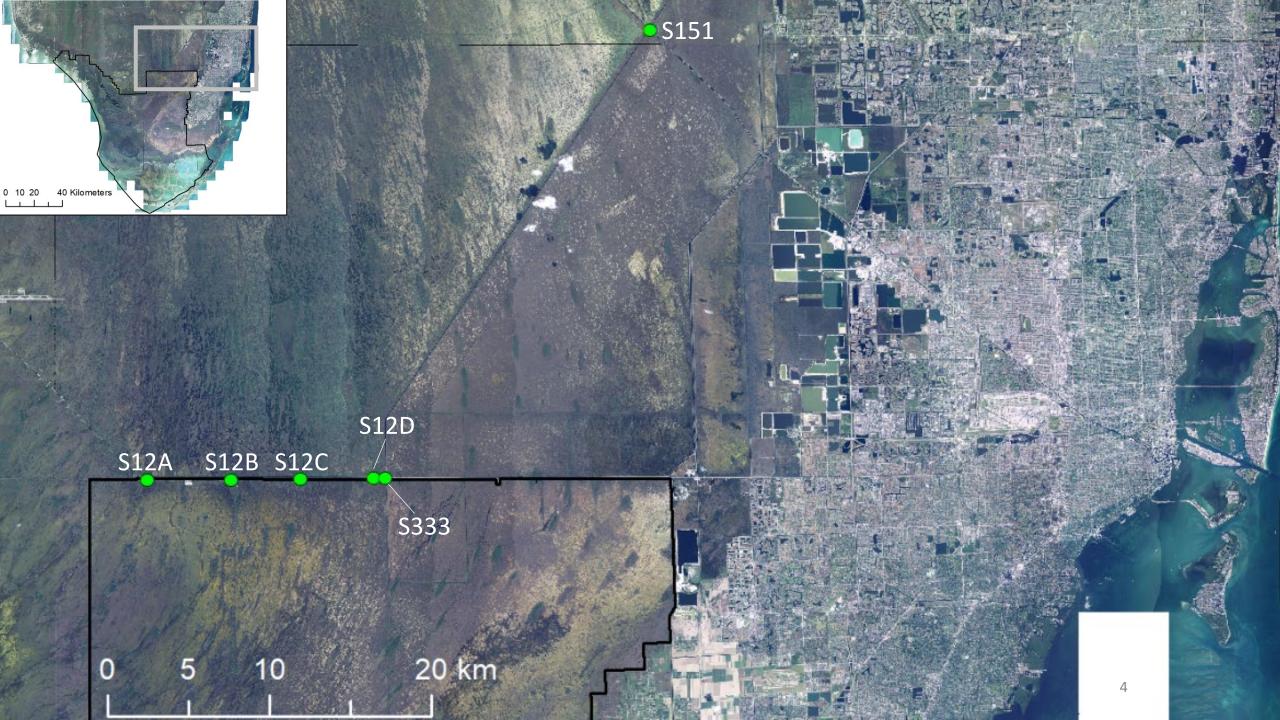
Outline

1. Application of WRTDS to stations at ENP northern boundary, 1992 - 2017

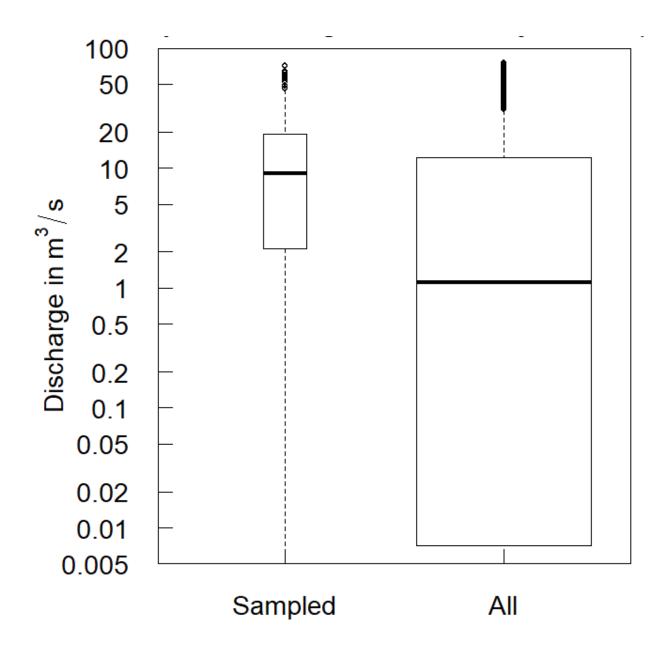
2. Trends in nutrients (TP, TKN) and geogenic solutes (Ca, Mg, Na)



> 5000 sampling locations

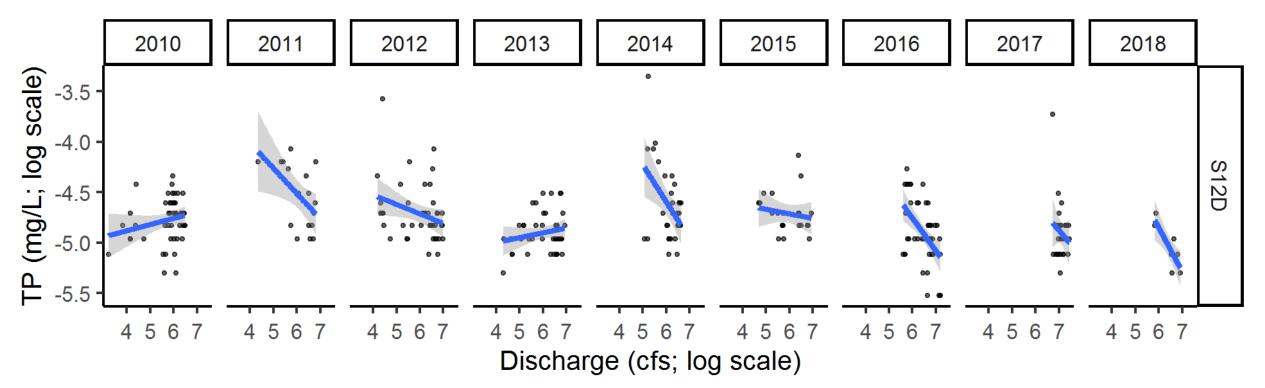


Why model concentrations?



Sampling events may not be representative

C-Q relationships are not uniform



WRTDS – WTF?

• Weighted Regression on Time, Discharge, and Season (EGRET)

 $\ln(c) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 \ln(Q) + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t) + \varepsilon$

- Allows time and discharge relationships to vary
- Estimates raw and flow-normalized concentrations
- What are the trends? How confident are we?
- Do trends differ by season? By discharge magnitude?



User Guide to Exploration and Graphics for RivEr Trends (EGRET) and dataRetrieval: R Packages for Hydrologic Data

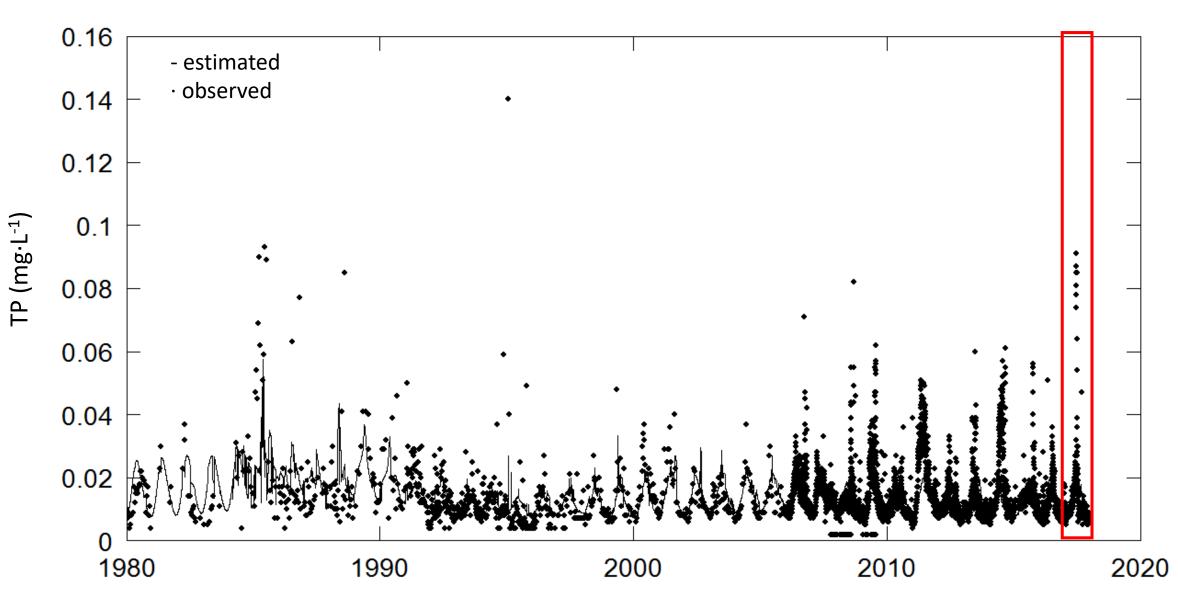
Chapter 10 of Section A, Statistical Analysis **Book 4, Hydrologic Analysis and Interpretation**

Techniques and Methods 4–A10 Version 2.0, February 2015

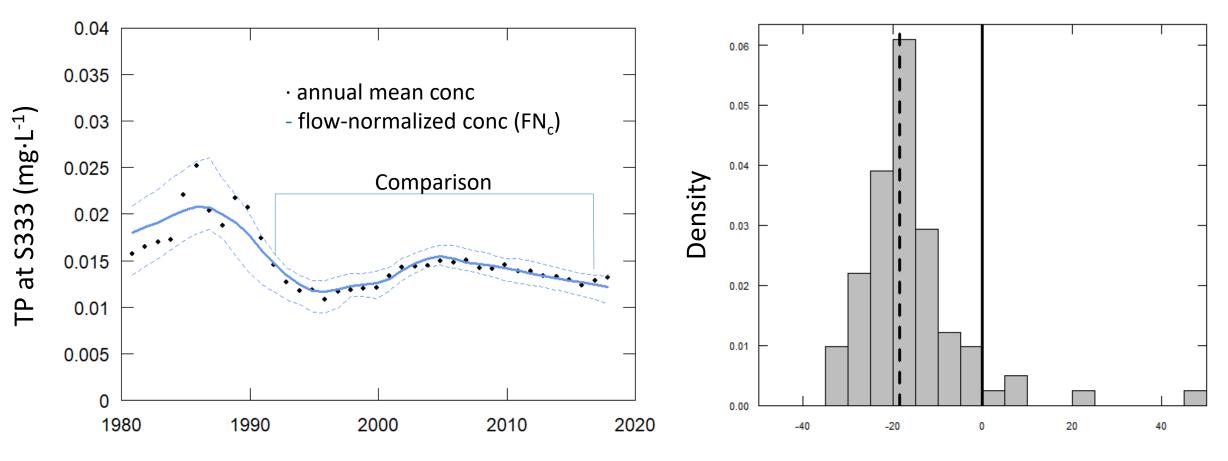
U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

Hirsch et al. 2010; Hirsch et al. 2015

TP time series for S333

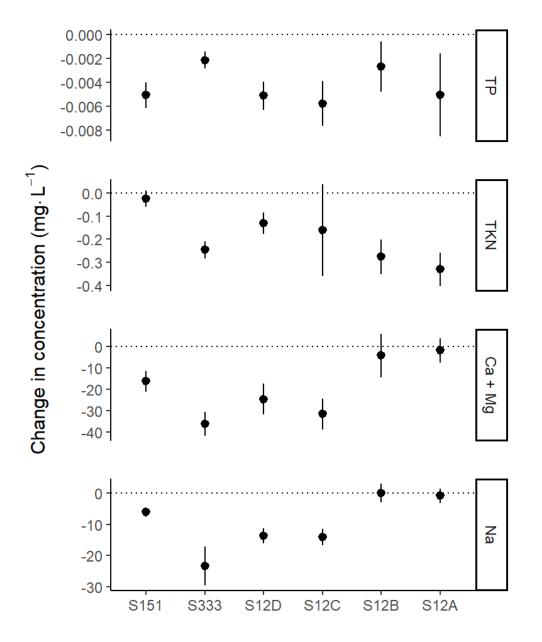


Bootstrapped trend in FN_c 1992-2017

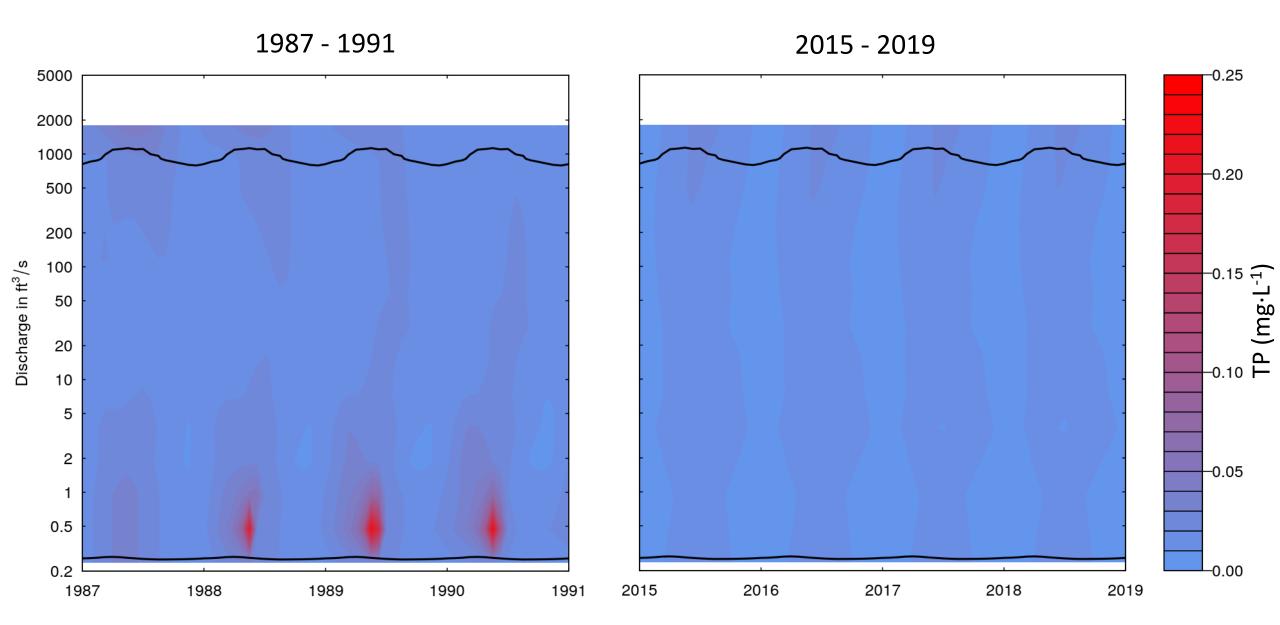


Concentration trend, in %

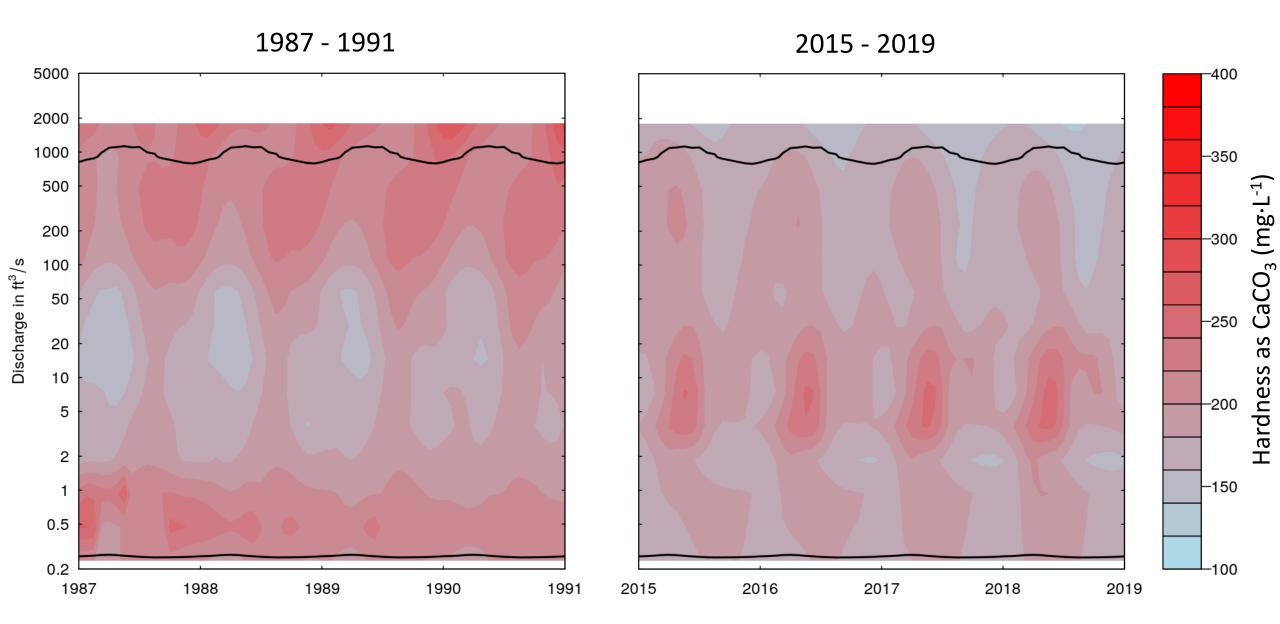
Water quality trends: 1992-2017



TP at different flows (S333)



Ca+Mg at different flows (S333)



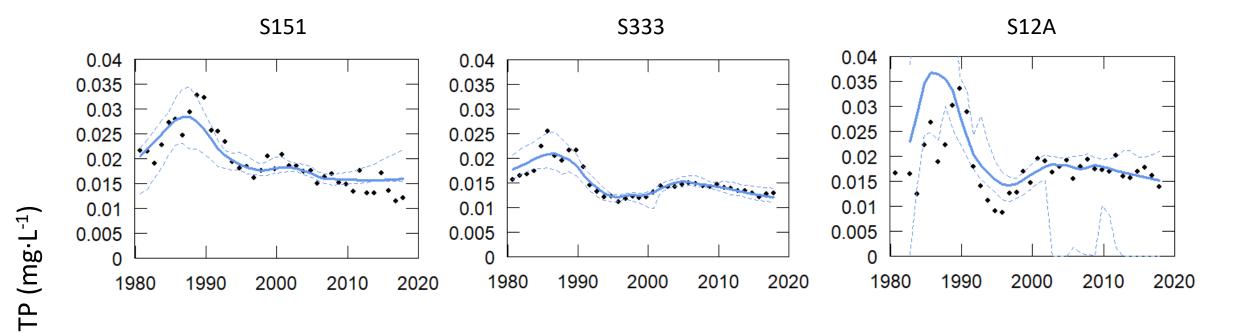
Conclusions

- WRTDS is a promising tool
- Water quality gains more dramatic for nutrient concentrations vs. fluxes
- Concentrations of geogenic solutes are also declining less groundwater
- Nutrient reductions more dramatic at low flows

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DataForEver data requests: EVER_Data_Request@nps.gov



S12B



S12D

