

Goal: Develop and test conceptual model of nutrient

dynamics

WHY?

- Understand WHY and WHEN these systems will have severe cyanobacteria blooms
- System sensitivity to environmental change

MB August 2015

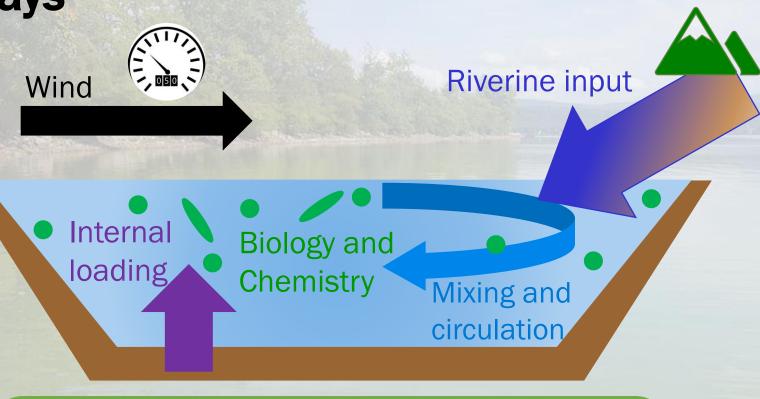
HYPOTHESIS

 Water quality resilience to weather/hydrologic events differs by bay due to differences in physical configuration (Connectivity to watershed, Connectivity Inland Sea)



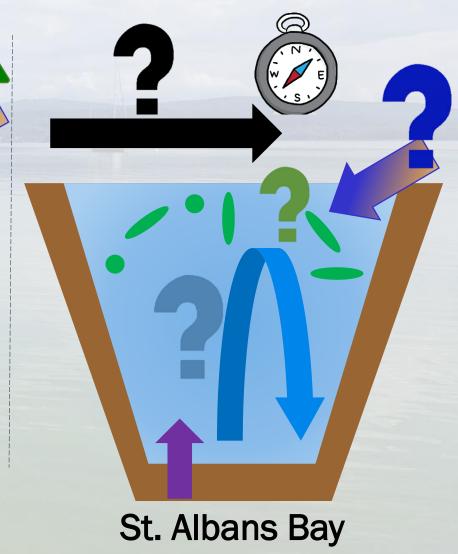
St. AB August 2017

Working towards a conceptual understanding of the two bays



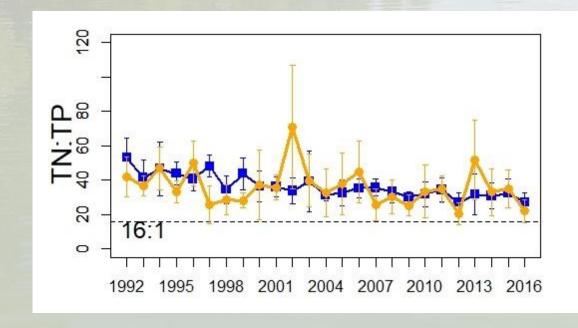
APPROACH (4-fold)

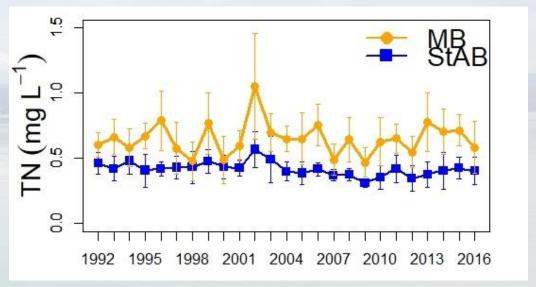
- 1) Long-term monitoring dataset from the VT DEC
- 2) High-frequency BREE monitoring
- 3) Hydrodynamic model
- 4) Remote sensing

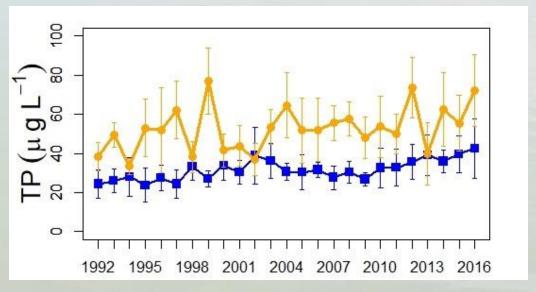


1) Analysis of the VT DEC dataset shows similar ratio in both bays and higher total nutrients in MB

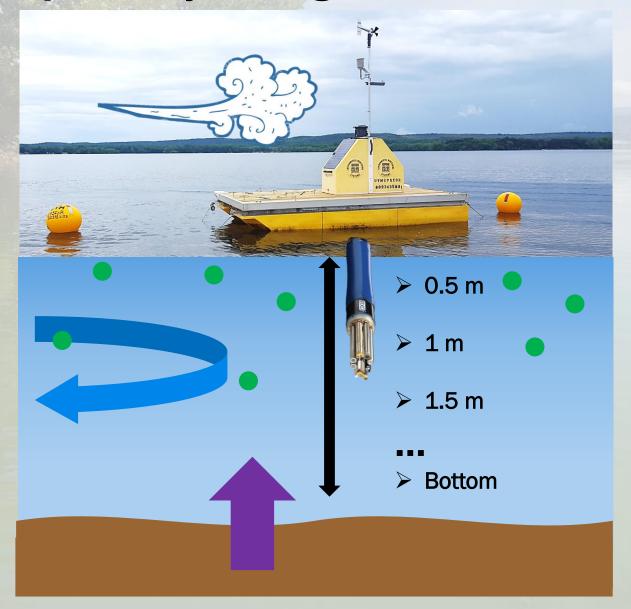
- Data: VT DEC 1992 2016, bi-weekly
- Average values for July September







2) High-frequency monitoring of both bays and weekly grab samples May through November 2017

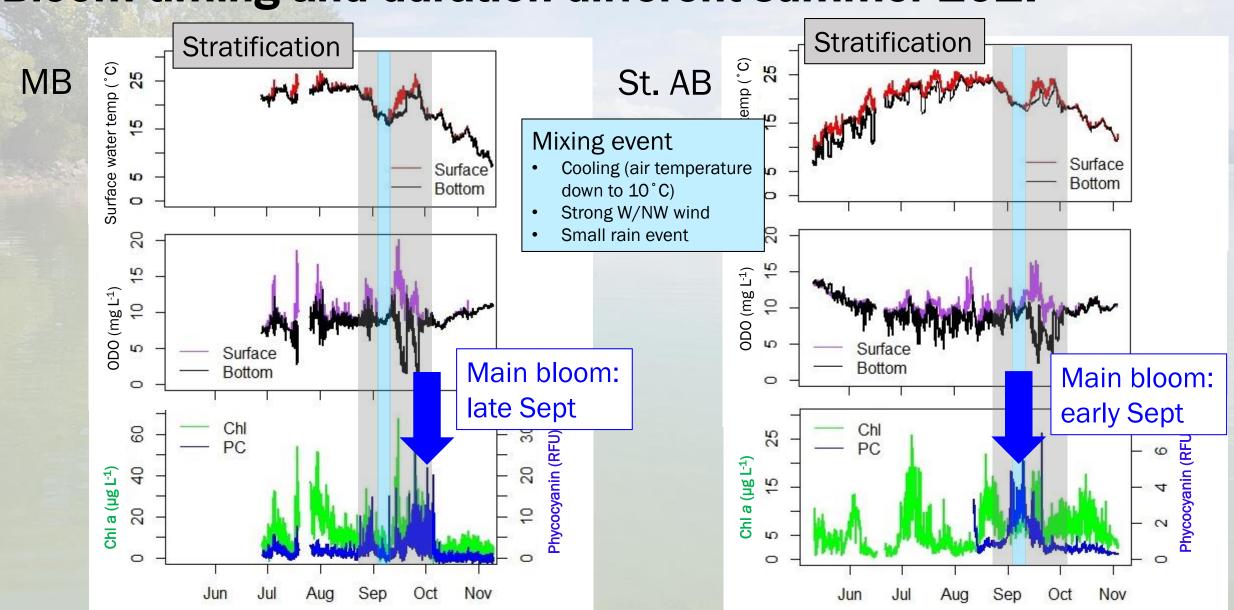


- High-frequency monitoring network (24 time points/day)
- Weekly grab samples

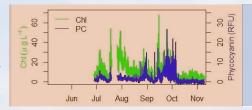


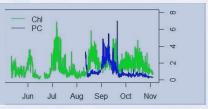
MB, June 2018

Bloom timing and duration different summer 2017



3) Using remote sensing to better understand the 2017 bloom spatially



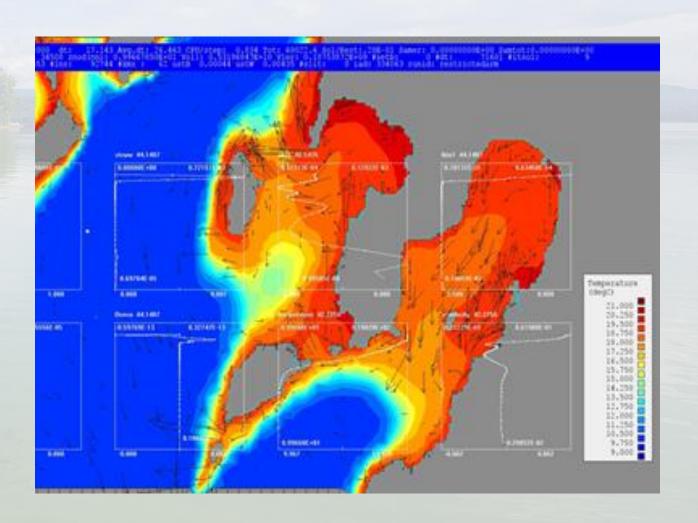


Remote sensing of 2017 bloom (pictures from collaborator Tim Moore at UNH)

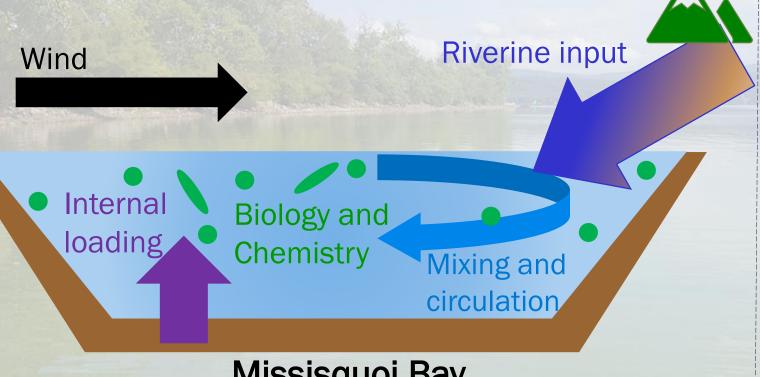


4) Adding in the output from the hydrodynamic model

 Bay physics: moving water and sediment across bays (Liv Herdman and the Manley'a at Middlebury College)



How does summer 2017 stack up against our conceptual model?



Missisquoi Bay

- Stratification important in both
- Wind **speed** may not be important in St. AB
- Triggers to start and stop the 2017 bloom were different

