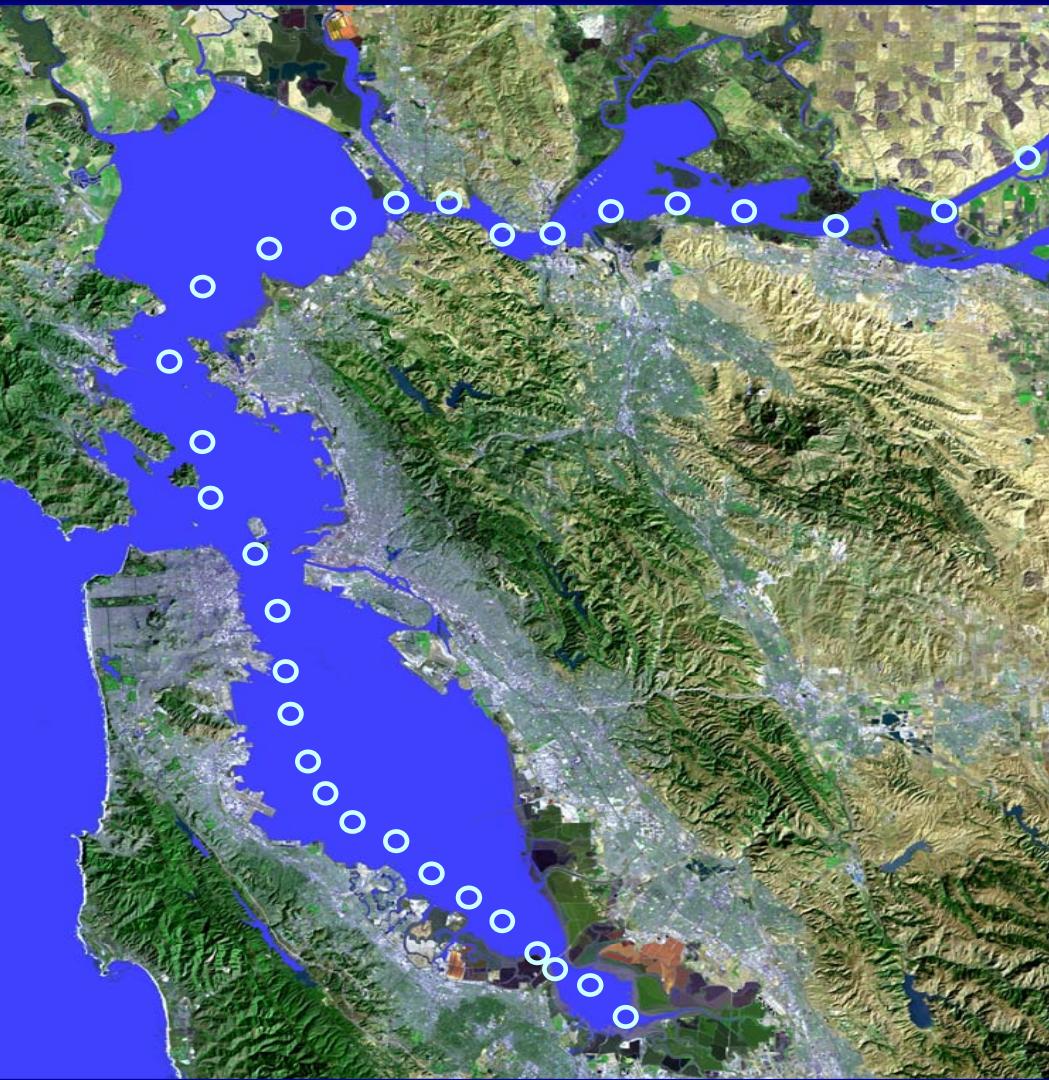


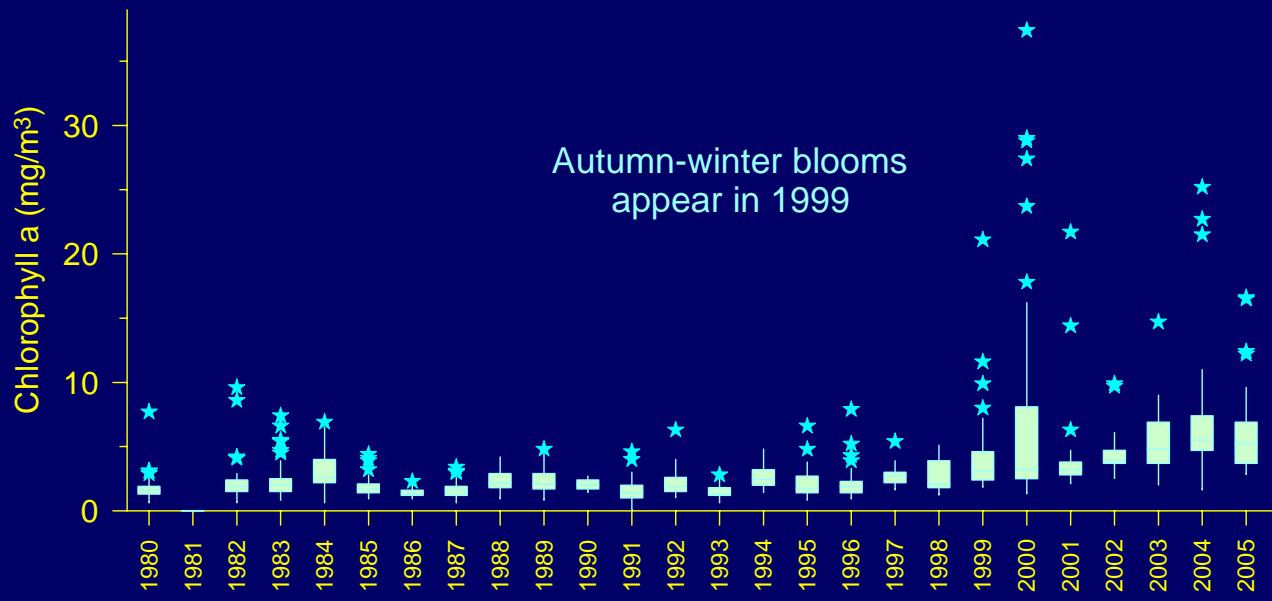
Scott Conard photo

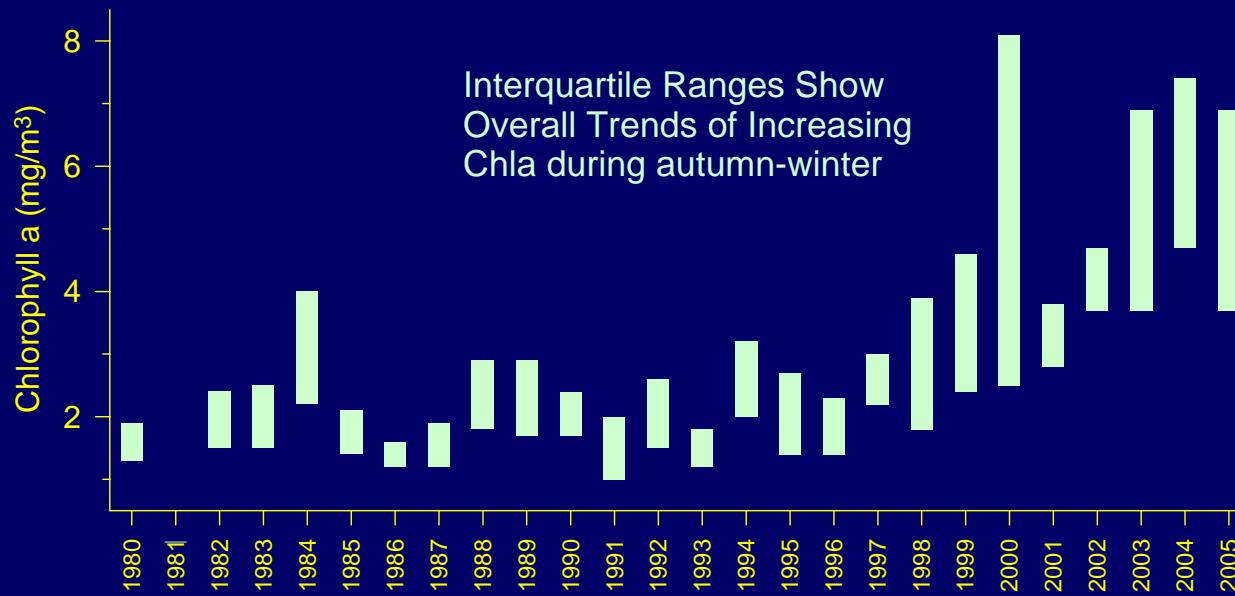
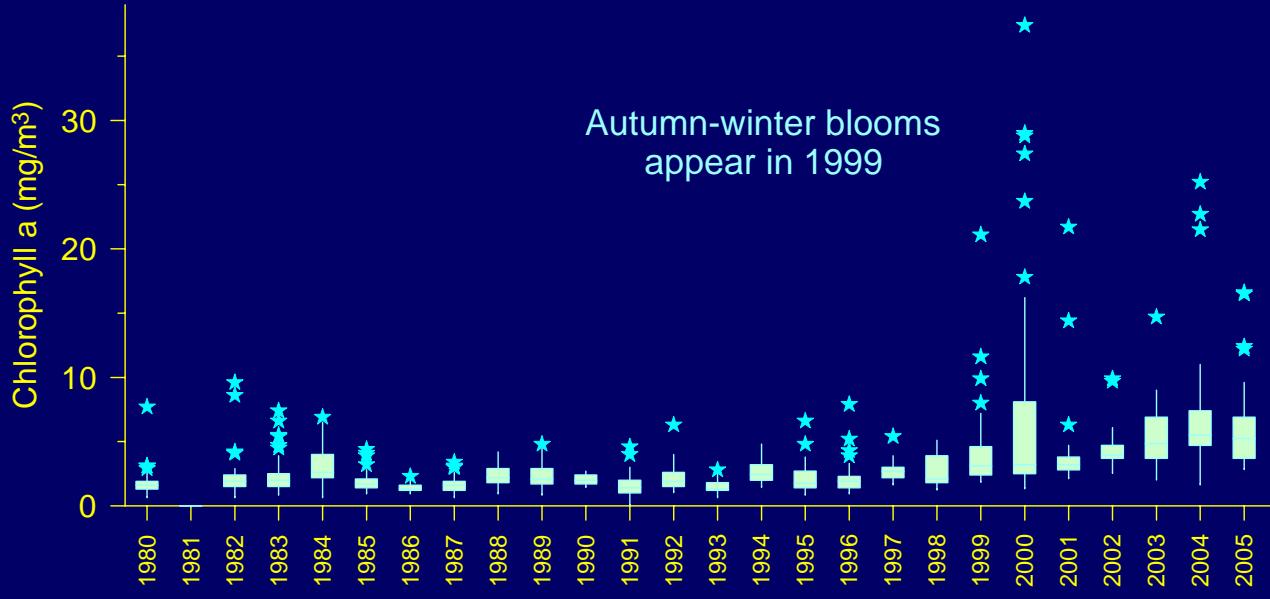


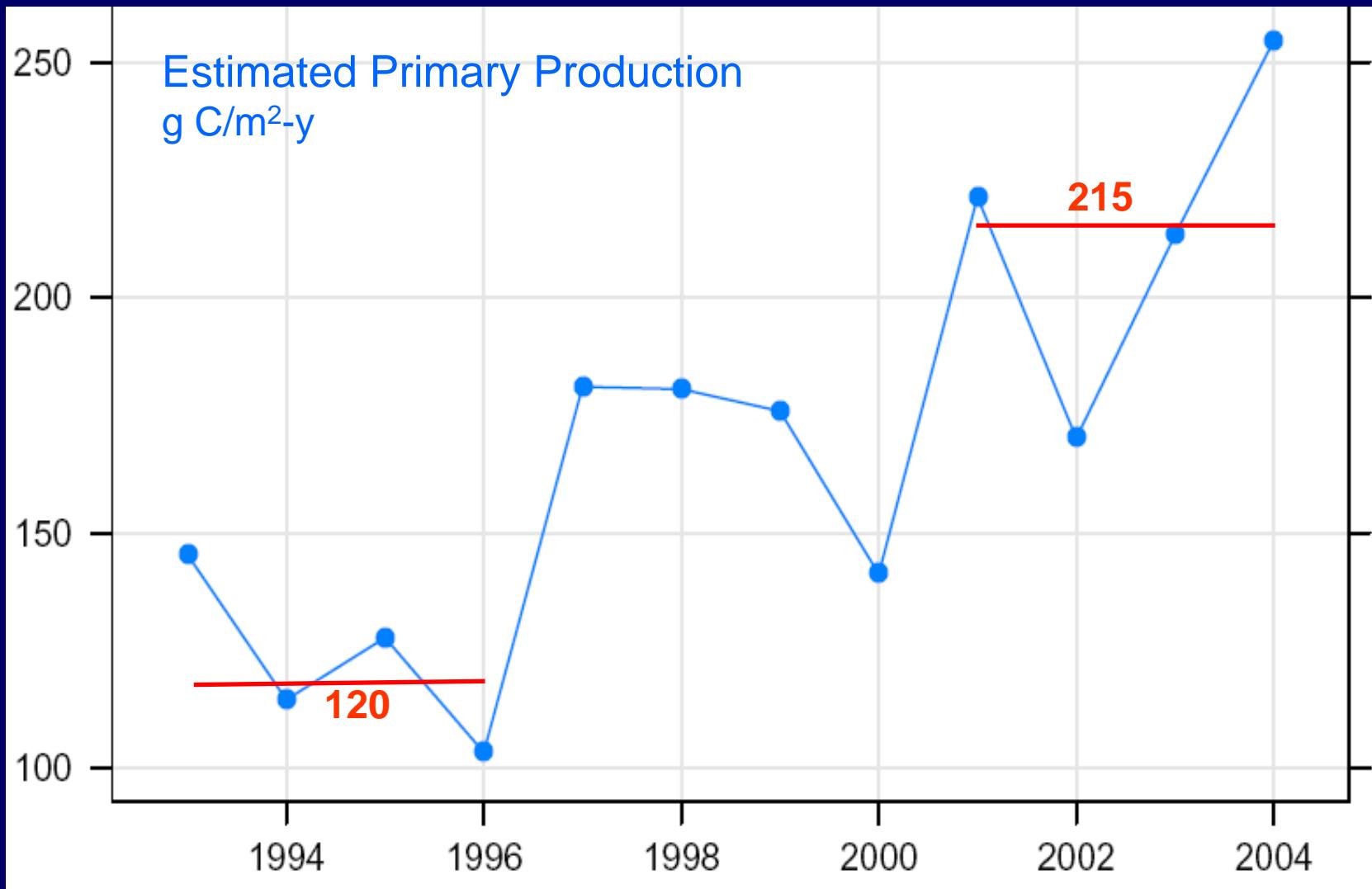


[www.sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/wqdata](http://www.sfbay.wr.usgs.gov/access/wqdata)





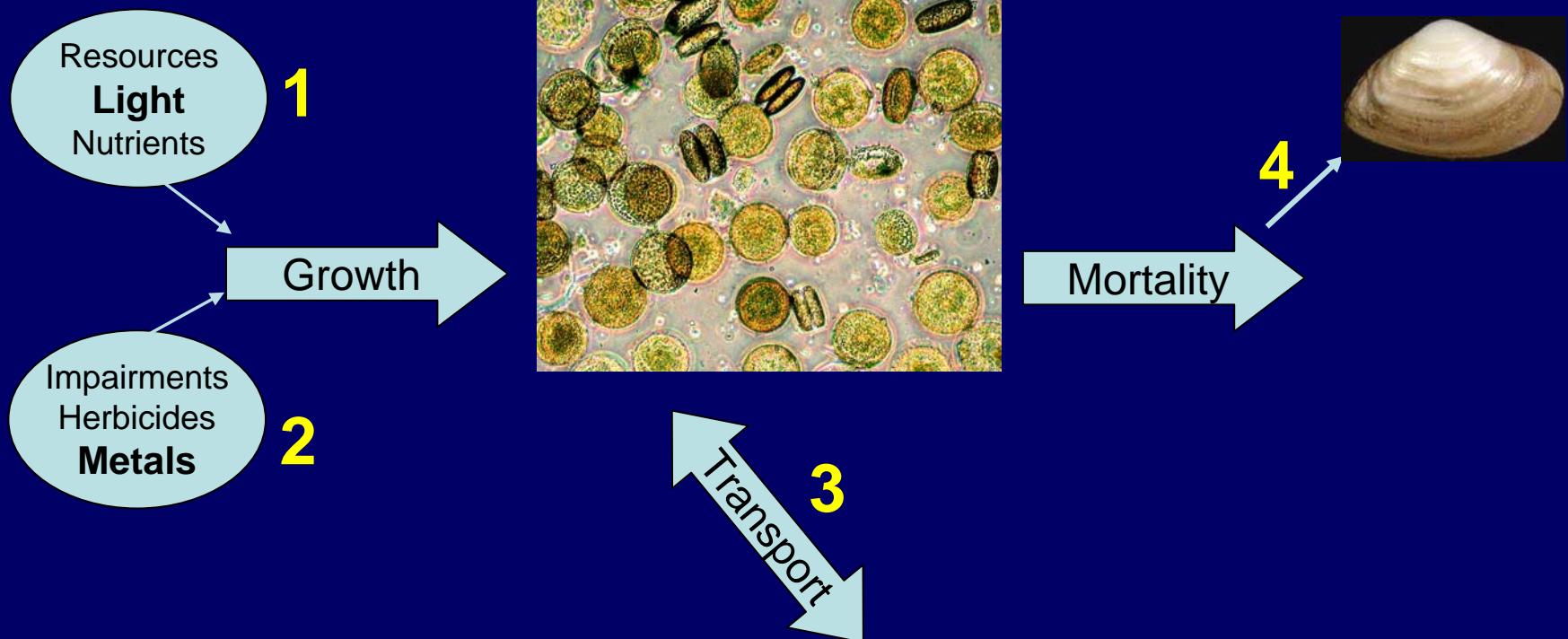




Not associated with nutrient increases !!

# Why is phytoplankton increasing in San Francisco Bay?

Four Hypotheses

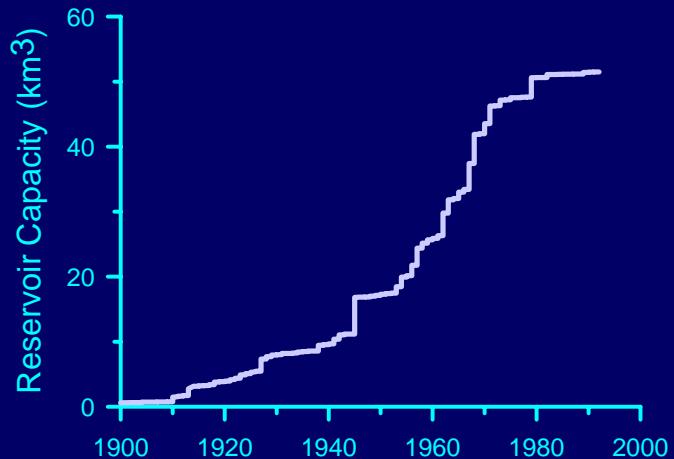


Resources  
Light

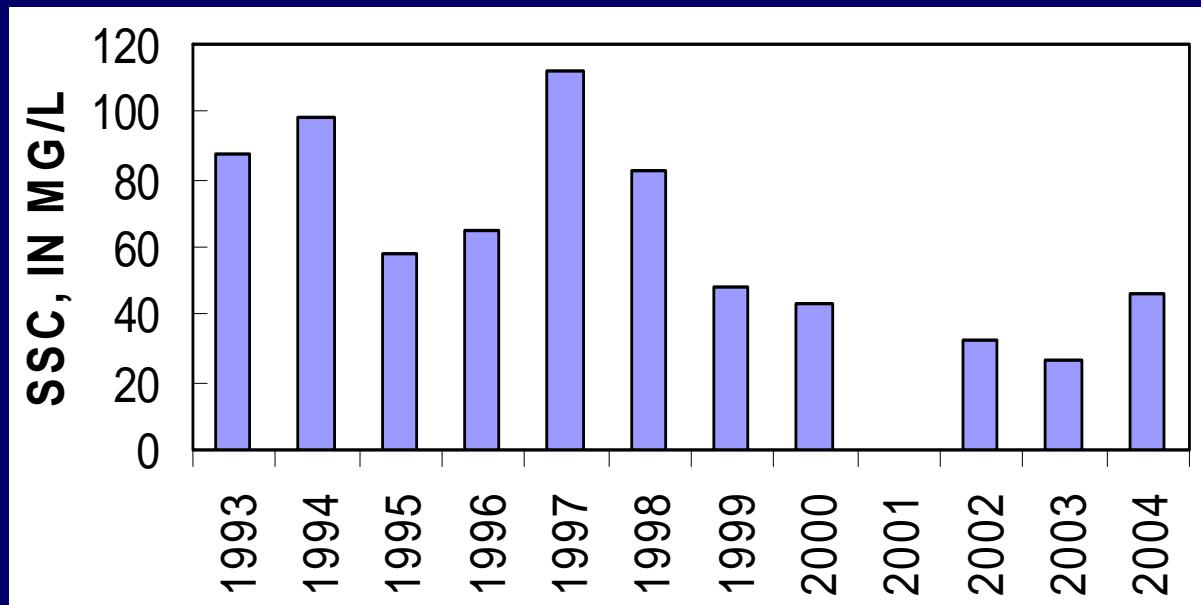
1

Growth

“sediment yield of the Sacramento River decreased by about half from 1957-2001” (Wright & Schoellhamer 2004)



Recent trends of decreasing turbidity In San Pablo Bay

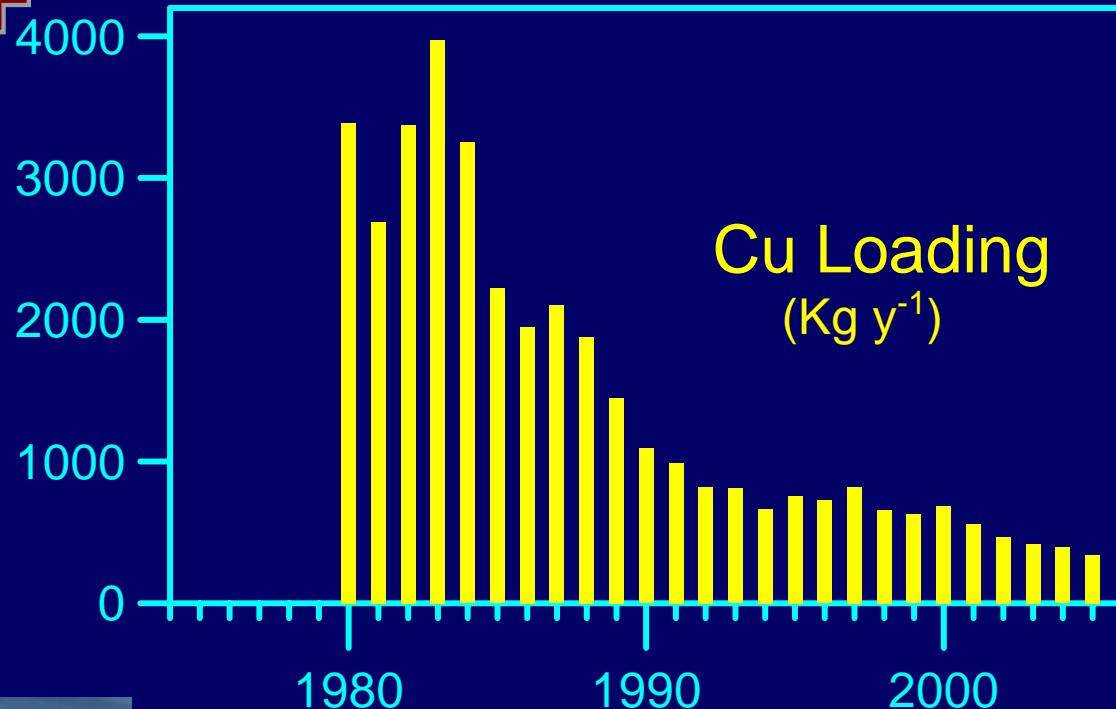


Dave Schoellhamer, USGS

Impairments  
Metals

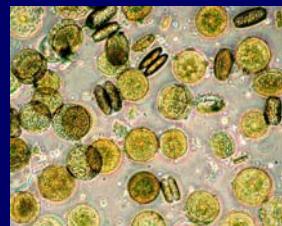
Growth

2

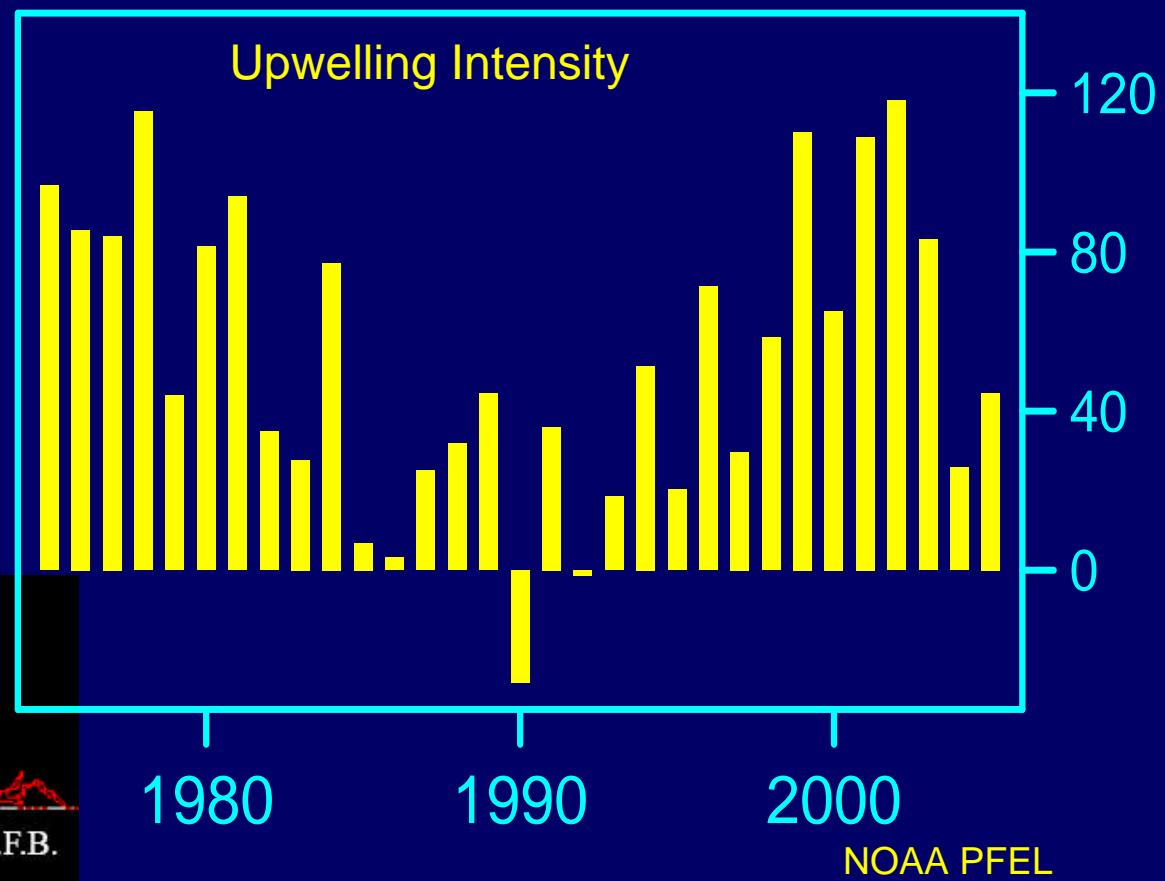
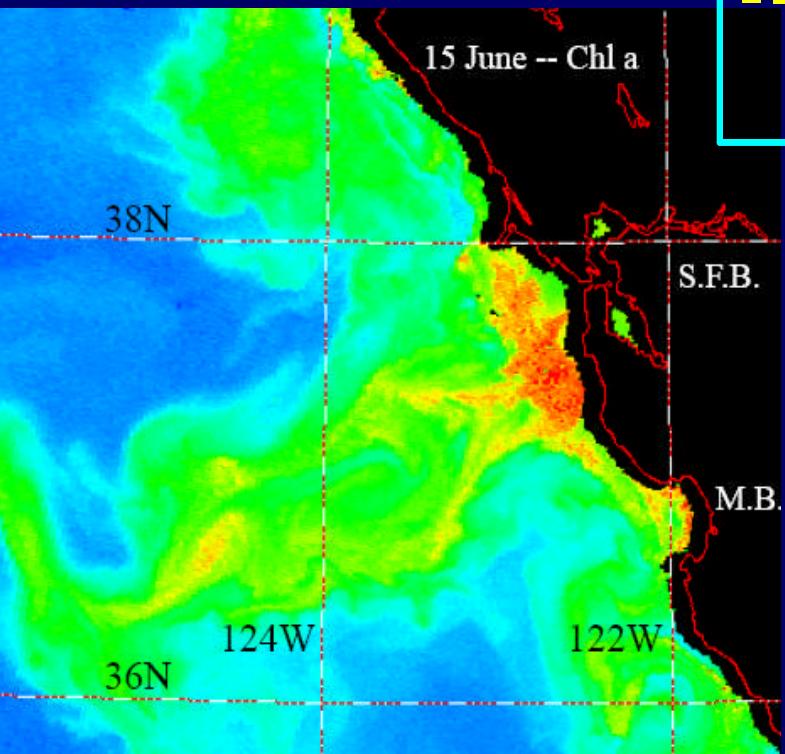


City of San Jose, Environmental Services (2006)



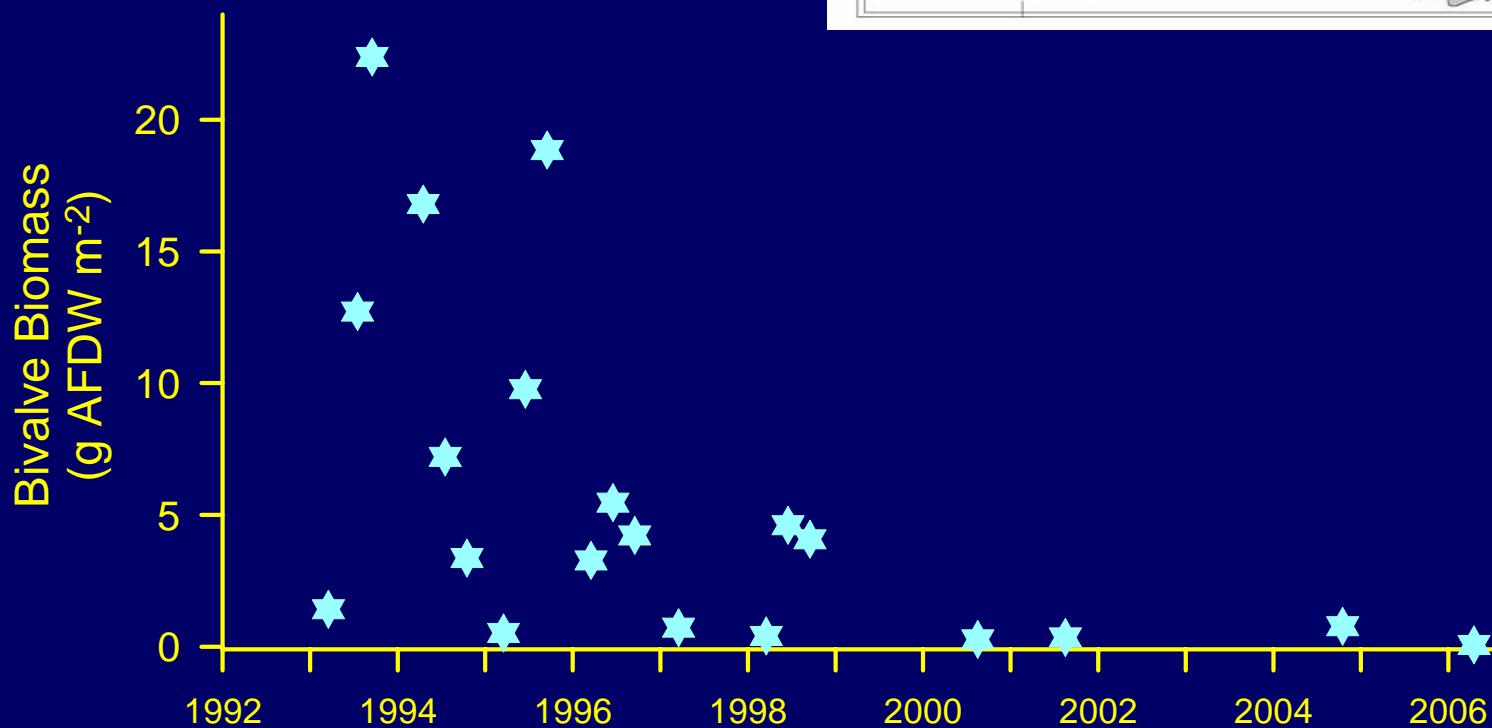
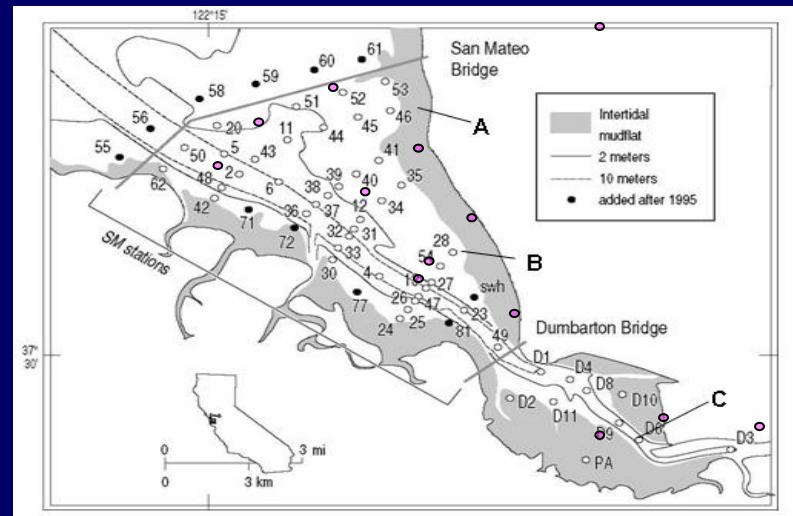


Transport  
3

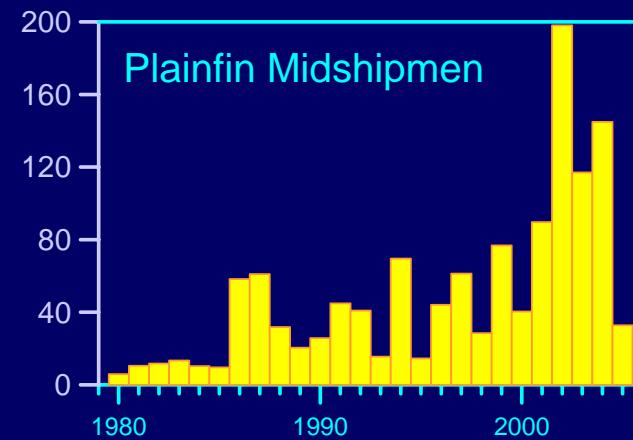
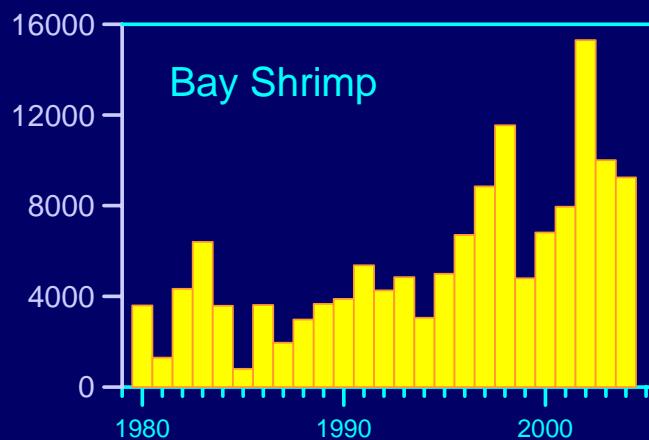
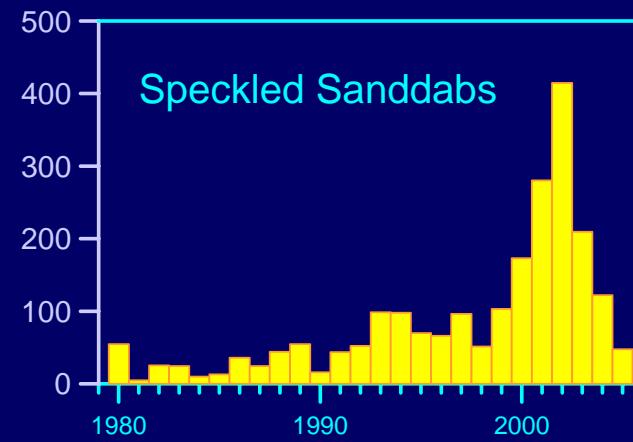
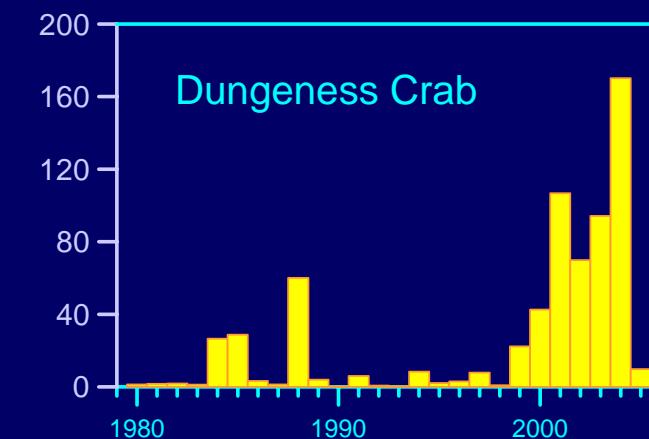
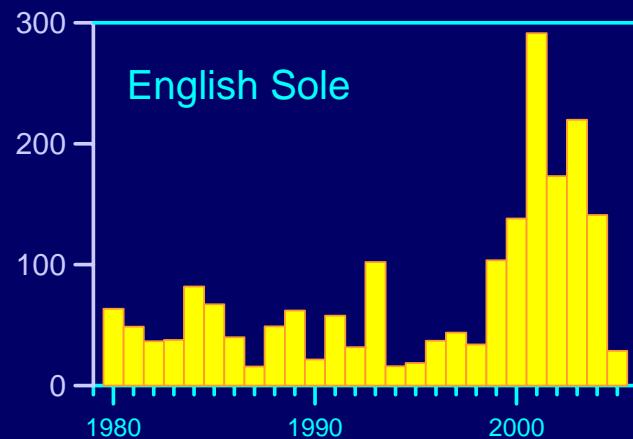


4

Mortality



Janet Thompson, USGS



Potential bivalve predators  
(mean catch/hectare)  
Kathy Hieb, CADFG

The Bay ecosystem has changed significantly in the past decade

Opposite trends in the Delta and San Francisco Bay

The Bay is strongly influenced by its connectivity to Sierra runoff, urban watersheds, and the Pacific

We cannot forecast future trajectories



*Thanks to SFEI & RMP, Tara Schraga, Kate Dallas, Alan Jassby, Jan Thompson, Francis Parchaso, Dave Schoellhamer, Kathy Hieb, Neal Van Keuren, Bob Wandro, Alo Kauravlla*