



**RMP**  
REGIONAL MONITORING  
PROGRAM FOR WATER QUALITY  
IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY

[sfei.org/rmp](http://sfei.org/rmp)

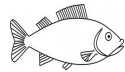
# Insights from Sensors

Understanding the Complex Dynamics of  
Dissolved Oxygen in Lower South Bay

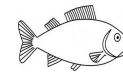
Phil Bresnahan, Rusty Holleman, Zephyr Sylvester,  
Ila Shimabuku, Emily Novick, and David Senn

San Francisco Estuary Institute

# OUTLINE



Why does dissolved oxygen matter?



What are the principle drivers?



How can we untangle them?



# CONCLUSION

Dissolved oxygen varies in **every** dimension



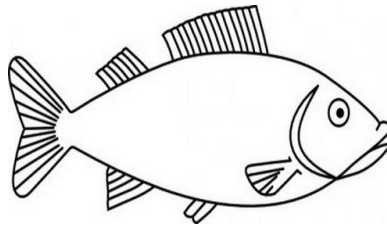
# CONCLUSION

Dissolved oxygen varies in **every** dimension,  
but how much?

And why should we care?



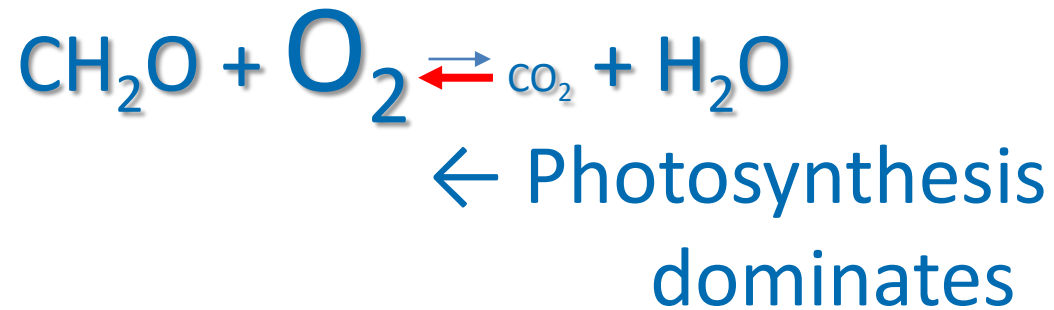
# WHY SHOULD WE CARE?



# Why should we care?

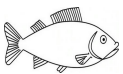
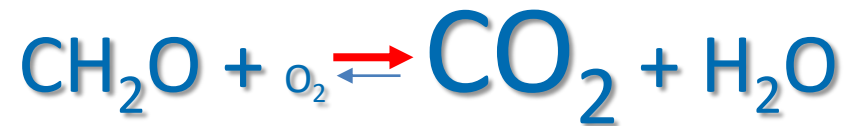


# Why should we care?



# Why should we care?

Respiration →  
dominates





# Why should we care?

The SF Bay food web depends on DO

We can directly influence DO

We need to know how much is natural vs...?



Wray Gabel, SF Bay Bird Observatory

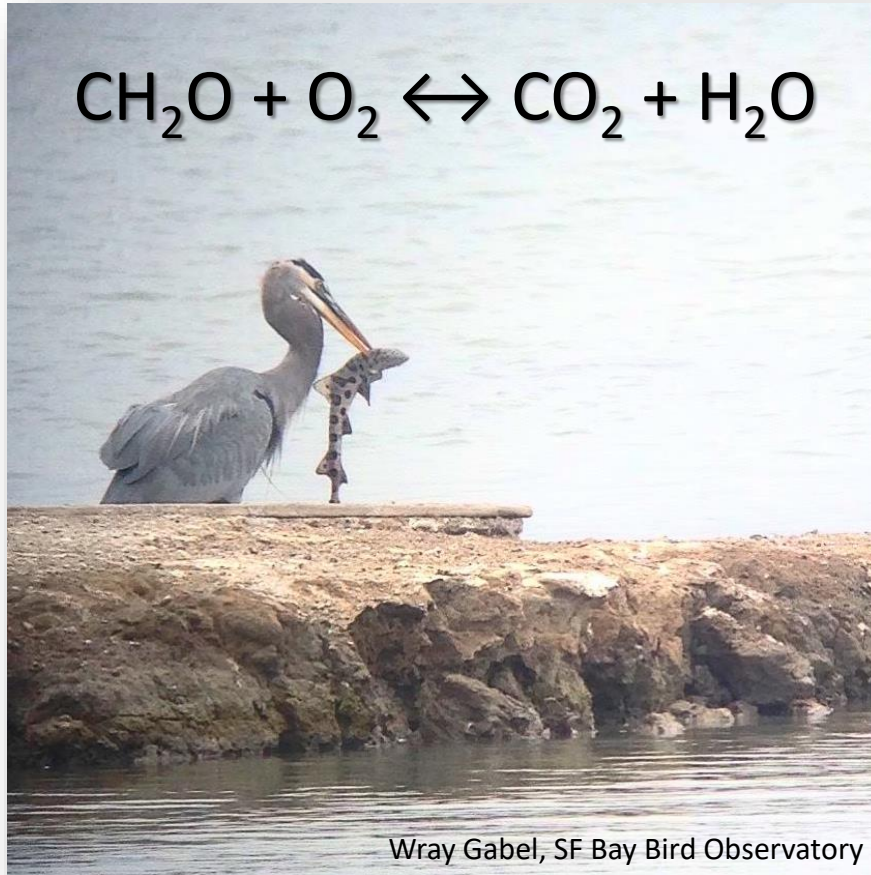


# Why should we care?

The SF Bay food web depends on DO

We can directly influence DO

We need to know how much is natural vs...?



Wray Gabel, SF Bay Bird Observatory



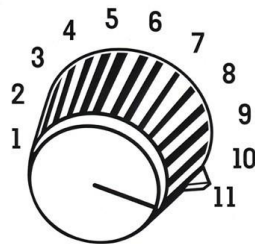
Constraining variability allows us to estimate rates,  
slough-to-basin scale budgets, and habitat quality  
and the effects of nutrient loads



Wray Gabel, SF Bay Bird Observatory



# THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE



# Drivers of variability in DO

## Interfaces:

air–water  
sediment–water

## Production vs. Respiration:

Phytoplankton/zooplankton/nekton/detritus/bacteria

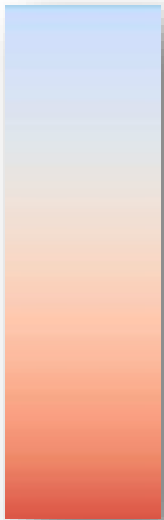
## Connections:

ponds  
marshes  
bay  
ocean  
land



# Drivers of variability in DO

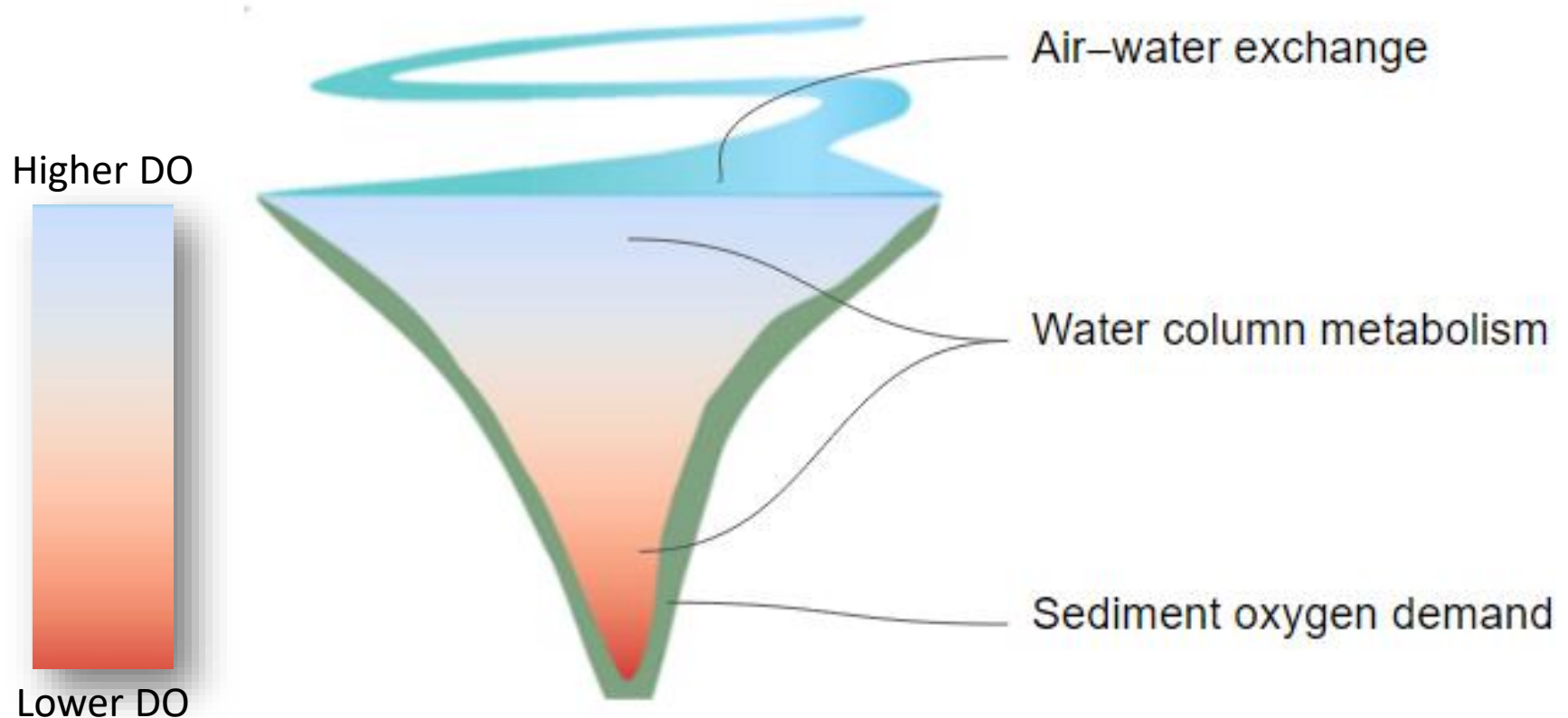
Higher DO



Lower DO

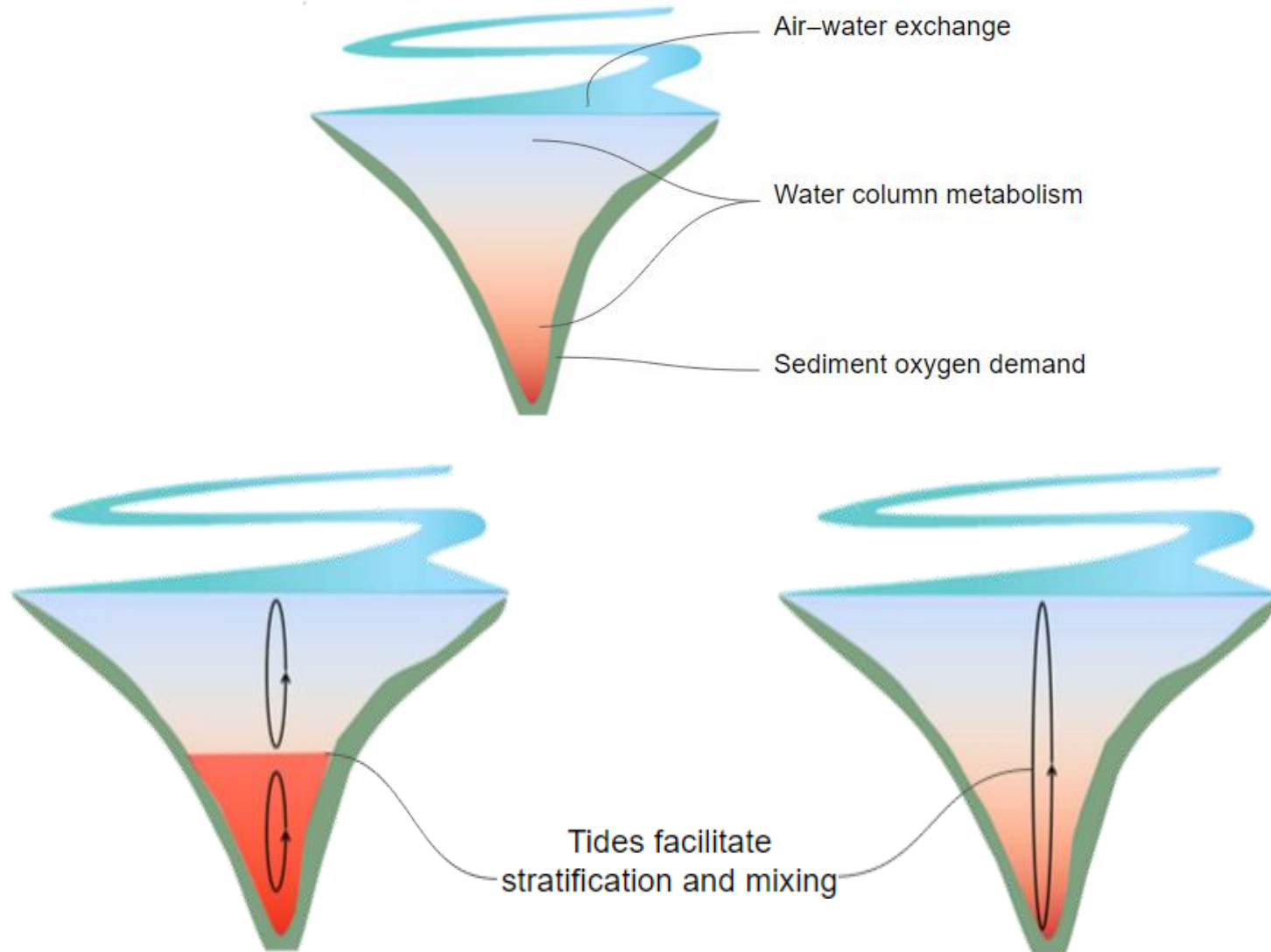


# Drivers of variability in DO





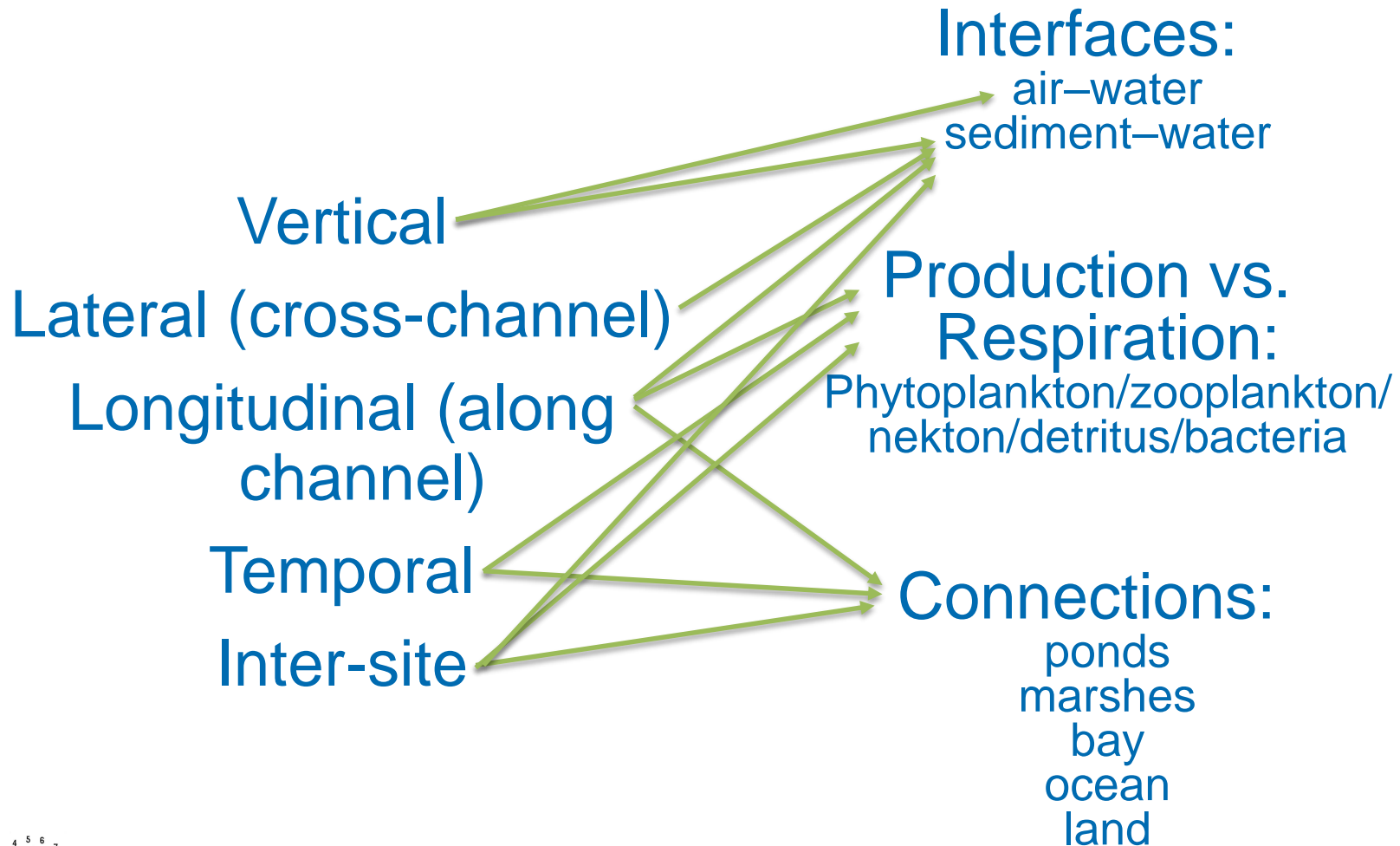
# Drivers of variability in DO





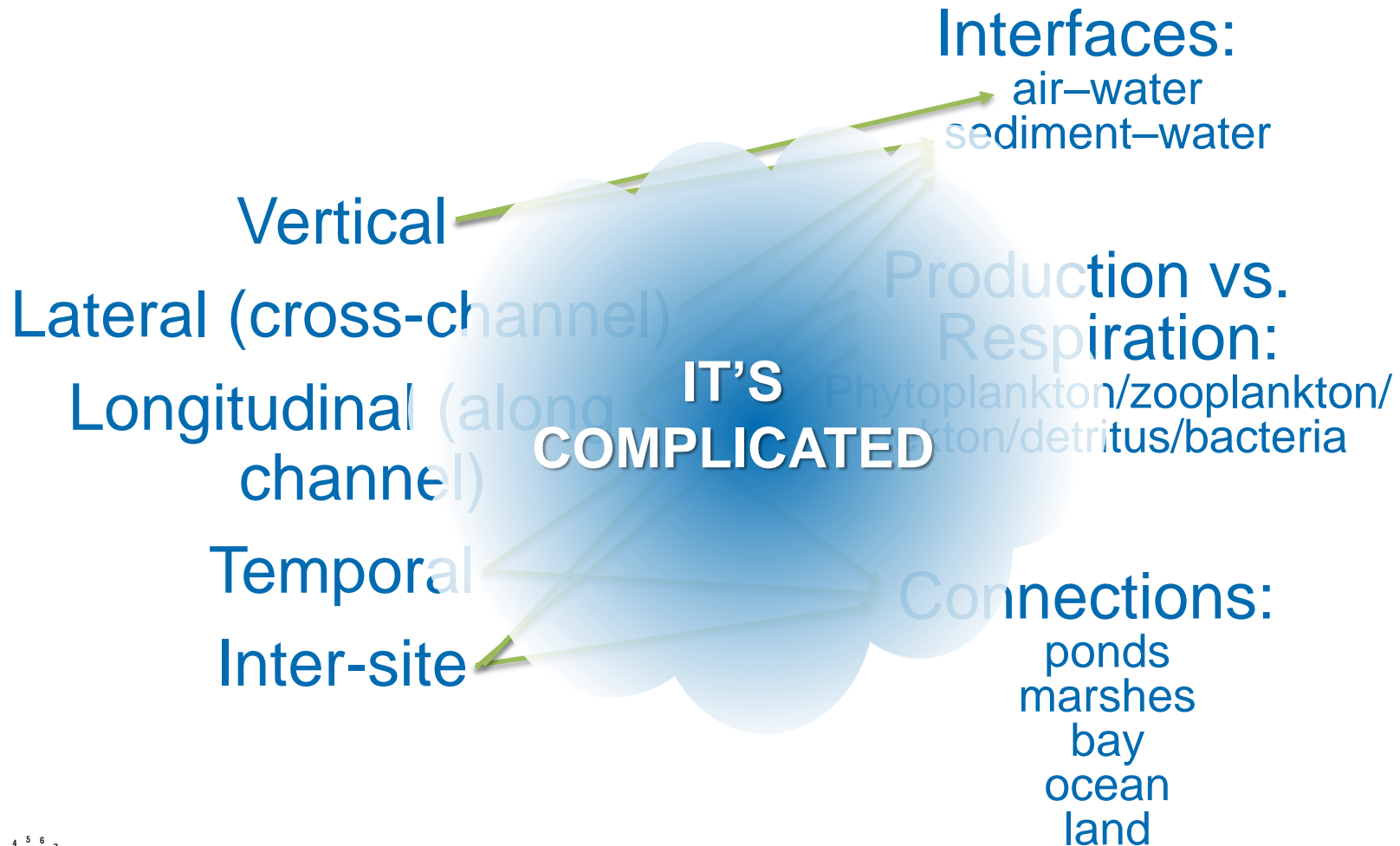
# Dimensions

## ~~Drivers~~ of variability in DO



# Dimensions

## ~~Drivers~~ of variability in DO



# DISENTANGLING VARIABILITY

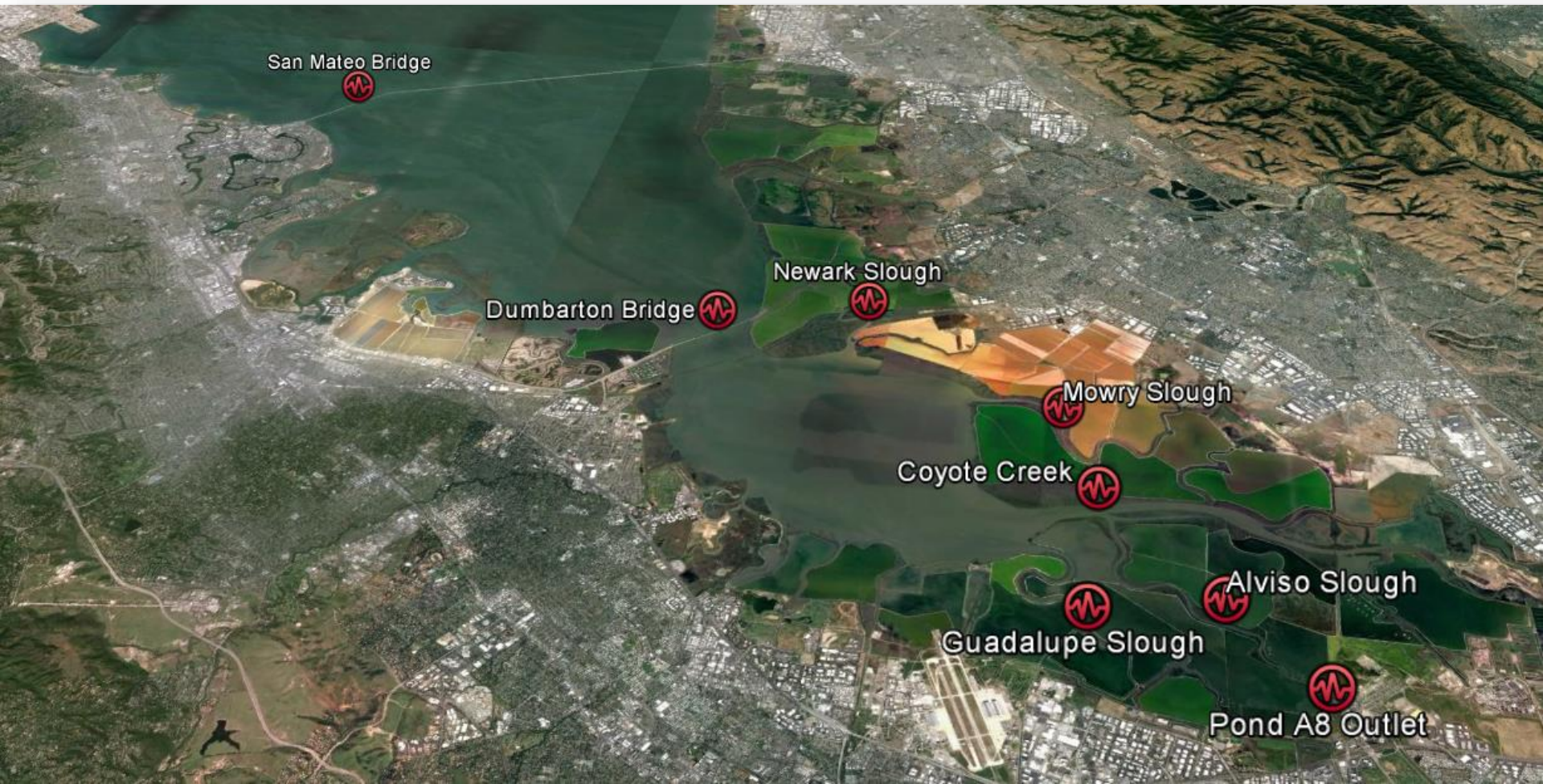


Vertical ?  
Cross-channel ?  
Along-channel ?  
Inter-site ?  
Temporal ?

## DISENTANGLING VARIABILITY



# The LSB Network

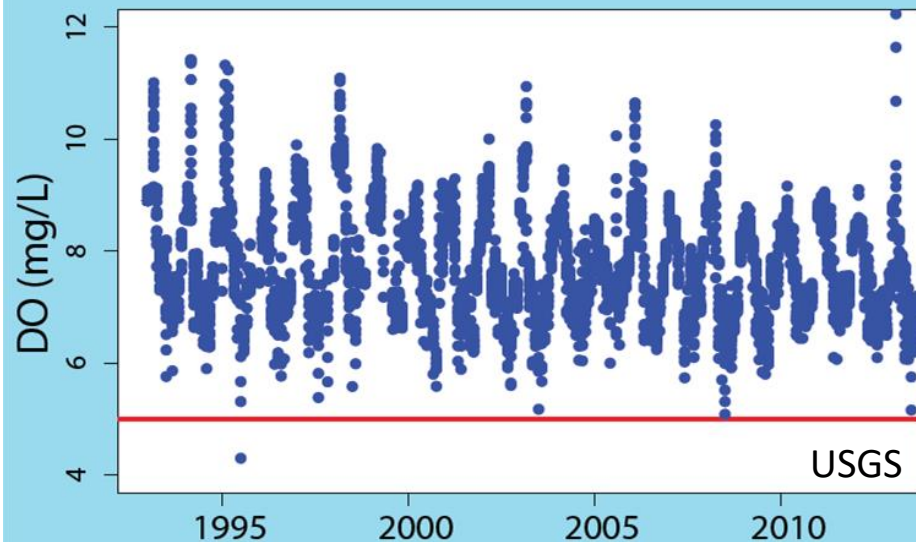




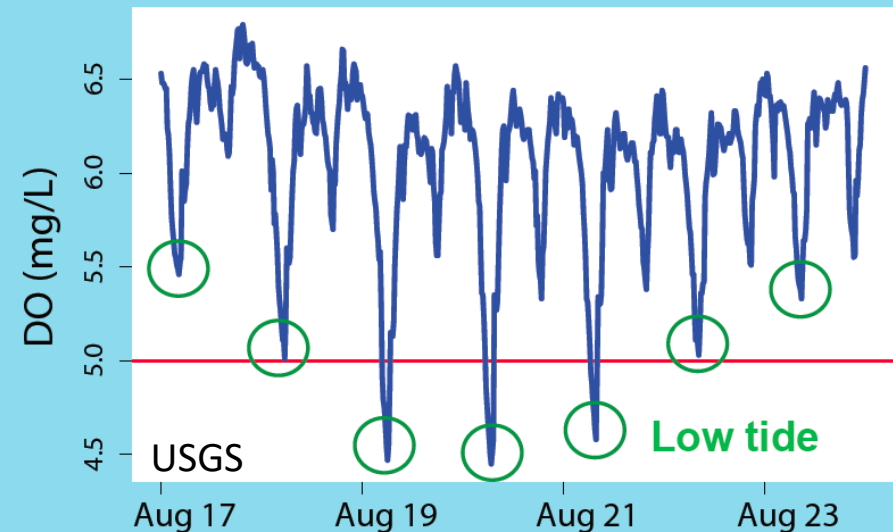
# The LSB Network

Vertical ?  
Cross-channel ?  
Along-channel ?  
Inter-site ?  
Temporal ✓

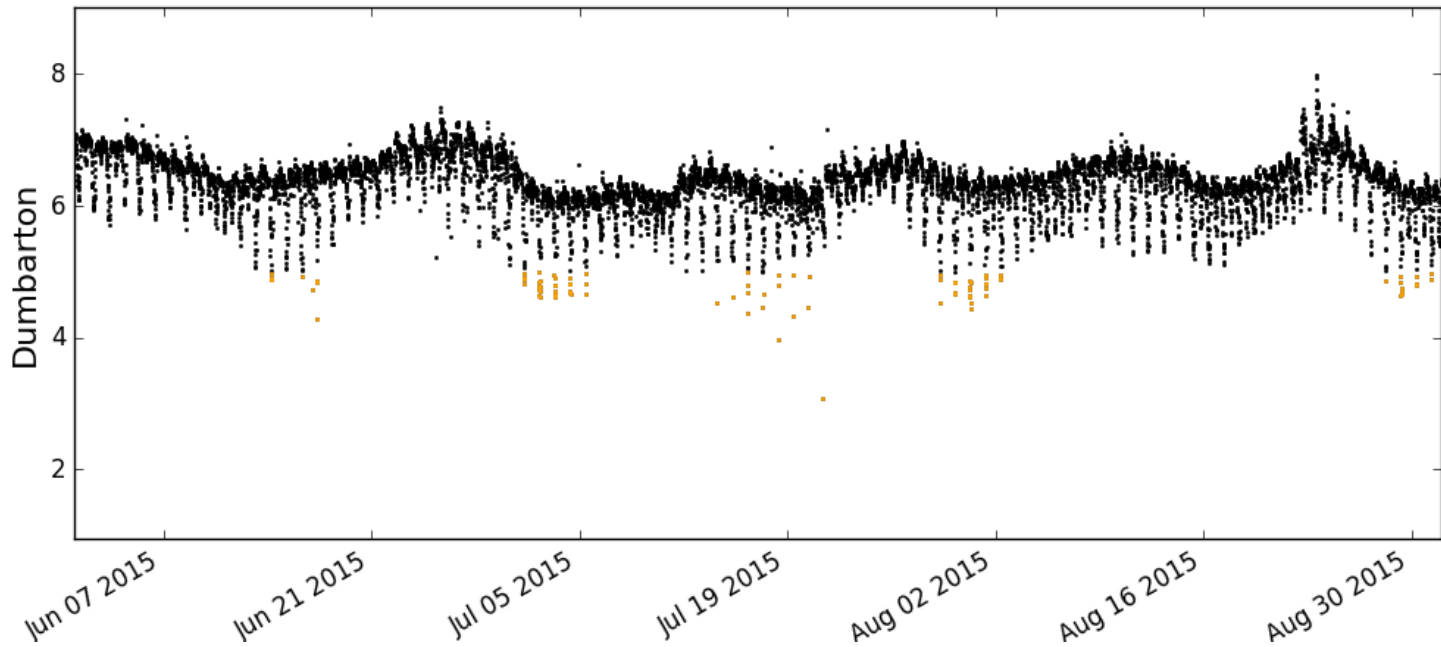
Deep Subtidal Biweekly-Monthly sampling



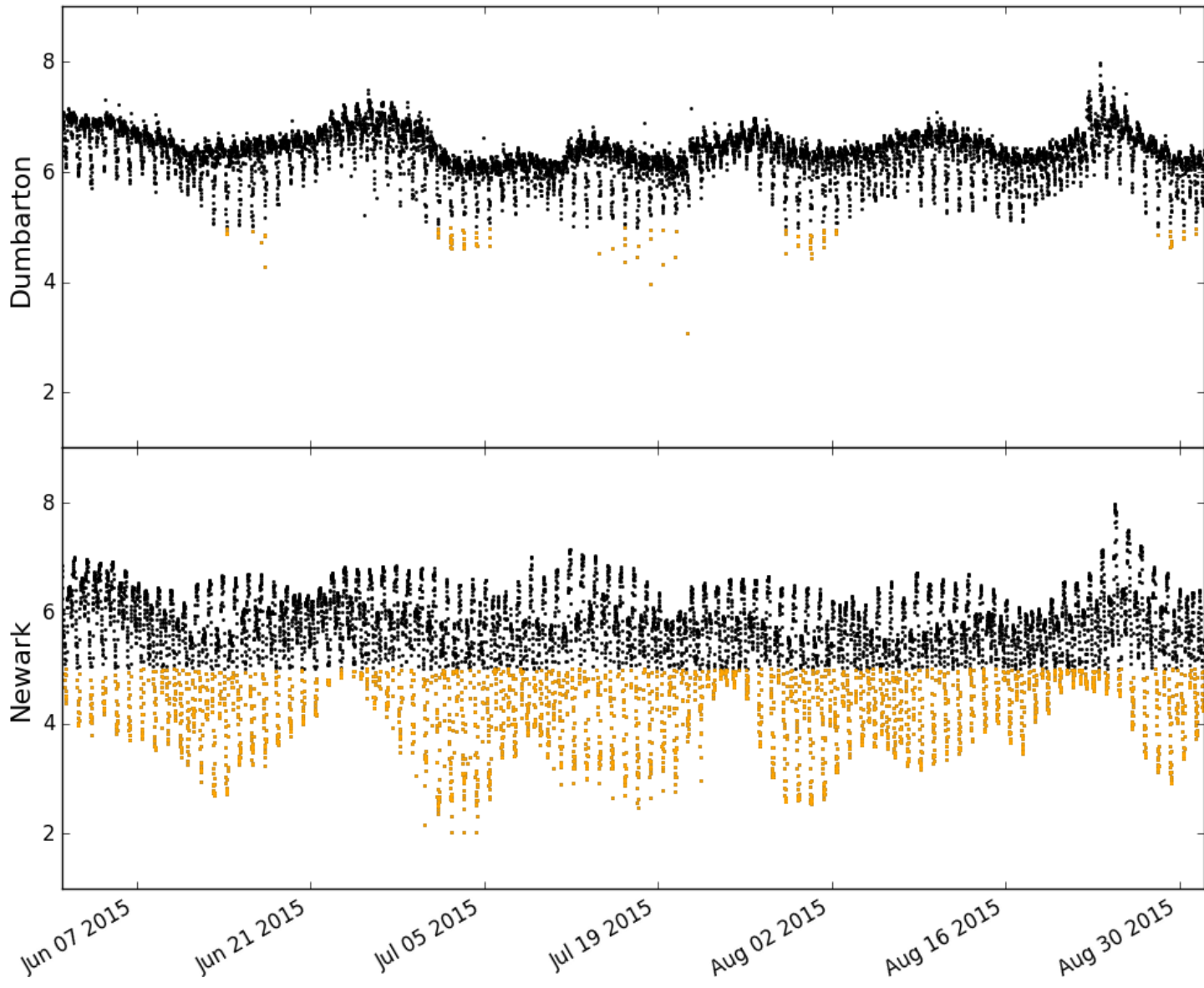
High-frequency measurements – Dumbarton



# The LSB Network

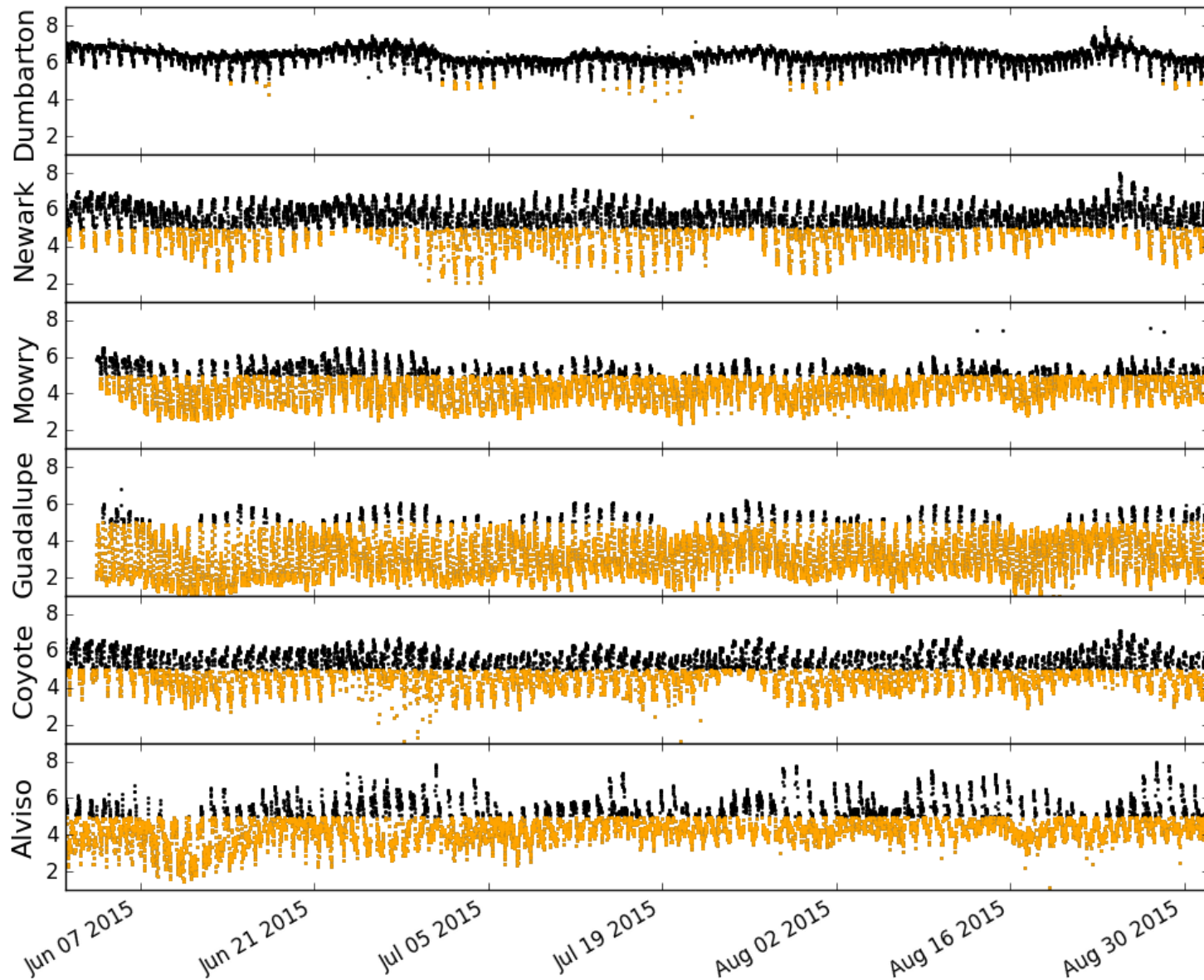


# The LSB Network

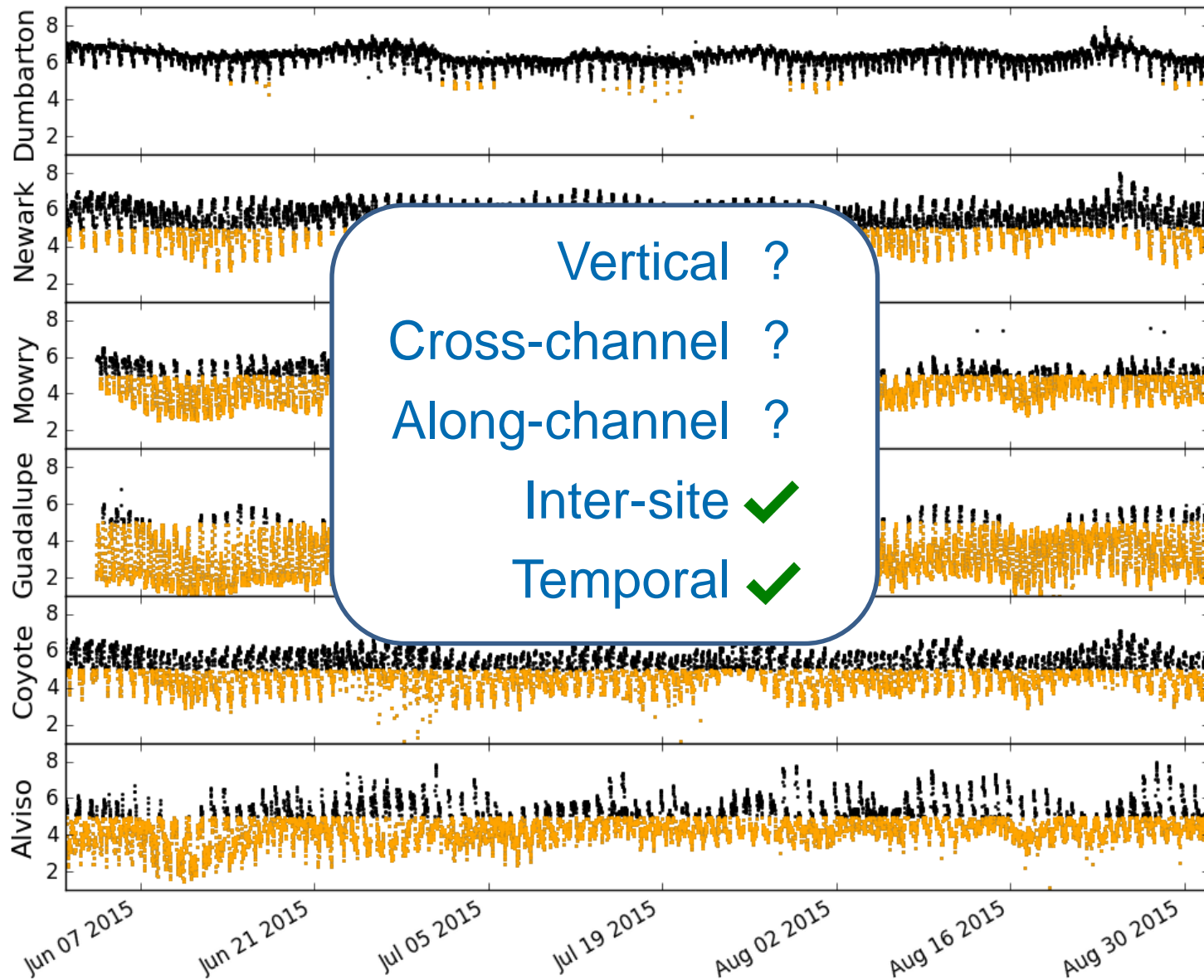




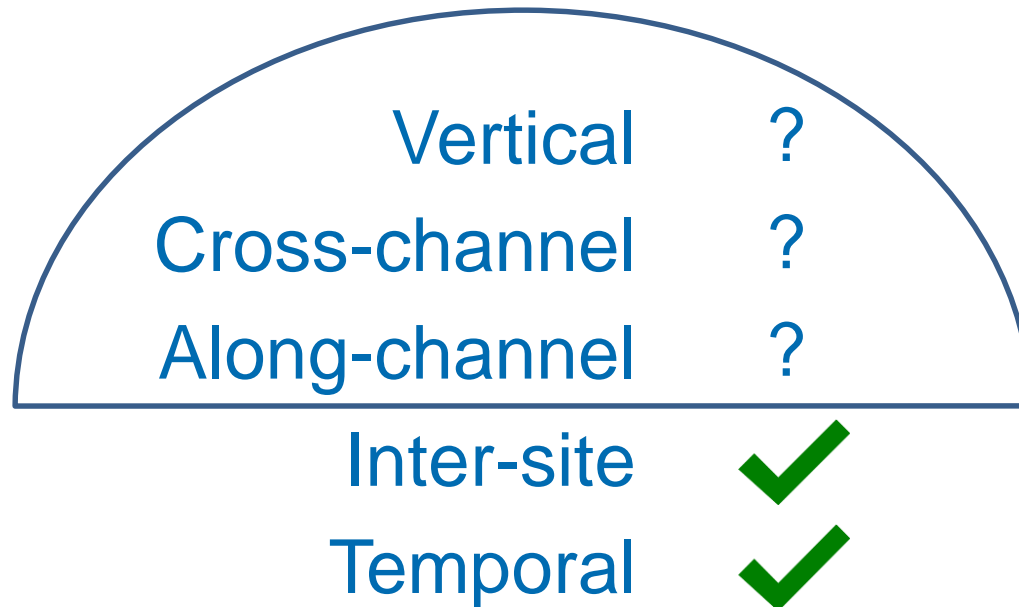
# The LSB Network

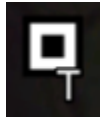


# The LSB Network



# Measurements in all dimensions





Transect location:



Mooring location:

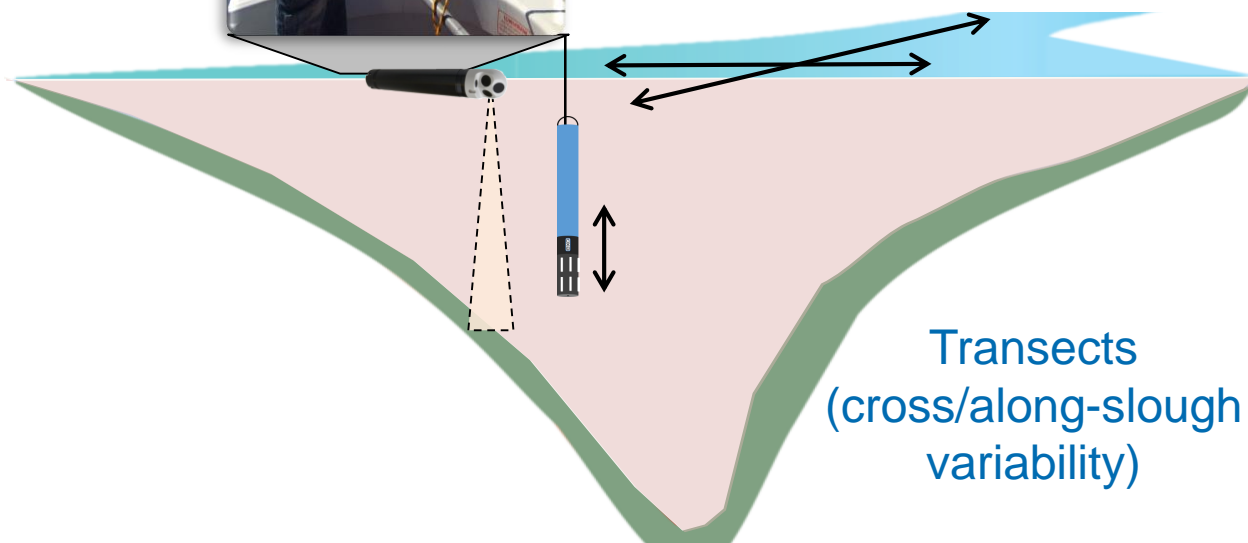




Dissolved oxygen

Multi-probe: T, sal, DO, chl  
turb, depth

Velocity

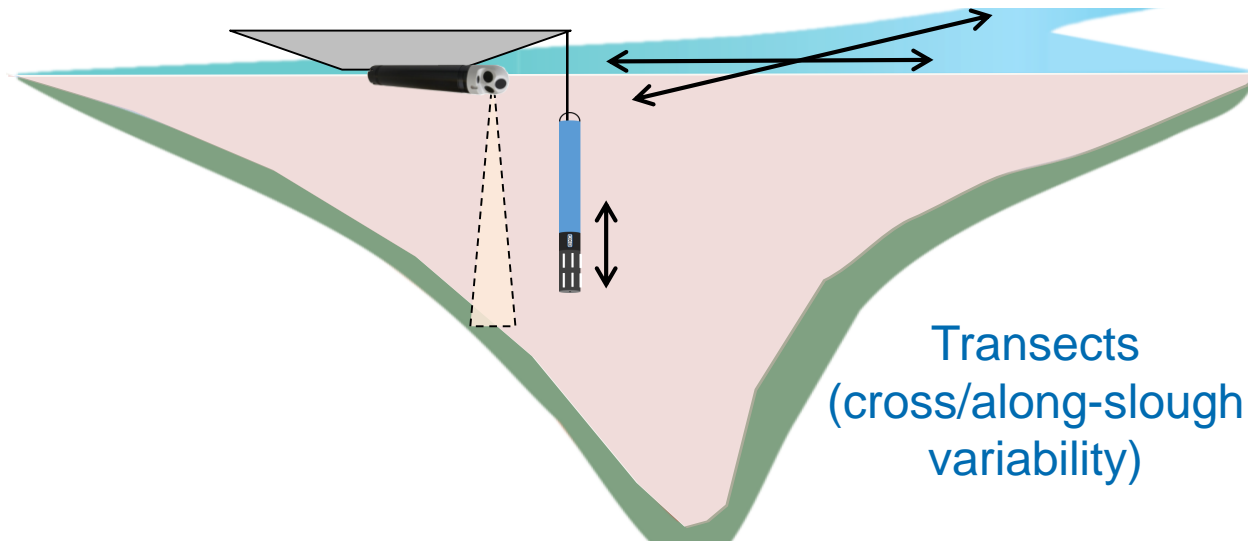


Transects  
(cross/along-slough  
variability)



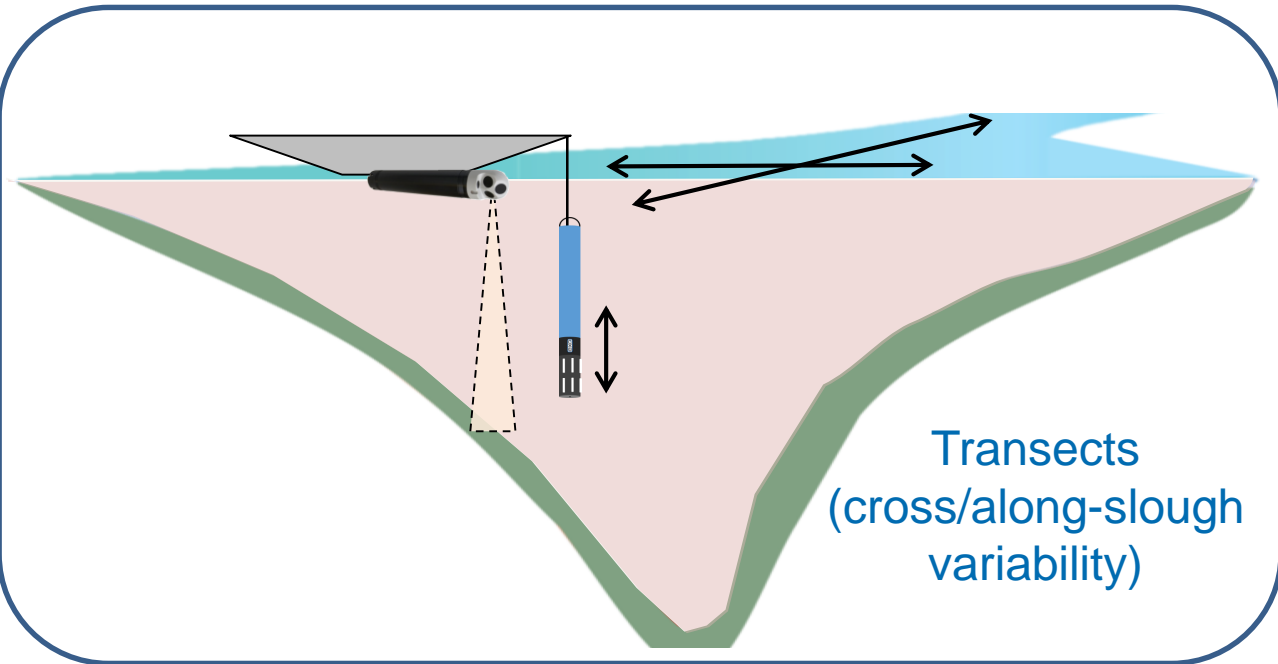


Moorings  
(variability over time and  
depth at one location)





Moorings  
(variability over time and  
depth at one location)



# Along-Slough: Alviso

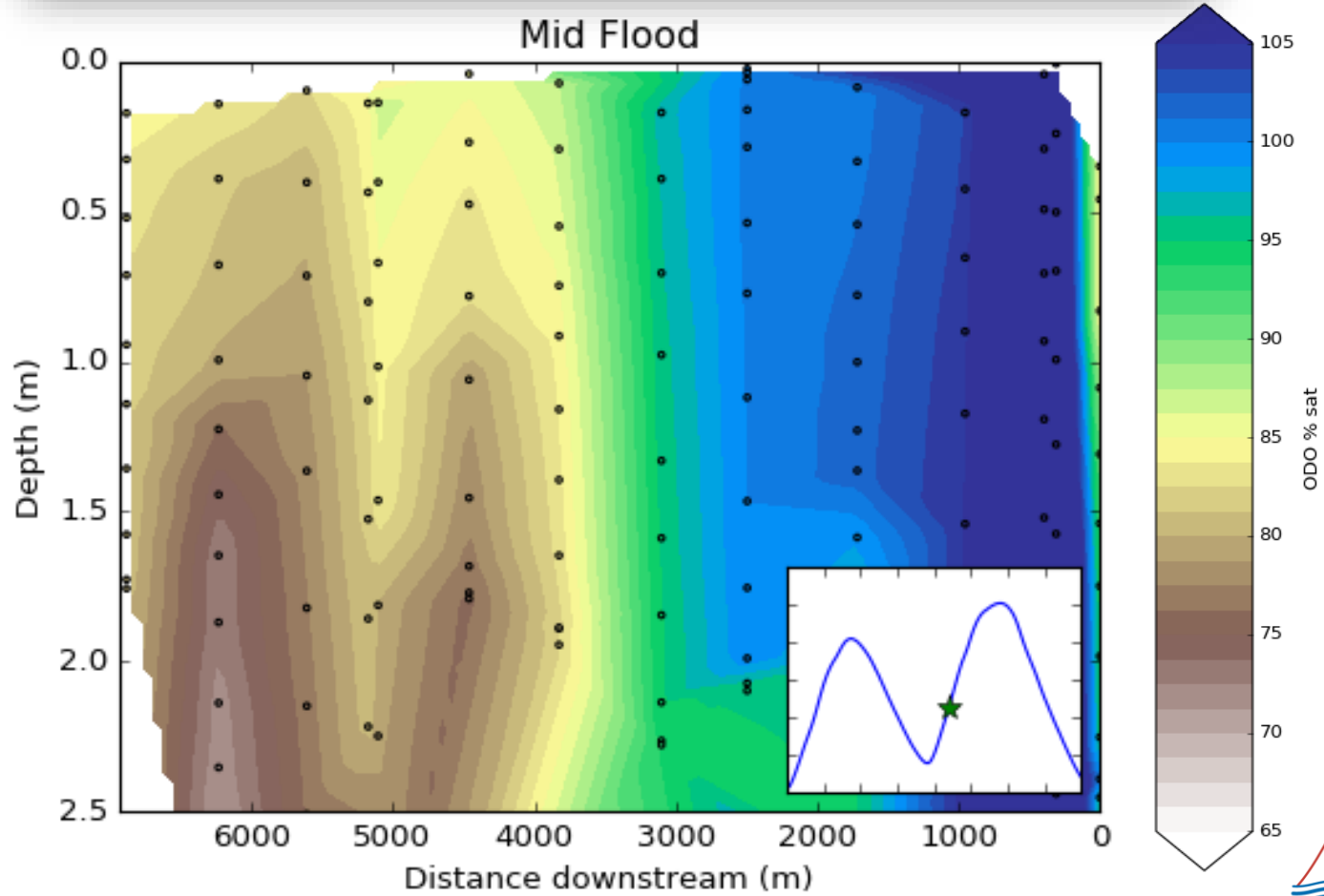
Start (Mouth)

Pond A8

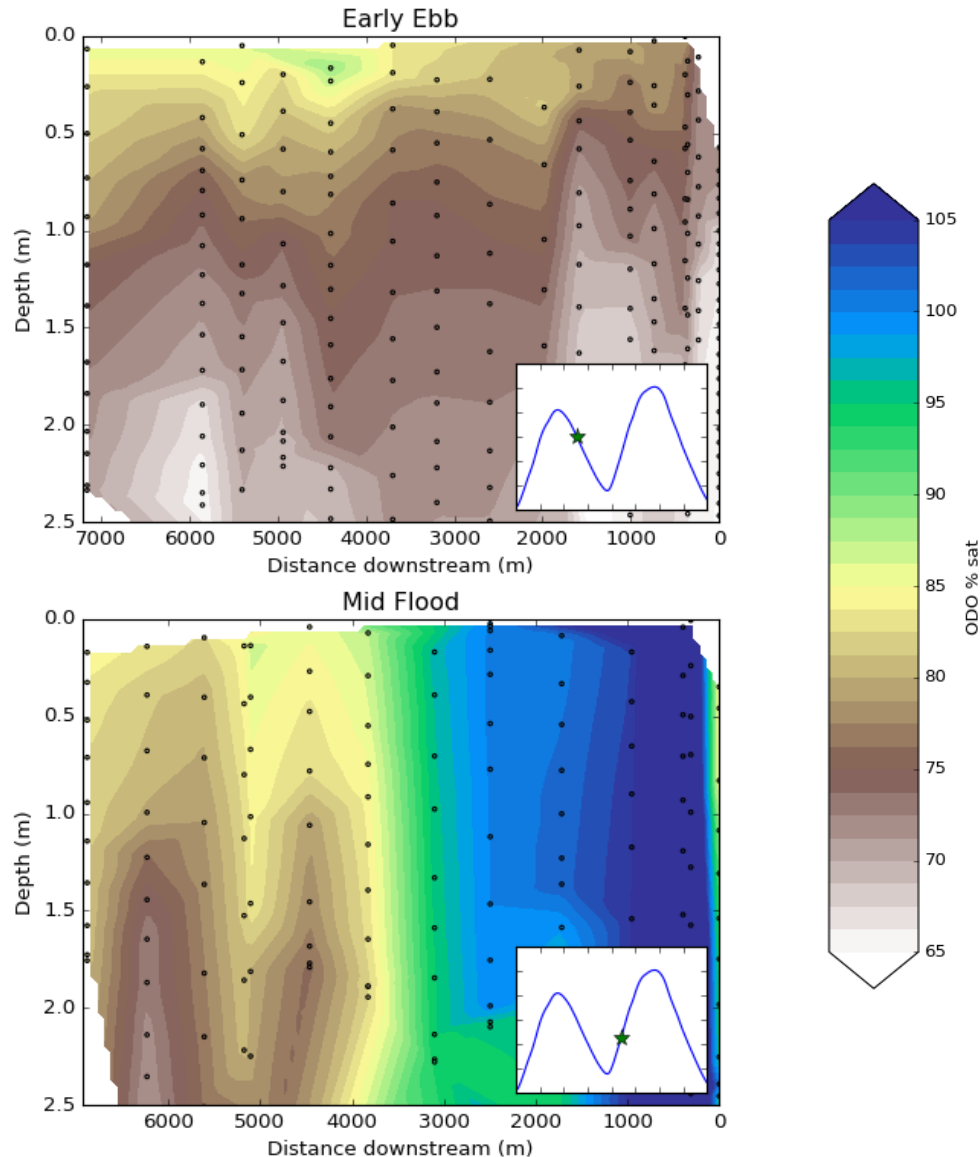
End (Alviso)





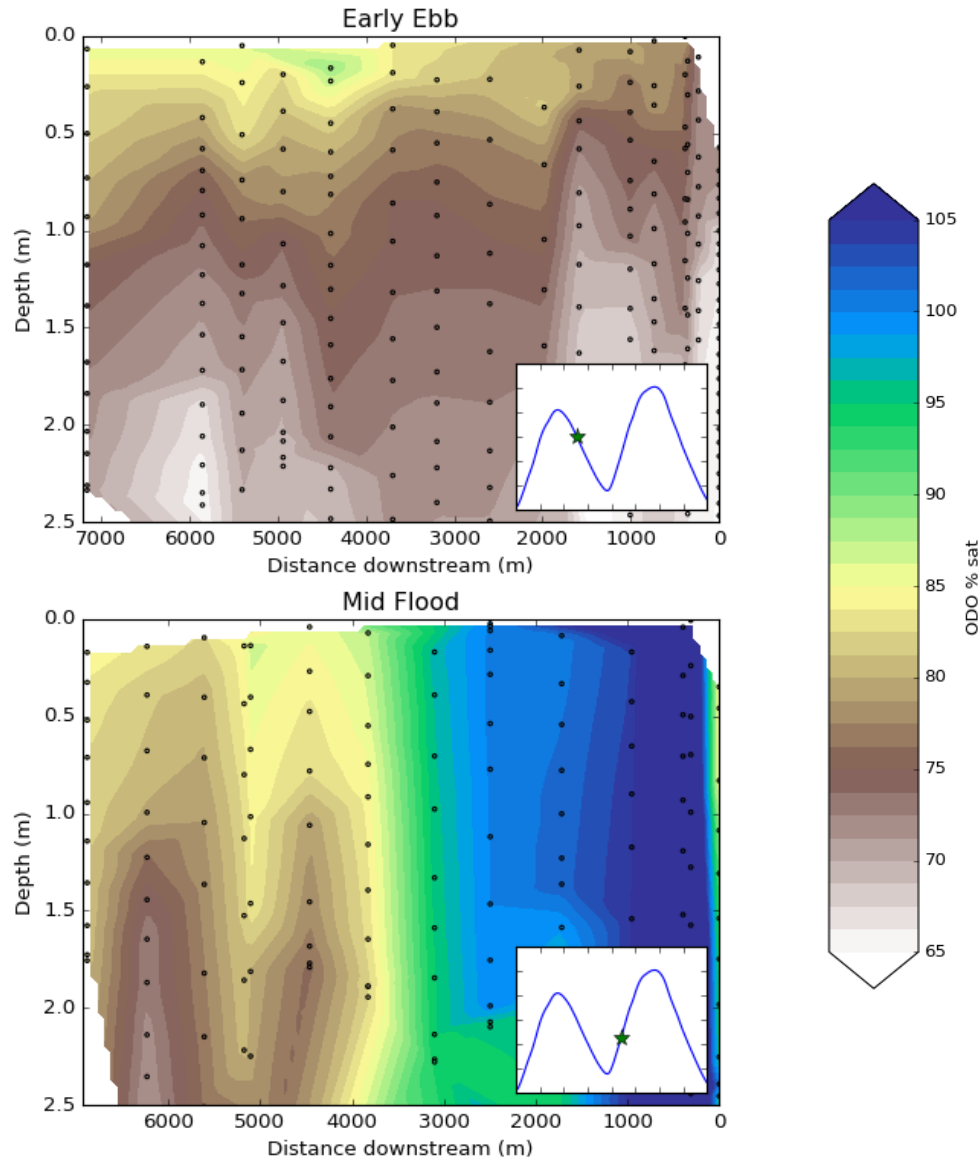


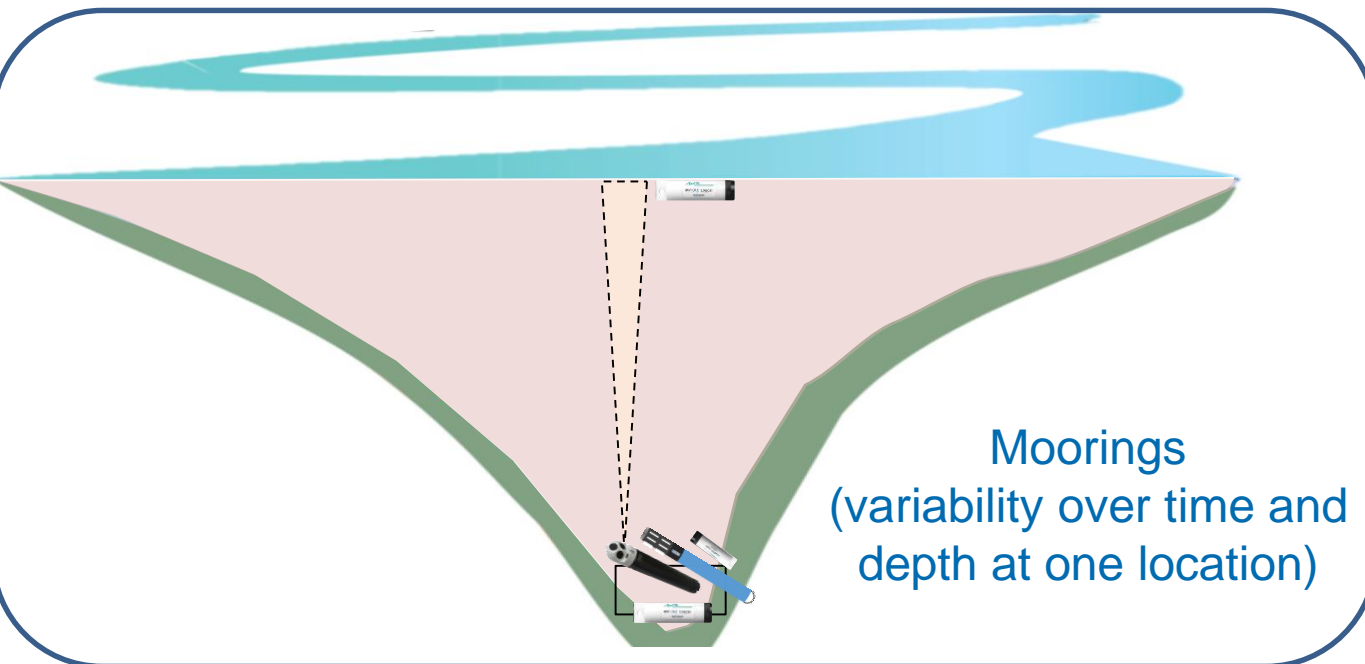
# Vertical/Along-Slough Variability



# Vertical/Along-Slough Variability

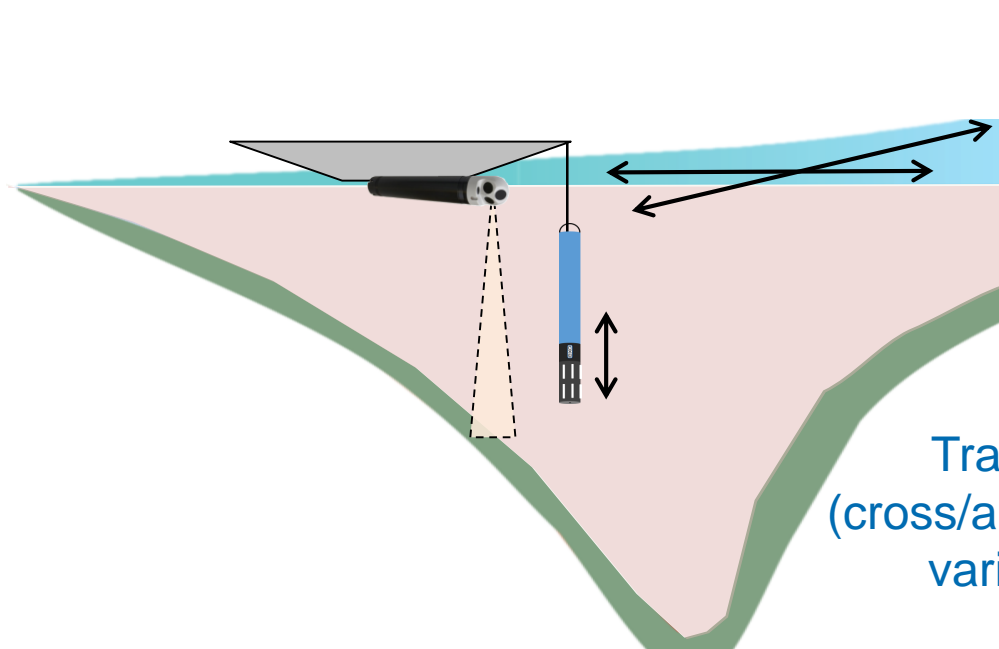
- Vertical ✓
- Cross-channel ?
- Along-channel ✓
- Inter-site ✓
- Temporal ✓





A cross-sectional diagram of a slough with a light blue water surface, a pinkish-brown water column, and a green sloped bank. A vertical dashed line represents a mooring extending from the surface to the bottom. At the bottom, a cluster of sensors is shown. A small white device is attached to the mooring line near the surface.

Moorings  
(variability over time and  
depth at one location)



A cross-sectional diagram of a slough similar to the one above. A horizontal dashed line represents a transect across the width of the slough. A vertical dashed line represents a transect along the length of the slough. A small boat is shown on the surface, with a sensor deployed from it. A vertical double-headed arrow indicates the depth of the sensor.

Transects  
(cross/along-slough  
variability)



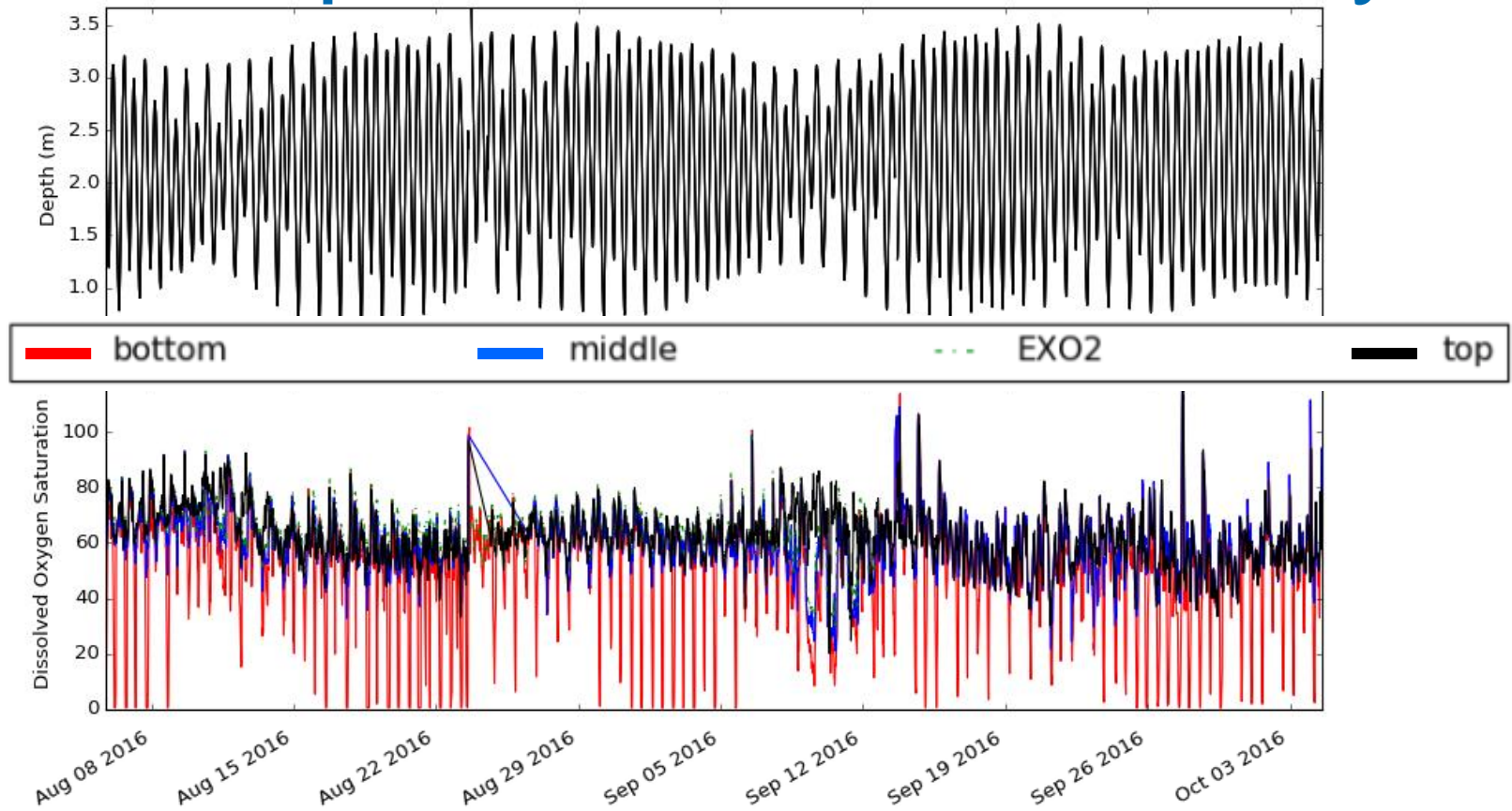
A collection of three sensors: a blue and white "miniDOT Logger", a black "Multi-probe" with multiple sensors, and a black "Velocity" sensor. Arrows point from the text labels to the corresponding sensors.

Dissolved oxygen

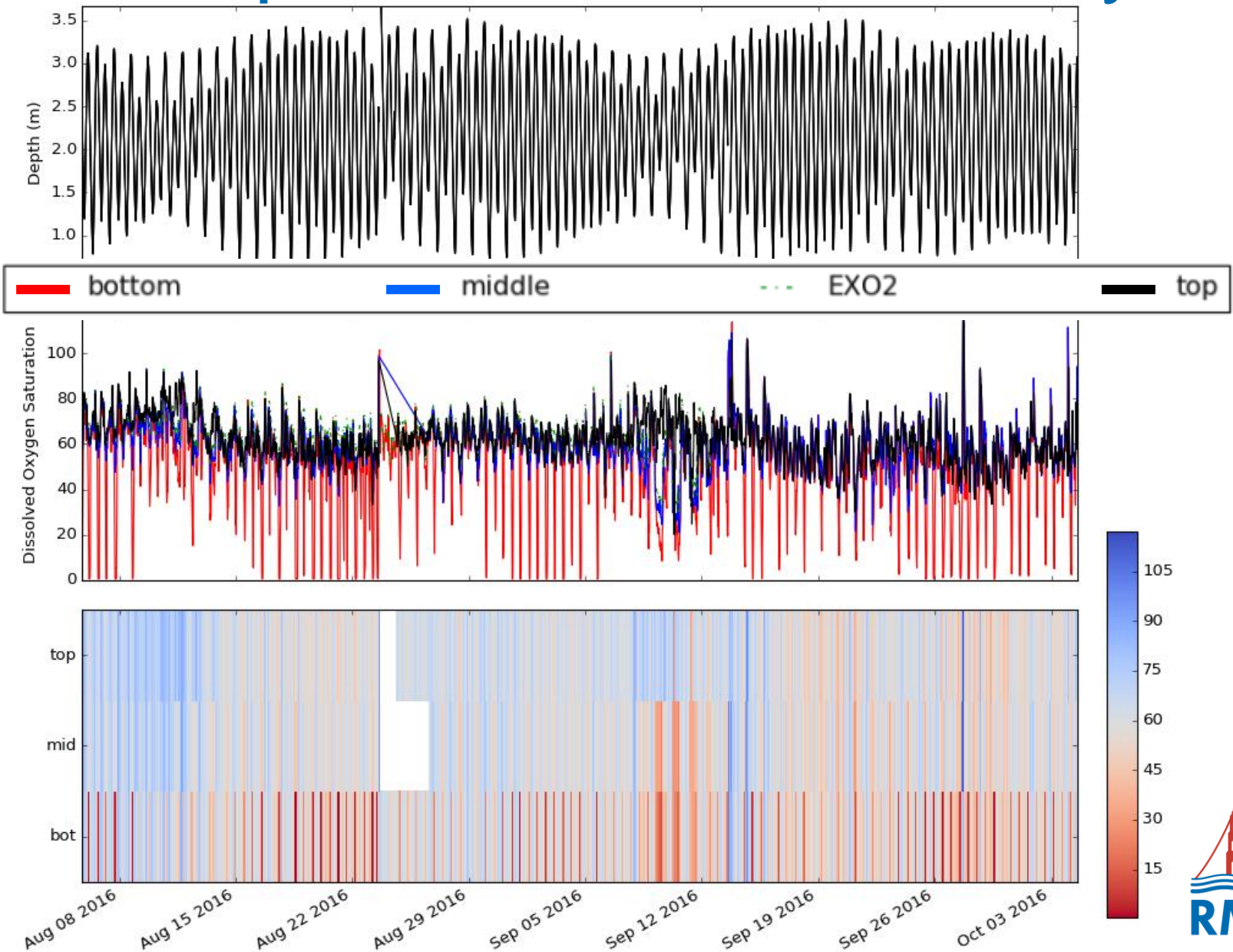
Multi-probe: T, sal, DO, chl  
turb, depth

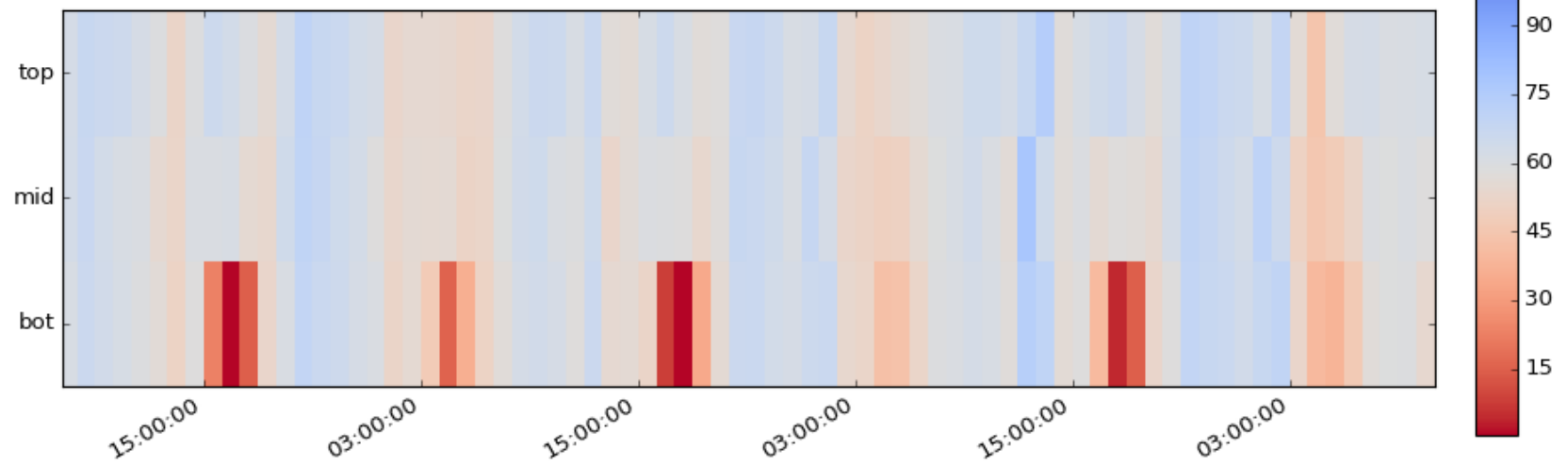
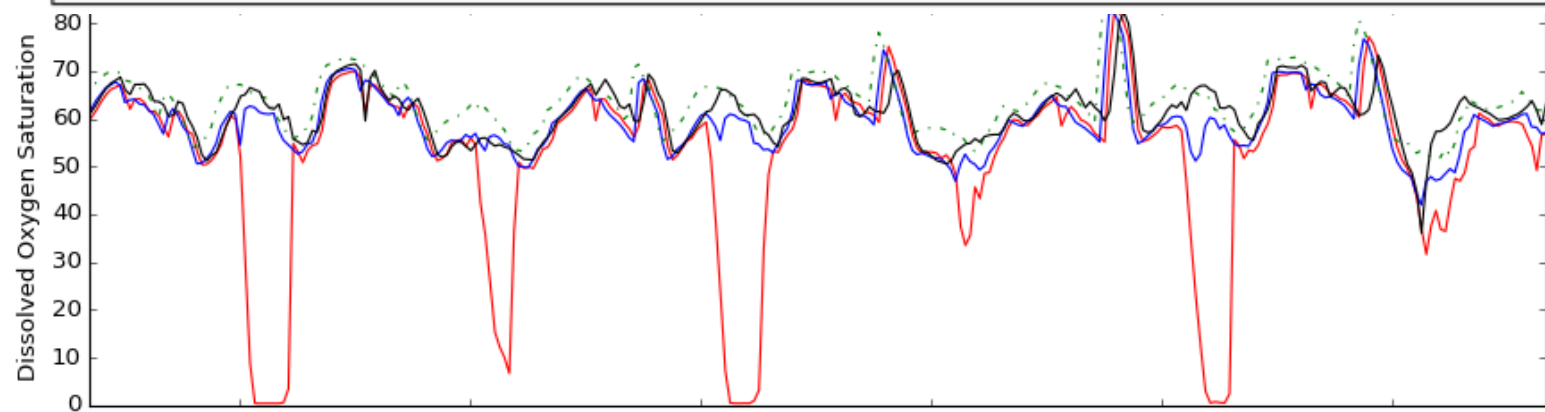
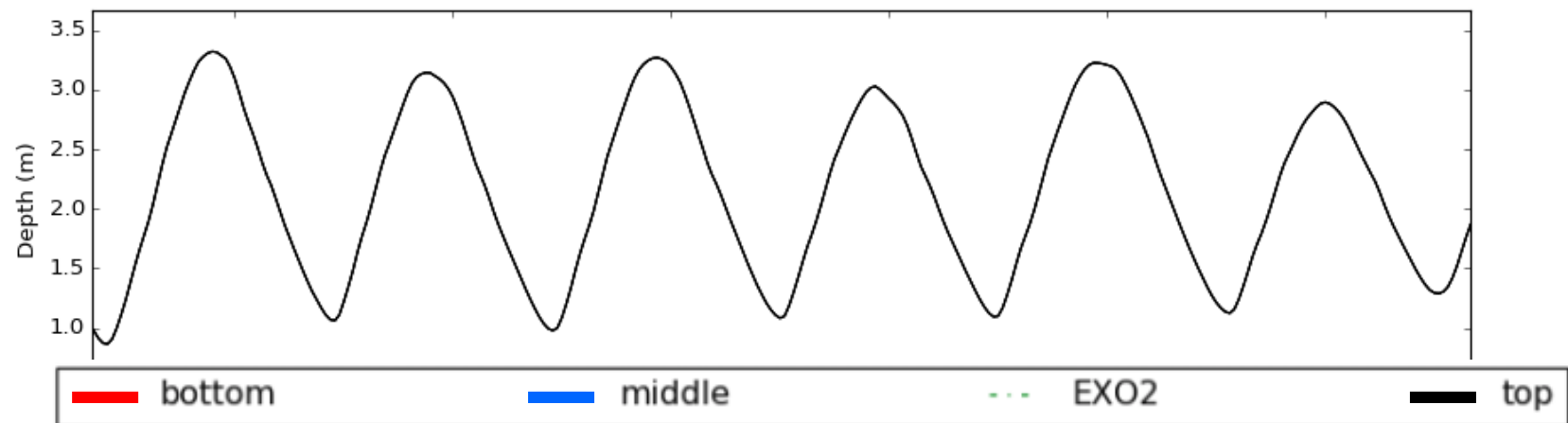
Velocity

# Temporal Vertical Variability



# Temporal Vertical Variability

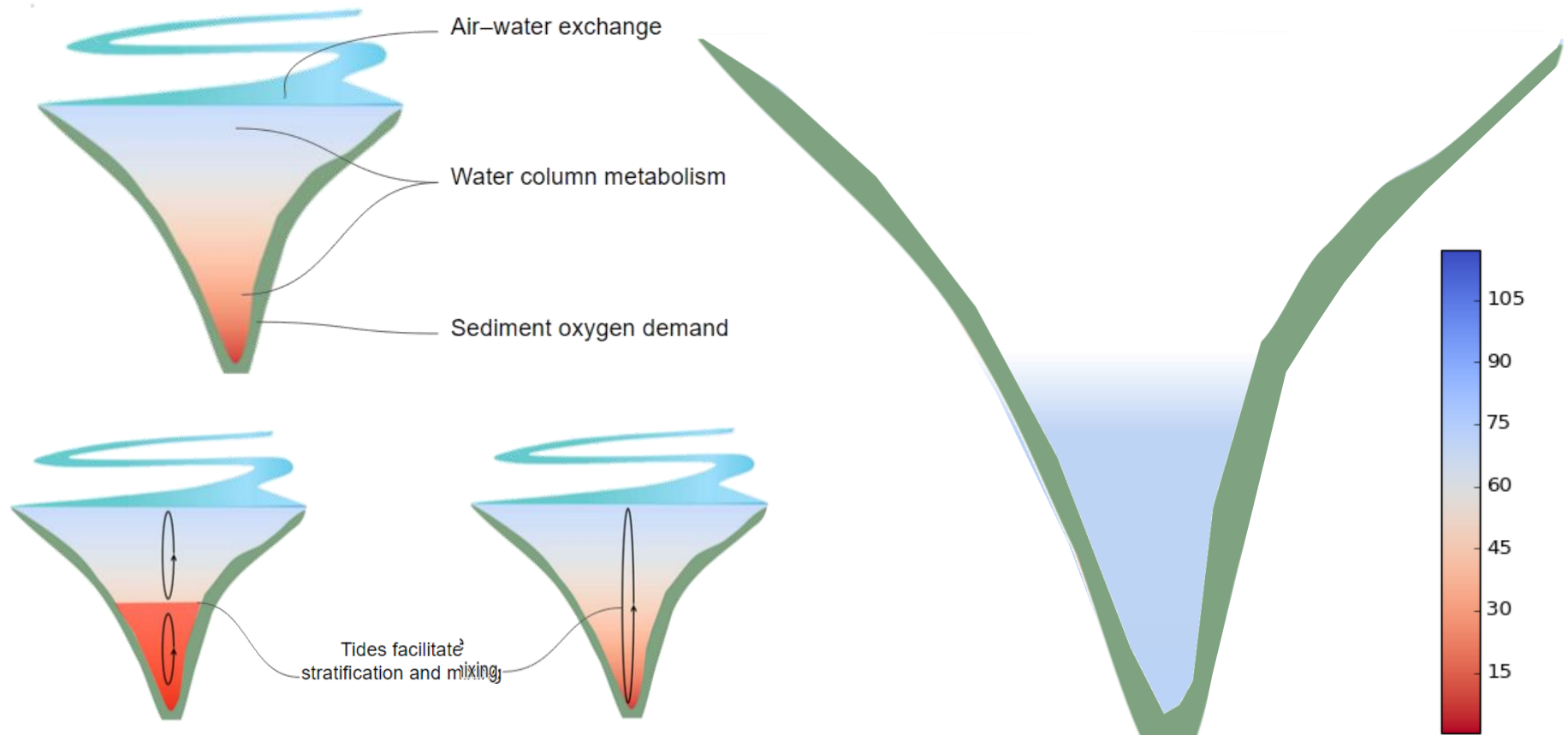






# Putting it all together

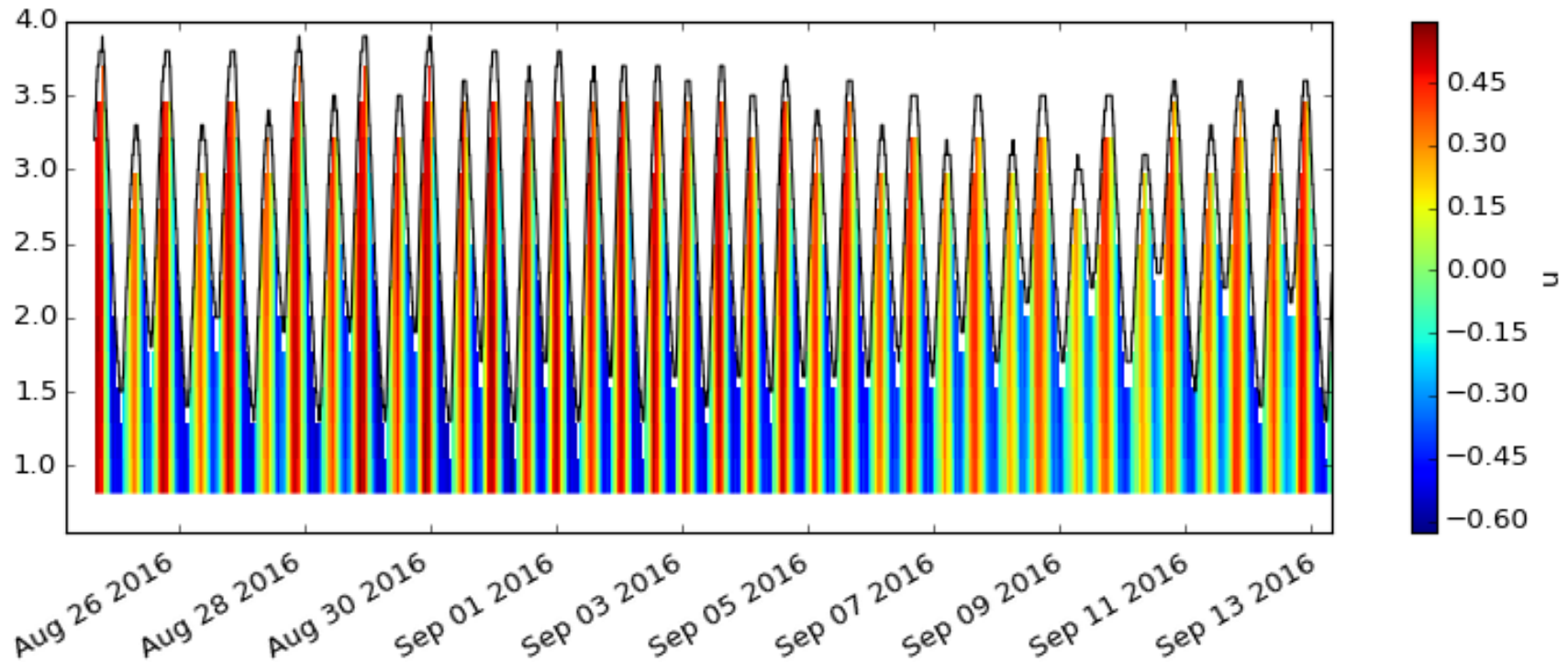
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# Next Steps

Combine with velocity data to calculate fluxes



# Preliminary Conclusions

DO varies in all dimensions

**Inter-site** variability is enormous

**Temporal** variability is strong

**Vertical** variability is ephemeral

~~Cross-slough variability is weak to non-existent~~

~~Along-slough variability is apparent but constrained~~

To determine LSB biogeochemical variability, we need inter-site, vertically resolved time-series

The variability we've constrained allows us to estimate rates and slough-to-basin scale budgets and 4-D habitat quality



# Thanks!

## USGS Sacramento:

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Darin Einhell  
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Bryan Frueh

Jen Hunt

Philip Trowbridge

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Frank Spada  
Kara Scheu  
Craig Jones  
Steve LaMothe



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