

# How Narragansett Bay hypoxia is responding to management-imposed nitrogen load reductions



By  
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## Impaired Areas for Dissolved Oxygen in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island

### Average # of Hypoxic Days in Impaired Waters

5 - 15

16 - 26

27 - 37

38 - 48

49 - 59

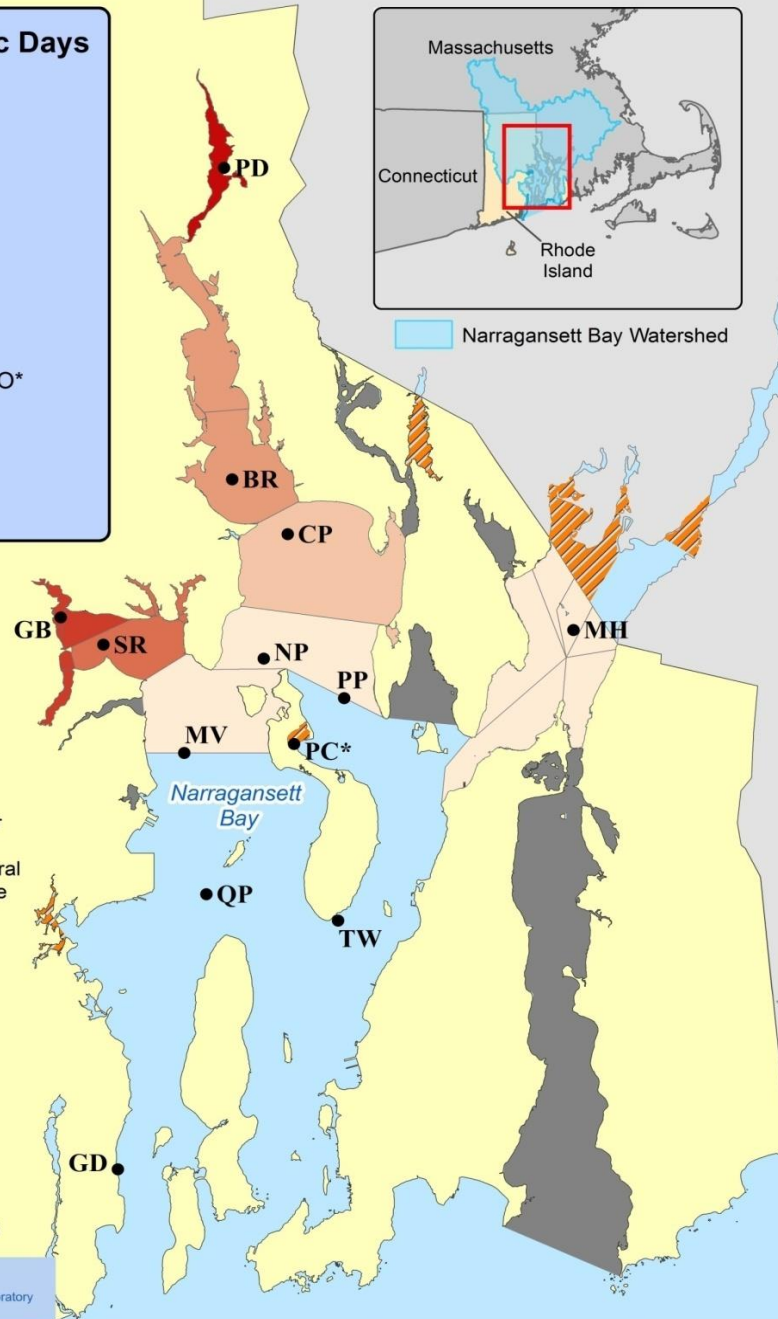
60 - 70

Other Impaired for DO\*

Unimpaired for DO

Unassessed for DO

● NBFSMN Stations



#### Note:

This map was created by MERL for RIDEM for informational, planning, and guidance use only. It is a general reference, not a legally authoritative source for location of natural or manmade features.

\*Indicates areas impaired using different assessment method. No time series data available at these locations.

## Background

Narragansett Bay is a mid-sized, partially stratified, temperate estuary about 3 to 15 m

North to South gradient in nutrient pollution, primary productivity, chlorophyll levels, and hypoxia

Seasonal intermittent hypoxia events from May to Oct threaten ecological health

Most intense hypoxia: far north (Seekonk River) and west (Greenwich Bay)

Events ( $< 2.9 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ ) last from ~1 day to about ~2 weeks, typically 2-7 days

Typically, 2 to 5 events per season, depending upon location/weather patterns



RIGS



6 Miles



University of Rhode Island  
Graduate School of Oceanography  
Marine Ecosystems Research Laboratory

# Data Collection

## NBFSMN

### Narragansett Bay Fixed Site Monitoring Network



**Started 2001**

Every 15 min (May-Oct)

Near Surface (1m)

Near Bottom (.5 m)

**14 Stations in Network**



Stations serviced bi-monthly



YSI EXO V2/6600 EDS

Temperature

Salinity

Dissolved Oxygen

pH

Chlorophyll

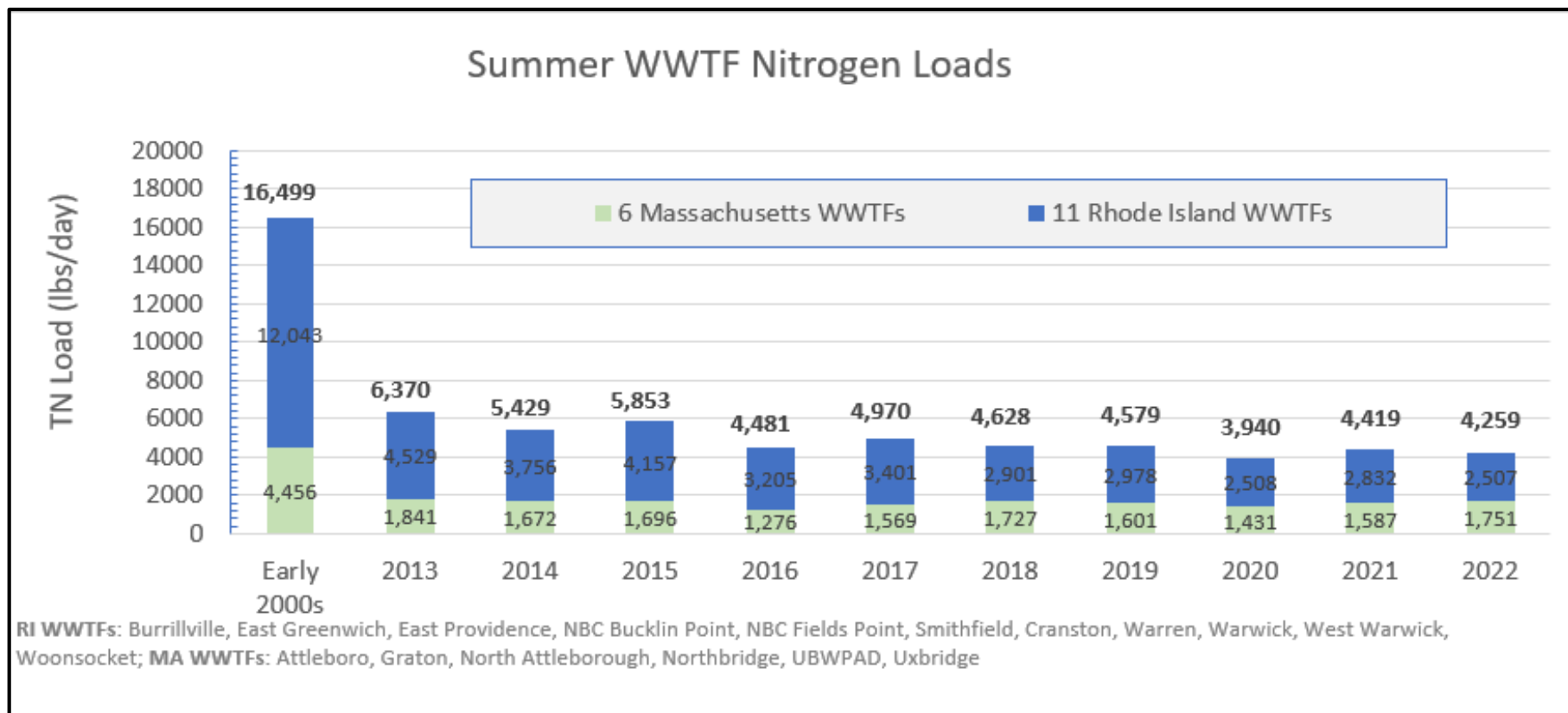
Depth

**Grab Samples:**

Nutrients & Chlorophyll

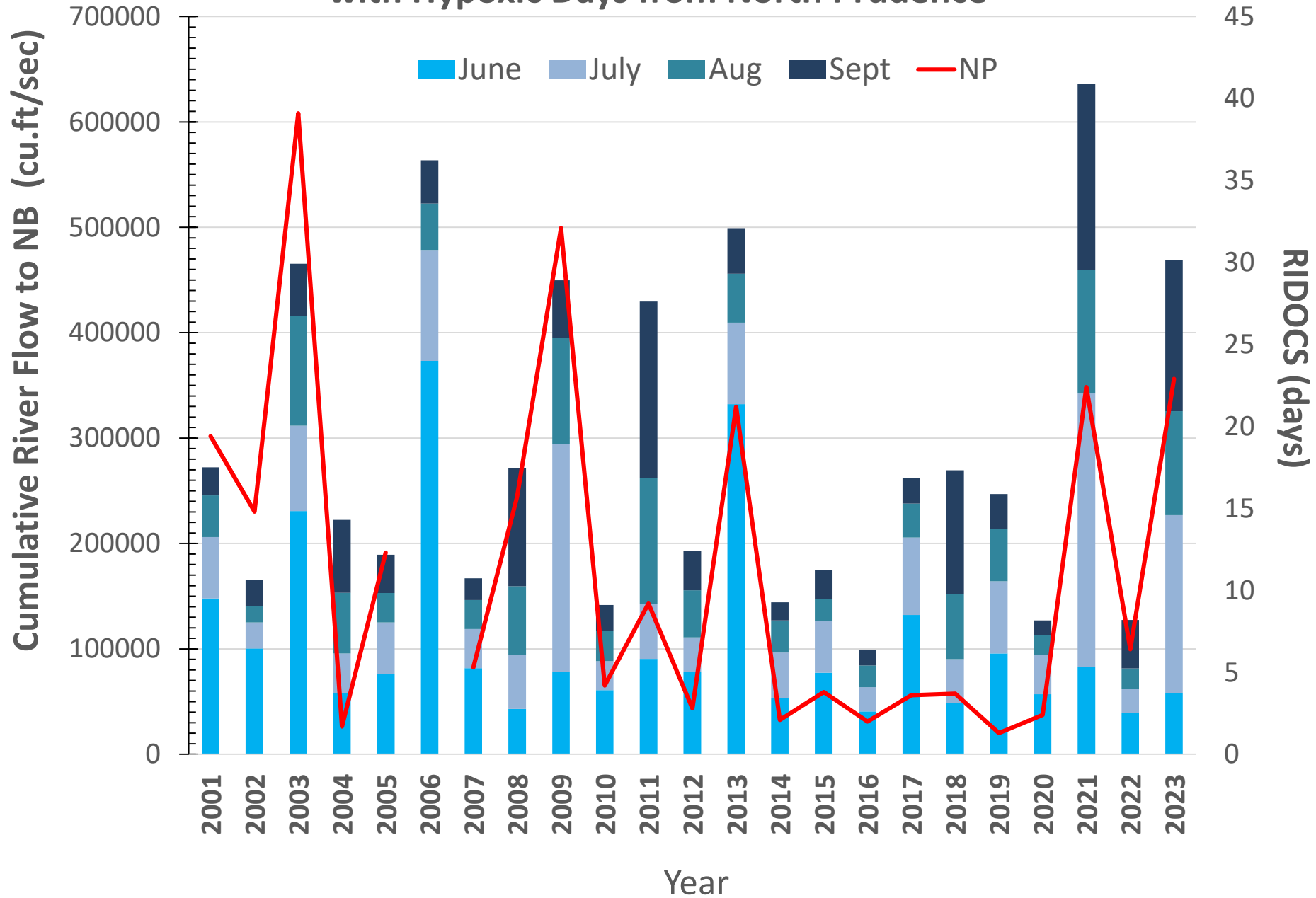


# Summer Nutrient Loads from Wastewater Treatment Facilities



50% reductions occurred during 2012. However, for the comparison analysis we used 2013 as the post upgrade time since it was the first full year of nitrogen reductions >50%. Graph courtesy of RIDEM (Heidi Travers).

# Summer (June-Sept) Flow to Narragansett Bay (Reis Method) with Hypoxic Days from North Prudence

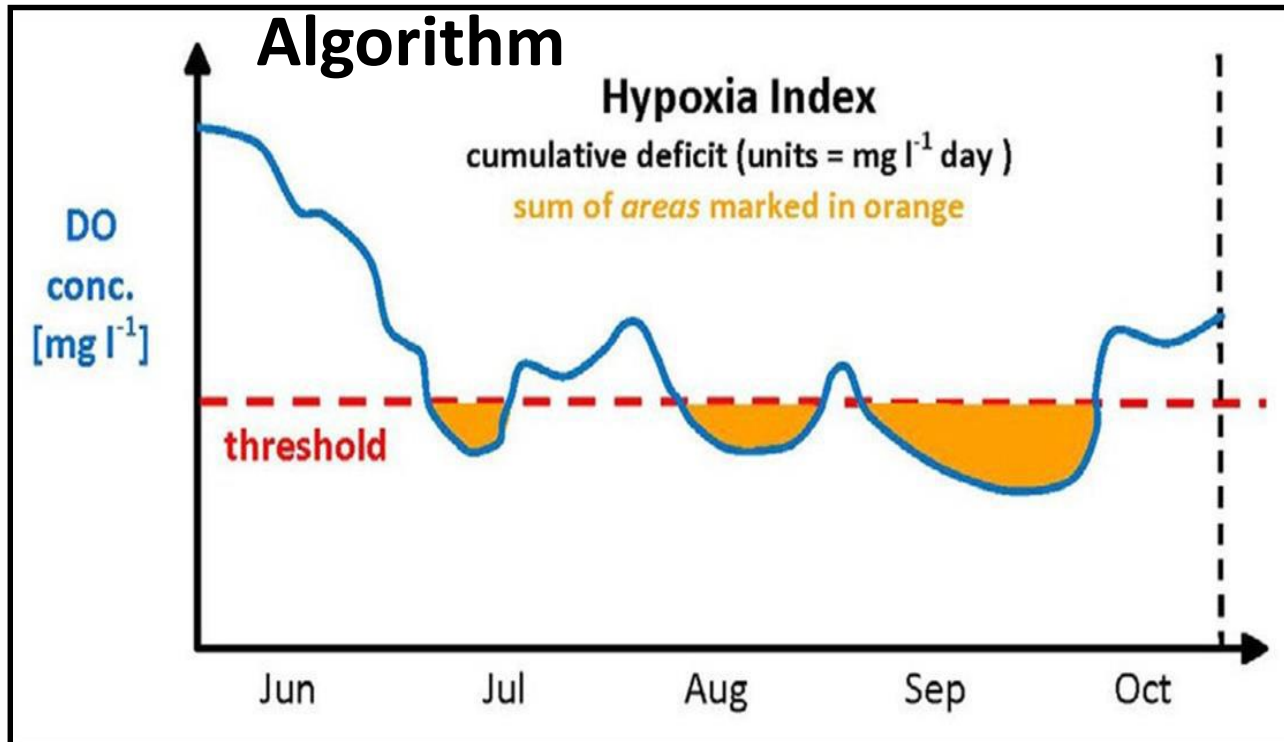


# Hypoxia characterized using two metrics

## 1. State regulatory criteria: Rhode Island Dissolved Oxygen Criteria Software (RIDOCS)

- EPA thresholds, protect larval recruitment
- Identify **days of exceedances** using duration of exposure

## 2. Hypoxia Index: Moving Window Trigger



- Summed areas under curve over multiple events
- Event duration and intensity
- 2 thresholds: 2.9, and  $1.4\ mg\ L^{-1}$
- Units:  $mg\ L^{-1}\ day$

*Gray shading: Bathymetry*

 River inputs

Station groupings for analysis:

Providence River & Upper Bay

Upper West Passage

Upper East Passage

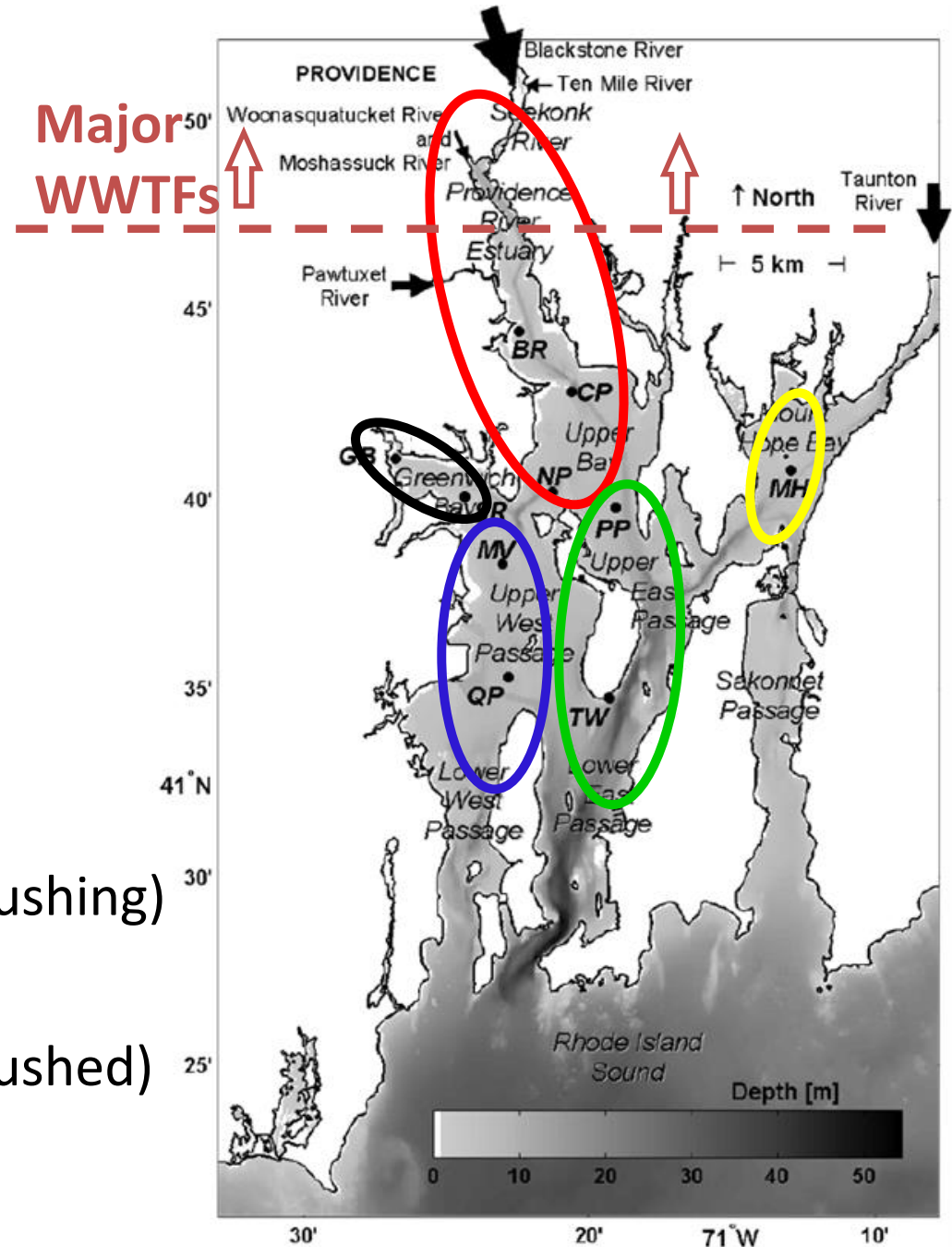
Embayments:

**Greenwich Bay**

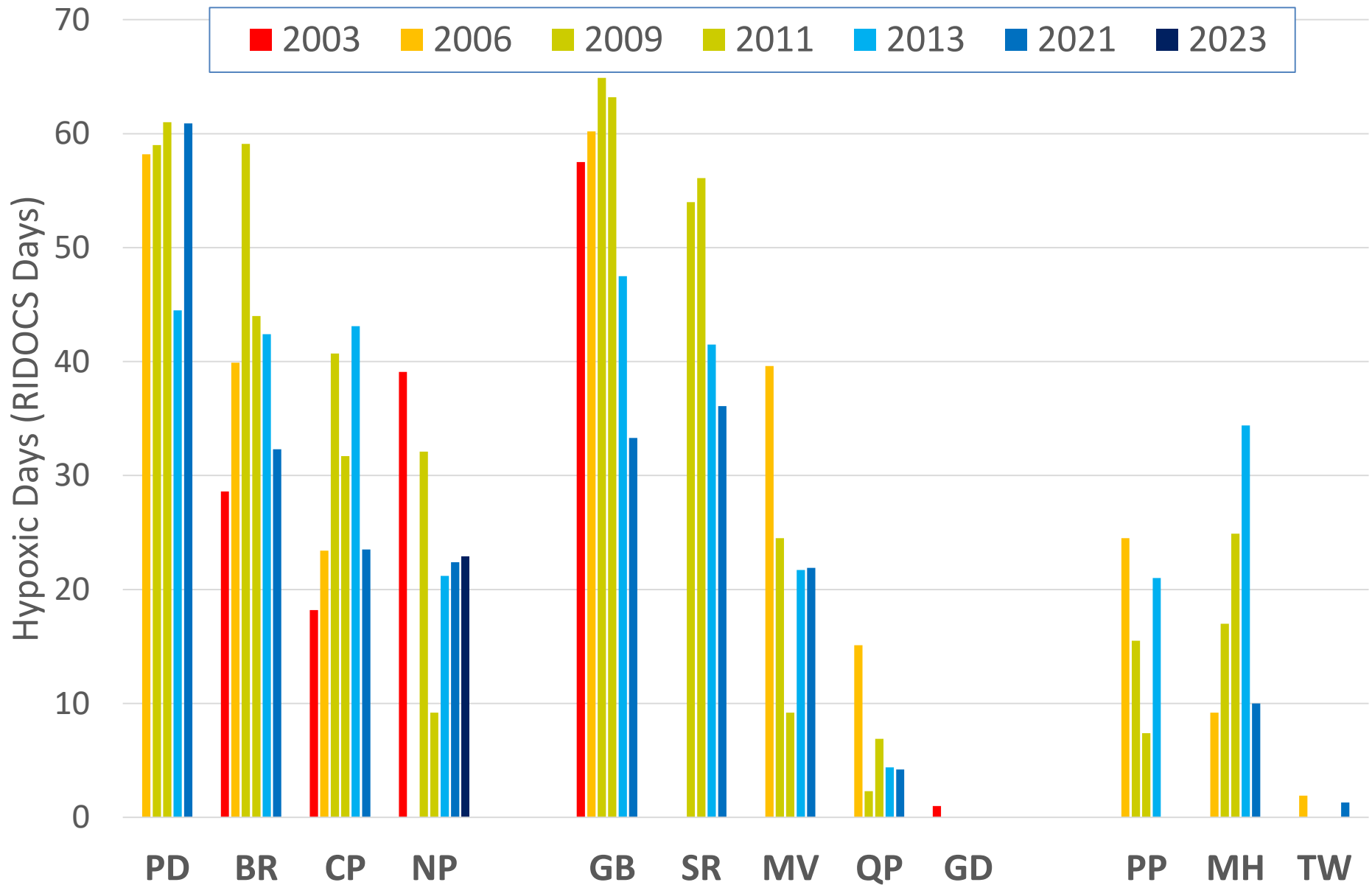
(shallow(3-4m), poor flushing)

**Mt Hope Bay (MH)**

(shallow (5m), better flushed)

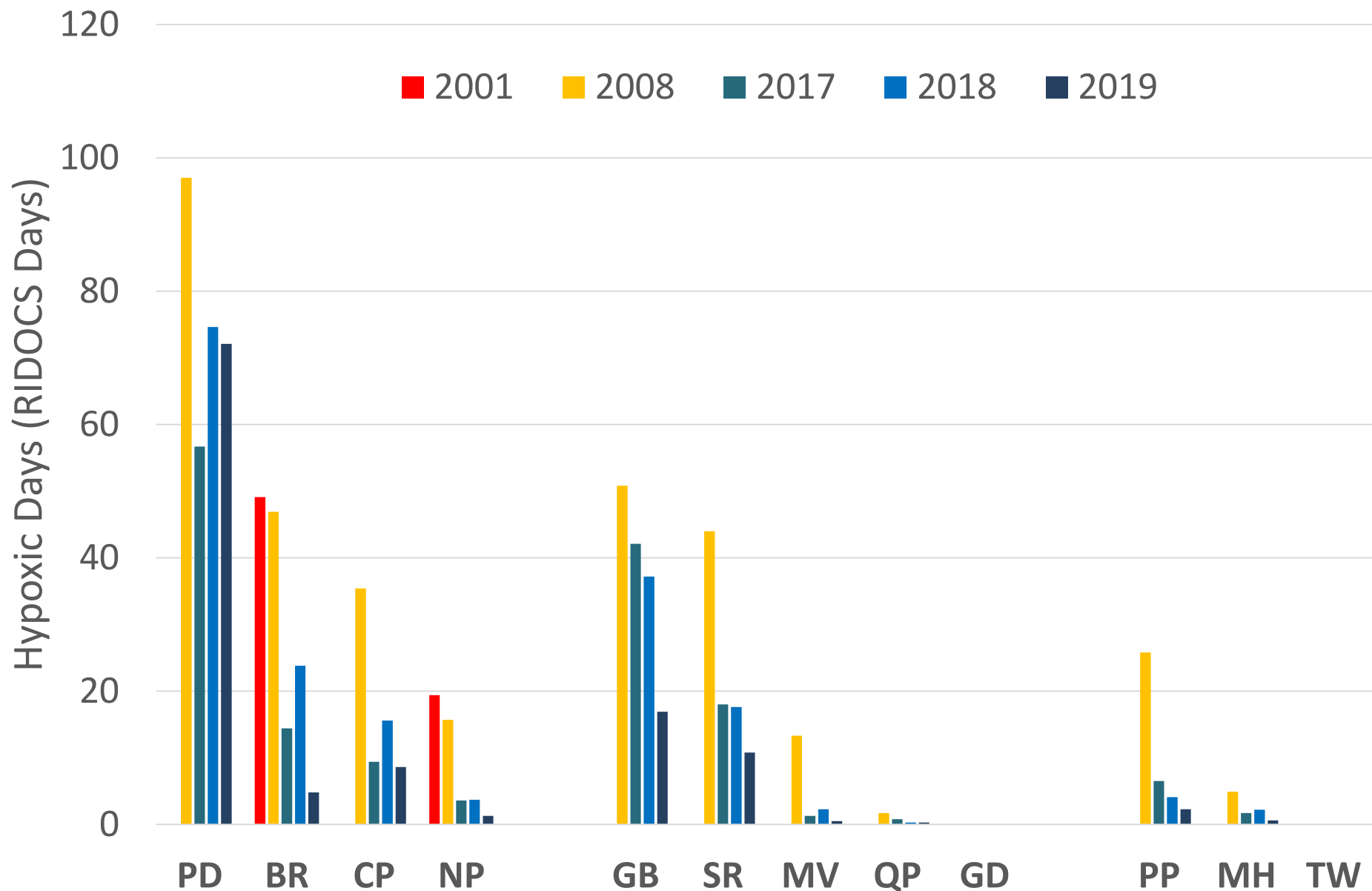


# Wet Seasonal Hypoxia

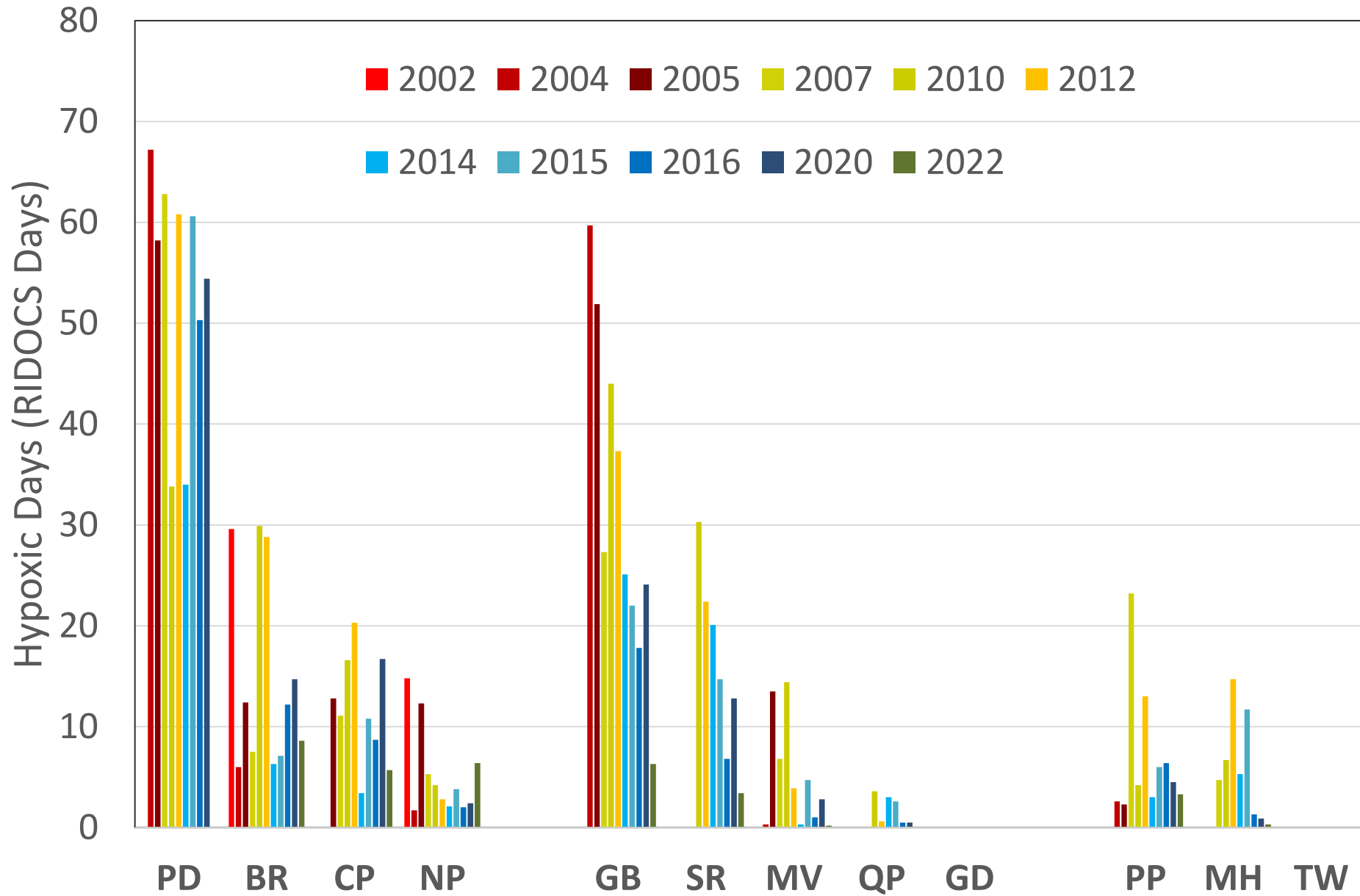




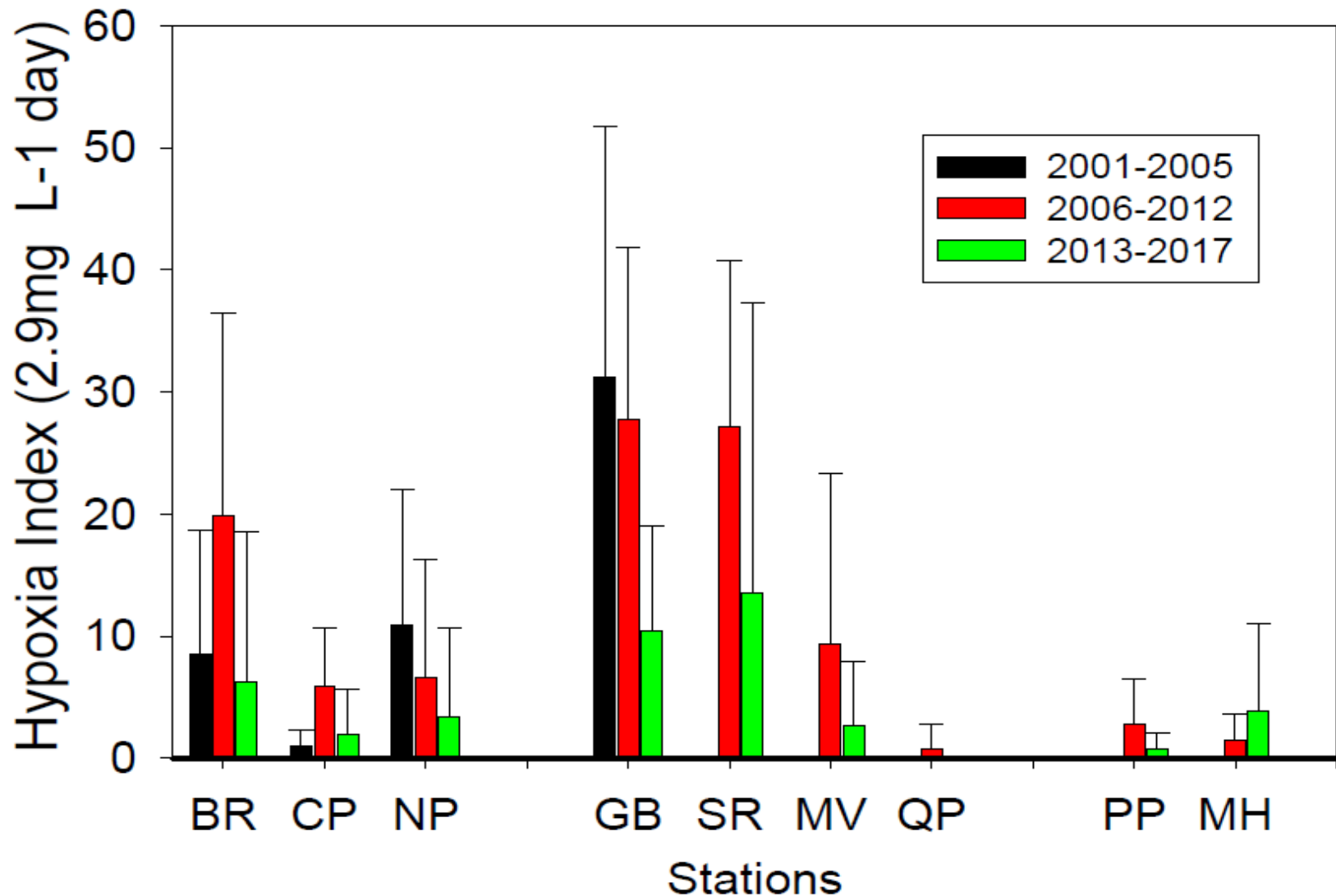
# Average Flow Seasonal Hypoxia



# Dry Seasonal Hypoxia

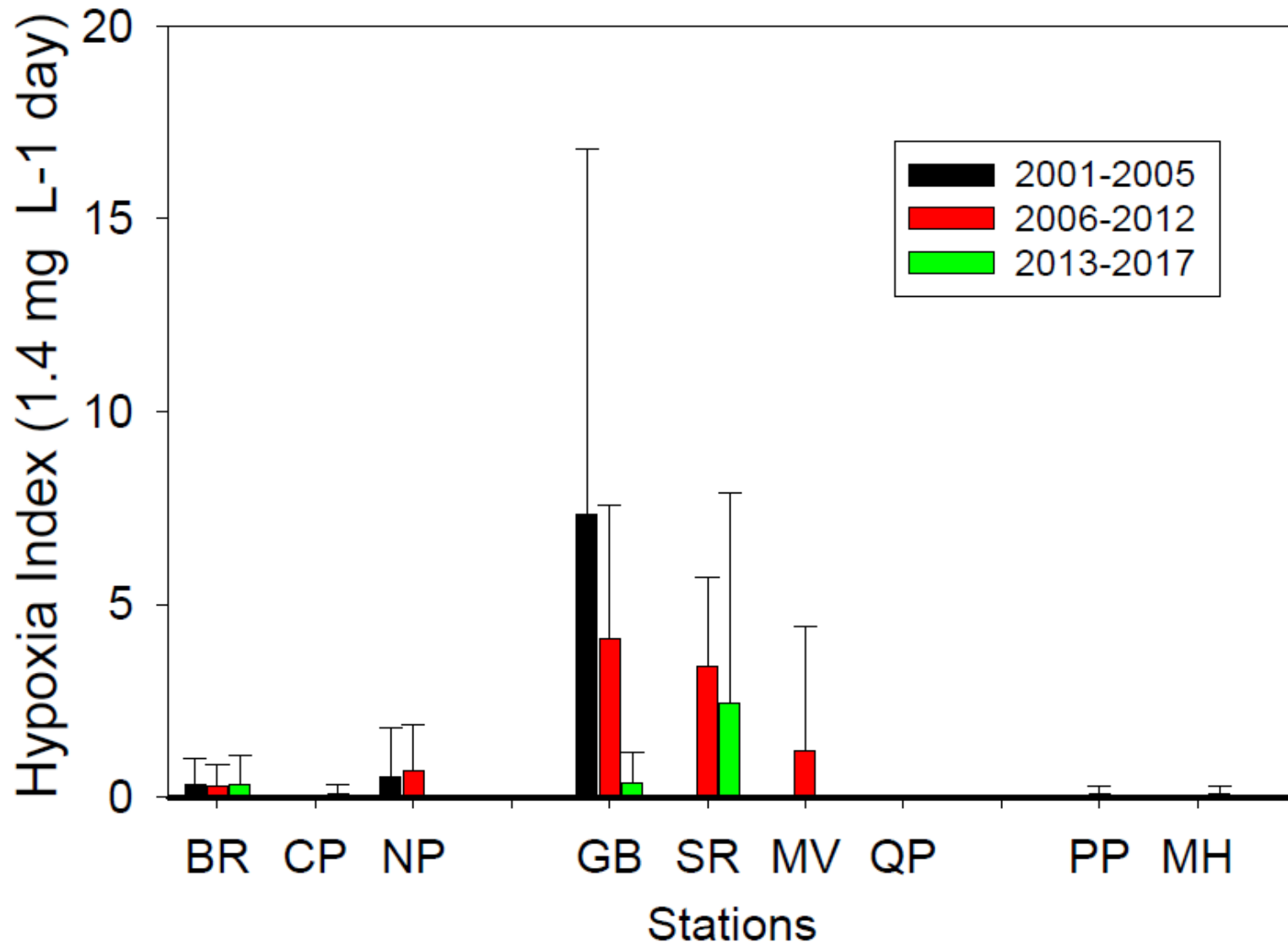


## Pre-, During, Post WWTF Upgrades



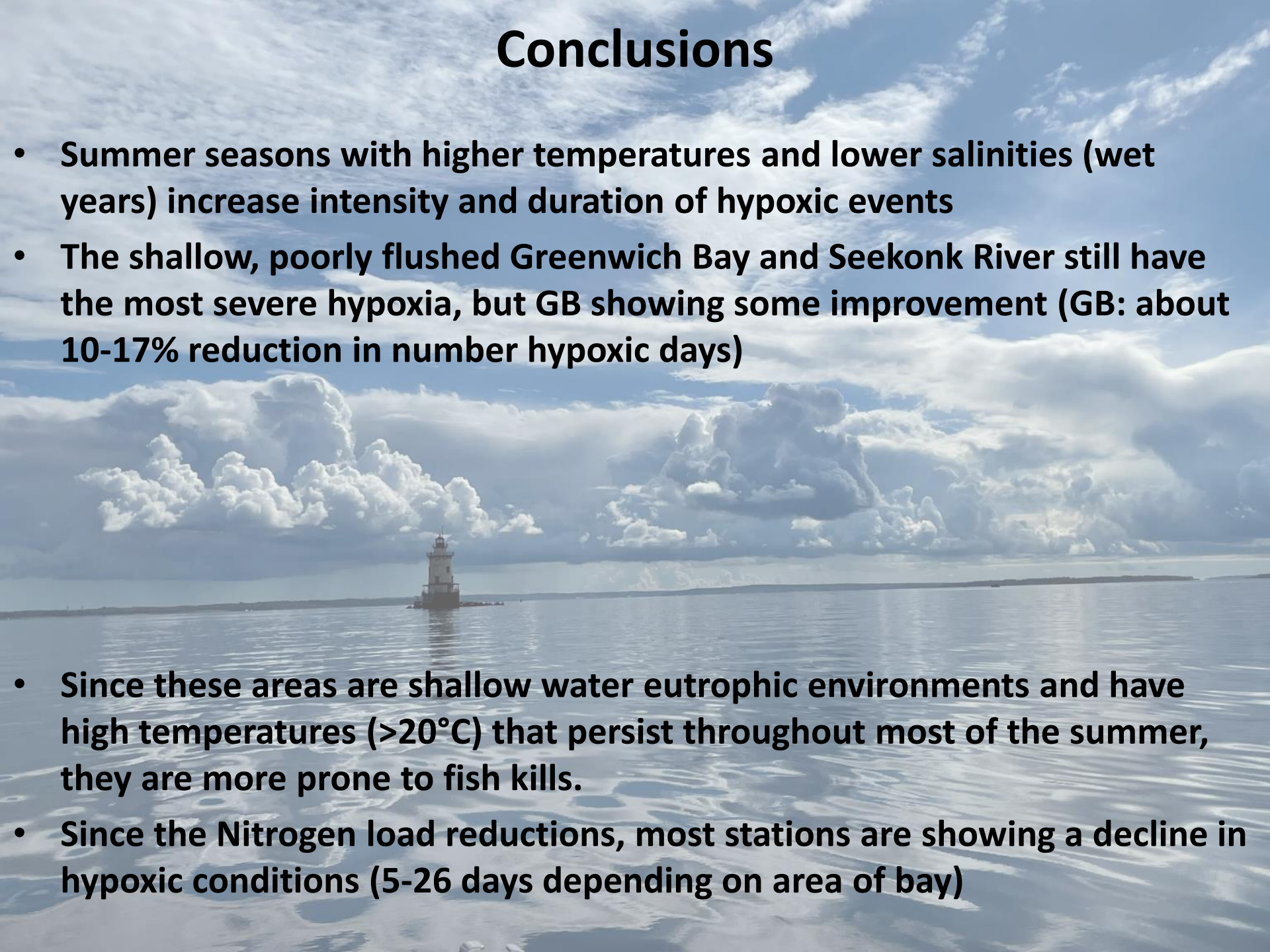
2.9 threshold is consistent with RIDOCS: Decrease of hypoxia in UWP

# Pre-, During, Post WWTF Upgrades



Greenwich Bay stations show the highest number of exceedences at the 1.4 mg/L threshold

# Conclusions

- Summer seasons with higher temperatures and lower salinities (wet years) increase intensity and duration of hypoxic events
  - The shallow, poorly flushed Greenwich Bay and Seekonk River still have the most severe hypoxia, but GB showing some improvement (GB: about 10-17% reduction in number hypoxic days)
- 
- Since these areas are shallow water eutrophic environments and have high temperatures ( $>20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) that persist throughout most of the summer, they are more prone to fish kills.
  - Since the Nitrogen load reductions, most stations are showing a decline in hypoxic conditions (5-26 days depending on area of bay)





# Special Thanks



## A Special Thanks to All, Especially:

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## References & Data Links for NBFSMN:

- Codiga, D., Stoffel, H., Oviatt, C., Schmidt, C. 2022. Managed Nitrogen Load Decrease Reduces Chlorophyll and Hypoxia in Warming Temperate Urban Estuary Front. Mar. Sci., 22 July 2022 Sec. Marine Ecosystem Ecology Volume 9 - 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.930347>
- <https://dem.ri.gov/environmental-protection-bureau/water-resources/research-monitoring/narragansett-bay-assessment>