

# Effects of hypoxia and anoxia on sediment-water nutrient exchange: Insights from long-term analyses in Chesapeake Bay

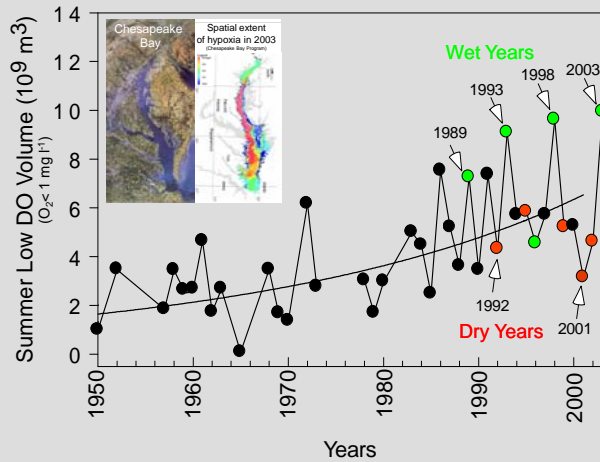
## C B E O

Chesapeake Bay Environmental Observatory

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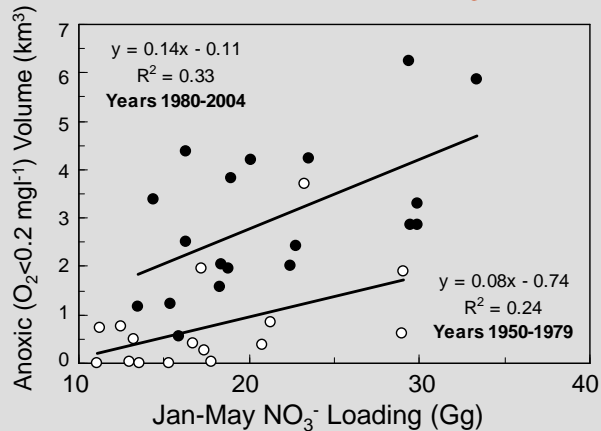


## I. History of Chesapeake Bay Hypoxia



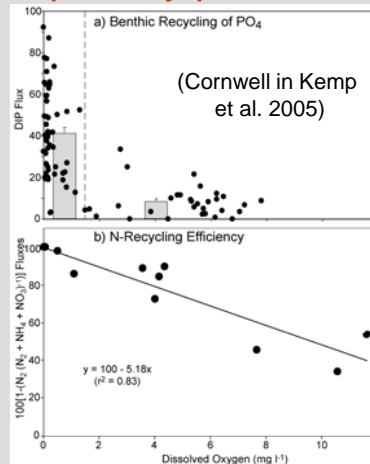
- Hypoxic volume has appeared to increase since 1950
- This increase is clear, despite the strong effect of river flow on hypoxia (Hagy et al. 2004)

## II. Hypoxia related to $\text{NO}_3^-$ load



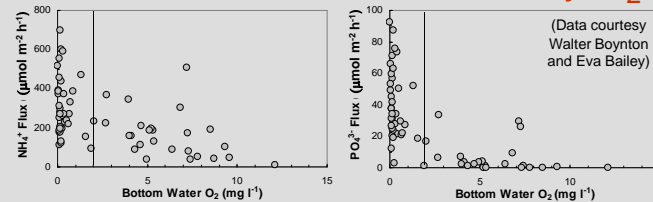
- Despite reductions in  $\text{NO}_3^-$  loading in recent decades, hypoxia has continued to increase (Hagy et al. 2004)
- What is driving the sustained hypoxia – hypotheses?

## III. Hypothesis: Reduced $\text{O}_2$ allows more N and P release from sediments, which fuels increased primary production and hypoxia

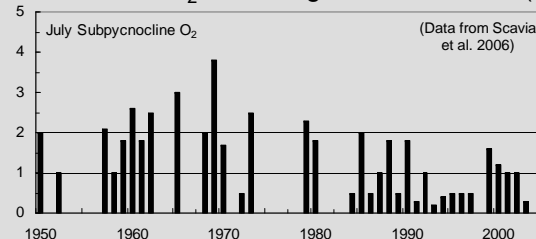


- Previous studies show that  $\text{NH}_4^+$  and  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  recycling are sensitive to low  $\text{O}_2$  in Chesapeake Bay
- Mechanisms include release of DIP from Fe and reduced coupled nitrification-denitrification under low  $\text{O}_2$

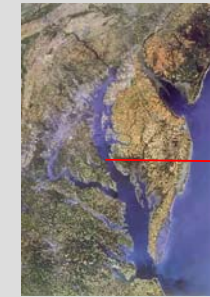
## IV. Hypothesis Test: Sediment-water fluxes of N and P influenced by $\text{O}_2$



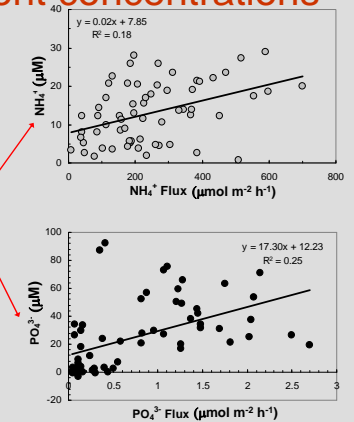
- $\text{NH}_4^+$  and  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  fluxes from sediment substantially elevated under low  $\text{O}_2$  in mid-Chesapeake Bay
- Bottom water  $\text{O}_2$  in this region has declined (below)



## V. Sediment-water $\text{NH}_4^+$ and $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ release correlates with bottom water nutrient concentrations

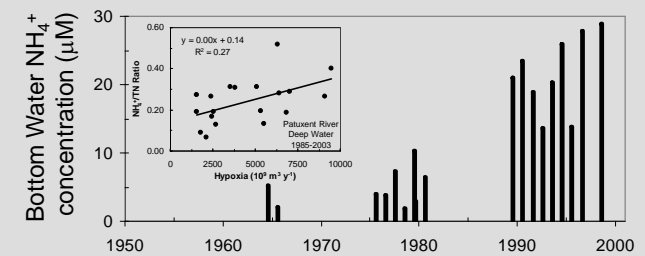


(Data courtesy Walter Boynton and Eva Bailey)



- Low  $\text{O}_2$ -induced increases in sediment-water nutrient flux can elevate water column N and P concentrations

## VI. Sediment-water DIN release may have been lower before 1980 than from 1980 to 2000



- Deep water  $\text{NH}_4^+$  increased despite recent, slight N-loading declines since 1980, suggesting that recycling may be elevating water-column  $\text{NH}_4^+$  (Inset:  $\text{NH}_4^+$  is a larger fraction of TN under hypoxia)
- Hypoxia-induced reduction in benthic invertebrates may be responsible – see *Bosch and Kemp* poster