Cleaning up the Chesapeake Bay in a warmer world

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Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

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#### Three key indicators of Chesapeake Bay Health



#### Submerged aquatic vegetation

MD DNR



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## Cochlodinium bloom (Aug 2007)



#### 60 years of

#### hypoxic volume



#### and nitrogen loading

(c)Jan-May Nitrogen load N load (x10<sup>4</sup> kg/day) 

Murphy et al. (2011)

## Projected Climate Change in the Chesapeake Region

#### Virtually certain (>99%):

- Higher CO<sub>2</sub>
  Higher sea level

#### Very likely (90-99%):

- > Warmer
- > Higher winter & spring precipitation

#### Likely (66-90%):

- More intense precipitation
- Flashier streamflow
- Increased winter streamflow
- Increased storm intensity

Najjar et al. (2010), Boesch (2008)

## Chesapeake Bay is warming



Moving estuary analogue: summer temperature change





## Multiple impacts on bottom-water dissolved oxygen



# Temperature-O<sub>2</sub> synergistic impact (oxygen squeeze)



Instantaneous potential production for young-of-the-year Atlantic Sturgeon, July bottom water

Coastal Fisheries Reform Group







Submerged vegetation: an important habitat Snails on seagrass

Sea turtle at a grass bed

http://www.vims.edu/about/ photo\_galleries/sav



# Lower-bay seagrass

#### June 2005

5A-3

#### Hot summer



http://www.vims.edu/about/p hoto\_galleries/sav

## Multiple impacts on Eelgrass



## Oyster disease has spread in response to winter warming



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## Impact of ocean acidification on oyster larvae (*C. virginica*) calcification





**Smithsonian Marine Station** 

## Policy recommendations

Recognize climate change in restoration effort

Short-term: Manage the unavoidable → adapt

➤ Long-term: Avoid the unmanageable → reduce emissions



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