



ESTUARY TRENDS IN WEATHER & WATER QUALITY

Resilient estuaries and coastal watersheds:
Where human and natural communities thrive.

Piermont Marsh Component Site

Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR)

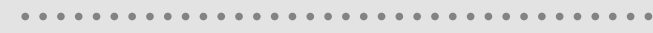
The Hudson River Estuary stretches 153 miles and is profoundly influenced by the ocean's tides. The Hudson River valley has been a cradle of human development for thousands of years. The tidal river connects the communities of the valley economically, culturally, and ecologically. The Hudson River Research Reserve spans the middle 100 miles of the Hudson River Estuary and is comprised of four sites: Stockport Flats, Tivoli Bays, Iona Island, and Piermont Marsh. A diversity of habits exist here, covering freshwater and brackish tidal wetlands and uplands. For more information go to:

<https://www.hrner.org/>

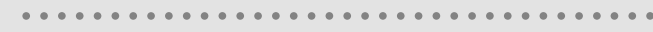
2018 HIGHLIGHTS



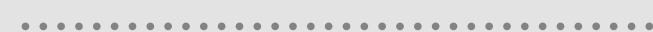
It was drier - precipitation was below average compared to the long-term historical average.



Dissolved oxygen was consistent with long-term trends at Piermont Marsh, but slightly lower at Sparkill Creek.



Orthophosphate was higher at both Sparkill Creek and Piermont Marsh.



Nitrate was consistent with long-term historical trends at both Sparkill Creek and Piermont Marsh.



Water quality issues influence human and environmental health. The more we monitor our water, the better we will be able to recognize and prevent problems.



HOW IS PIERMONT MARSH CHANGING?

Precipitation is decreasing.

Air Temperature is not changing.

Water Temperature is increasing.

Chloride is increasing.

Algae (Chlorophyll-a) is not changing.

Trends in Weather & Water Quality*

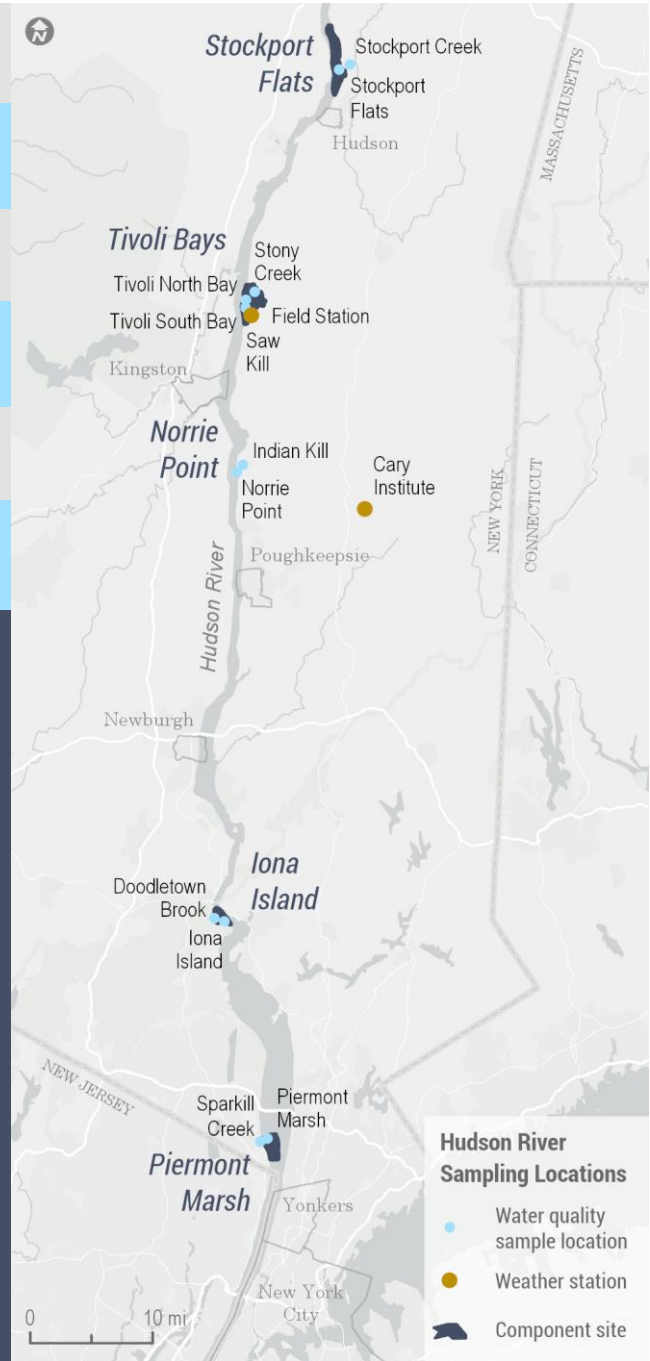
Piermont Marsh Component Site (Iona added for comparison)

| Location ID | Location Name | Air Temp | Rainfall |
|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| FS | Field Station | • | ↓ |

| Location ID | Location Name | Water Temp | Salinity | Dissolved Oxygen | Chloride | Sulfate |
|-------------|------------------|------------|----------|------------------|----------|---------|
| DB | Doodletown Brook | ↑ | ↓ | • | ↑ | ↓ |
| II | Iona Island | ↑ | • | • | • | • |
| PM | Piermont Marsh | ↑ | ↑ | • | ↑ | • |
| SP | Sparkill Creek | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↑ | ↓ |

| Location ID | Location Name | Ortho-phosphate | Ammonium | Nitrate | Chlorophyll -a | Pheophytin -a |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------------|---------------|
| DB | Doodletown Brook | ↓ | X | ↓ | • | • |
| II | Iona Island | ↑ | X | ↑ | • | ↑ |
| PM | Piermont Marsh | ↑ | X | • | • | • |
| SP | Sparkill Creek | ↑ | X | • | • | • |

*Based on data collected from 2007-2018
All other data collected from 1991-2018



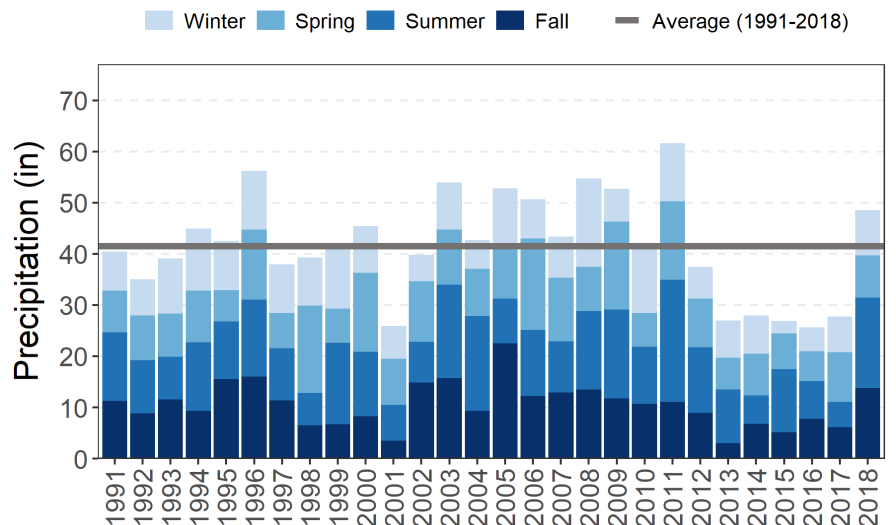
Weather Can Have A Major Impact On Water Quality

Weather data helps scientists and managers understand water circulation patterns, plant growth, shellfish and fish distribution, storm frequency and intensity, and much more...



Precipitation was ~12 to 20 inches less than the long-term historical average during 2013 to 2017, but slightly higher in 2018.

Field Station (FS)

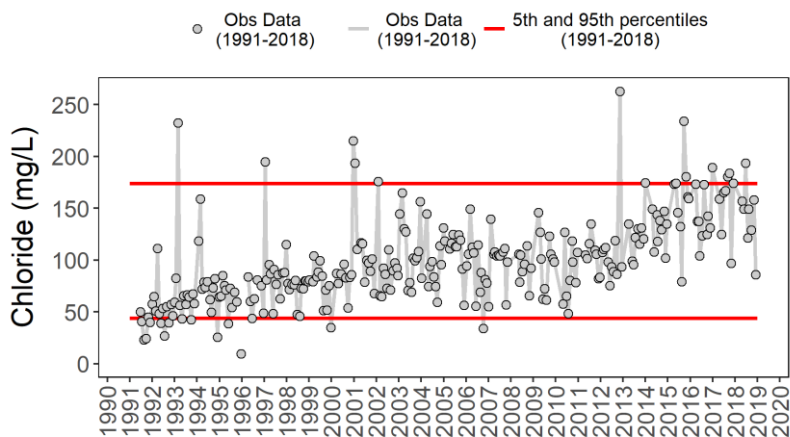


Do HRNERR data show climate change impacts?

The impacts of climate change, particularly sea level rise, are projected to be more extreme in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States than in other areas of the world. HRNERR data do not show an increasing trend in air temperature, but do show an increase in water temperature. In 2017, HRNERR installed a tide station at Turkey Point (near the Tivoli Bays). Data from this station will be used to monitor changes in water level over time. Long-term data sets are extremely useful tools for monitoring future impacts of climate change to local ecosystems.

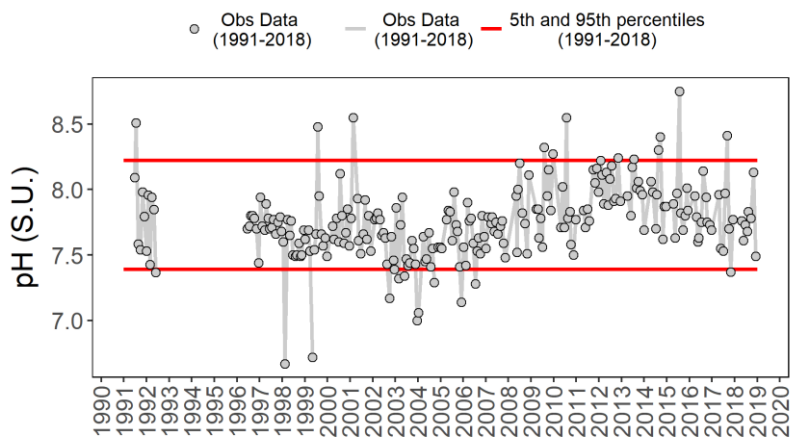
Piermont Marsh Component Site

Sparkill Creek (SP)



Chloride has been accumulating in Hudson River tributaries. Potential causes include road salt, septic wastes, and water softeners. Life in the tributaries could be adversely affected.

Piermont Marsh (PM)



Excess atmospheric carbon can cause ocean acidification (lower pH). The Hudson is more basic (higher pH). Calcium carbonate in the Hudson's limestone bedrock buffers the pH.



Estuarine organisms, including, mammals, birds, fish, and crustaceans, have different tolerances and responses to the impacts of climate change. Shifts in temperature and water level could alter estuarine habitats. The types and locations of aquatic plants could change. These changes could impact how organisms use habitats for protection, food sources, and breeding grounds.

Water Quality is a MAJOR Driver of Ecosystem Change

What happens on the land affects the quality of the water and the health of the plants and animals that live in the estuary.

Why Estuaries Matter

Economic Impacts



Coastal shoreline counties provided 53 million jobs and contributed \$7.4 trillion (nearly 44%) of the nation's gross domestic product in 2012.

Community Benefits



Estuaries protect coastal communities by reducing flooding and storm surge impacts, enhancing water quality, and providing commercial and recreational benefits.

Healthy Ecosystems



Up to two-thirds of the nation's commercial fish and shellfish spend some part of their life cycle in an estuary or depend on this resource for food.

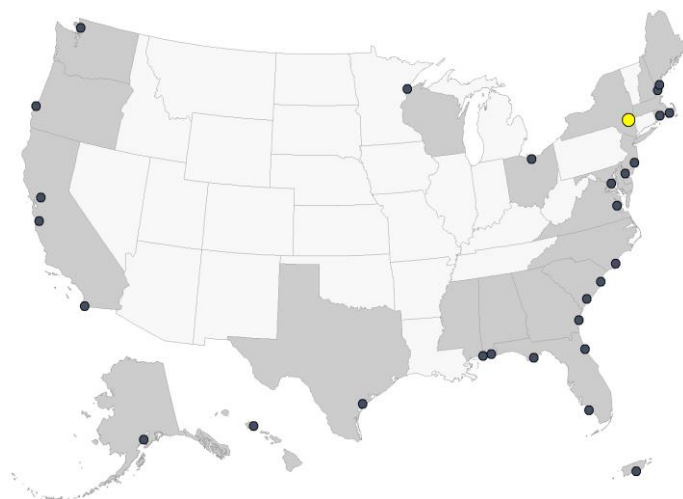
Habitat Diversity



Habitat types include shallow open waters, freshwater/salt marshes, swamps, sandy beaches, mud/sand flats, rocky shores, oyster reefs, mangrove forests, river deltas, tidal pools and seagrasses.

Tracking The Health of Our Estuaries 24/7

The **NERRS** is a partnership program between NOAA and the coastal states to manage designated reserves. More than 1.3 million acres of estuarine land and water are protected. Each reserve is managed on a daily basis by a lead state agency or university with input from local partners. The health of every reserve is continuously monitored by the **System Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP)**. SWMP is a **robust, long-term, and versatile** monitoring program that uses the NERRS network to intensively study estuarine reference sites for evaluating ecosystem function and change. Reserve-generated data and information are available to local citizens and decision makers. For more information, go to: <https://coast.noaa.gov/nerrs/>



NERRS is a network of 29 coastal reserves established for long-term research, education and stewardship.

More Information...

For Citizen Science

Access data at the System Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) Graphing Application website: <https://coast.noaa.gov/swmp/>

For Scientists

Access data at the Central Data Management Office (CDMO) website: <http://www.nerrsdata.org/>

Have Questions?

Contact Sarah Fernald sarah.fernald@dec.ny.gov (845) 889-4745

Hudson River NERR - providing the science needed for today and tomorrow

