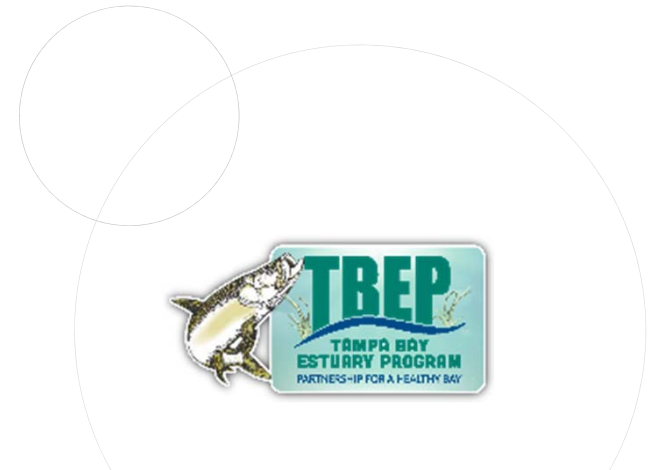




OPEN SCIENCE IN TAMPA BAY: BRINGING WATER QUALITY (*AND OTHER DATA*) TO THE MASSES



GARY RAULERSON, PH.D., ECOLOGIST
FLORIDA STORMWATER ASSOCIATION
DECEMBER 6, 2019



PARTNERS!



https://twitter.com/allison_horst

Janicki Environmental

- Mike Wessel
- Tony Janicki

EcoQuants

- Ben Best

US EPA

- Mike McManus

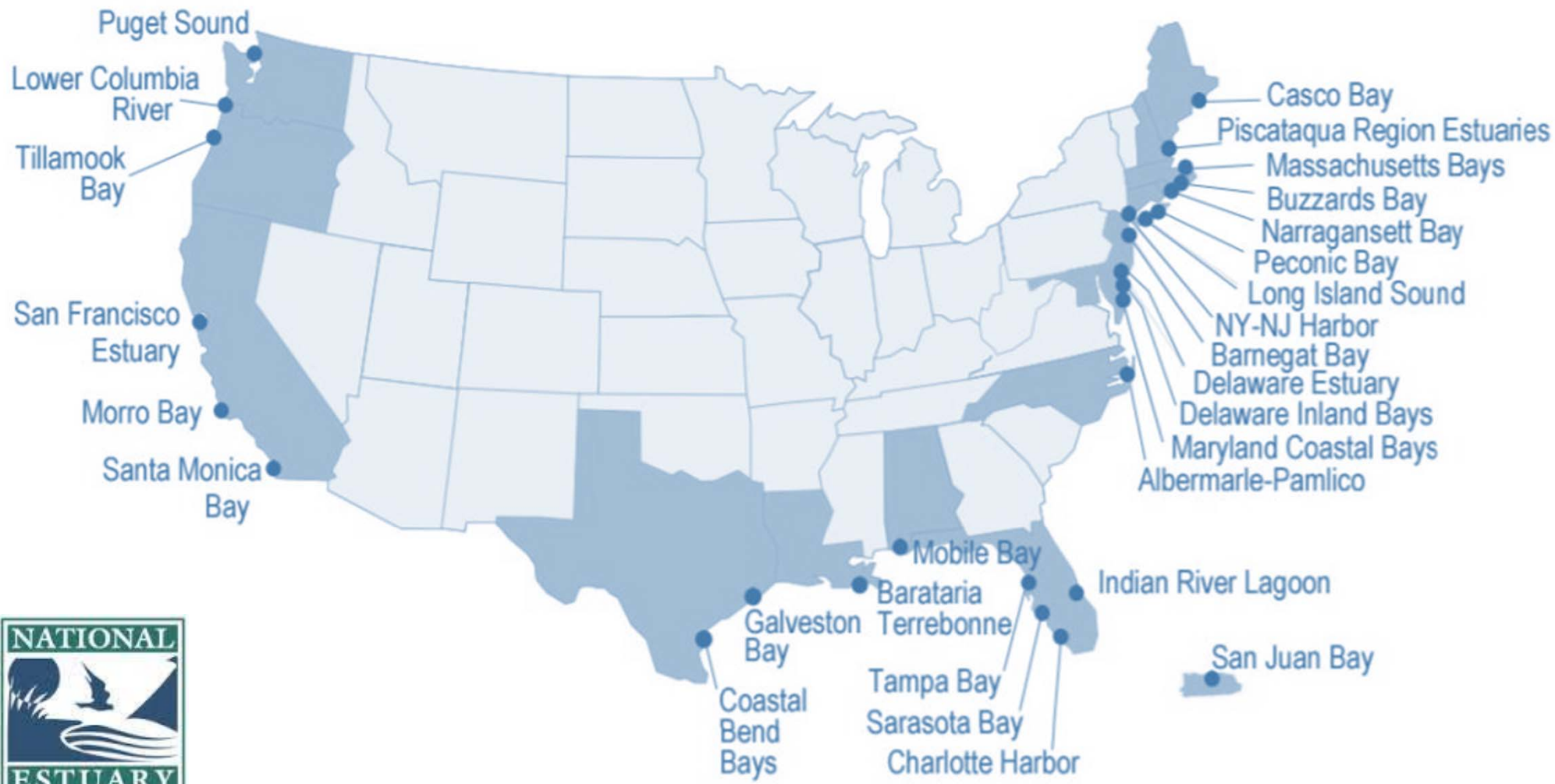
Tampa Bay Estuary Program

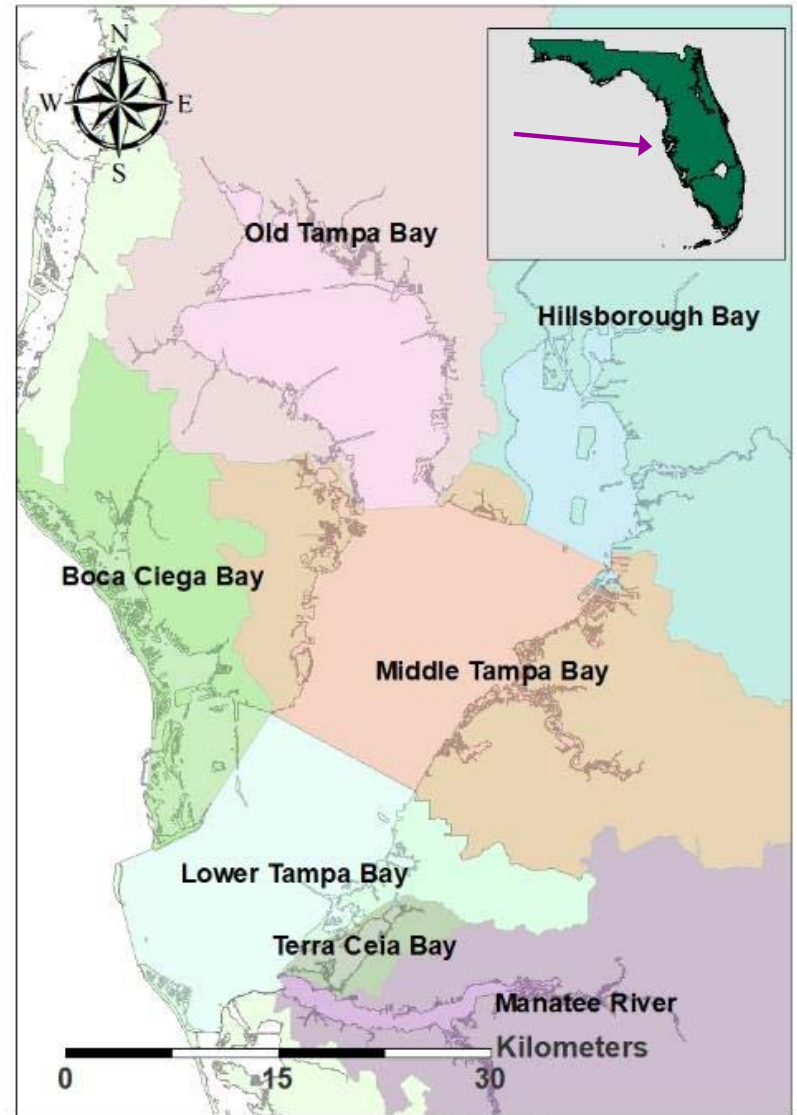
- Ed Sherwood
- Marcus Beck
- Maya Burke

OVERVIEW



- Tampa Bay Estuary Program
- Open Science Philosophy
- Seagrass-Water Quality Paradigm
- Water Quality Tool
- Workshop
- Future Steps





TAMPA BAY WATERSHED

SIZE:

TAMPA BAY PROPER: 400 SQUARE MILES

TAMPA BAY WATERSHED: 2,200 SQUARE MILES

AVERAGE DEPTH: 11 FEET

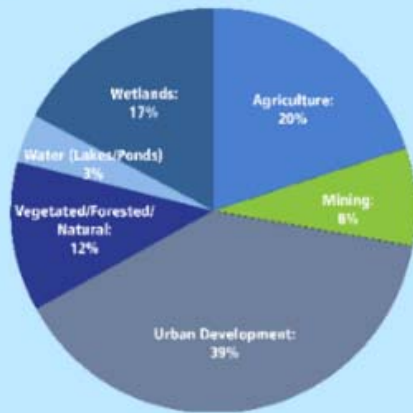
MAXIMUM DEPTH: 43 FEET (MAIN SHIPPING CHANNEL)

SALINITY RANGE: >20-35 PPT IN BAY PROPER; <1-25 PPT IN TIDAL TRIBUTARIES

POPULATION IN WATERSHED: 2.7 MILLION (2010 CENSUS)

MAJOR TRIBUTARIES: HILLSBOROUGH, ALAFIA, LITTLE MANATEE AND MANATEE RIVERS

Land Use in the Watershed



A HISTORY OF TAMPA BAY

KEY MILESTONES IN THE RESTORATION OF TAMPA BAY, 1950-2016.



Courtesy Florida State Archives

1950s
Population less than ¼ of today.

1967
Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County established.

1972
EPA Clean Water Act approved.

1974
EPCHC initiates baywide water quality monitoring program.



1982
Statewide Stormwater Rule is enacted, requiring nutrient management from municipal stormwater systems.

1985
The Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council convenes the region to develop the Future of Tampa Bay report, including specific actions to reduce pollution and recover habitats in Tampa Bay. The Agency on Bay Management is established to support the report's recommendations.



1991
Tampa Bay is recognized by EPA as an "estuary of national significance," and the Tampa Bay National Estuary Program is approved. TBNEP's primary mission is to develop a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan.

1996
TBNEP's CCMP is approved by local partners, the Governor, and the EPA Administrator. Numeric goals for habitat restoration and water quality improvement are adopted.

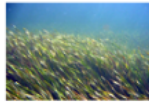


1998
The TBNMC develops an Action Plan (Partnership for Progress) to meet nutrient management targets.



2006
First year that all bay segments achieve TBEP water quality targets.

2014
Tampa Bay surpasses seagrass recovery goal of 38,000 acres.



1960s
Bay degradation is recognized.



Image credit: JOR Johansson

1970s
Save Our Bays and other citizen groups call for legislative action to reduce pollution discharges.

1972
Florida legislation-Wilson-Grizzle Act requires wastewater plants discharging to Tampa Bay to upgrade to Advanced Wastewater Treatment standards, or enact 100% reclaimed.



SWFWMD photo

1979
City of Tampa's Howard F. Curren WWTP achieves AWT standard, reduces nitrogen loadings by 90%. City of St Petersburg implements 100% reclaimed water from their direct discharge, with similar reductions. Other WWTPs in the region implement nutrient reductions.

1982
The first Bay Area Science Information Symposium (BASIS) is conducted by the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.

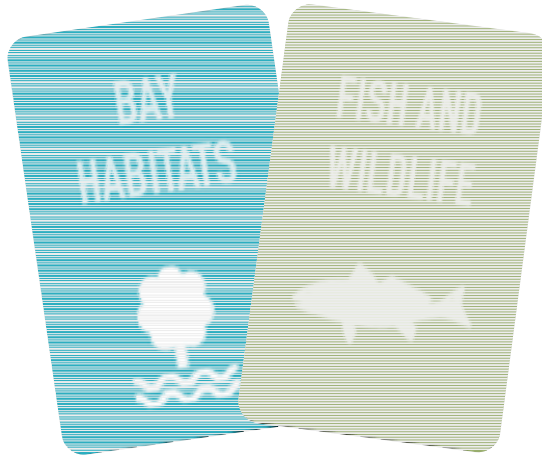
1987
The State's Water Management Districts establish Surface Water Implementation and Management (SWIM) programs to restore and protect priority water bodies within each District. Tampa Bay is identified as the Southwest Florida Water Management District's priority water body.

1996
The public/private Tampa Bay Nitrogen Management Consortium (TBNMC) is formed to assist in meeting nitrogen management targets needed to meet seagrass goals.

1998
An Interlocal Agreement between the TBNEP partners forms a new Independent Special District of the State of Florida, the Tampa Bay Estuary Program. TBEP partners commit to implementing projects to assist in meeting numeric goals, and to support a funding schedule.

2009
TBNMC develops voluntary nutrient loading limits for all sources, to continue to meet water quality targets. Federal and state regulatory agencies adopt limits to meet regulatory requirements.

2016
Surveys show continued seagrass increases, to 41,655 acres.



Why Open Science?



Scientist. My 500 page report will answer all your questions!



Manager. This 500 page report does not answer any of my questions!

OPEN SCIENCE OVERVIEW



 Open data

 Open process

 Open products

Open Knowledge International,
<http://opendefinition.org/>,
<https://creativecommons.org>

MY AHA MOMENT!



Share data and
analytical tools



EXISTING BARRIERS



Scientific products



Communication barriers
Irreproducible results
Information loss
Inaccessible data
Opaque workflows



Management needs

Image courtesy M. Beck,
TBEP

BRIDGING THE DIFFERENCES



Open Science can bridge the research-management divide!

Image courtesy M. Beck,
TBEP

TBEP and its partners can:

- **Automated reporting** of CCMP indicators
- Made available through TBEP website – keeping entire workflow **transparent** and **accessible**
- Lower barriers to inclusion to make **better science** in **less time**

The open science cake

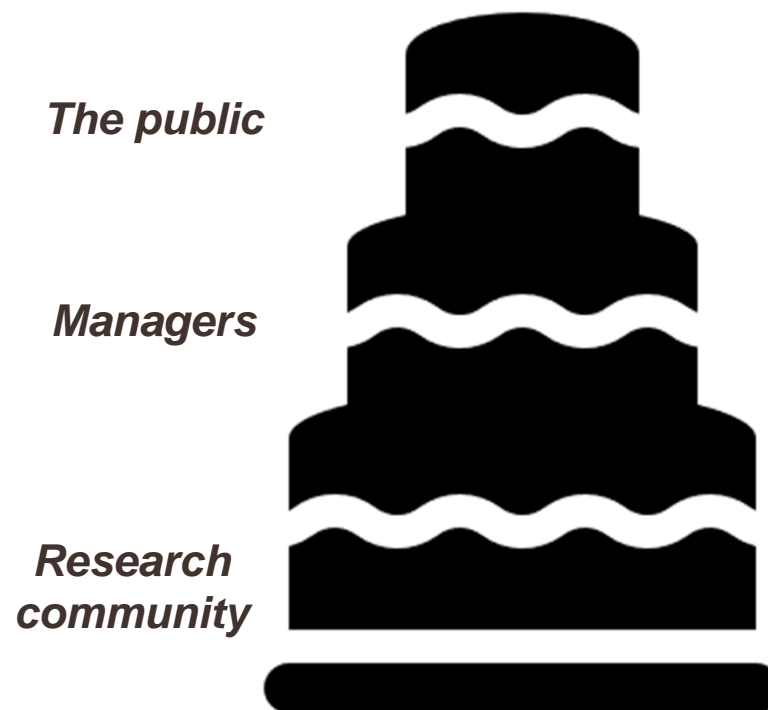


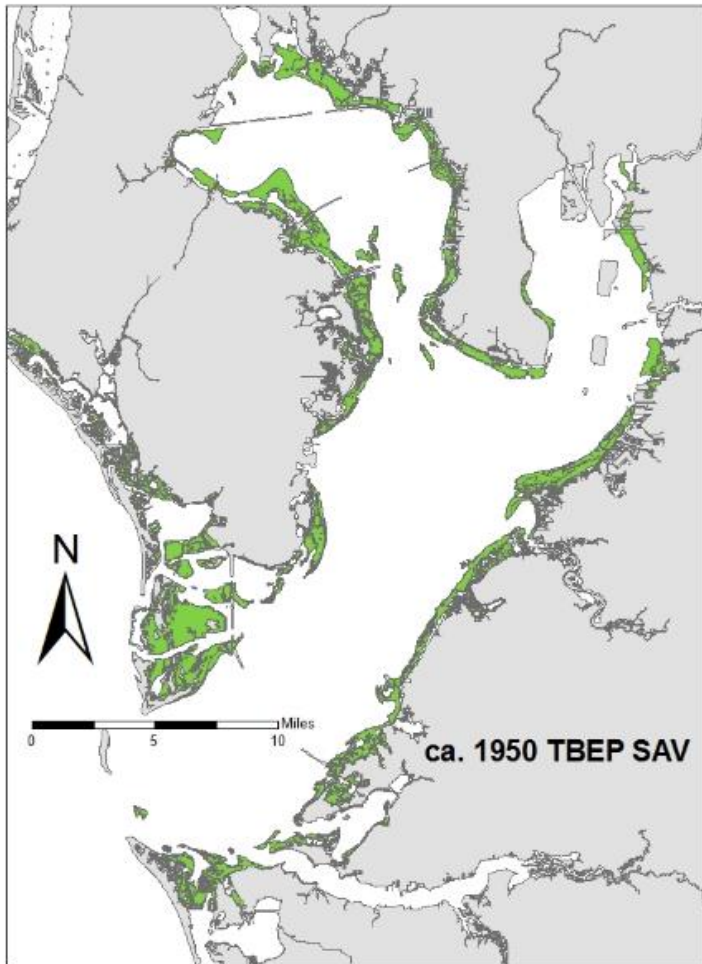
Image courtesy M. Beck,
TBEP

KEY INDICATOR - SEAGRASS



- Habitat and economic value
- Straightforward indicator for public, managers, and researchers
- Science-based numeric goals & targets
- Long-term monitoring
- Adaptive management – Ongoing assessment & adjustment

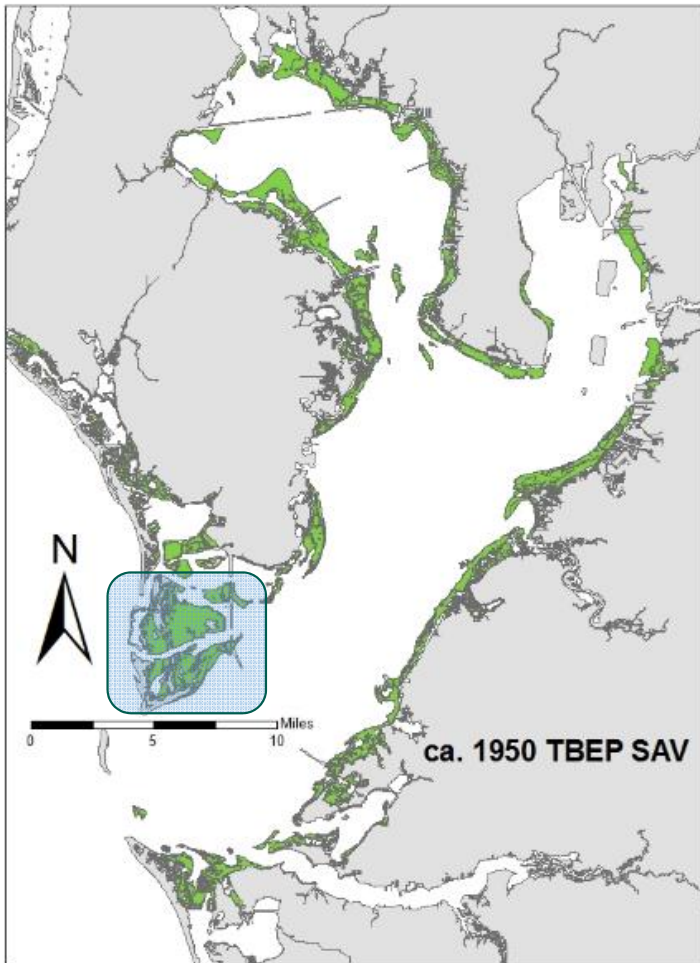
Setting Seagrass Restoration Goals – ca. 1950



Approximately
40,400 acres,
however...



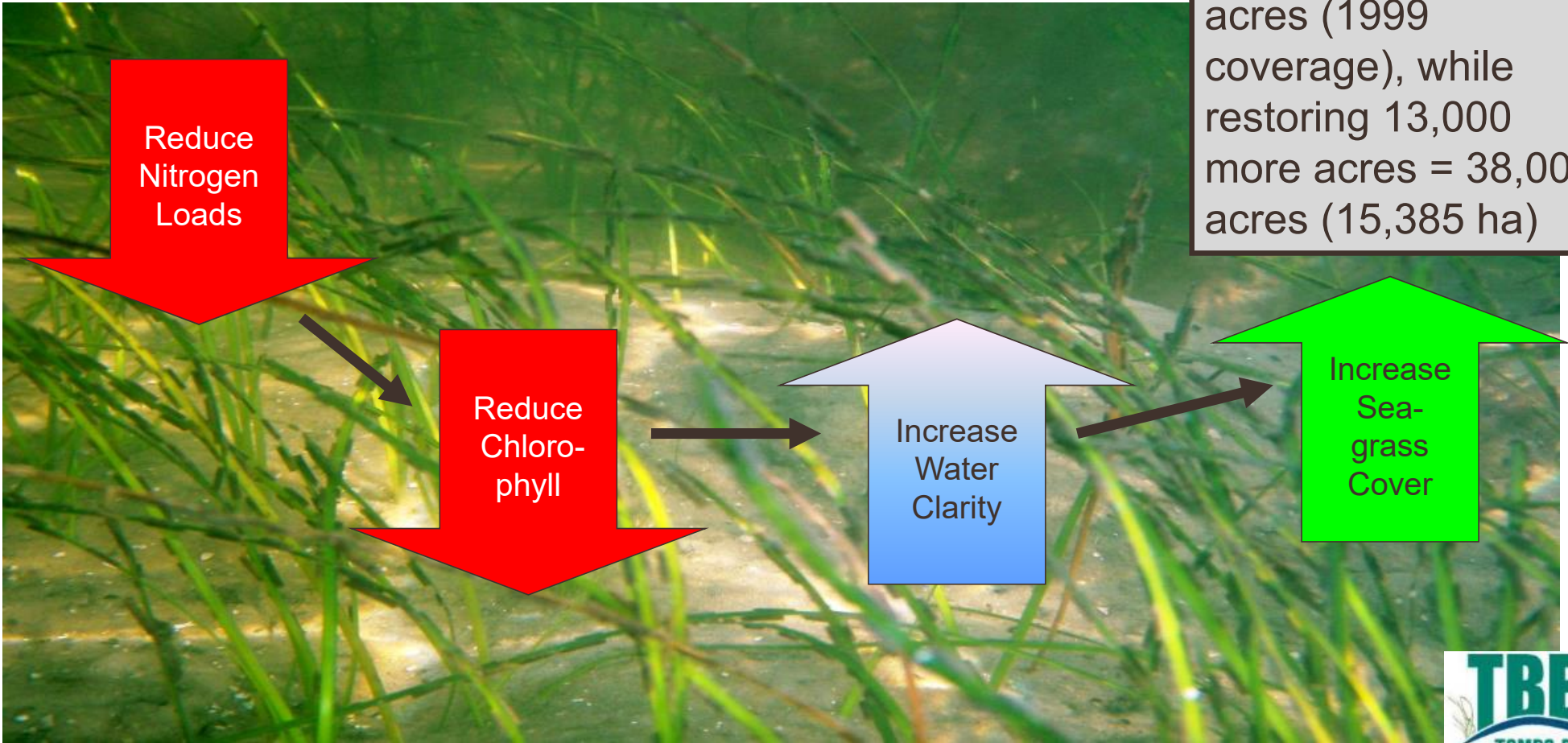
Setting Seagrass Goals – Dredge and Fill



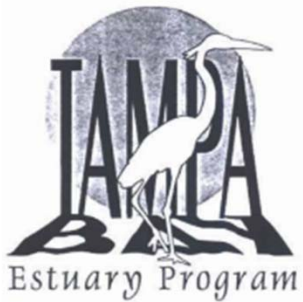
Adjusted From
40,400 to
38,000 acres

NITROGEN MANAGEMENT PARADIGM

Seagrass Goal:
Preserve 25,000 acres (1999 coverage), while restoring 13,000 more acres = 38,000 acres (15,385 ha)



What can TBEP do with open science?



Tampa Bay Estuary Program
Technical Report #04-00

**DEVELOPING AND ESTABLISHING A
PROCESS TO TRACK THE STATUS OF
CHLOROPHYLL-a CONCENTRATIONS
AND LIGHT ATTENUATION TO SUPPORT
SEAGRASS GOALS IN TAMPA BAY**

FINAL REPORTS

December 1999 and October 2000



Tampa Bay National Estuary Program
Technical Publication #06-96

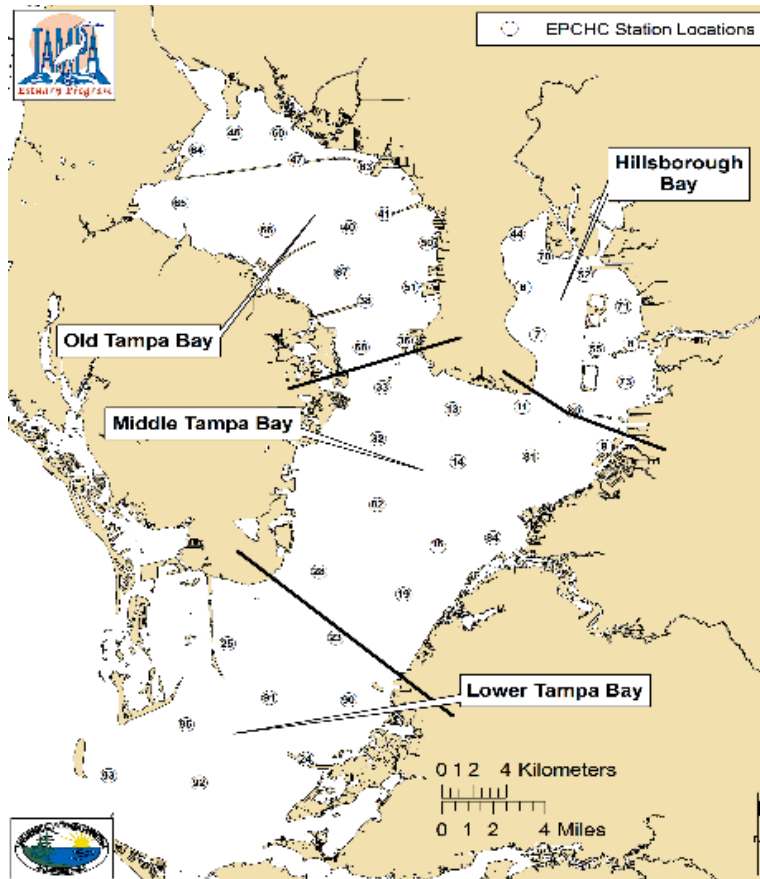
**ESTIMATING CRITICAL EXTERNAL
NITROGEN LOADS FOR
THE TAMPA BAY ESTUARY:
AN EMPIRICALLY BASED APPROACH
TO SETTING MANAGEMENT TARGETS**

FINAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 1996



WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT



- Rely on long-term ambient water quality stations sampled by EPCHC
- 45 fixed stations have been monitored since 1974
- Annual averages developed from chlorophyll-a & secchi disk depth measurements

Tampa Bay NIMC

A Public - Private Partnership

Tampa Bay Nitrogen Management Consortium

- Formed in 1998, now includes 40+ public/private partners
- Members include TBEP government and regulatory agency participants, local phosphate companies, agricultural interests and electric utilities
- Mid-1990s, collectively accepted responsibility for meeting nitrogen load reduction goals
- Consortium members may choose to implement any combination of projects to maintain loads to Tampa Bay at 1992-1994 levels

Public Partners:

- Hillsborough County
- Manatee County
- Pinellas County
- Pasco County
- Polk County
- Sarasota County
- City of Tampa
- City of St. Petersburg
- City of Clearwater
- City of Palmetto
- City of Bradenton
- City of Largo
- City of Lakeland
- City of Oldsmar
- City of Gulfport
- City of Mulberry
- City of Plant City
- City of Safety Harbor
- SWFWMD
- US EPA
- FDEP
- FDACS
- FDOH
- FDOT
- MacDill AFB
- TBRPC
- Tampa Bay Water
- Tampa Port Authority
- EPC of Hillsborough County
- AEDC of Hills. County

Private Partners:

- Eastern Terminals
- Mosaic
- CSX Transportation
- Florida Power & Light

- CF Industries
- Tampa Electric Co.
- Kinder Morgan Bulk T., Inc.
- Progress Energy
- Tropicana Products, Inc.
- Kerry I&F
- Trademark Nitrogen
- Yara N.A.
- Alafia Preserve, LLC
- Eagle Ridge, LLC
- LDC Donaldson Knoll Investments, LLC

Site Specific Thresholds for Chlorophyll-a

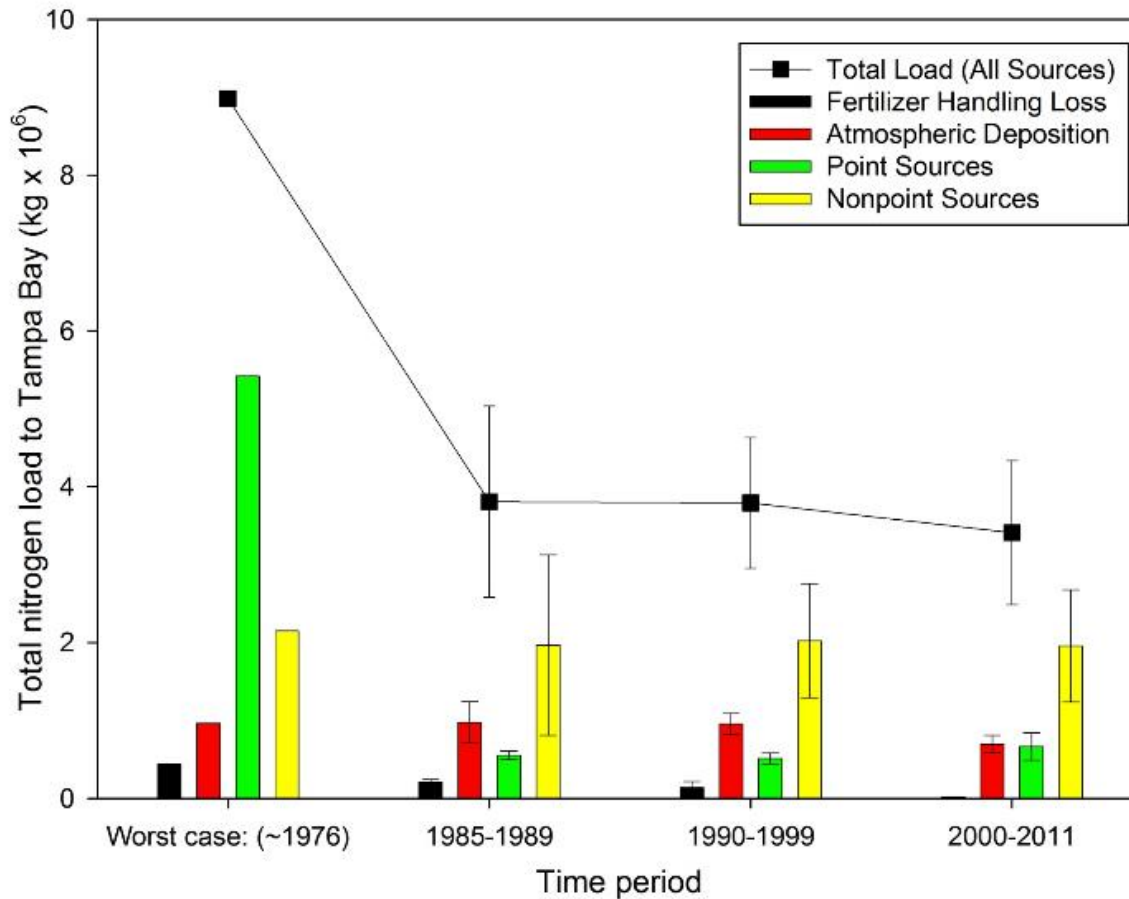
- Hillsborough Bay: 15.0 ug/L
- Old Tampa Bay: 9.3 ug/L
- Middle Tampa Bay: 8.5 ug/L
- Lower Tampa Bay: 5.1 ug/L

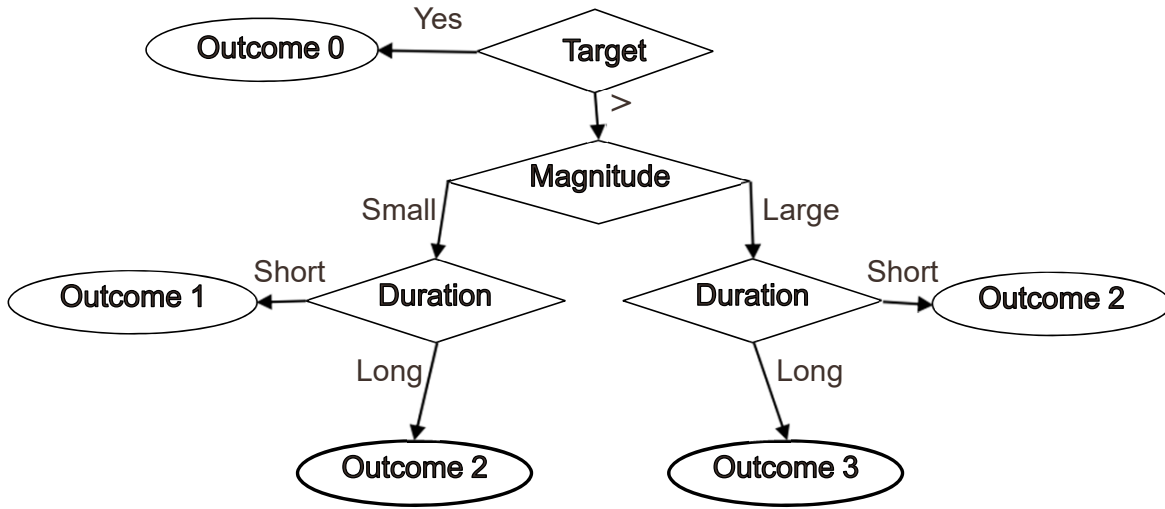


Nitrogen Management Goal:

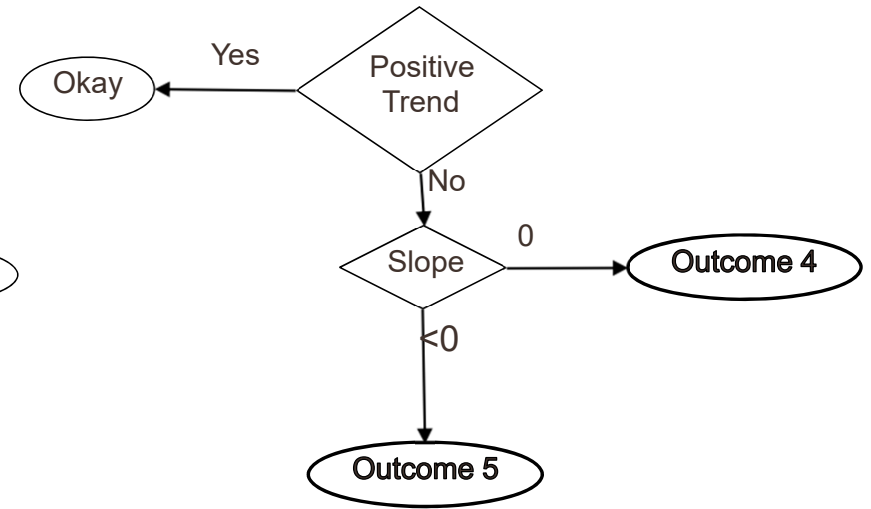
“Hold the line” on nitrogen loading at 1992-1994 average level. To compensate for expected increase in load with population growth, reduce or preclude an additional 17 tons per year.

Reducing TN Loads to Tampa Bay





**CHLOROPHYLL
CONCENTRATION
DECISION TREE**



**SEAGRASS ACREAGE
DECISION TREE**

MANAGEMENT ACTION CATEGORIES

Decision matrix identifying appropriate categories of management actions in response to various outcomes of the monitoring and assessment of chlorophyll- <i>a</i> and light attenuation data.				
CHLOROPHYLL ☺	LIGHT ATTENUATION			
	Outcome 0	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3
Outcome 0	<i>GREEN</i>	<i>YELLOW</i>	<i>YELLOW</i>	<i>YELLOW</i>
Outcome 1	<i>YELLOW</i>	<i>YELLOW</i>	<i>YELLOW</i>	<i>RED</i>
Outcome 2	<i>YELLOW</i>	<i>YELLOW</i>	<i>RED</i>	<i>RED</i>
Outcome 3	<i>YELLOW</i>	<i>RED</i>	<i>RED</i>	<i>RED</i>

“Stay the course”; partners continue with planned projects to implement the CCMP. Data summary and reporting via the Baywide Environmental Monitoring Report and annual assessment and progress reports.

TAC and Management Board on caution alert; review monitoring data and loading estimates; attempt to identify causes of target exceedences; TAC report to Management Board on findings and recommended responses if needed.

TAC, Management and Policy Boards on alert; review and report by TAC to Management Board on recommended types of responses. Management and Policy Boards take appropriate actions to get the program back on track.

Water Quality Has Improved

Bay Segment	Chlorophyll-a (ug/L)	
	2016 Average	FDEP RA Thresholds
Old Tampa Bay	9.0	9.3
Hillsborough Bay	11.4	15.0
Middle Tampa Bay	5.7	8.5
Lower Tampa Bay	3.0	5.1

2006: First-time All Segments Meet TBEP Water Quality Targets

AWT & Reuse Standards Implemented

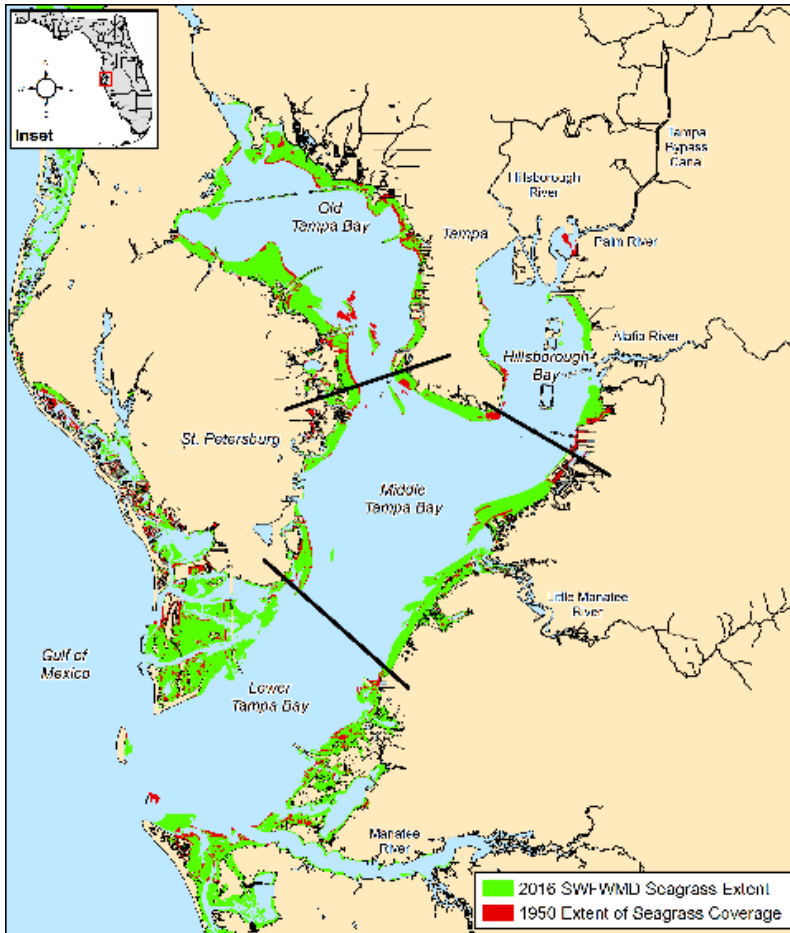
Stormwater Regulations Enacted 85/86

TBEP Partner & NMC Actions Implemented 1992

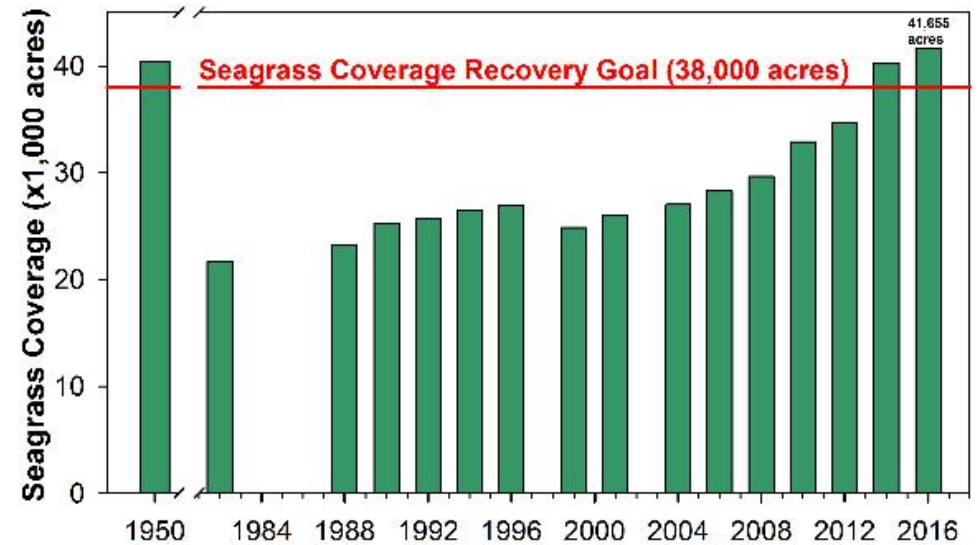
Year	Old Tampa Bay	Hillsborough Bay	Middle Tampa Bay	Lower Tampa Bay
1975	Red	Red	Red	Green
1976	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
1977	Red	Red	Red	Red
1978	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
1979	Red	Red	Red	Red
1980	Red	Red	Red	Red
1981	Red	Red	Red	Red
1982	Red	Red	Red	Red
1983	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
1984	Red	Green	Red	Yellow
1985	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
1986	Red	Yellow	Red	Green
1987	Red	Yellow	Red	Green
1988	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
1989	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow
1990	Red	Green	Red	Yellow
1991	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
1992	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
1993	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
1994	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
1995	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow
1996	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
1997	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow
1998	Red	Red	Red	Red
1999	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
2000	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
2001	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
2002	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
2003	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow
2004	Red	Green	Green	Yellow
2005	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
2006	Green	Green	Green	Green
2007	Green	Green	Green	Green
2008	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow
2009	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
2010	Green	Green	Green	Green
2011	Red	Green	Yellow	Green
2012	Green	Green	Green	Green
2013	Green	Green	Green	Green
2014	Green	Green	Green	Green
2015	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
2016	Yellow	Green	Green	Green



Results? Seagrass Coverage Expansion!



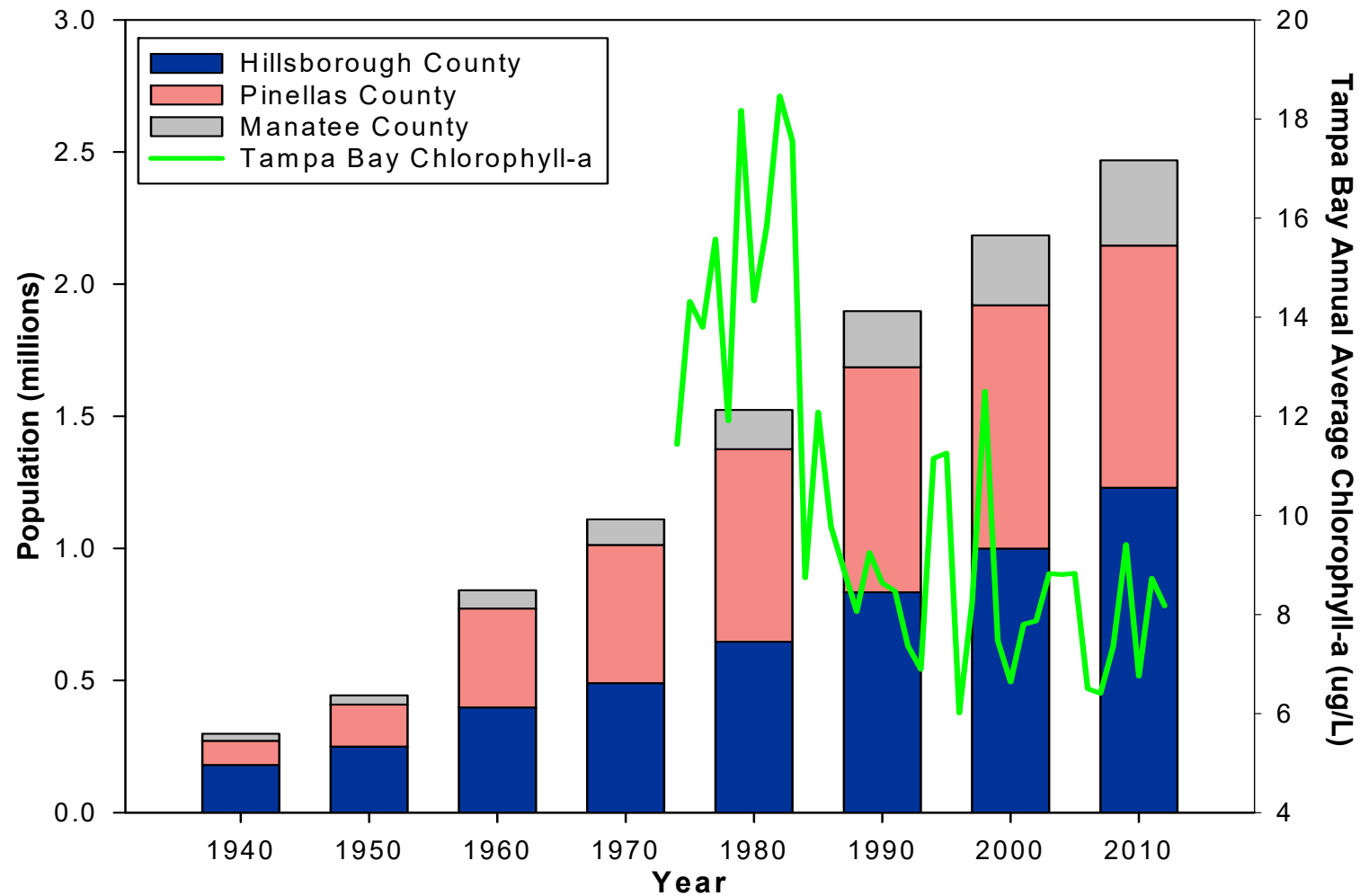
Data from SWFWMD



Exceeded
1950s estimate
of 40,400 acres!

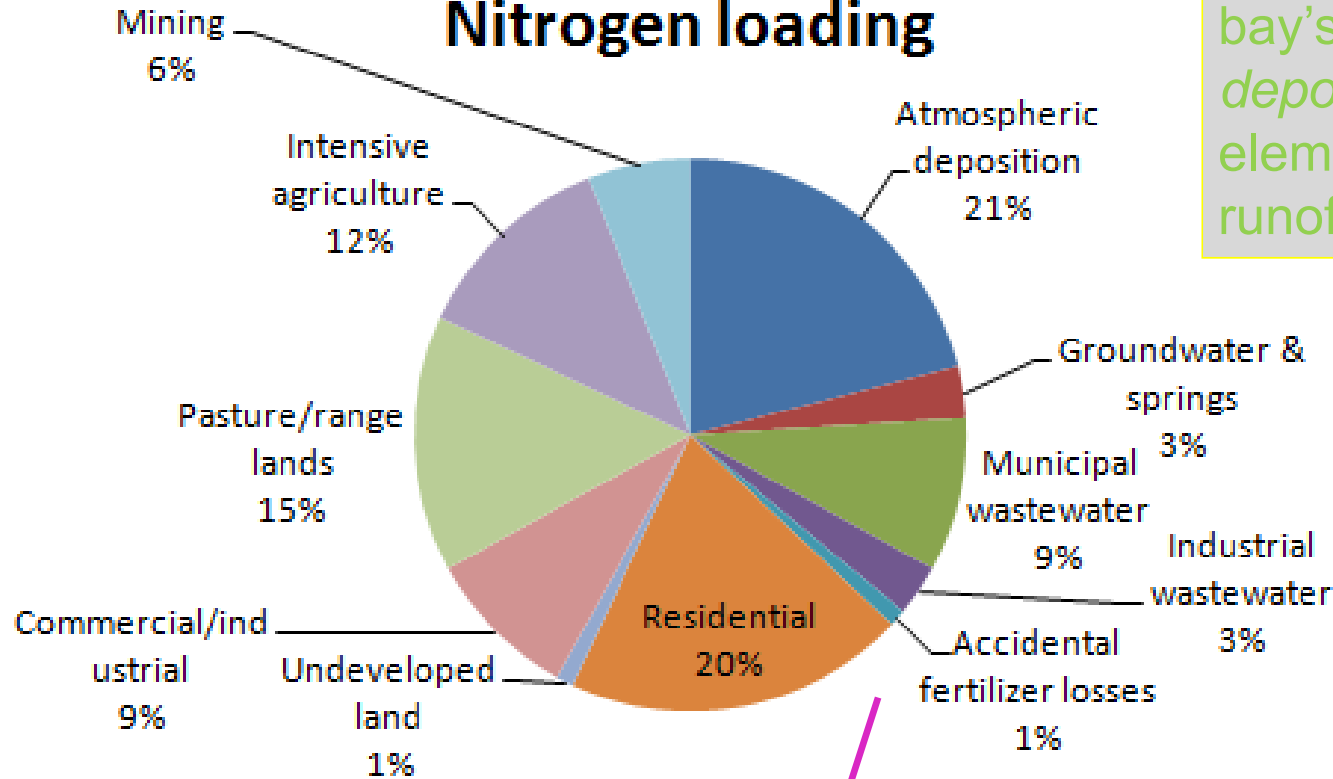
Sustaining Success

- Can recovery be maintained w/ increasing population?
- Expected to double (again) by 2050
- New Actions / Offsets will be Needed



Stormwater

Nitrogen loading



Atmospheric Deposition - *Direct deposition* to the bay's surface, and *indirect deposition*, which is an element of stormwater runoff

What is TBEP doing with open science?

Open source software to *retrieve, organize,* and *analyze* Tampa Bay data

The screenshot shows the documentation page for the 'tbepools' R package. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'tbepools 0.0.1', a home icon, 'Reference', and 'Articles'. The main heading is 'tbepools', followed by the subtitle 'R package for Tampa Bay Estuary Program functions'. Under the 'Installation' section, it states 'The package can be installed from GitHub.' and provides a code block:

```
install.packages('devtools')
devtools::install_github('tbep-tech/tbepools')
```

 On the right side, there are sections for 'Links' (with source code and bug report links), 'License' (MIT + file LICENSE), 'Developers' (listing Marcus Beck and Ben Best), and 'Dev status' (showing a 'build passing' badge).

tbepools 0.0.1

Reference Articles

tbepools

R package for Tampa Bay Estuary Program functions

Installation

The package can be installed from GitHub.

```
install.packages('devtools')
devtools::install_github('tbep-tech/tbepools')
```

Links

Browse source code at <https://github.com/tbep-tech/tbepools>

Report a bug at <https://github.com/tbep-tech/tbepools/issues>

License

MIT + file LICENSE

Developers

Marcus Beck
Author, maintainer

Ben Best
Author

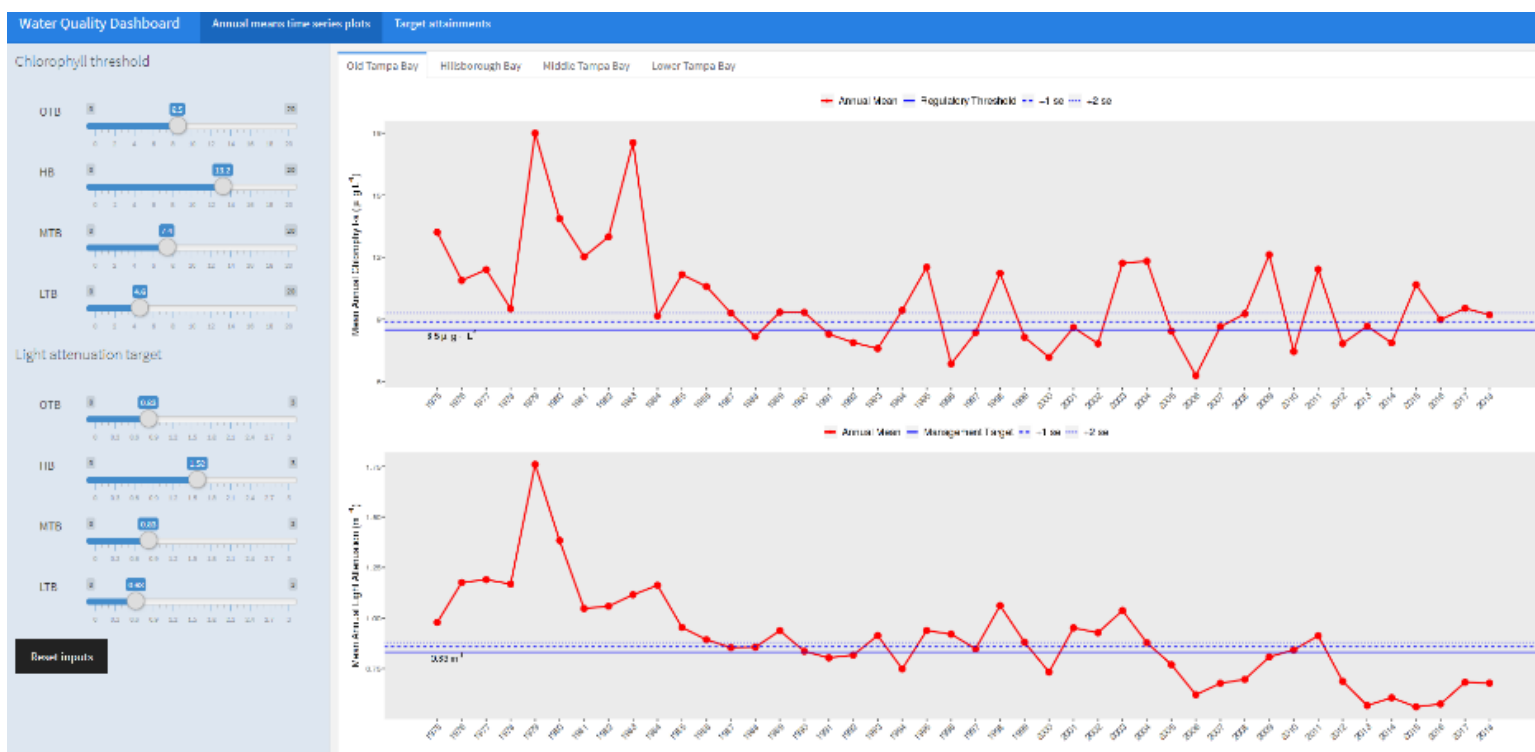
Dev status

build passing

<https://tbep-tech.github.io/tbepools/>

What is TBEP doing with open science?

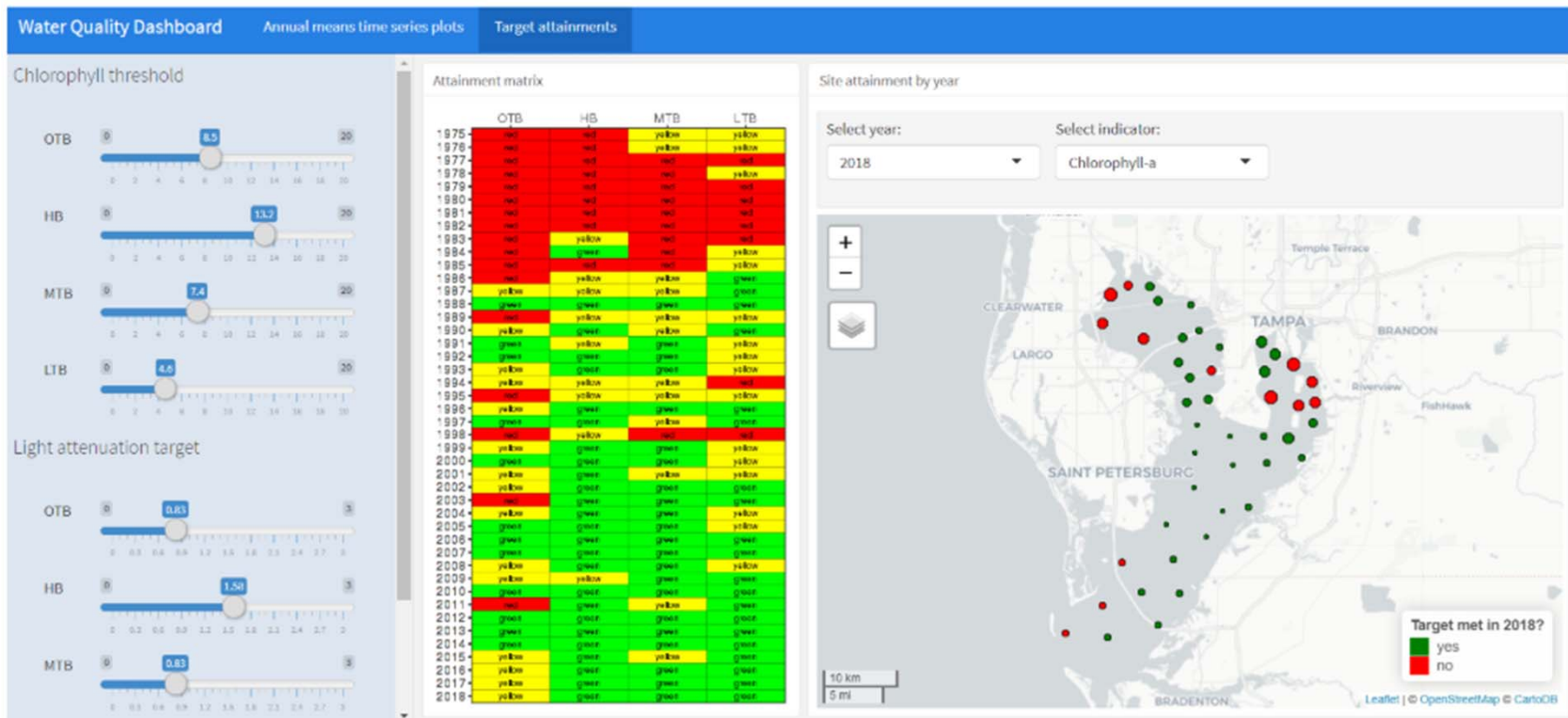
Interactive dashboards
update in real time



<https://shiny.tbep.tech.org/tbep/tools/inst/wq-dash/wq-dash.Rmd>

What is TBEP doing with open science?

Interactive dashboards
update in real time



<https://shiny.tbep.tech.org/tbep/tools/inst/wq-dash/wq-dash.Rmd>

MAKING SPACE FOR OPEN SCIENCE

Assess current level of
open science knowledge

Communicate importance
of open science to
stakeholders

Develop interest and
motivation for continued
learning

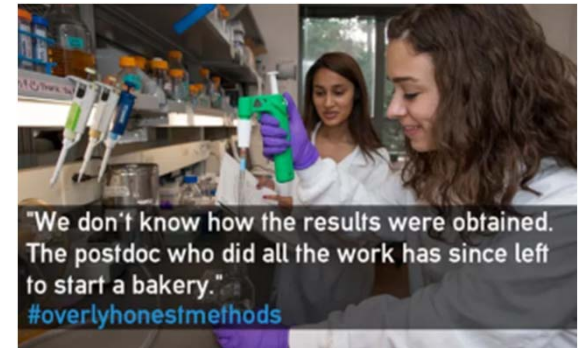


#TAMPABAYOPENSOCI

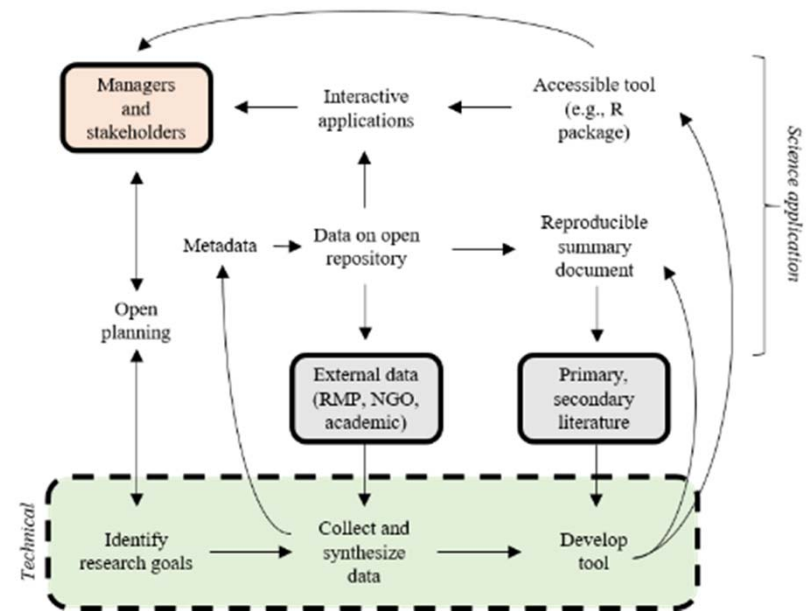


https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kSY9eSn4le4vWusCmlQMRH6YcYOq3zEn2veNrOGRy_Y/edit?usp=sharing

OPEN SCIENCE WORKSHOP



(b) Open bioassessment



Beck: What is Open Science?

JANITOR WORK



Best: What is Open Science?

Data Wrangling with dplyr and tidy
Cheat Sheet
Studio

Tidy Data - A foundation for wrangling in R

Syntax - Helpful conventions for wrangling

`data <- dplyr::tbl()`
Convert data to the tidy data format. Rowwise data is the preferred format. It is especially important for visualization.

Row	Year	Species	Length	Weight
1	2002	Blue Jay	130	100
2	2002	Blue Jay	130	100
3	2002	Blue Jay	130	100
4	2002	Blue Jay	130	100
5	2002	Blue Jay	130	100

`data <- dplyr::tbl()`
Information on data structure of the data.

`data <- dplyr::tbl()`
View data with a subset of columns.

Reshaping Data - Change the layout of a data set

`gather(data, "years", `Y1`, `Y2`)`
Gather columns into key-value pairs.

`spread(data, "years", `Y1`, `Y2`)`
Spread key-value pairs into columns.

`pivot_longer(data, cols = `Y1`:`Y2`)`
Pivot multiple columns into a long format.

`pivot_wider(data, cols = `Y1`:`Y2`)`
Pivot multiple columns into a wide format.

Subset Observations (Rows)

`data <- dplyr::filter(data, length > 7)`
Filter rows that meet logical criteria.

`data <- dplyr::arrange(data)`
Arrange data in order.

`data <- dplyr::arrange(data, desc(x))`
Arrange data in descending order of x.

`data <- dplyr::sample_n(data, 25, replace = TRUE)`
Randomly select n rows.

`data <- dplyr::sample_frac(data, 0.2)`
Randomly select a fraction of rows.

`data <- dplyr::select(data, 1:5)`
Select rows by position.

`data <- dplyr::select(data, 1:5)`
Select rows by position.

`data <- dplyr::select(data, 1:5)`
Select rows by position.

Subset Variables (Columns)

`dplyr::select(data, Species, Sex, Weight, Length, Species)`
Subset data by name or index function.

Helper functions for select - Select

`select(data, starts_with("Species"))`
Select columns that start with a string.

`select(data, ends_with("Weight"))`
Select columns that end with a string.

`select(data, contains("Species"))`
Select columns that contain a string.

`select(data, matches("Species"))`
Select columns that match a regular expression.

`select(data, everything())`
Select all columns.

`select(data, -Species)`
Select all columns except Species.

`select(data, !Species)`
Select all columns except Species.

`select(data, -1)`
Select all columns except the first.

`select(data, -last())`
Select all columns except the last.

`select(data, 1)`
Select the first column.

`select(data, last())`
Select the last column.

`select(data, 1:5)`
Select columns 1 through 5.

`select(data, 5:1)`
Select columns 5 through 1.

`select(data, 1:5, 10:15)`
Select columns 1 through 5 and 10 through 15.

`select(data, 1:5, last())`
Select columns 1 through 5 and the last column.

`select(data, 1:5, everything())`
Select columns 1 through 5 and all other columns.

`select(data, 1:5, starts_with("Species"))`
Select columns 1 through 5 and columns starting with Species.

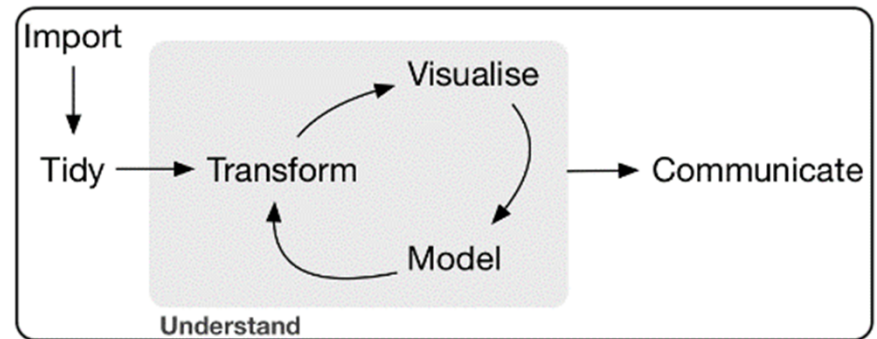
`select(data, 1:5, ends_with("Weight"))`
Select columns 1 through 5 and columns ending with Weight.

`select(data, 1:5, contains("Species"))`
Select columns 1 through 5 and columns containing Species.

`select(data, 1:5, matches("Species"))`
Select columns 1 through 5 and columns matching Species.

`select(data, 1:5, everything())`
Select columns 1 through 5 and all other columns.

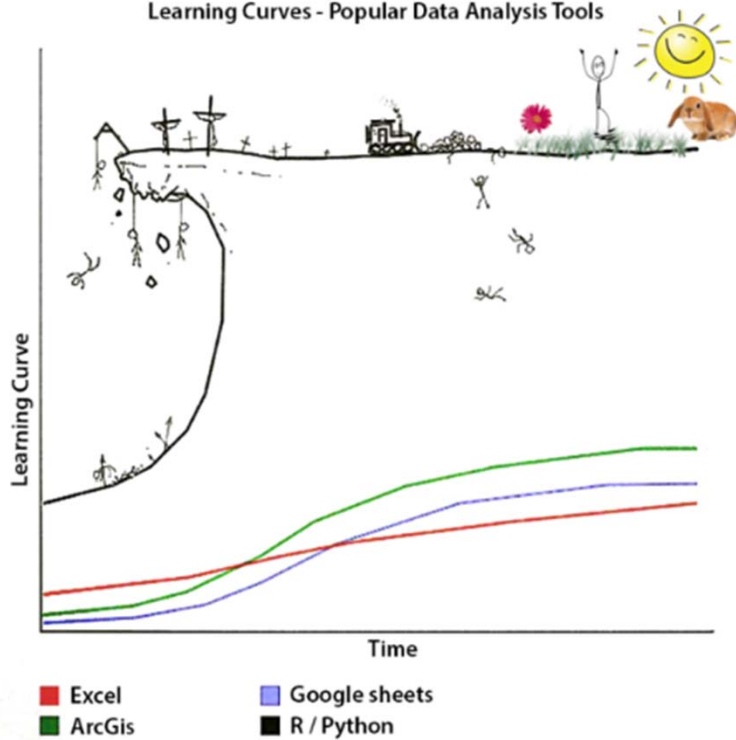
RStudio: Help > [Cheatsheets](#) > Data Transformation with dplyr



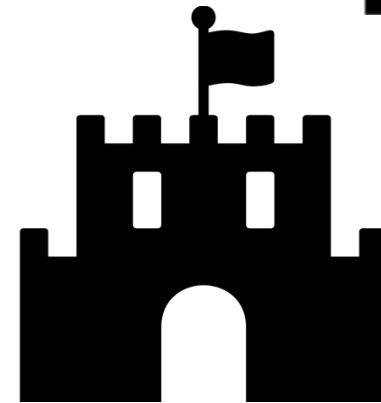
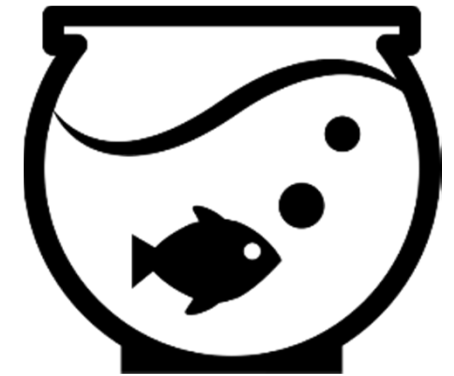
Grolemund & Wickham: <https://r4ds.had.co.nz/>

CHALLENGES

Learning Curves - Popular Data Analysis Tools

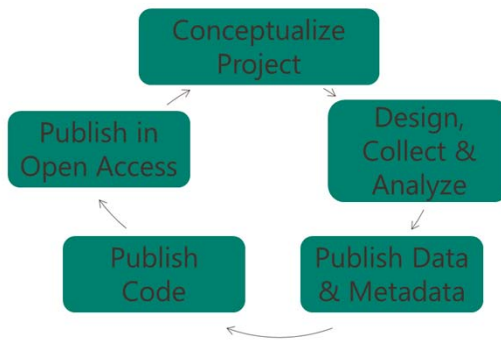


Time, Visibility, Security

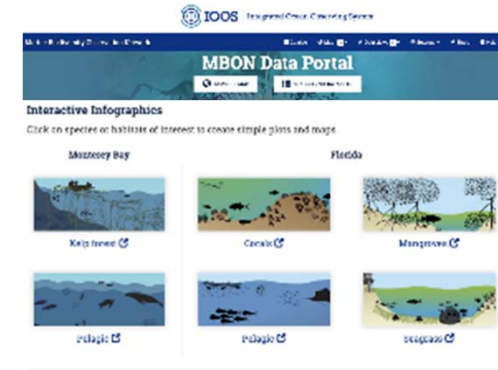


Beck: Open Science Challenges

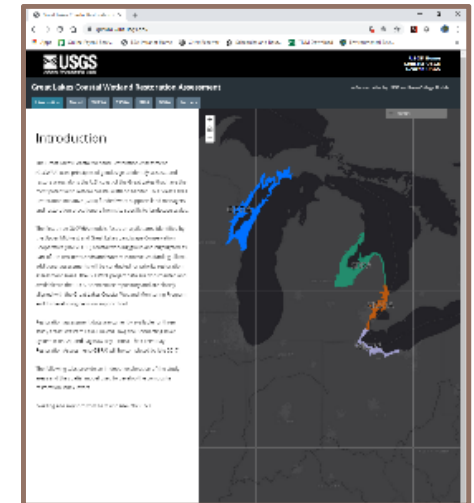
LIGHTNING ROUNDS



<https://www.glsc.usgs.gov/MALMR/application.html>

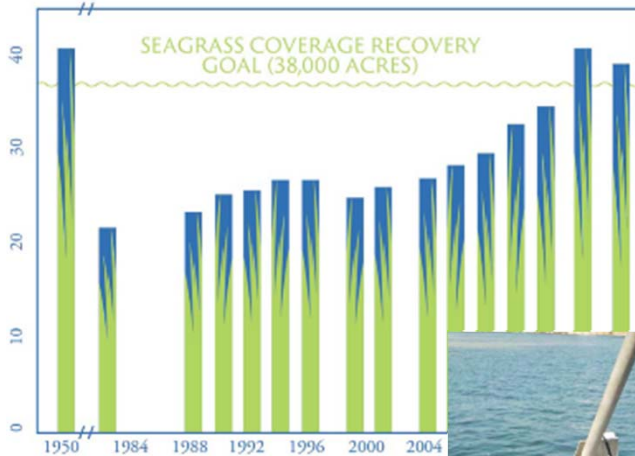


<https://mbon.ioos.us>



Indicators dive

SEAGRASS COVERAGE (x 1,000 ACRES)



Monitoring group	Active Plan (Food web)?	Monitoring Objective (Number)	Indicator and Medium	Data Collected	Collection frequency (location, and timing year (if known))	Responsible Entity (Partner)	Frequency of Reporting (and number years)	Sharing/Reporting	Goals and Funding Needs
Ambient water quality	WQ1, SW1, SW3, C4C4 (1)	1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 21, 22	Comparison with key targets for nitrogen and chlorophyll a, R3, waterway	Elemental and physical parameters including N, P, Chlorophyll a, salinity, DO, clarity, temperature, pH, conductivity, TSS, DOB	Monthly, by site, 1974-2009	St. Johns River Water Control, TDEP, FWS	Annual (regular)	Water Atlas (with associated web), Annual report card, reasonable assurance document every 5 years	Improve consistency of reports, continue current program funding
tributary water quality (sum)	WQ2, SW1, SW3, C4C4, SW3, FH (1, 2)	2	Changes in concentrations and flow (usage and volume)	Elemental and physical parameters including N, P, Chlorophyll a, salinity, DO, clarity, temperature, pH, conductivity, TSS, DOB	Quarterly, various tributaries, 2004	St. Johns River Water Control, TDEP, FWS	Variable (project-fund) reports	Technical reports	Reduction of tributary nutrient loading, improve flow and bank area (water quality, hydrology, habitat), long-term funding
Nutrient Loading	WQ1, WQ1, SW3, SW14, SW1, SW3, WQ1, FH (1)	2, 3	Loading water projection, reasonable assurance approval by TDEP	Nitrogen loading	Monthly, by site, 1981	St. Johns River Water Control	Every 5 years (initial)	Reasonable Assurance document every 5 years	Reduction of tributary nutrient loading, improve flow and bank area (water quality, hydrology, habitat), long-term funding
Fecal coliforms	WQ2, WQ5, FH, FH4, FH5 (1)	10, 11	Number of advisories, number of paragraph notices	Coliform bacteria	Monthly or quarterly, waterway treatment plant, sewage, and septic, 1971 (SACMC annual)	Health Department, TDEP, FPCDC	Monthly or quarterly by TDEP (regular)	Septic system notices and 2003 Reasonable Assurance Document, TDEP OCCUS website	Reduction of water treatment, continue current program funding
Septic systems	WQ2, WQ5, FH, FH4 (1)	10	Loading estimates (surface and sea)	Nutrient, coliform bacteria	Occasional, tributary estimates	Health Department, TDEP	Annual (occasional)	Septic system notices and 2003 Reasonable Assurance Document, TDEP OCCUS website	Loading estimates, continue current program funding
Industrial and landfill discharges	C4C1, C4C4 (1)	2, 3	Changes in benthic invertebrate populations and physical or chemical characteristics of sediments	Sediment chemistry and grain size, benthic invertebrates, diseases	Annual, by site on appropriate, 1993	SNHC (and Florida and St. Johns River County support)	Occasional, special studies (irregular)	Technical reports, Tampa Bay Health Index	Continue current program funding
Microplastics (new)	C4C4 (1)	11	Characterization of microplastics in water column	Type and item of microplastics	Monthly for the water body wide, 2011	Florida College (2011-2011 grant)	Technical reports (irregular)	Technical reports	Investigation of sampling methods, techniques, long-term funding
Emerald shelled mussels	WQ2, FH2 (1, 2)	6	Frequency and severity of HABs	HAB species, concentrations, timing	Weekly to monthly, by site and tributary, 1993	FWS	Weekly or as needed	Weekly e-mails, website, technical reports	Management strategies to enable control systems to reduce current program funding
Seagrass loss	WQ1, HH4 (1, 2)	12, 14	Acropage	Area of SAV (aerial photographic interpretation)	Biennial, by site, 1982	SFWMD	Biennial (initial)	Technical reports, GIS data, Tallahassee Plant Update	Reduction of nutrient loading, improve waterway habitat, continue current program funding
Seagrass transects	WQ1, HH4 (1, 2)	12, 14	Length of transect, species index, density of SAV	Species, percent cover, cover counts, height, bank erosion	Annual, by site on transects, 1985	TDEP, SFWMD, FWS, local water partners	Every 5 years (initial)	Technical reports, Tallahassee Plant Update	Continue current program funding
Hydrology	WQ1, HH4, FH (1, 2)	2, 3	Changes in flow timing and volume	Flow characteristics	Monthly, tributaries, 1947	SFWMD (and TDA support)	Instantaneous to every 5 years (irregular)	Management Plans and Level-of-Service	Water loading estimates



WHY ARE WE DOING THIS?

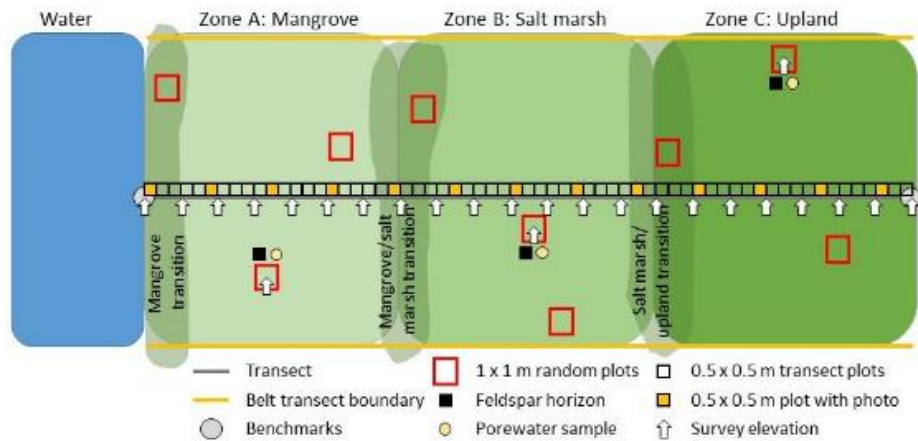
Comprehensive Conservation & Management Plan

Evaluate listed actions

Progress toward meeting goals and objectives

Objective name	Action Item (Goal/Target)	Measuring Objectives (Frequency)	Indicators and Milestones	Baseline Conditions, Risks, and Mitigation (if feasible)	Collaborative Efforts, Partners, and Stakeholders (if feasible)	Responsibility/Agency	Frequency of Reporting (and Current Status)	Start/End Dates	Department(s), Fund(s)
Deliverables: Water and Sediment Quality (see also Table 2)									
Aquatic resource quality	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4 (1)	End of 2015, 2022	Improvement in biological metrics and sediment quality as measured by Benthic Index	Baseline of water quality parameters including DO, pH, temperature, turbidity, TSS, TSS ₁₀₀ , etc.	Monthly, bi-monthly, 2014	Multi-jurisdictional: National, and Florida: Coastal FDEP, FWS, etc.	Annual (ongoing)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	Coastal FDEP, FWS, etc.
Estuarine water quality (hard)	WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	0	Changes in concentrations of various chemical and physical parameters	Chemical and physical parameters including NH ₄ , P, Chlorophyll, salinity, CO ₂ , chlorophyll, TSS, SOM	Quarterly, bi-monthly, 2014	Coastal FDEP, FWS, etc.	Regular (quarterly, bi-monthly)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	Coastal FDEP, FWS, etc.
Channel loading	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	2, 3	Reduction in sediment loading to the estuary as measured by FDEP	Sediment loading	Monthly, bi-monthly, 2014	National: USACE, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Every 2 years (ongoing)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, USACE, etc.
Point contamination	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	10, 11	Number of discharges, volume of pollutants	Discharge permits	Monthly, bi-monthly, 2014	State: FDEP, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Monthly (quarterly to FDEP)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, etc.
Septic systems	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	13	Reduction in septic system discharges	Number of septic systems	Quarterly, bi-monthly, 2014	Local: FDEP, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Annual (ongoing)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, etc.
Sediment and benthic resources	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	7, 8	Reduction in sediment loading and benthic resources	Sediment loading, benthic resources	Quarterly, bi-monthly, 2014	Local: FDEP, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Quarterly (annual to FDEP)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, etc.
Watershed health	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	11	Improvement in watershed health	Watershed health	Quarterly, bi-monthly, 2014	Local: FDEP, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Quarterly (annual to FDEP)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, etc.
Watershed land use	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	6	Reduction in land use change	Land use change	Quarterly, bi-monthly, 2014	Local: FDEP, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Quarterly (annual to FDEP)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, etc.
Sediment data	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	12, 14	Reduction in sediment loading	Sediment loading	Quarterly, bi-monthly, 2014	Local: FDEP, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Quarterly (annual to FDEP)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, etc.
Sediment quality	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	11, 14	Reduction in sediment quality	Sediment quality	Quarterly, bi-monthly, 2014	Local: FDEP, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Quarterly (annual to FDEP)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, etc.
Hydrology	WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, WQ4, WQ5, WQ6, WQ7, WQ8, WQ9, WQ10, WQ11, WQ12	12	Reduction in hydrology	Hydrology	Quarterly, bi-monthly, 2014	Local: FDEP, Florida: FDEP, etc.	Quarterly (annual to FDEP)	2014-2015 (ongoing)	FDEP, etc.

INDICATORS

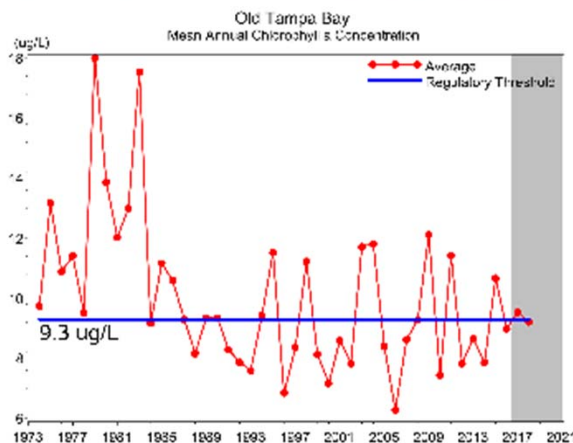
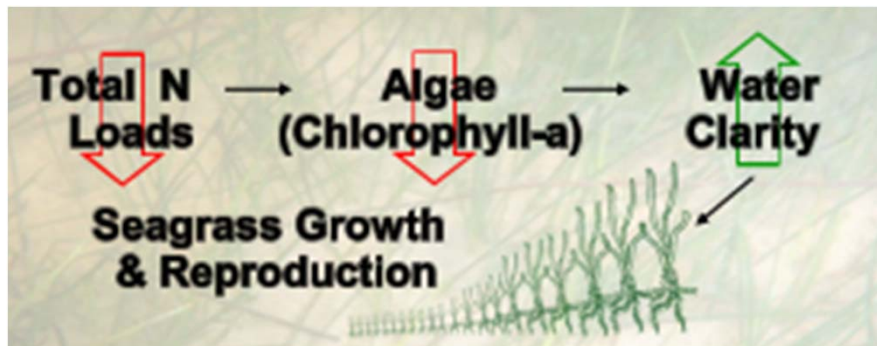


Identifying roadblocks, needs, and solutions



<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1W3ub8RqCWoZbI2haQc1ya-v7u3iJTn3iVyixW5N1kw4/edit?usp=sharing>

CREATING INDICATORS FOR TAMPA BAY



Identify the problem

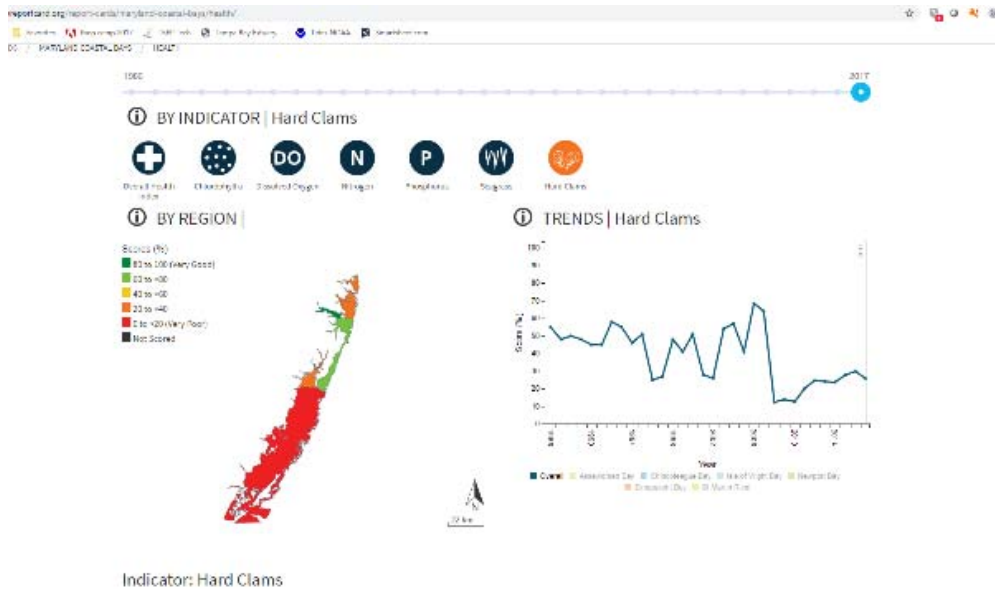
Data collection
(including historical and gap)

Data Analysis

Identify management actions

Iterate!

USING INDICATORS



<https://ecoreportcard.org/report-cards/maryland-coastal-bays/health/>

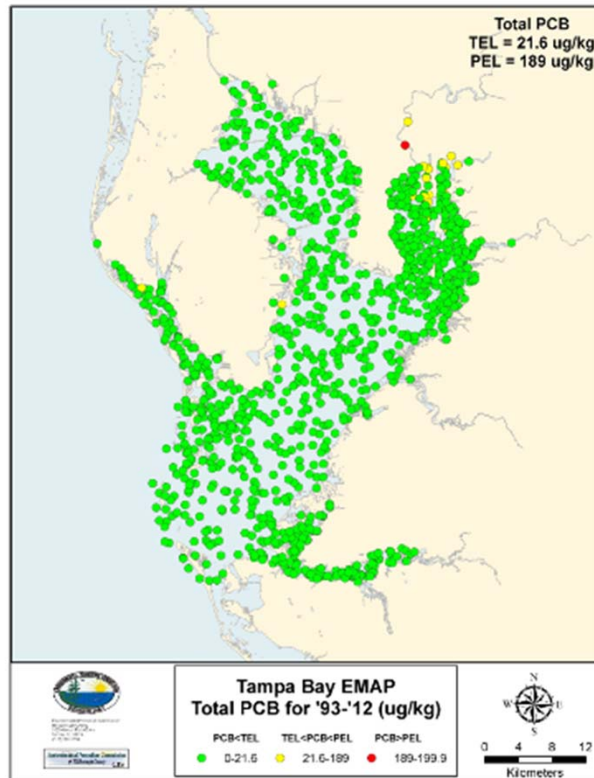
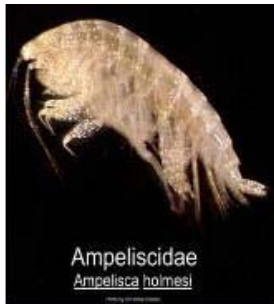
Determine useful ways to present data to interested communities

Create the roll-out plan



<https://vitalsigns.pugetsoundinfo.wa.gov/>

BENTHIC INDEX



Identify hotspots of sediment contamination

Assess health of benthic habitats

Bioaccumulation

Health risks to fish, other wildlife, & humans

BENTHIC

Dredge Hole	PEL Quotient	TBBI Fall 2016	TBBI Spring 2017	Silt Clay Fall 2016	Silt Clay Spring 2017	DO Mean Score	Benthic Rank
Skyway Causeway South	0.02	94.8	95.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	1
Venetian Isles	0.02	91.9	89.4	3.6	4.4	2.5	2
Skyway Causeway North	0.01	87.5	89.1	6.0	4.5	7.0	3
Georgetown	0.04	85.8	84.4	11.9	18.4	1.5	4
Culbreath Bayou North	0.06	85.5	85.5	12.3	10.2	4.0	5
Culbreath Bayou South	0.10	58.4	78.0	51.5	58.2	1.0	6
Ft. De Soto	0.01	47.2	68.3	7.4	13.2	9.0	6
MacDill Beach	0.06	49.1	84.9	21.0	30.4	7.0	8
MacDill Docks	0.17	80.1	67.4	54.5	30.5	2.5	9
Bay Point	0.10	69.3	52.7	53.9	60.2	10.0	10

Tampa Bay Benthic Index

Sediment Toxicity

Silt/clay

Dissolved oxygen

NEKTON INDEX



Fish used as indicators
in

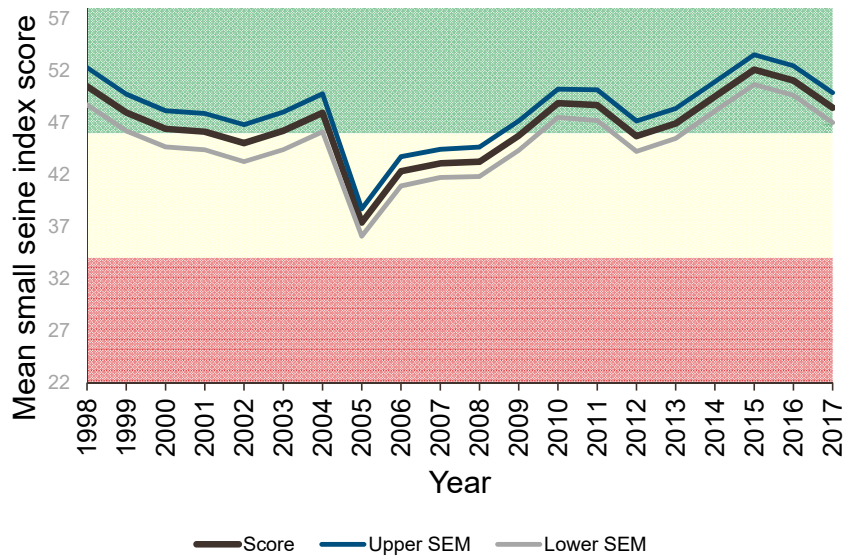
Streams, Lakes,
Estuaries

Valuable for:
Monitoring

Identifying research
needs

Provides simple way to
communicate bay
health

NEKTON INDEX



[FWRI 2018. Tampa Bay Nekton Index](#)

FWRI

Abundance, Diversity,
Focal/Selected, Forage,
Habitat, Estuary use

Stressor events seen
with rebounds

FIM Database

HABITAT CHANGE

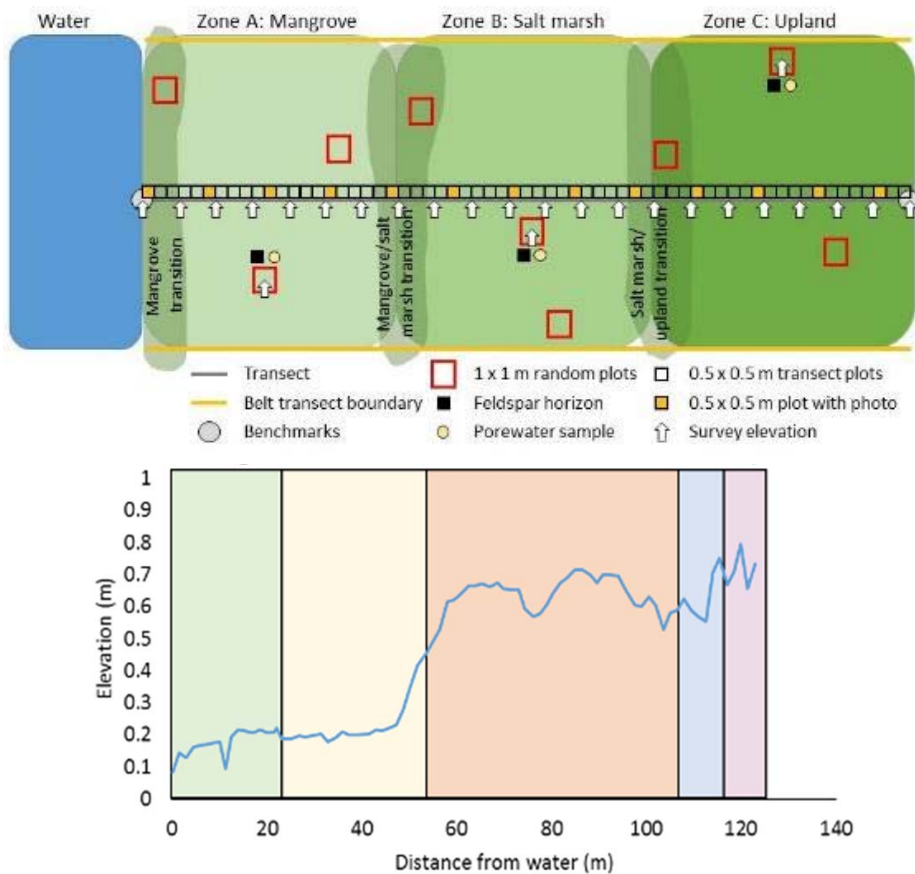


Progress in restoring
and protecting key
coastal habitats in
Tampa Bay.

Decadal Habitat
Master Plan

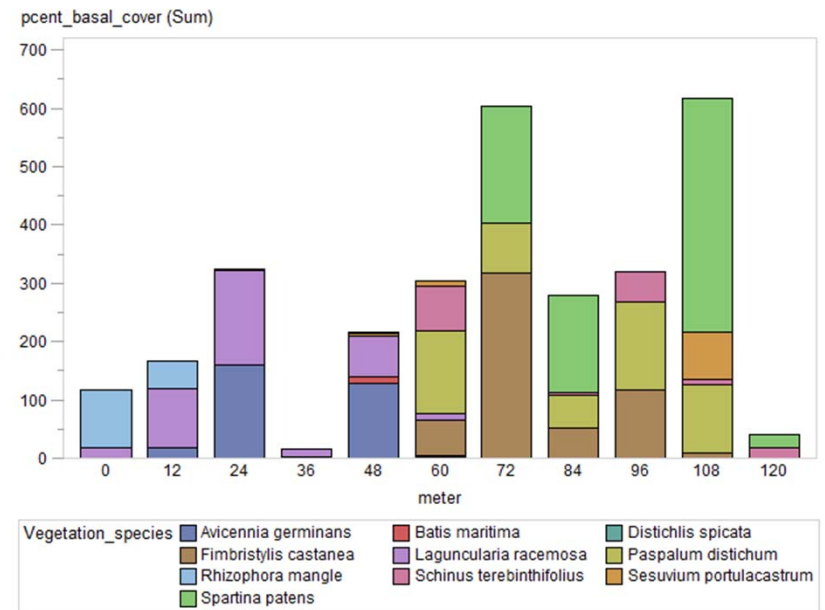
Restoration and
Protection Targets

HABITAT CHANGE



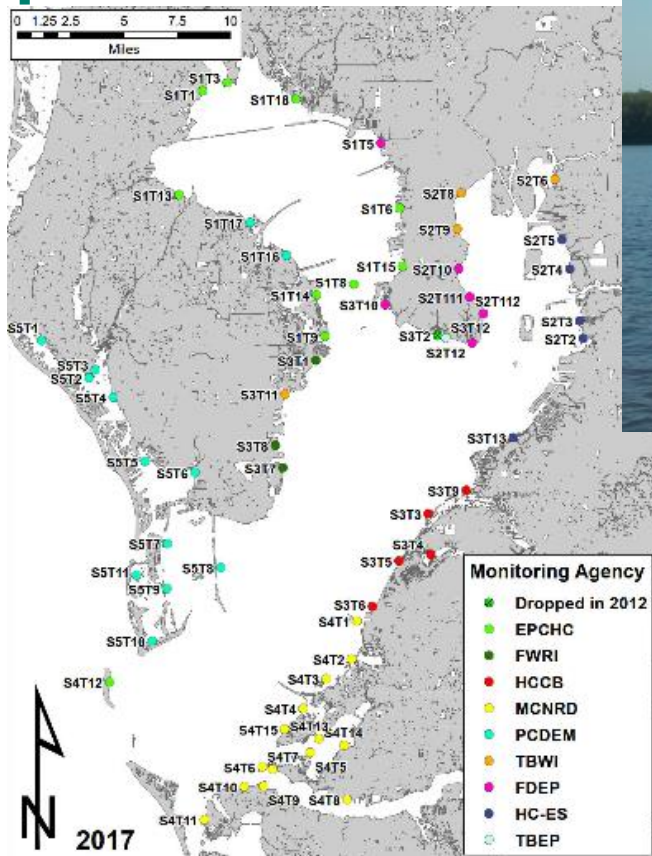
Critical Coastal Habitat Assessment

Monitor climate change impacts



[FWRI 2017. Phase 2: Critical Coastal Habitat Assessment Final Report.](#)

SEAGRASS



Seagrasses are a keystone species for TBEP

Integrator of water quality

Fisheries habitat

Extrapolate species coverage by Bay segment

SEAGRASS

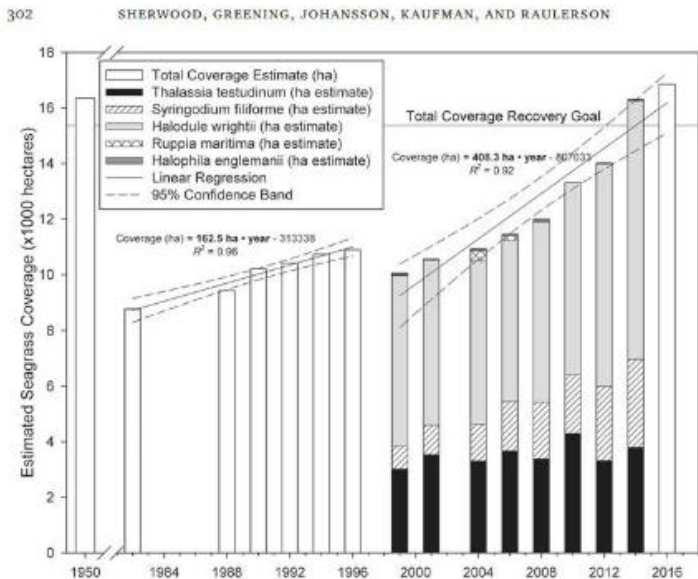


Figure 2. Historic and contemporary estimates of seagrass coverage (1950–2016). Contemporary estimates (1999–2014) of individual seagrass species cover were derived from mean baywide estimates of a particular species' frequency of occurrence, as determined from available, annually monitored transect sites (see Table 1). Linear regressions with 95% confidence intervals describing the total coverage recovery trajectories over two distinct time periods (1982–1996 vs. 1999–2016) are also included and suggest a more rapid recovery over recent periods. Data source: TBEP and SWFWMD.

Species

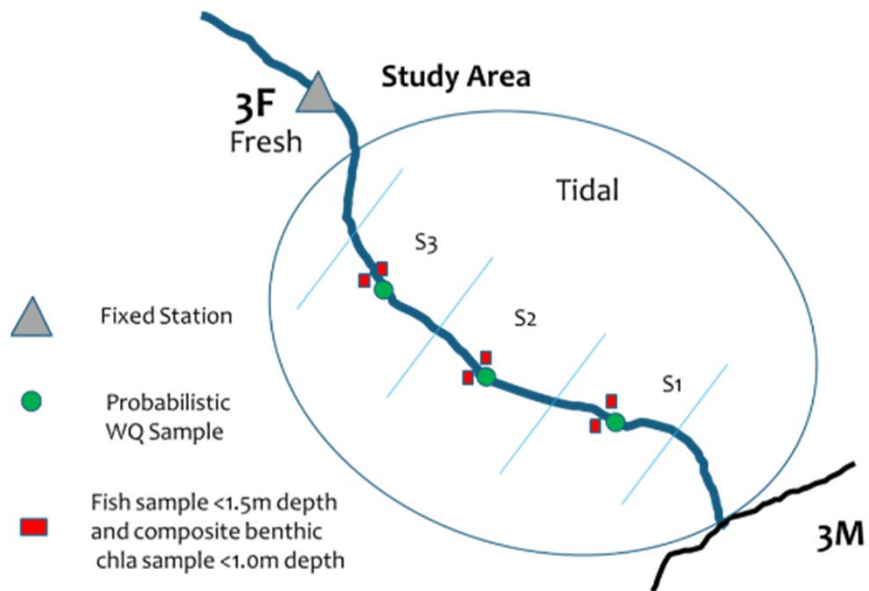
Frequency of Occurrence

Deep edge

New Field Tool

[Sherwood et al. 2017. SE Geographer](#)

TIDAL TRIBUTARIES



Janicki Environmental and Mote Marine Laboratory, 2016

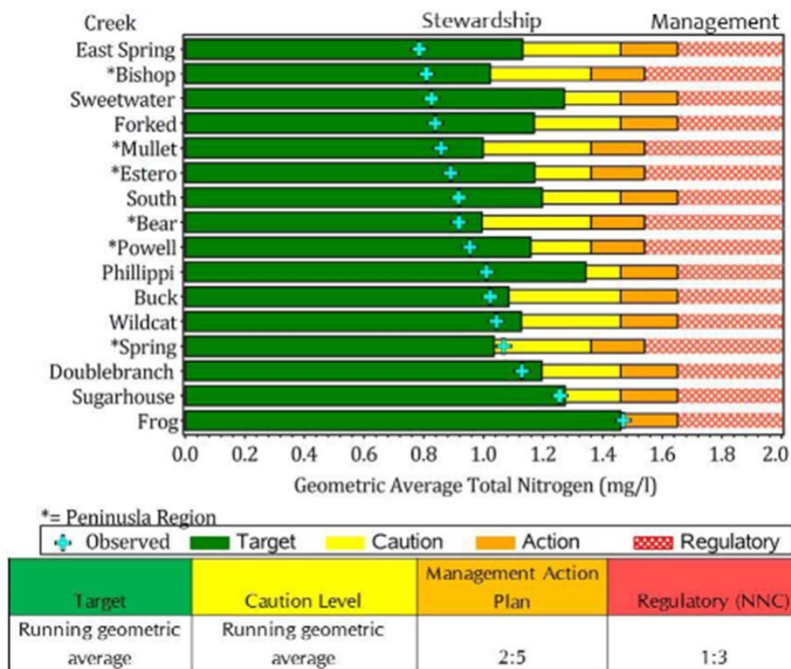
Water quality

Sediments

Fish (not current study)

SBEP, CHNEP, TBEP,
Janicki, Mote

TIDAL TRIBUTARIES



Data not regularly collected

Made some progress in water quality data, but need to create metrics for flashiness, ungaged systems

WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

“**Great exposure** to a range tools, together with a solid intro of the philosophical underpinnings of Open Science”

“I was unaware of some of the data reporting capabilities that now exist. **It's exciting!**”

“I have a much **better understanding** of open science, and absolutely know where to look for resources.”

WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

“I really liked the interactive nature of presentations. However, as a beginner in coding and open science at times *I felt it moved at a very fast pace.*”

“I liked the group discussion at the end of the workshop. I would have liked to have *more hands-on* with Rstudio and Github.”

“This was a good introduction, but I think a *hands-on follow-up* is needed.”

TBEP and its partners can:

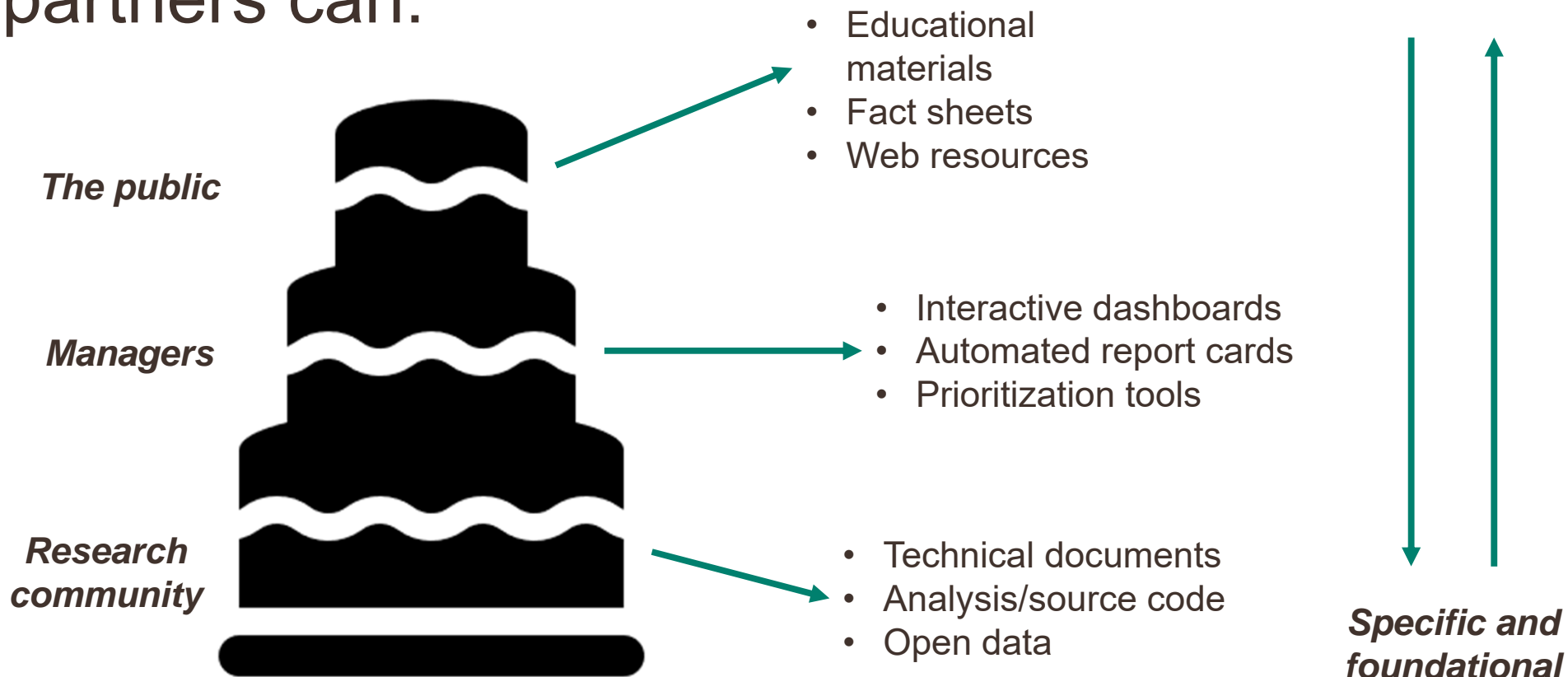


Image courtesy M. Beck,
TRFP

NEXT STEPS?



<http://clipart-library.com/>

How do we continue the conversation?

Additional workshops?
Digging in?

Indicators and update?



THANK YOU



graulerson@tbep.org



www.tbep.org

