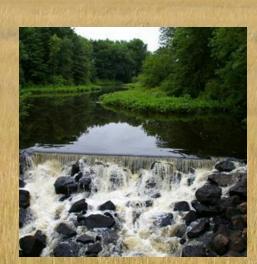
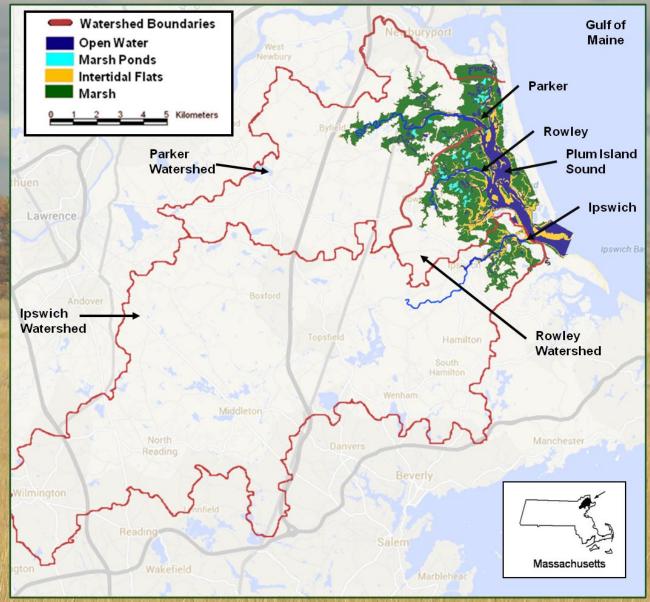
Plum Island Ecosystems LTER Monitoring and Research







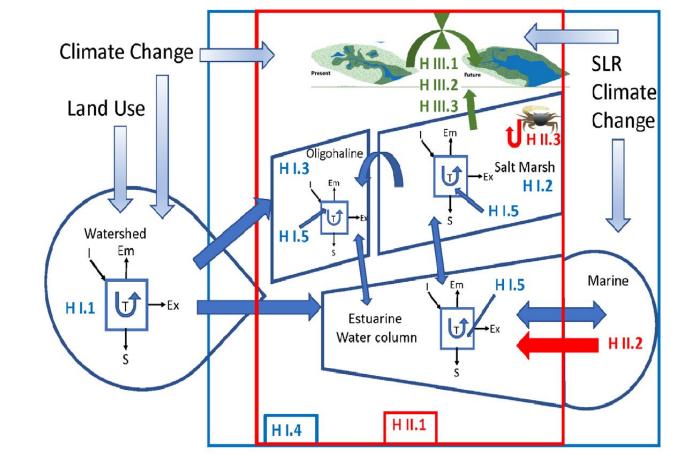












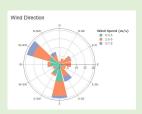
Reese LaVea talked about the watershed work yesterday

- H.I. How are the sources and fates of organic matter and nutrients in a <u>linked watershed/estuary</u> being altered by SLR, climate and geomorphology?
- **H.II.** How do food webs and energy flow respond to new geomorphic configurations, SLR, climate and associated estuarine responses?
- H.III. What internal feedbacks might accelerate, slow down or reverse the predicted changes in emergent marsh configuration, and the fate of C, nutrients and energy?

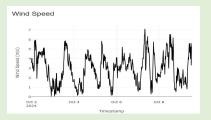
WIND, WATER, AND WEATHER

WIND

The wind sensor is located at the Ipswich Bay Yacht Club pier







SEA LEVEL

Sea level is measured with an OTT RLS (radar level sensor) that measures distance between the sensor and the surface of the water.



Water Level 55 5 6 9 3.5 06.2 00.13 00.14 00.15 Trinestamp



WATER QUALITY

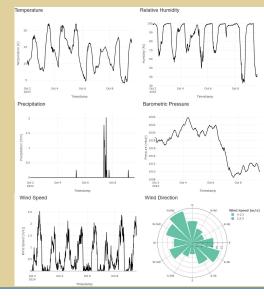
Data are collected from water quality sondes located at 4 stations in the estuaries, one of which is at IBYC.

Data are collected every 15 minutes during the non-winter seasons, and are available through the data catalog on our website: https://pie-lter.mbl.edu/data-catalog/. For assistance, contact pie im@mbl.edu

WEATHER

A meteorological station is located at the MBL Marshview Farm Field Station in Newbury, MA. The station measures temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, barometric pressure, wind speed and direction (below), and atmospheric pressure and solar radiation (not shown).







Locations of Weather and Water Quality
Stations

Weather Stations

Ipswich Bay Yacht Club (also has water level sensor)

Marshview Farm Field station, Newbury Near real-time data

× i

Water quality stations

https://pie-lte/psw/bibedba//liVeedbat@l/ub

Rowley River at PIE Field Station
Parker River at near the Railroad Bridge
Parker River near Triton High School

Instrument towers also collecting weather data

Live data available at:

https://pie-lter. mbl.edu/live-dat a/

https://pie-lter.mbl.edu/data-catalog/



ABOUT RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS DATA EDUCATION & OUTREACH FOR RESEARCHERS NEWS Q

Data Catalog

PIE data is hosted in the Environmental Data Initiative Repository and is freely available for download.

PIE data is also available in these national public repositories: Biological & Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO), DOE Ameriflux Network, and the NIH National Center for Biotechnology Information NCBI Databases. Broader scope of data can also be found using the DataOne network which consists of a Federation of member node data repositories of which EDI, the LTER Data Portal and BCO-DMO are member nodes.

All PIE data is licensed under CC BY 4.0. Please visit Information Management for more details.

DataONE

USGS Ipswich & Parker Provisional Discharge Data

Massachusetts Interactive Property Map

Massachusetts Geological Survey

NOAA Climate Data

Enter a search term like "water" (enclose compound terms in quotes e.g. "water temperature"), or click **Advanced** for more options. Datasets will be summarized on the page with external links to more details at the original data archive. If you do not enter any search terms, all datasets will be returned, which is the default behavior when first loading the page.

water quality sondes

Search

Advanced

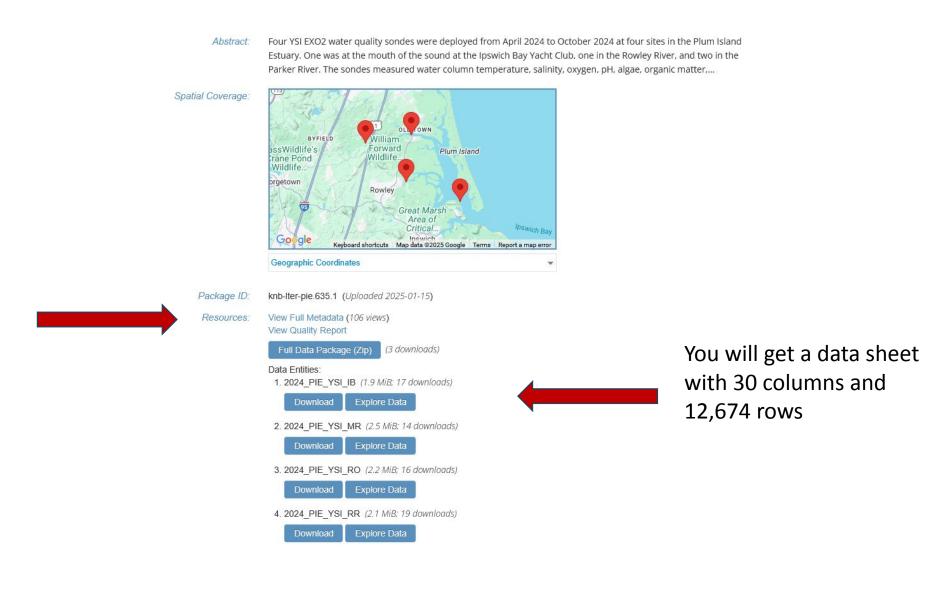
Found 441 results for water quality sondes. Showing results 1 to 20.

« 1 2 3 4 5 »

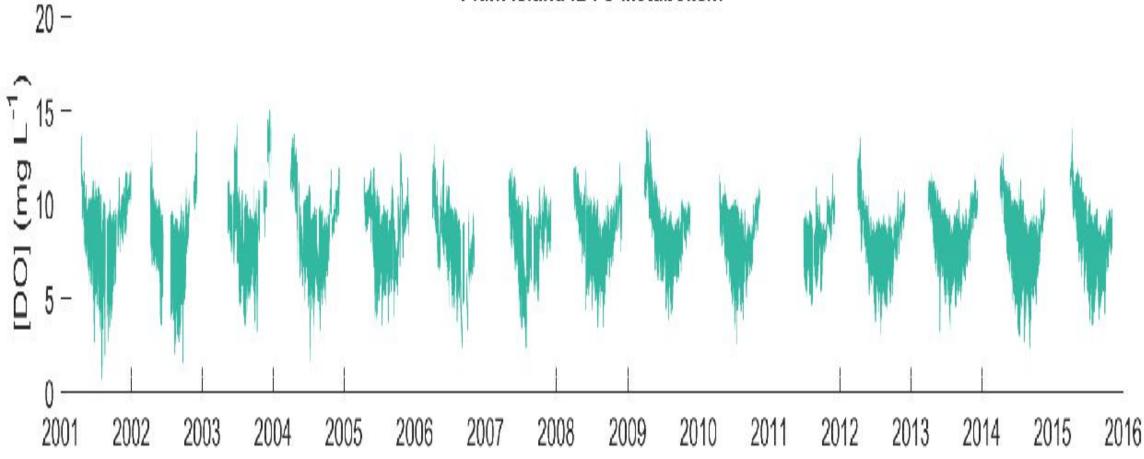
Sort by Most recently published

Most recently published

Data is available but be SURE to look at Metadata to be sure you know what you are getting



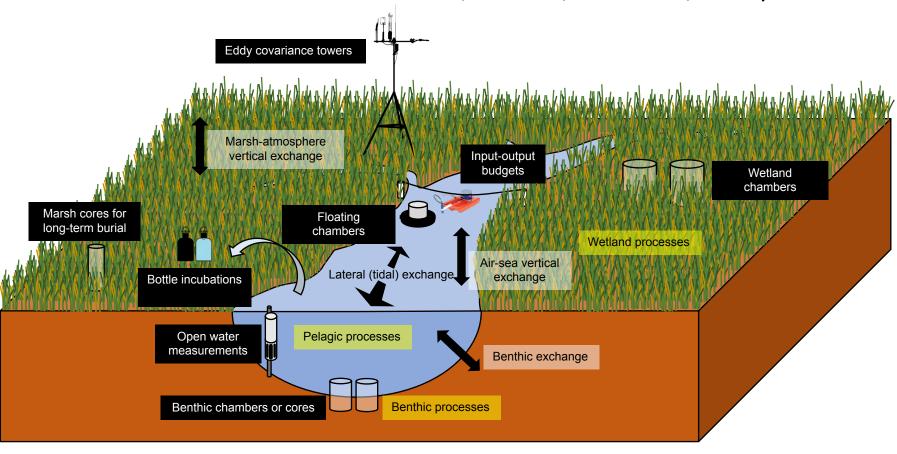




Data also available for pH, conductivity, temperature, and more recently turbidity, "Chlorophyll" fluorescence and a fluorescence proxy for dissolved organic matter

Tidal Wetland-Estuary Processes

How do the estuary and marsh interact
Where is most of the primary production?
What is the balance of carbon, nutrient, sediments, acidity?

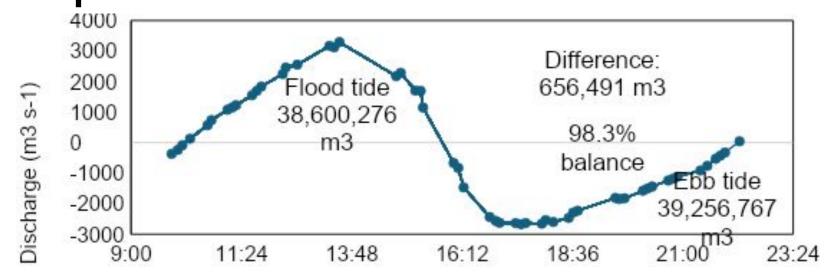


Cross System Exchange





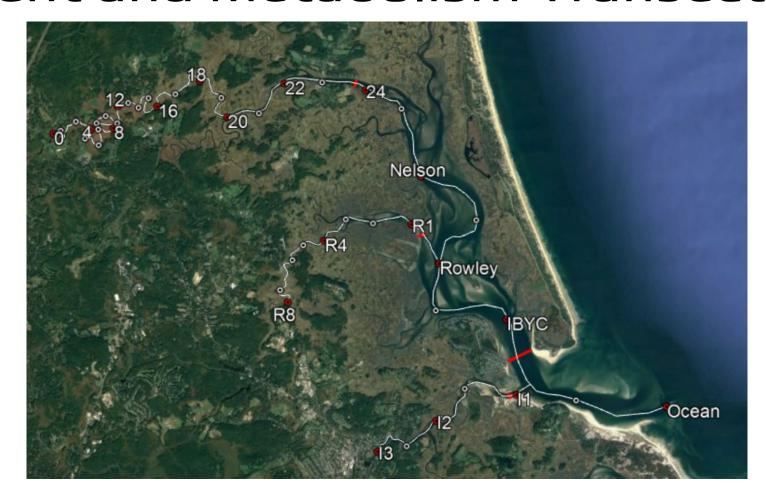
ONE tidal cycle at the mouth as an example



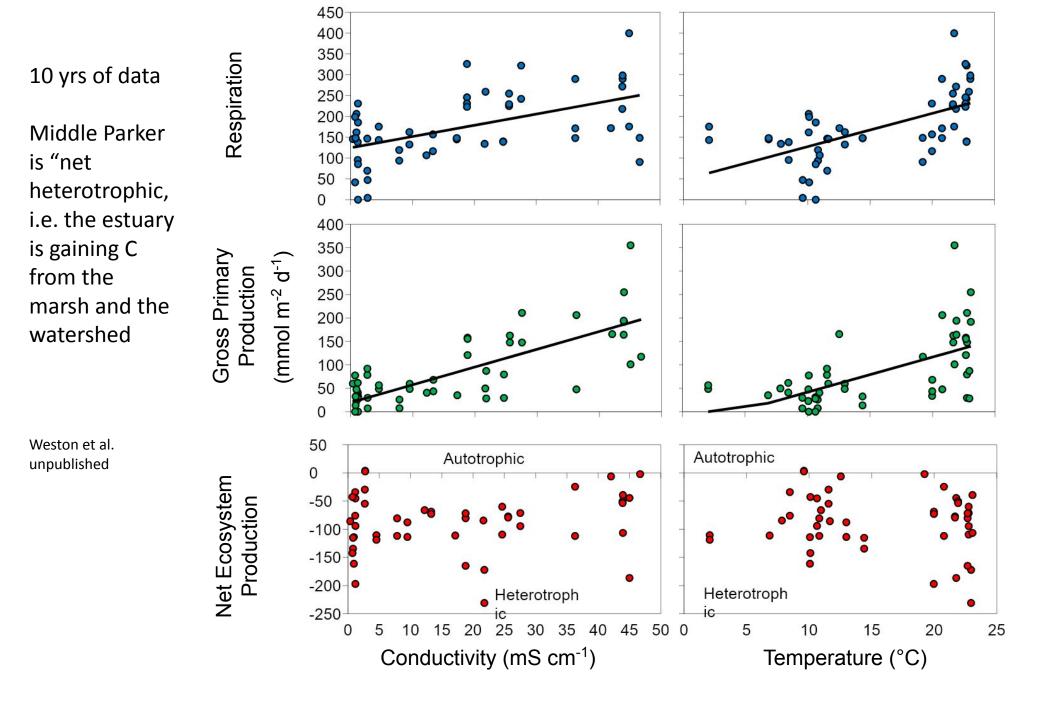
	$Q(m^3)$	Salt (10 ⁶ g)	DO (kmol)	TSS (kg)	NO ₃ (mol)
Flood	38,604,876	1,228,950	10,988,228	240,278,940	16,011
Ebb	-39,256,676	-1,249,155	-11,256,128	-161,283,561	-3,099
Difference	-651,800	-20,205	-267,899	78,995,378	12,912
Balance	98.3	98.4	97.6	149.0	516.6
		Salt Balance	Slight Export?	Retention	Retention

Weston unpub

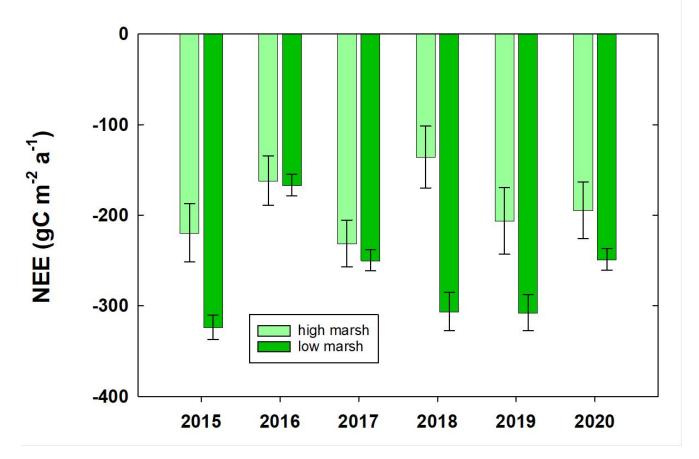
Nutrient and Metabolism Transects



Dawn and Dusk for 3-4 tidal cycles three times a year (Weston et al.)

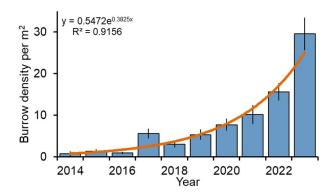


We measure NEE now at 3 marsh sites, low marsh, high marsh and the upstream Typha zone



NEE exceeds marsh carbon burial supporting the metabolism we are seeing in the water column

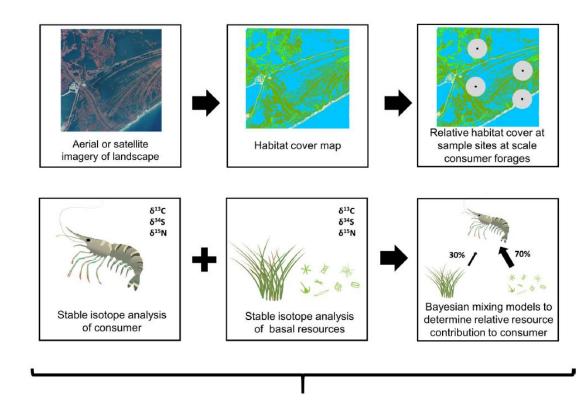
We do critters too





Monitoring the expansion of the fiddler crab

Johnson and Nelson



Index of energetic importance (IEI)

$$IEI_i = \frac{f_{source_i}}{f_{habitat_i}}$$

Ratio of relative resource contribution to relative habitat cover

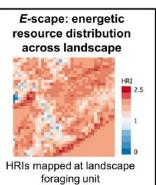
i = habitat/resource paring

Habitat resource index (HRI)

$$HRI_{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} I\widetilde{EI}_{i} * f_{\text{habitat}_{i}}$$

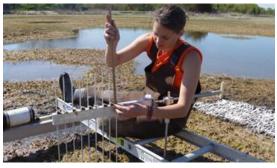
Relative value of each landscape foraging unit for producing resources consumer relies on

n = total number of habitat/resource paringsx = landscape foraging unit



IT TAKES A VILLAGE













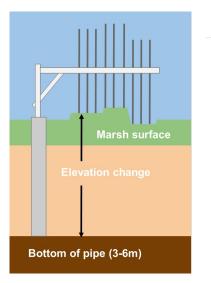


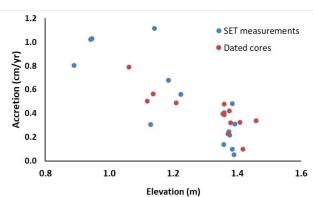


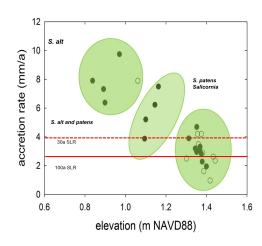


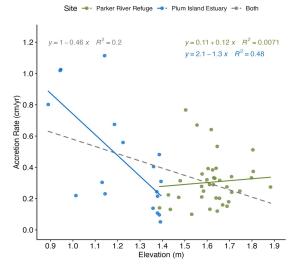


Point measurements of Sediment Accretion using SETs and cores



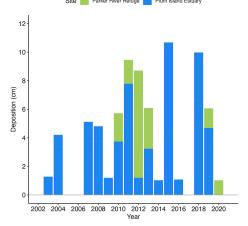




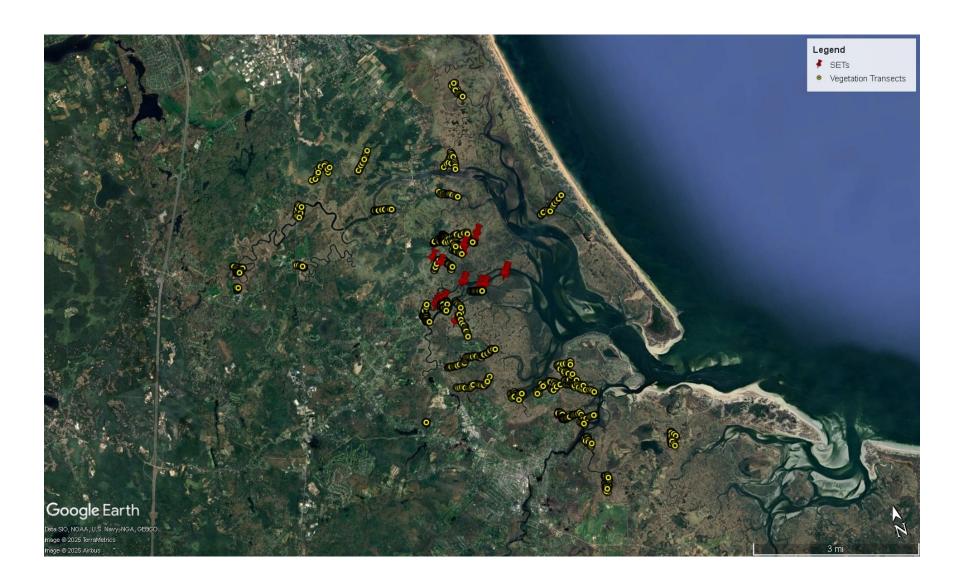


The data suggested that episodic events were also important but hard to measure





Vegetation/Elevation Transects 20 years apart



These transects have allowed us to see where the "general" patterns hold and when they don't.

