

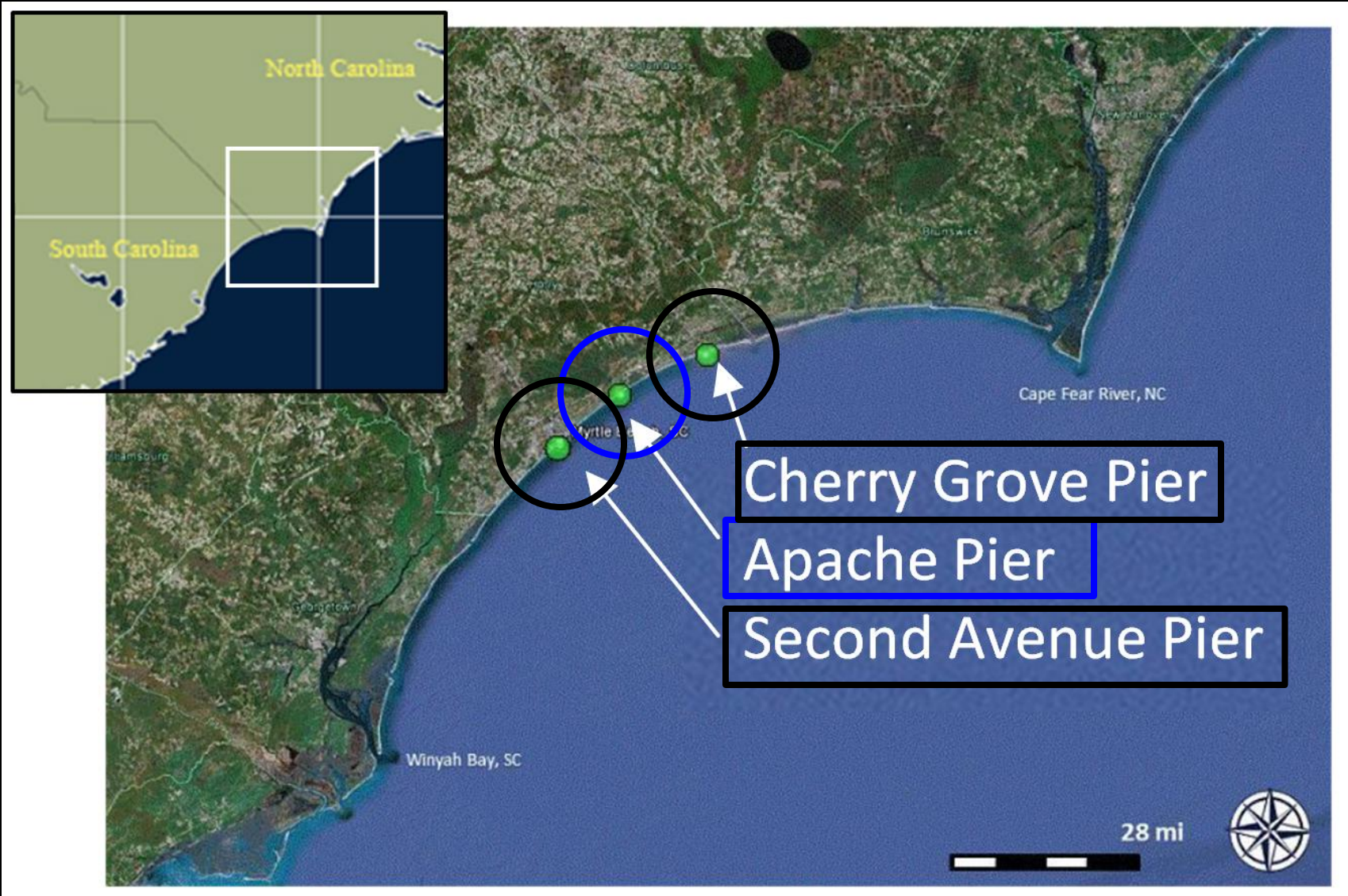
NEW APPROACHES TO PIER-BASED OCEAN MONITORING PLATFORMS



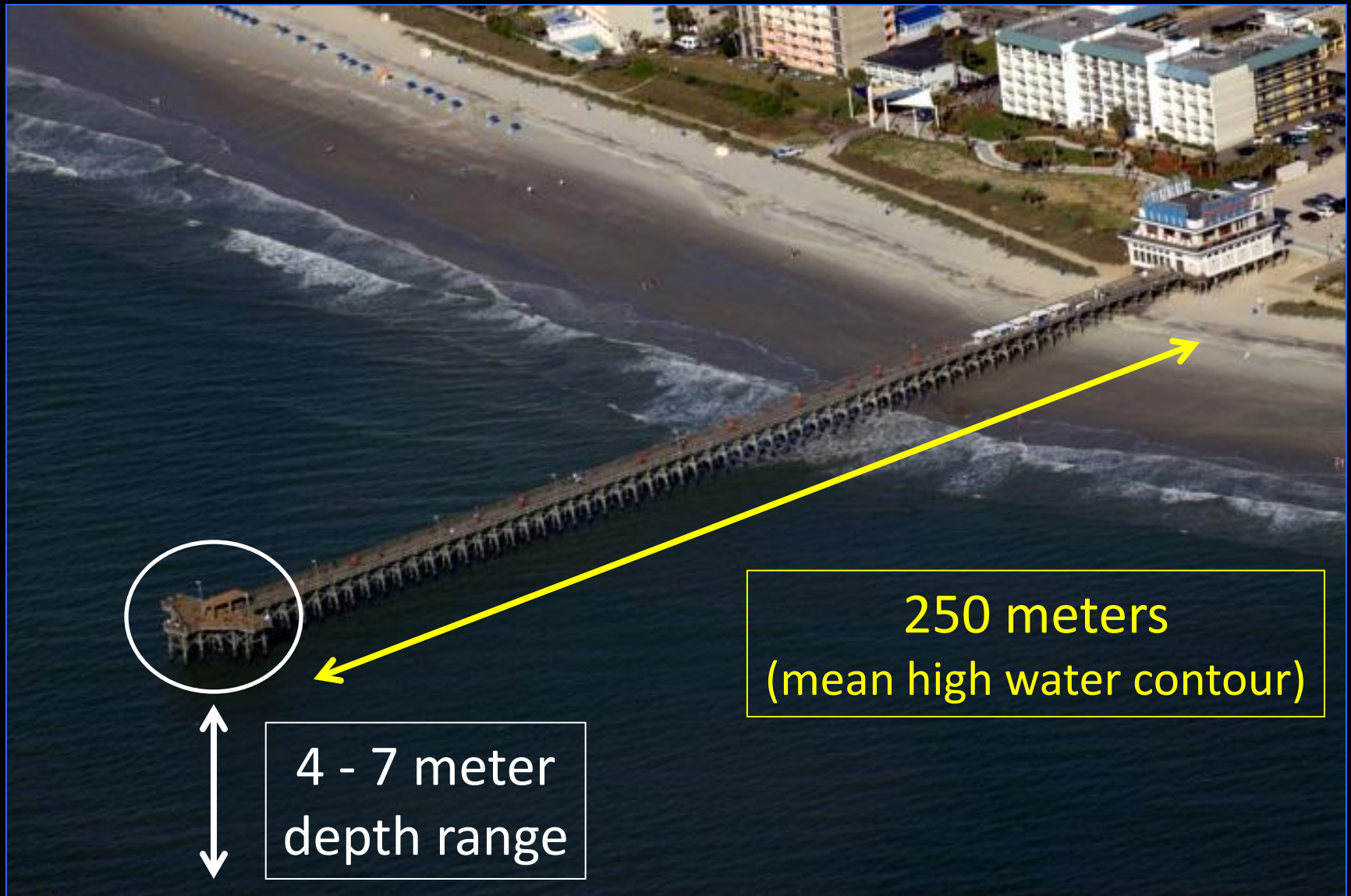
- Scott Kindelberger
- Danielle Doremus
- J. Michael Trapp
- Susan Libes



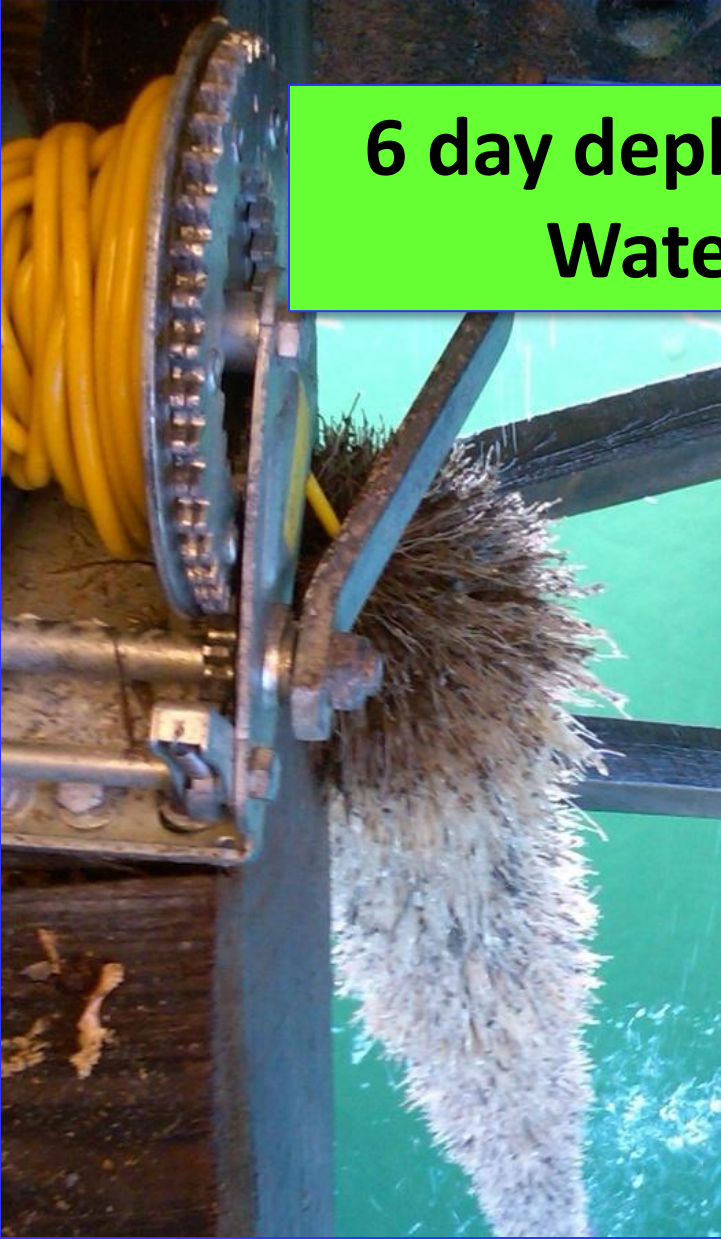
Long Bay Hypoxia Monitoring Consortium



2nd Ave North (Fishing Pier)



Biofouling Issues



6 day deployment, Jan 2013
Water Temp 54 °F



4 month deployment
Winter 2012

Traditional Standpipe Deployment

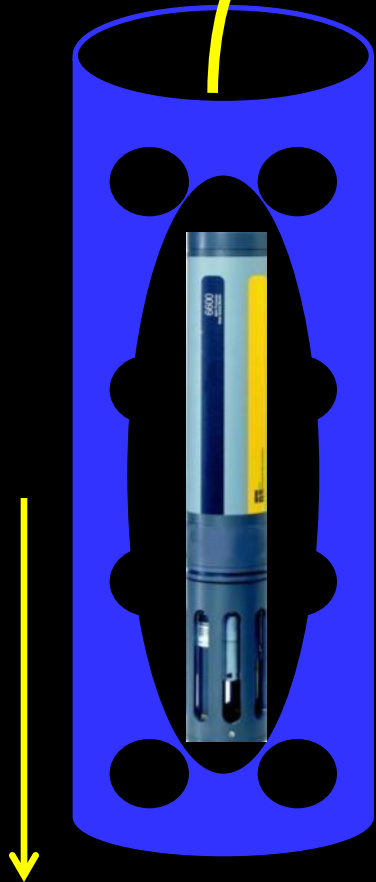
3 inch OD/ 2.75 inch ID, CPVC pipe
Drilled for water exchange
Copper-based antifouling paint



The 'Standpipe Effect'



- Macro environment reduces flushing rates
- Microenvironment created inside pipe
- Not reflective of ambient conditions



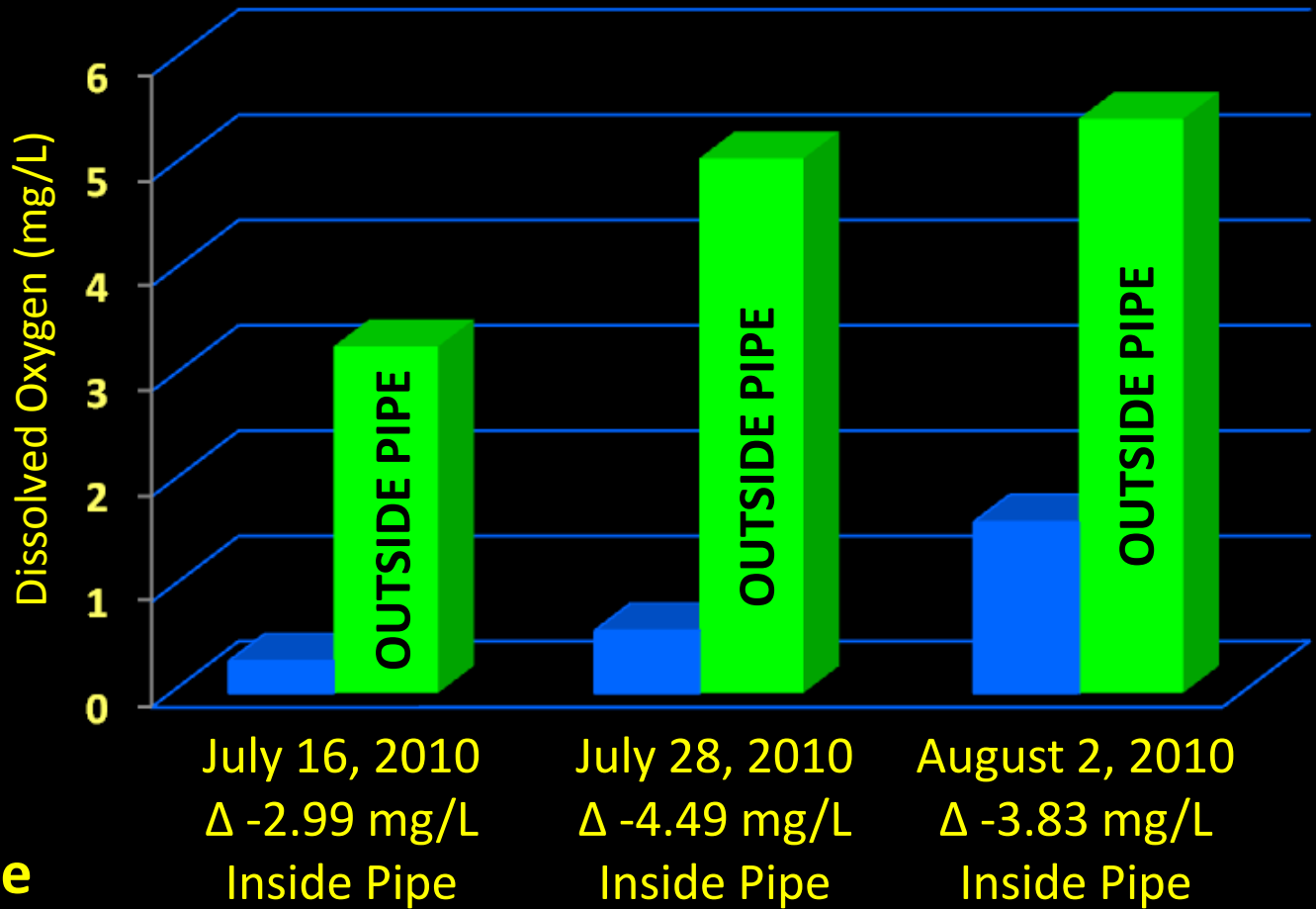
Side by Side Profile Comparison

- Measurements taken outside pipe
- Compare with readings inside pipe
- Take before and after sensor cleaning

5-7m depth range

The 'Standpipe Effect'

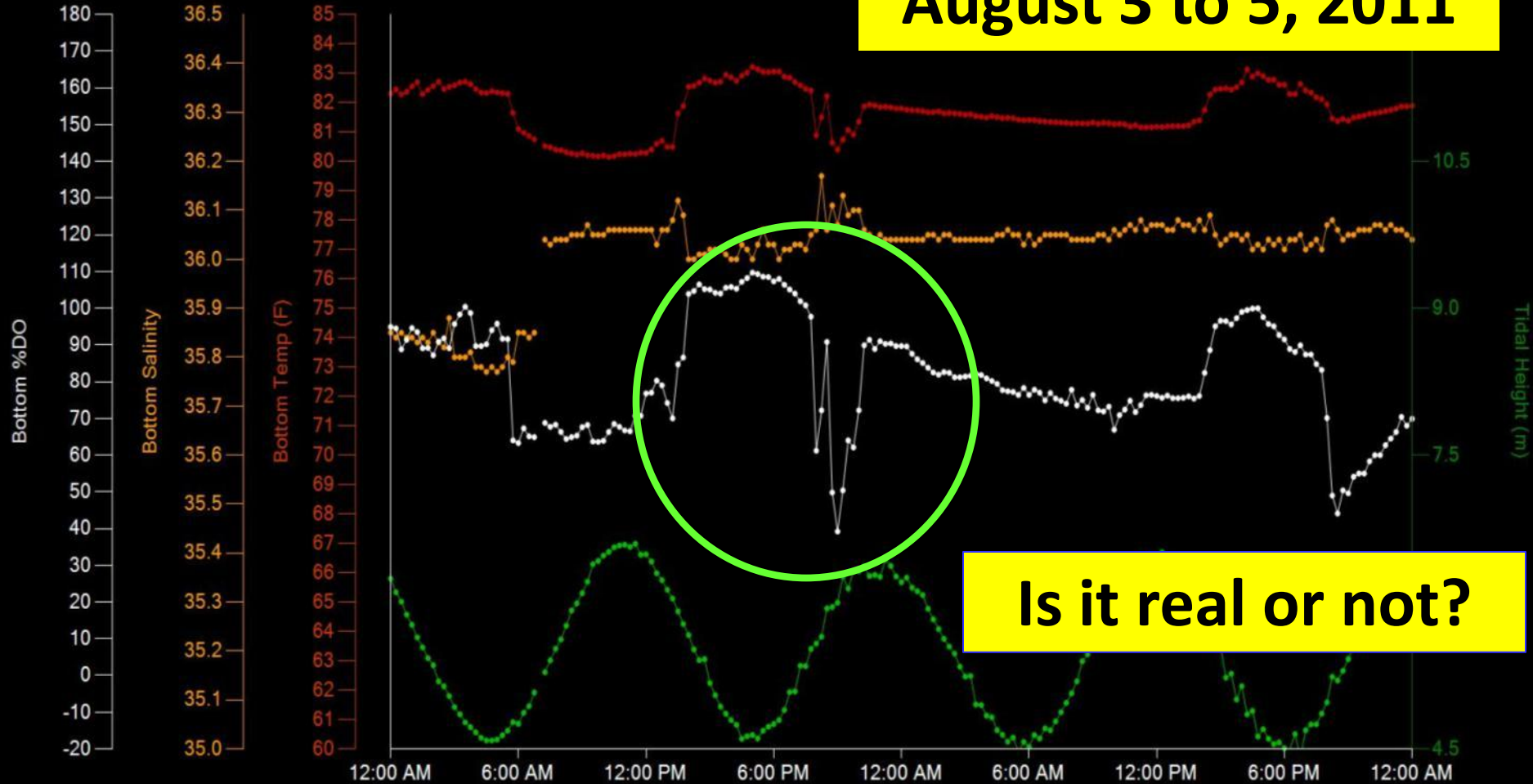
Δ Dissolved Oxygen Comparison (Inside - Outside Pipe)



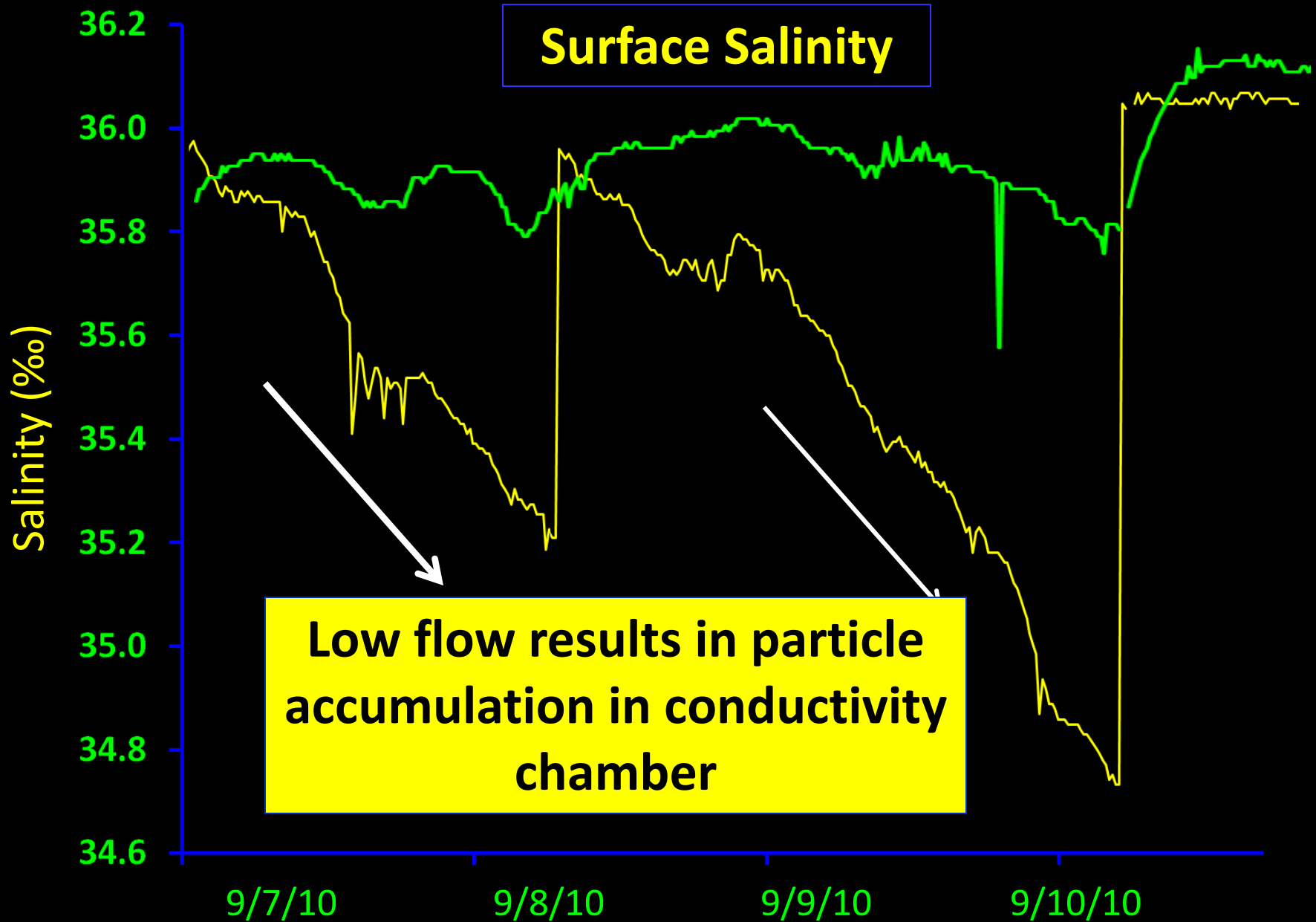
Bad Timing

— Tide Height (m) — Bottom Temp (F) — Bottom Salinity — Bottom DO Saturation

August 3 to 5, 2011



72 Hour Salinity Drift

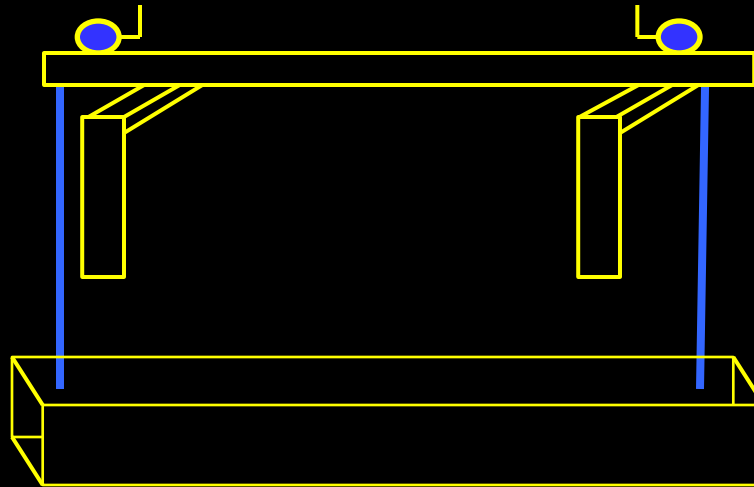


Deck Structure

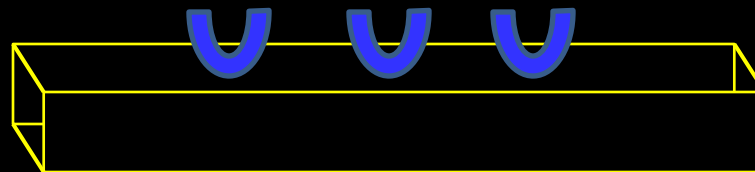


Deck housing controls access

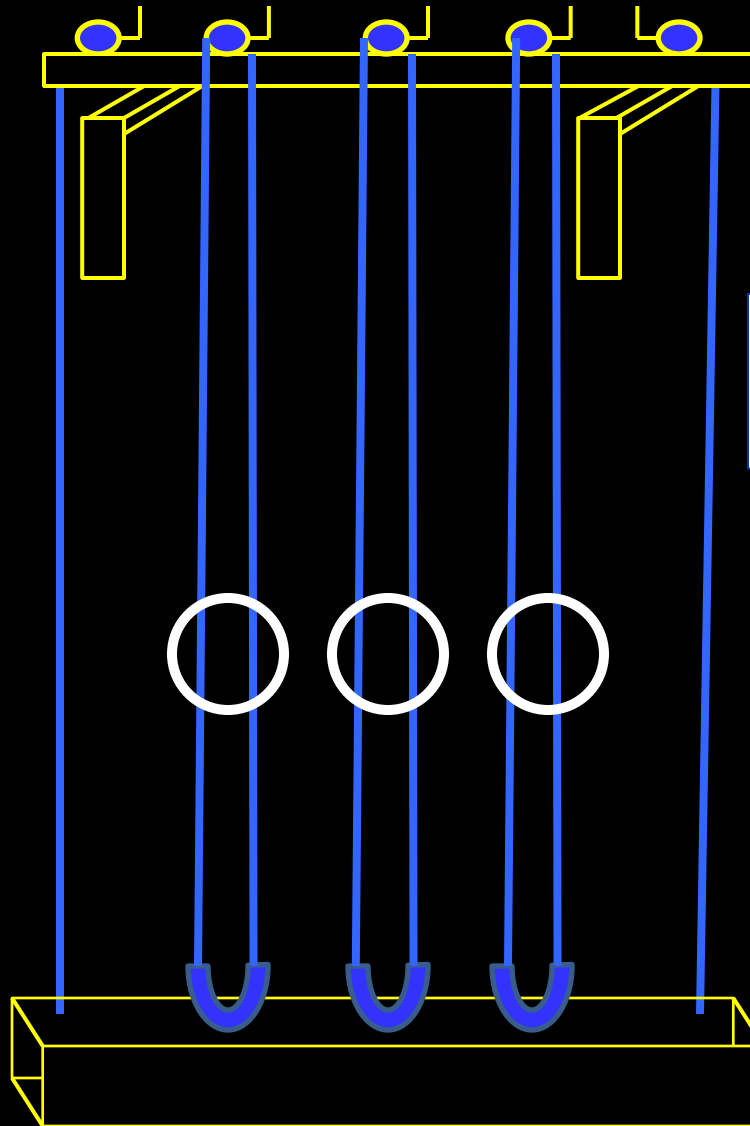
Anchor / Cable Deployment



Anchor Design

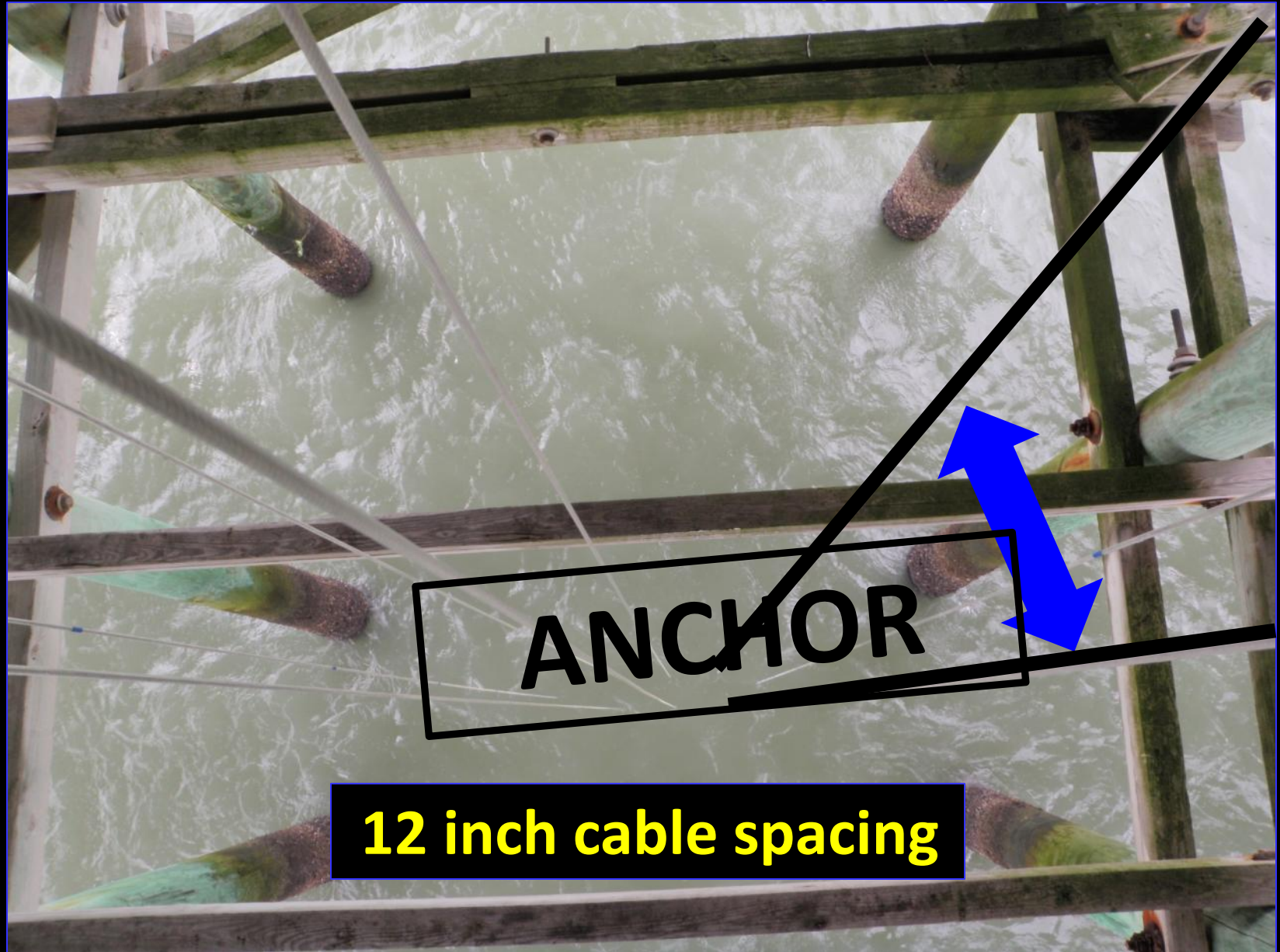


Cable Deployment



**Bent pipes maintains
12inch cable spacing**

Anchor / Cable Deployment



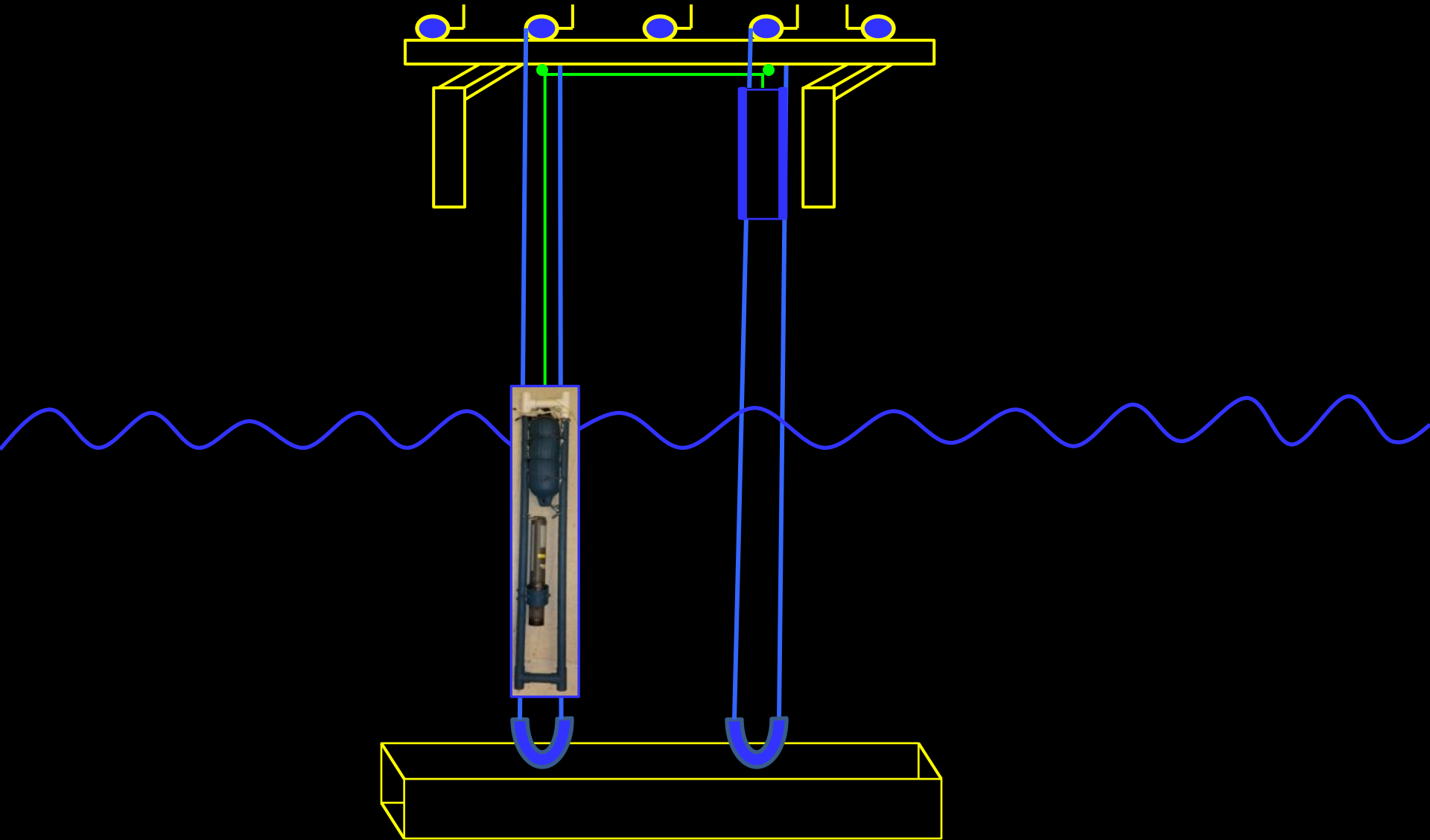
ANCHOR

12 inch cable spacing

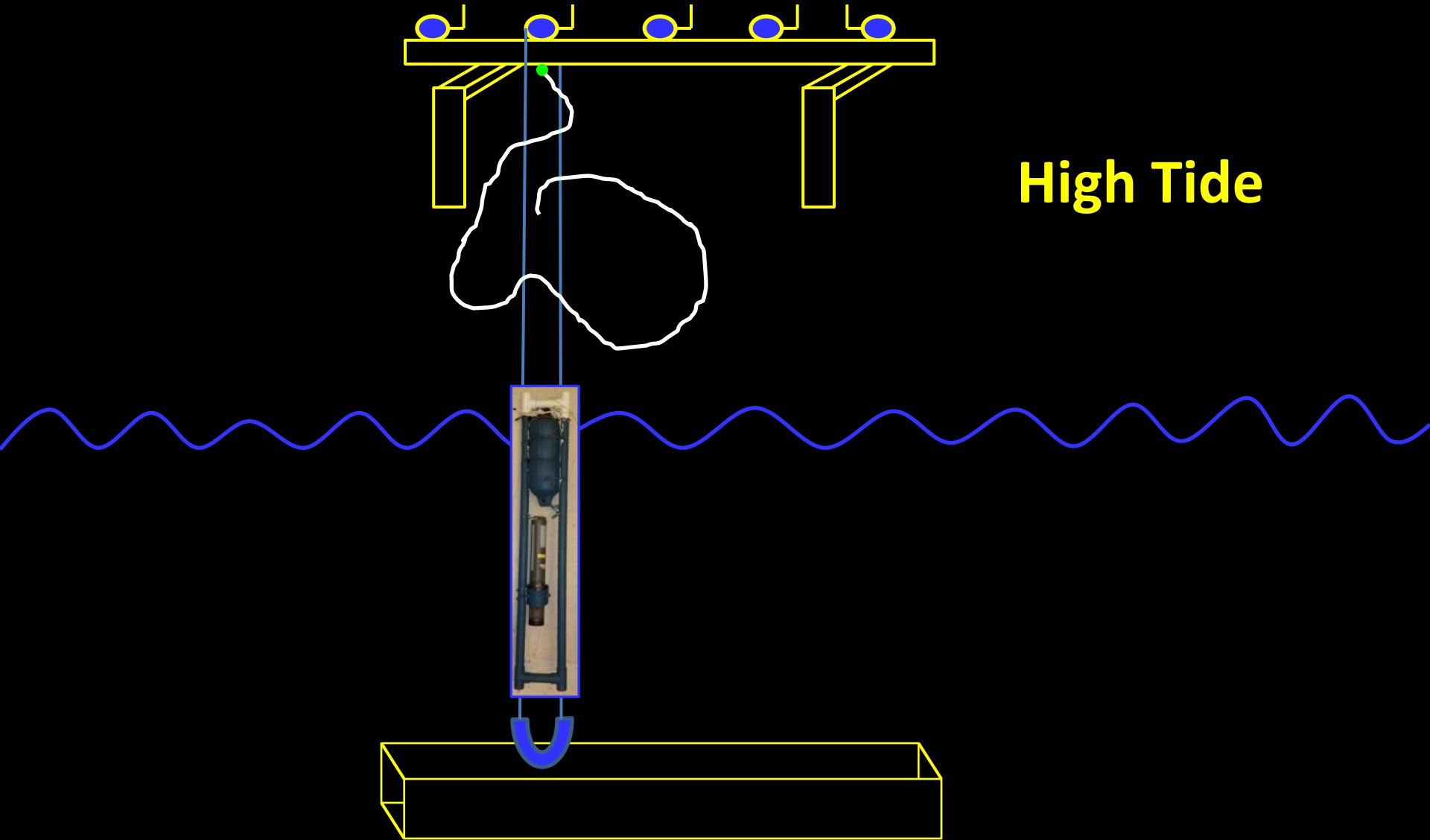
Surface Sled / Counterweight



Surface Sled / Counterweight

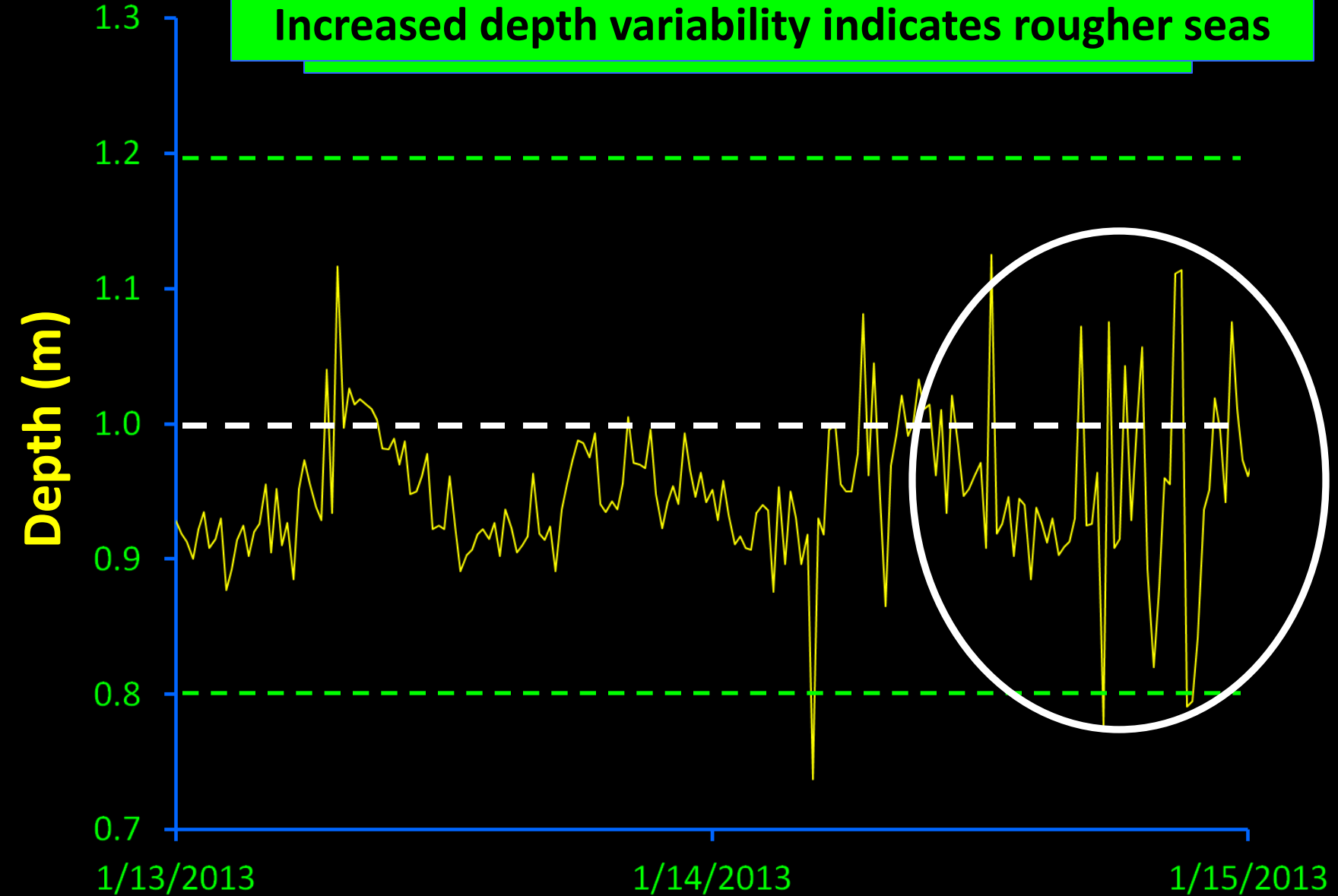


Surface Sled / Counterweight



48 Hour Surface Depths

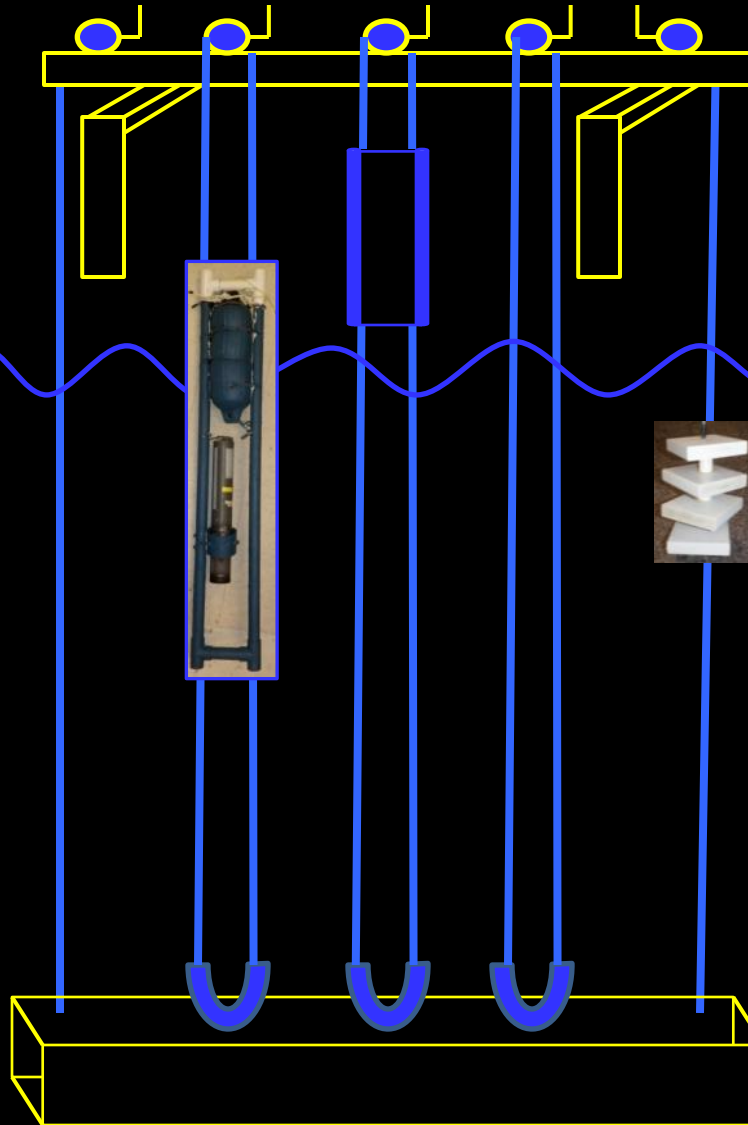
Increased depth variability indicates rougher seas



Additional Equipment



YSI 6600

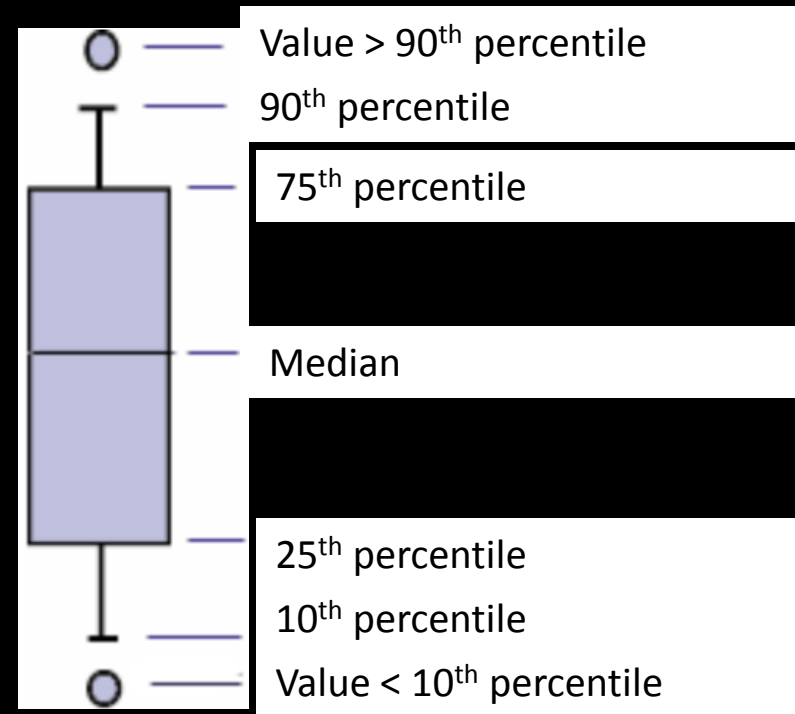
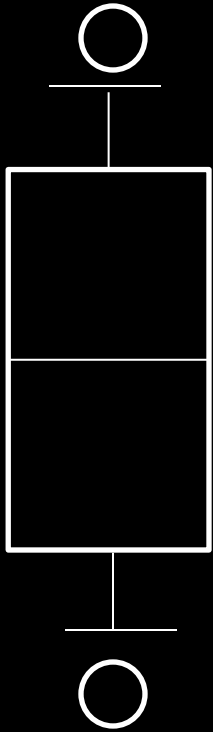


**Larval Recruitment
Tiles**



**½ hp ^{222}Rn
Supply
Pump**

Boxplot Analysis



**Standpipe
Deployment**

**Zipline
Deployment**

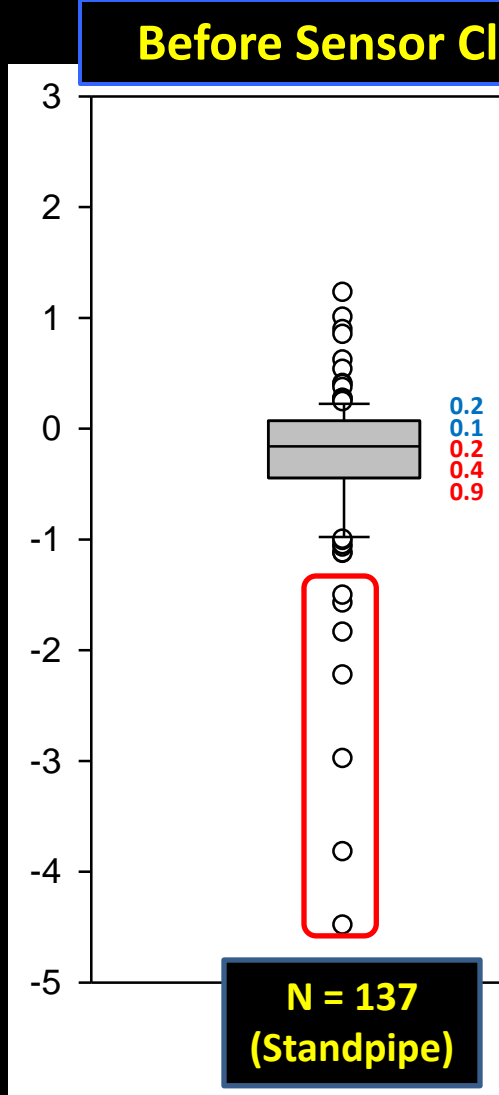
**August
2009**

**March
2011**

**May
2012**

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

Δ DO (mg/L)



After Sensor Cleaning

In-situ Uncertainty Estimates

Interval	Before Sensor Cleaning		After Sensor Cleaning	
	Standpipe	Zipline	Standpipe	Zipline
10 th to 90 th	± 0.9	± 0.2	± 0.6	± 0.3
25 th to 75 th	± 0.4	± 0.1	± 0.3	± 0.1

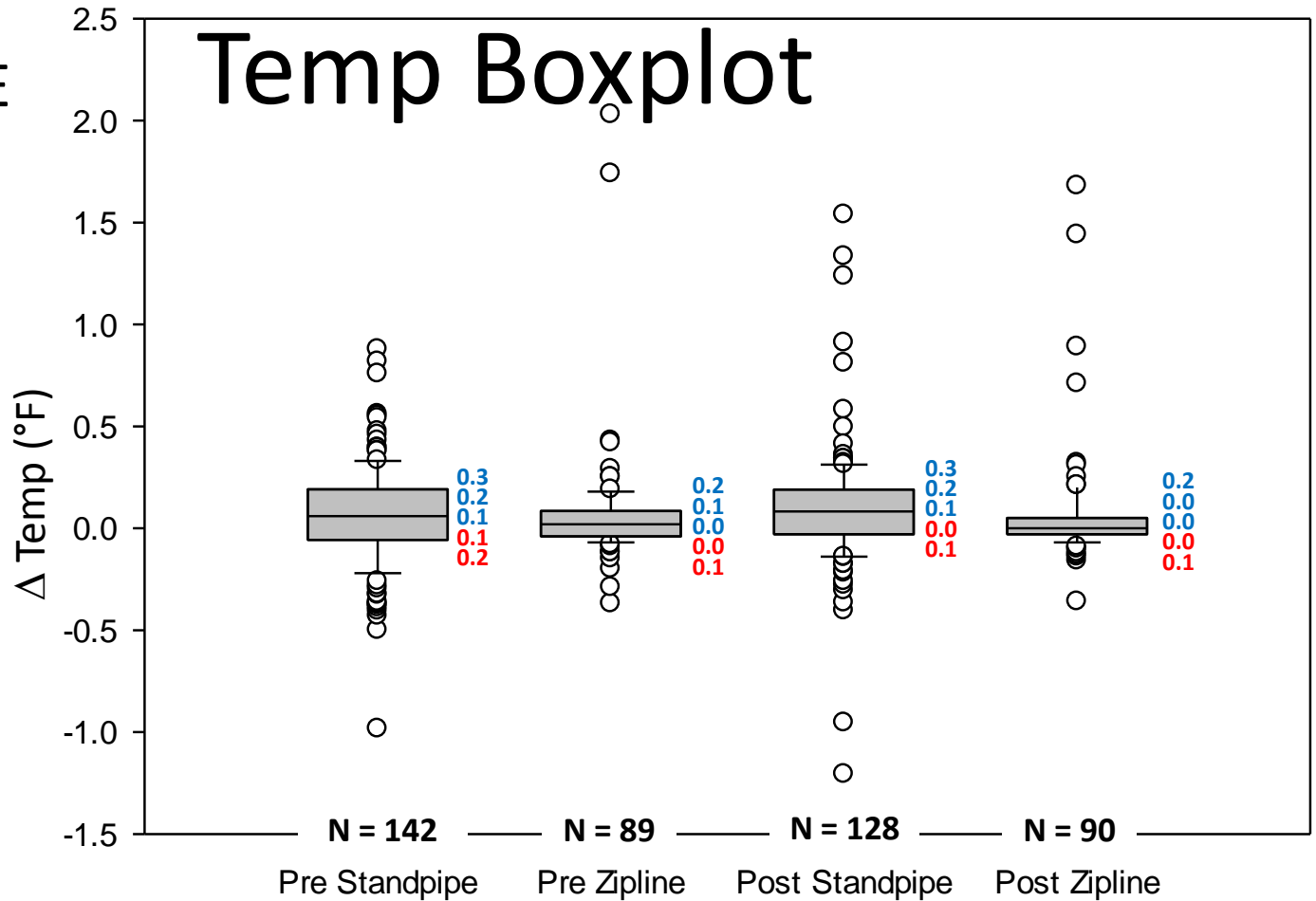
OEM Specifications

	Before Sensor Cleaning		After Sensor Cleaning	
Interval	Standpipe	Zipline	Standpipe	Zipline
10 th to 90 th	± 0.9	± 0.2	± 0.6	± 0.3
25 th to 75 th	± 0.4	± 0.1	± 0.3	± 0.1

→ **Manufacturer Specifications: $\pm 1\%$, or 0.1mg/L
(whichever is larger)**

$$\Delta \text{Temp} = (\text{Econet sensor} - \text{Manually deployed sensor})$$

TEMPERATURE

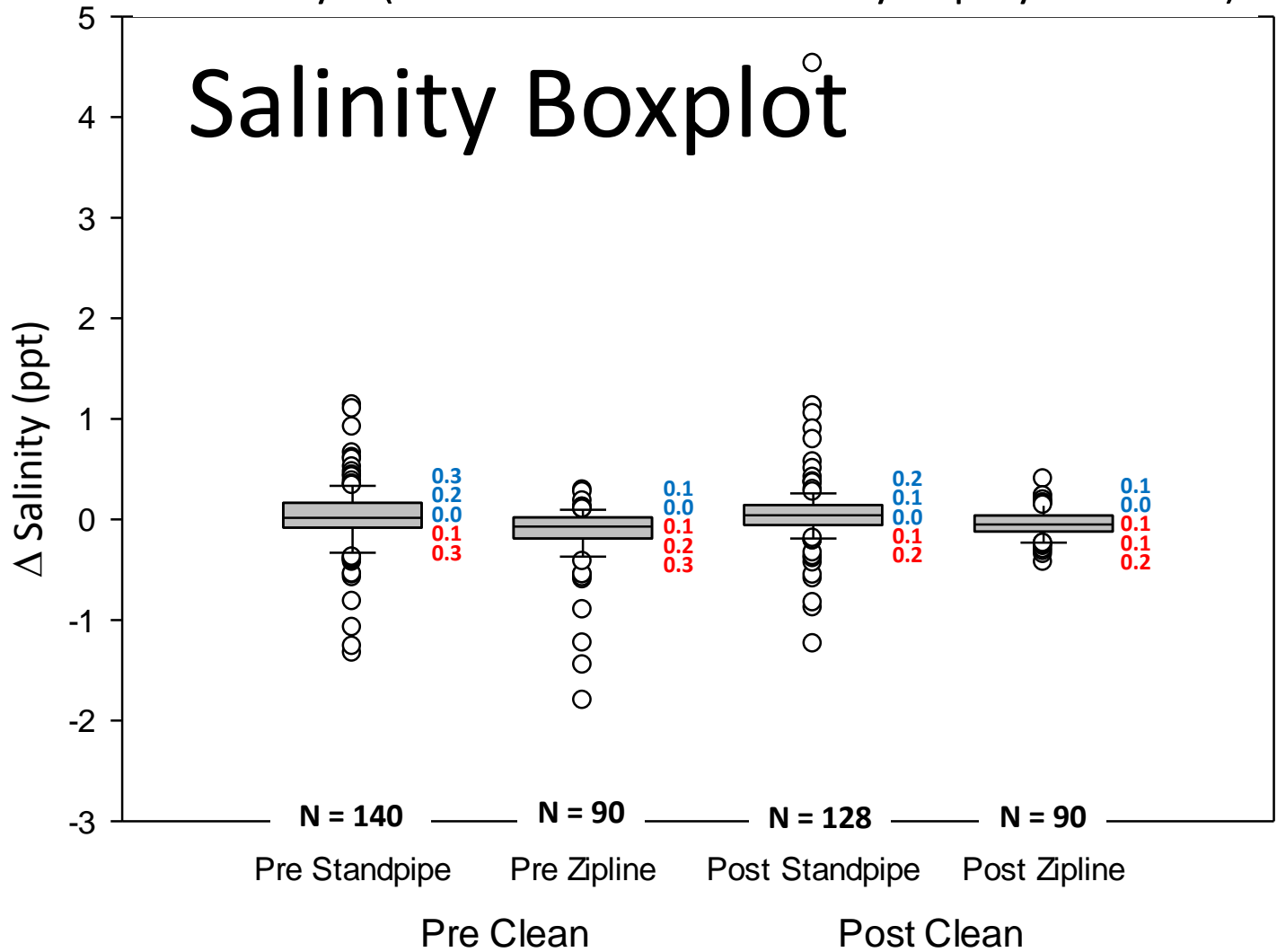


In-situ
Uncertainty
Estimates

	Pre Clean		Post Clean	
	Standpipe	Zipline	Standpipe	Zipline
Interval				
10 th to 90 th	± 0.3	± 0.2	± 0.3	± 0.2
25 th to 75 th	± 0.2	± 0.1	± 0.2	± 0.1

$$\Delta \text{Salinity} = (\text{Econet sensor} - \text{Manually deployed sensor})$$

SALINITY



In-situ Uncertainty Estimates

	Preclean		Postclean	
Interval	Standpipe	Zipline	Standpipe	Zipline
10 th to 90 th	± 0.3	± 0.3	± 0.2	± 0.2
25 th to 75 th	± 0.2	± 0.2	± 0.1	± 0.1

www.ysieconet.com (select 'Long Bay Hypoxia Monitoring')



Ocean Water Quality & Meteorology Information
collected every **15** minutes.

Air & Water Temperature • Winds • Salinity
Water Depth • Dissolved Oxygen • Relative Humidity
Air Pressure • Rainfall • Turbidity • Chlorophyll • pH

Sponsors



Grand Strand South Carolina Fishing Piers Water Quality & Meteorology Information

Ocean Water Quality & Meteorology
information collected every **15** minutes.



To view, go to **www.ysieconet.com**
Under "Live EcoNet Sites"
Select "Long Bay Hypoxia Monitoring, SC"

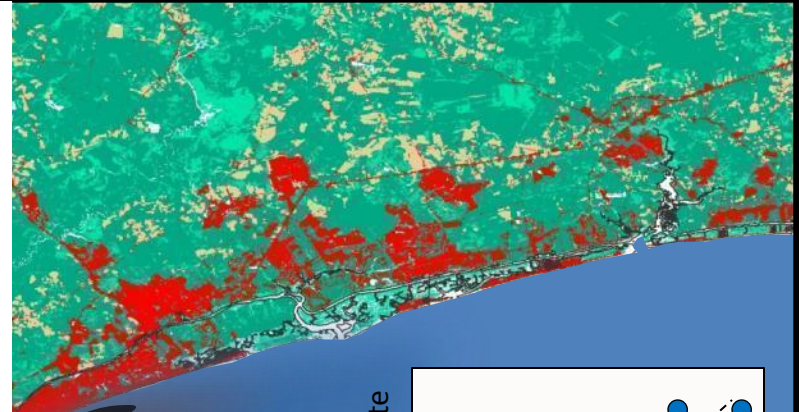
Deck Hardware



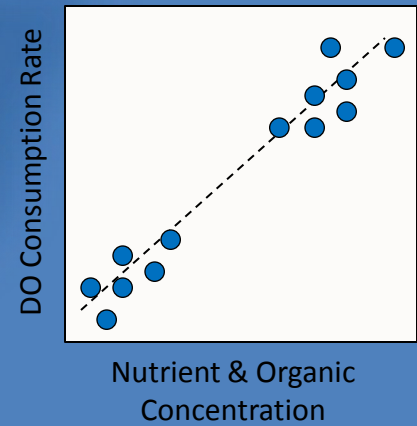
“Constrained Enrichment” Hypothesis for Hypoxia Formation along the Grand Strand

Hypoxic conditions:

- 1) SW winds cause upwelling of bottom water
- 2) Bottom water intrusion acts as a physical barrier preventing dispersion of inputs
- 3) Inputs concentrate inshore
- 4) Elevated concentrations greatly stimulate DO consumption rates leading to localized hypoxia



Apache Pier ★



Ecology of hypoxia formation driven by:

- 1) Regional-scale physical conditions (upwelling process)
- 2) Local-scale terrestrial inputs of nutrients & organic matter

Slide courtesy of Eric Smith

Anchor Installation



Bottom Sonde Spin Stop



Center Cable Deployment Layout



Stats

	Shapiro-Wilkes Normality	Kruskal-Wallis	Fligner-Kileen
	p-value (0.05)	p-value (0.05)	Homogeneity of Variances
Pre-Clean DO Standpipe	6.066×10^{-14}	0.2347	0.224
Pre-Clean DO Zipline	4.28×10^{-9}		
Post-clean DO Standpipe	5.351×10^{-9}	0.2332	0.397
Post-clean DO Zipline	1.515×10^{-12}		

	Shapiro-Wilkes Normality	Kruskal-Wallis	Fligner-Kileen
	p-value (0.05)	p-value (0.05)	Homogeneity of Variances
Pre-Clean Temp Standpipe	1.234×10^{-4}	0.6727	0.1537
Pre-Clean Temp Zipline	2.54×10^{-16}		
Post-clean Temp Standpipe	3.639×10^{-12}	0.3338	0.1927
Post-clean Temp Zipline	7.904×10^{-16}		

	Shapiro-Wilkes Normality	Kruskal-Wallis	Fligner-Kileen
	p-value (0.05)	p-value (0.05)	Homogeneity of Variances
Pre-Clean Salinity Standpipe	1.084×10^{-8}	0.5466	0.5895
Pre-Clean Salinity Zipline	5.09×10^{-12}		
Post-clean Salinity Standpipe	2.2×10^{-16}	0.2881	?
Post-clean Salinity Zipline	0.5467		