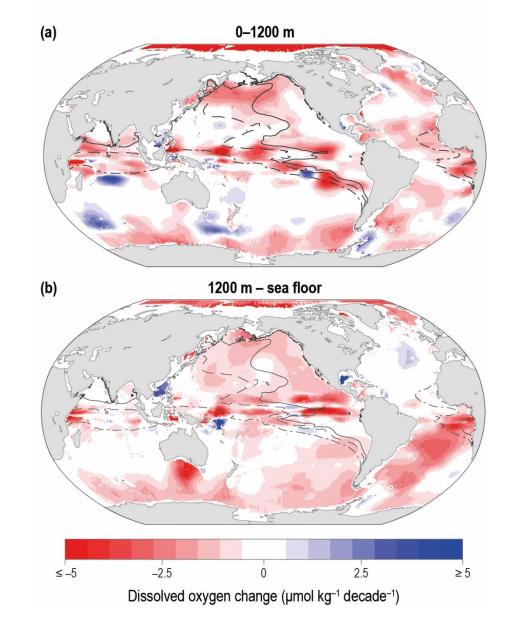
Data Driven Study of Estuary Hypoxia

Md Monwer Hussain (University of New-Brunswick);
Guillaume Durand (National Research Council Canada);
Michael Coffin (Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada);
Julio J Valdés (National Research Council Canada);
Luke Poirier (Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada)







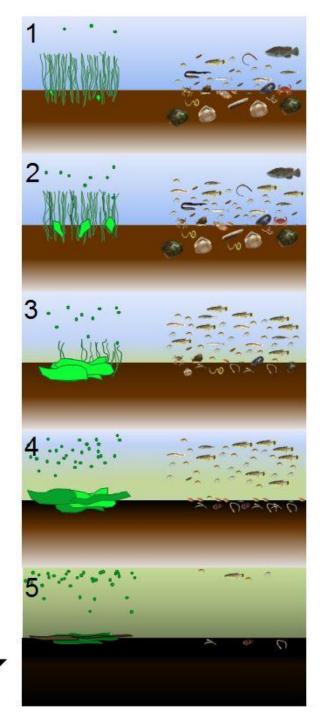
Bindoff, N.L., W.W.L. Cheung, J.G. Kairo, J. Arístegui, V.A. Guinder, R. Hallberg, N. Hilmi, N. Jiao, M.S. Karim, L. Levin, S. O'Donoghue, S.R. Purca Cuicapusa, B. Rinkevich, T. Suga, A. Tagliabue, and P. Williamson, 2019: Changing Ocean, Marine Ecosystems, and Dependent Communities. In: *IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, M. Tignor, E. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Nicolai, A. Okem, J. Petzold, B. Rama, N.M. Weyer (eds.)]. In press.

Climate change and dissolved oxygen (DO) in the Oceans

"Absolute change in dissolved oxygen (umol kg–1 per decade) between water depths of (a) 0 and 1200 m, and (b) 1200 m and the sea floor over the period 1960–2010. Lines indicate boundaries of OMZs with less than 80 μ mol kg–1 oxygen anywhere within the water column (dashed/dotted), less than 40 μ mol kg–1 (dashed) and less than 20 μ mol kg–1 (solid)." Redrawn from Oschlies et al. (2018).

"Overall there is medium confidence that the oxygen content of the upper 1000 m has declined with a very likely loss of 0.5–3.3% between 1970-2010"

"The total oxygen content of the ocean is *very likely* to decline by 3.2–3.7% by 2100"









Eutrophication of estuaries

Oligotrophic

- Eelgrass
- Normoxic
- High diversity

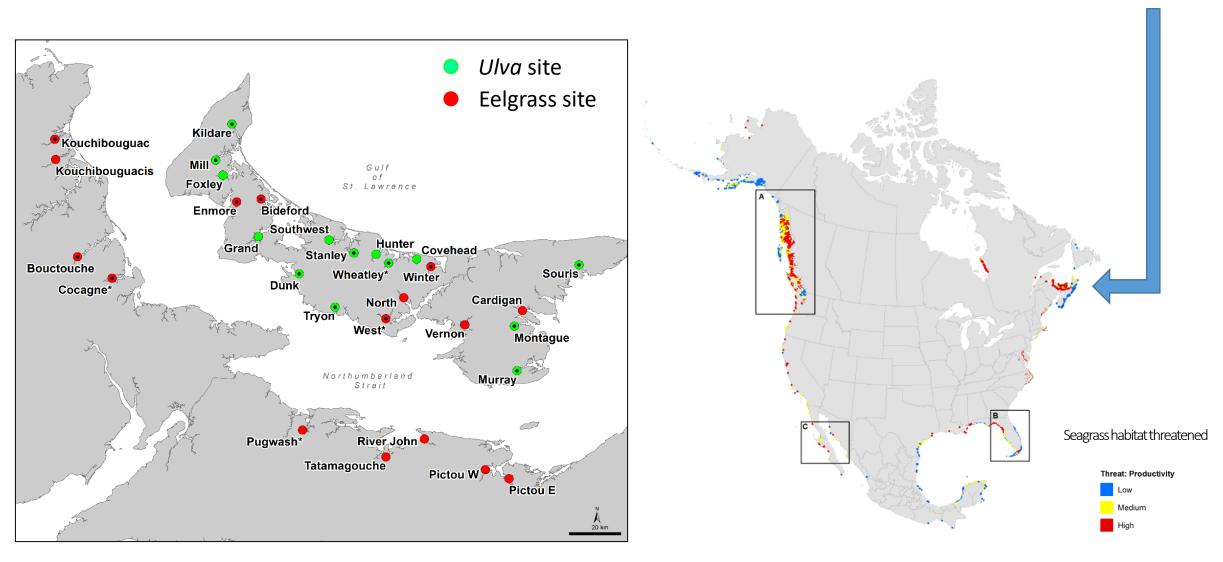
Mesotrophic

- Eelgrass & *Ulva*
- Intermittent hypoxia
- Still diverse; increased abundance of fewer species

Eutrophic

- No vegetation or *Ulva*
- Intermittent anoxia
- Decreased diversity; low abundance

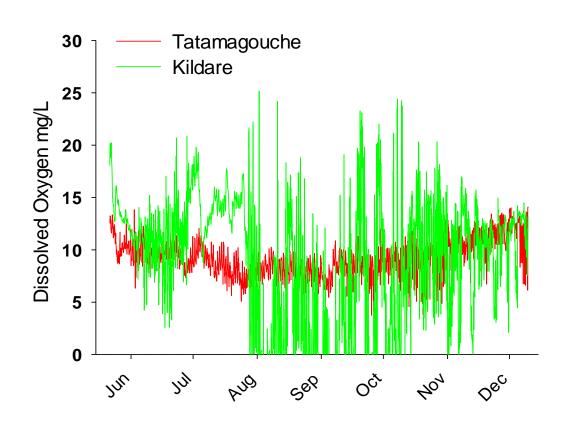
Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence estuaries



Source: Adapted from Short FT & Al

Data

Data set contains a total of 62 time series from 2013 to 2020 (hourly measurement of Dissolved Oxygen) from which 37 without missing data were retained for analyses





DO series clustering

Distance Method/ Cluster Method	DTW	Area	PCM	Frechet Distance	Curve Length
Optics	0.706	0.699	1.278	1.628	1.349
HDBscan	0.706	0.699	0.783	0.680	1.048
Spectral Clustering	0.999	1.000	1.272	0.957	0.953
Gaussian Mixture	0.589	0.587	0.716	0.569	0.653
K-Means	0.700	0.696	0.718	0.569	0.653
K-Medoids	1.035	0.830	1.088	0.725	1.421

Table 1: Davies Bouldin scores for different clustering methods and similarity measures (Lower values indicating better clustering)

Gaussian Mixture Clustering on Area distance							
Cluster-1	Cluster-2	Cluster-3					
Bideford 2014	Kildare 2014	Enmore 2014					
Mill 2014	Kildare 2013	Bideford 2013					
Wheatley 2014	Montague 2013	Bouctouche 2013					
Mill 2013	Stanley 2013	Dunk 2013					
Souris 2013	Kildare 2018	Enmore 2013					
Wheatley 2013	Hunter River 2019	Tatamagouche 2013					
Wilmot 2013		Tryon 2013					
Wheatley 2018		West 2013					
Covehead 2019		Pugwash 2018					
Mill 2019		River John 2018					
Wilmot 2019		etc					

Table 2: Cluster information for Gaussian Mixture Model on Area Distance

Oligotrophic

- Eelgrass
- Normoxic
- High diversity

Cluster 3

Mesotrophic

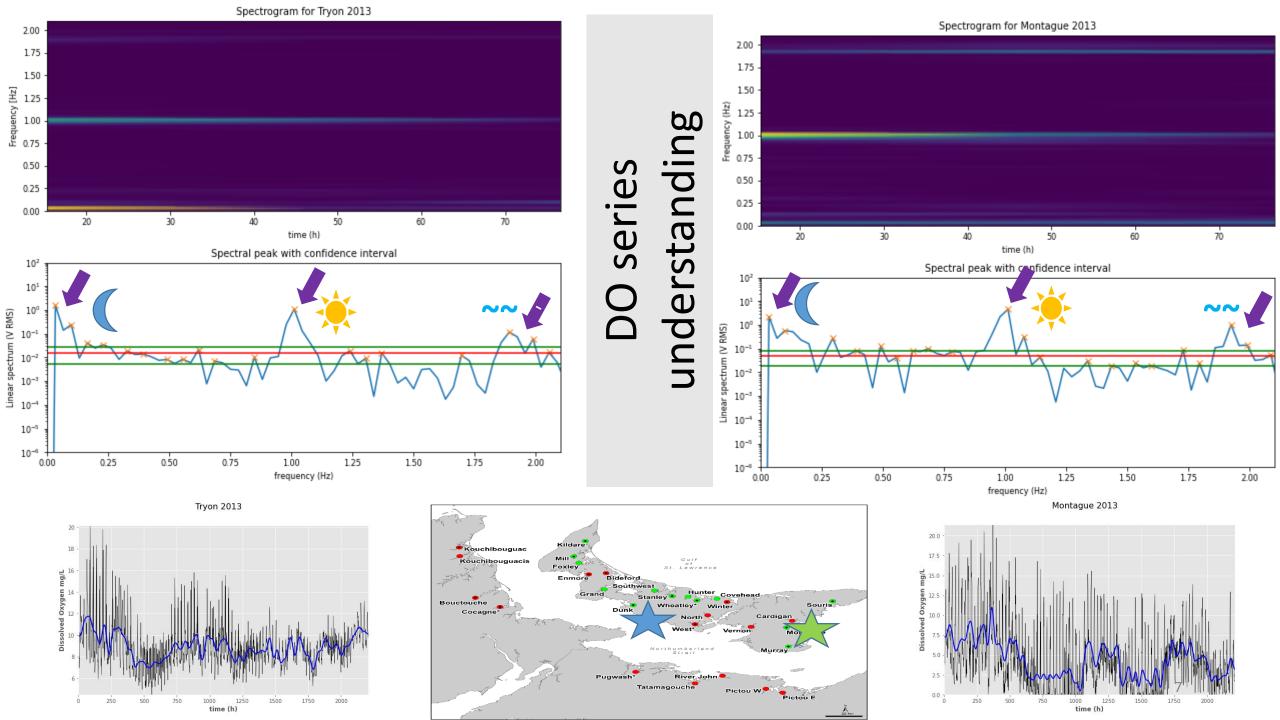
- Eelgrass & *Ulva*
- Intermittent hypoxia
- Still diverse; increased abundance of fewer species

Cluster 1

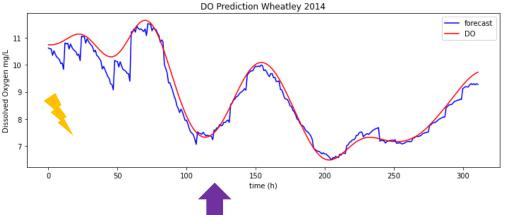
Eutrophic

- No vegetation or *Ulva*
- Intermittent anoxia
- Decreased diversity;
 low abundance

Cluster 2



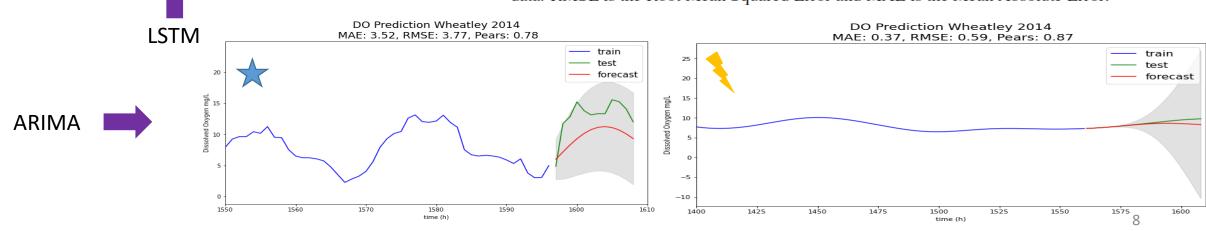
DO Prediction Wheatley 2014 20.0 17.5 15.0 10.0 25 50 100 150 200 250 300



DO series forecasting

Data	Method	Time series	Prediction Horizon	RMSE	MAE	Pearson
Unfiltered Data		Wheatley 2014		2.38	1.87	0.76
	LSTM	Tryon 2013	12h	1.52	1.09	0.50
		Montague 2013		2.82	1.88	0.55
	ARIMA	Wheatley 2014		3.52	3.77	0.78
		Tryon 2013	12h	1.81	1.92	-0.52
		Montague 2013		4.25	5.96	0.21
Filtered Data		Wheatley 2014		0.34	0.24	0.99
	LSTM	Tryon 2013	12h	0.14	0.09	0.96
		Montague 2013		0.35	0.26	0.97
		Wheatley 2014		0.37	0.59	0.87
	ARIMA	Tryon 2013	48h	0.12	0.17	1
		Montague 2013		0.36	0.56	0.66

Table 3: Prediction results of LSTM and ARIMA on unfiltered and low-pass filtered data. RMSE is the Root Mean Squared Error and MAE is the Mean Absolute Error.



Next steps

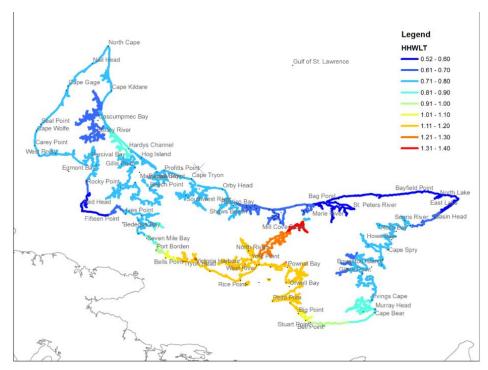


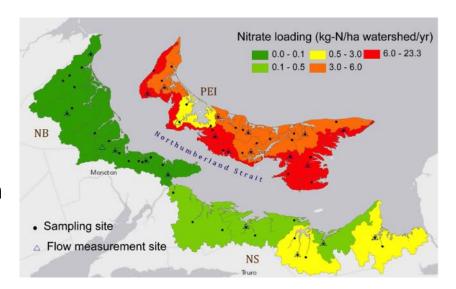
Figure 33 Elevation of peak tides (HHWLT) above mean sea level.

Source: Cold Water Consulting Ltd.

https://atlanticadaptation.ca/en/islandora/object/acasa%3A311/datastream/OBJ/view

Go deeper on time frequency analysis

From univariate to multivariate approach



Source: Canadian Rivers Institute https://cwn-rce.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/CWN-EN-NorthumberlandStrait-2016-Web.pdf

