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Water quality indicators across sites: preliminary results

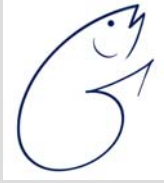
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University of Venice, Italy.



Water quality data collected at seven ECASA sites were screened, in order to identify a common subset of indicators.

Four indicators were selected:

Ammonium	($\mu\text{mol/l}$)
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	($\mu\text{mol/l}$)
Nitrate	($\mu\text{mol/l}$)
Chlorophyll a	($\mu\text{g/l}$)

These indicators were measured at:

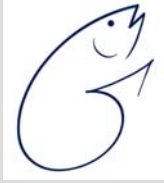


Finfish

Cephalonia (Greece):	Seabream/ Seabass
Sounio (Greece):	Seabream/ Seabass
Bisceglie (Italy):	Seabream/ Seabass
Pirano (Slovenia):	Seabream and Seabass
Dalmar (Croatia):	Seabream/ Seabass
Garrucha:	Tuna ranching

Shellfish

Chioggia (Italy):	off-shore long-line mussel farm
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The indicators were measured at a reference station and at one or more impacted ones.

These stations were selected on the basis of site-specific hydrographic data.

Water samples were taken at different depths.

The data were pooled as follows:

$0 < z < 3$ surface

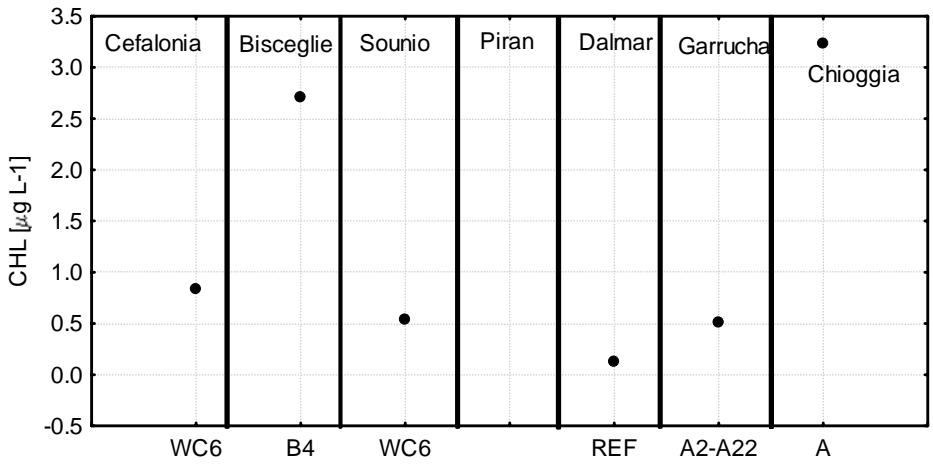
$3 < z < 15$ middle

$z > 15$ bottom

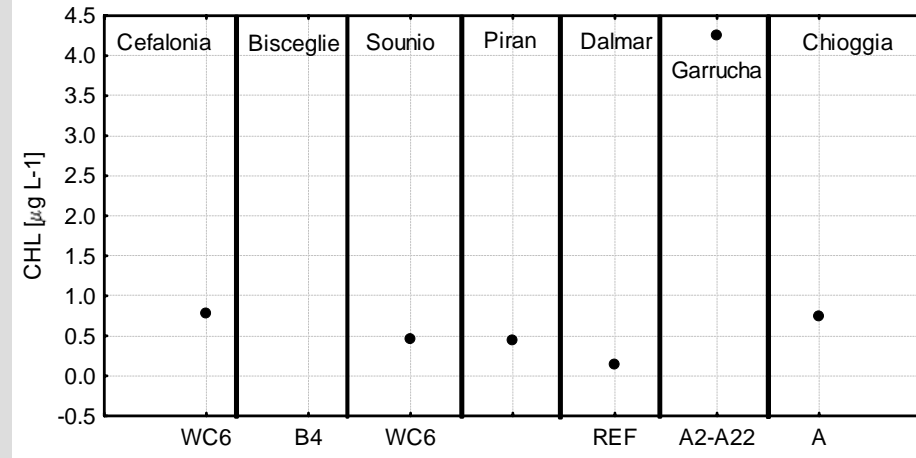
$z = \text{depth (m)}$

Chlorophyll a ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

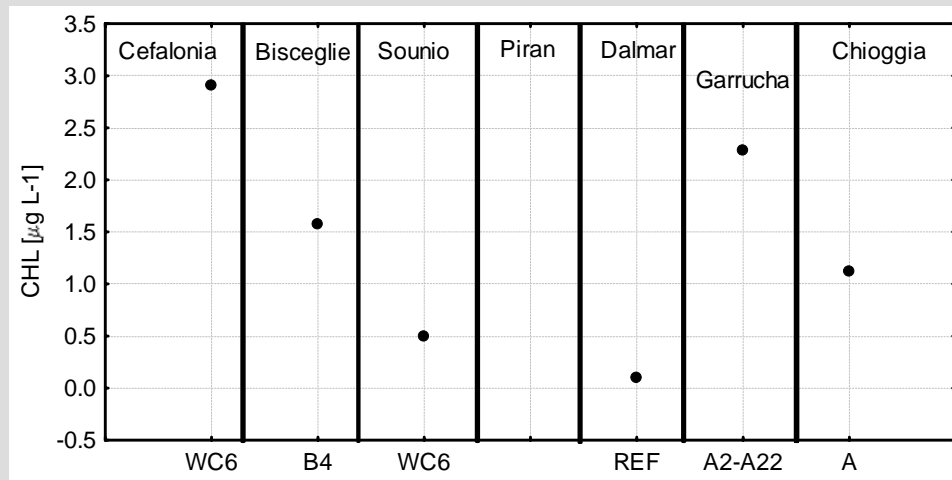
Surface



Middle

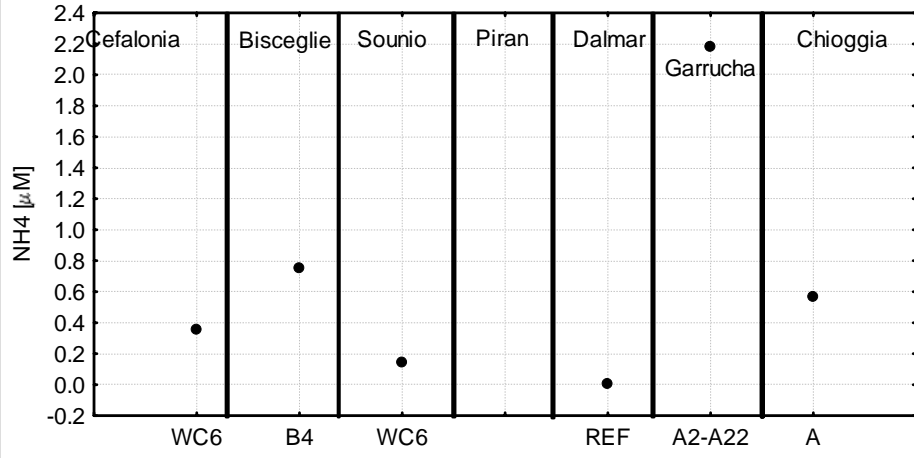


Bottom

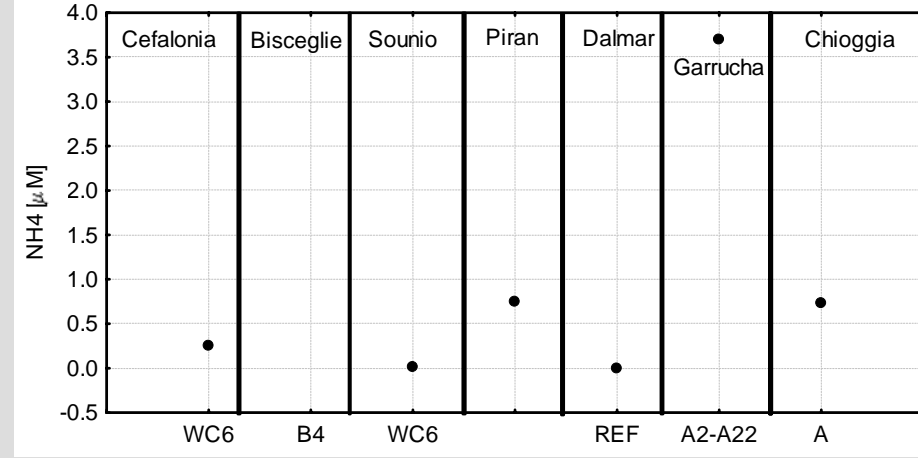


Ammonium ($\mu\text{M/l}$)

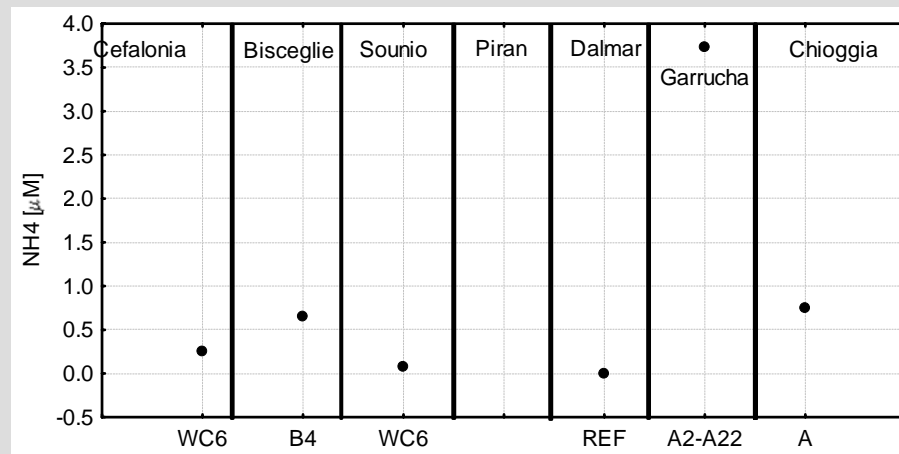
Surface



Middle

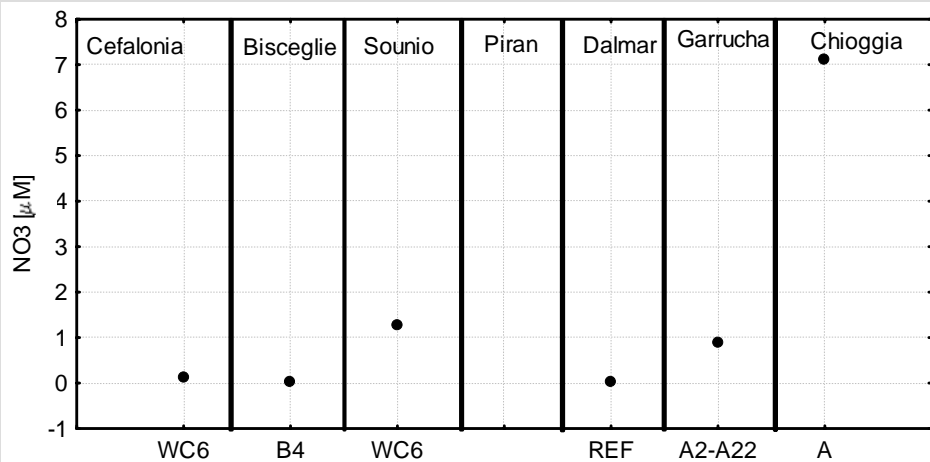


Bottom

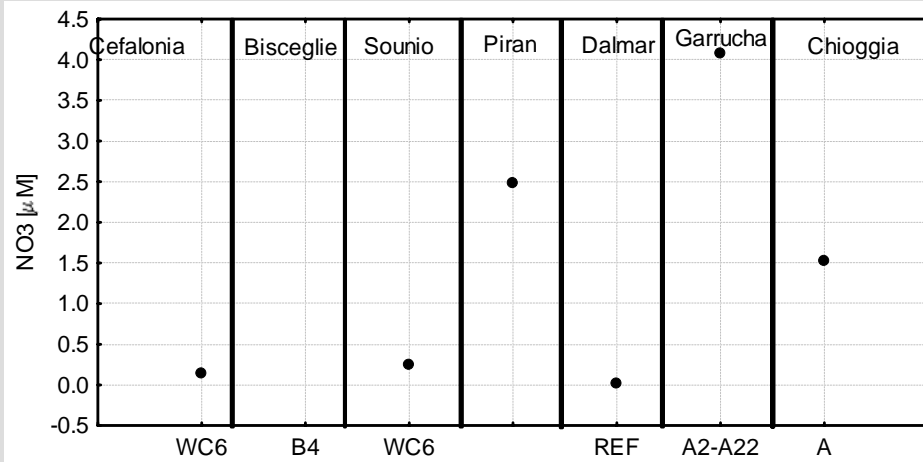


Nitrate ($\mu\text{M/l}$)

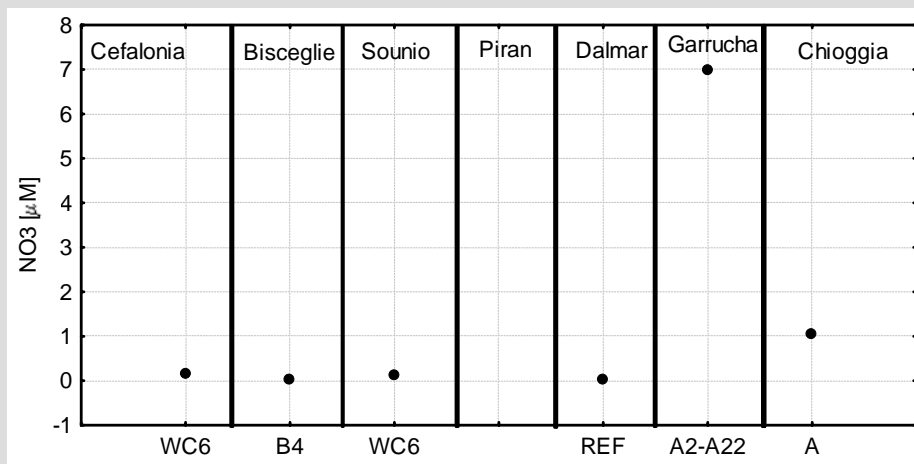
Surface



Middle



Bottom

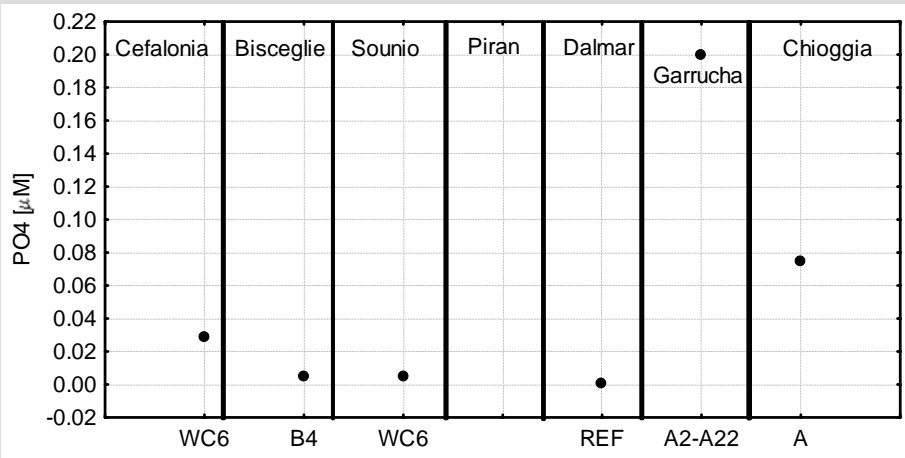




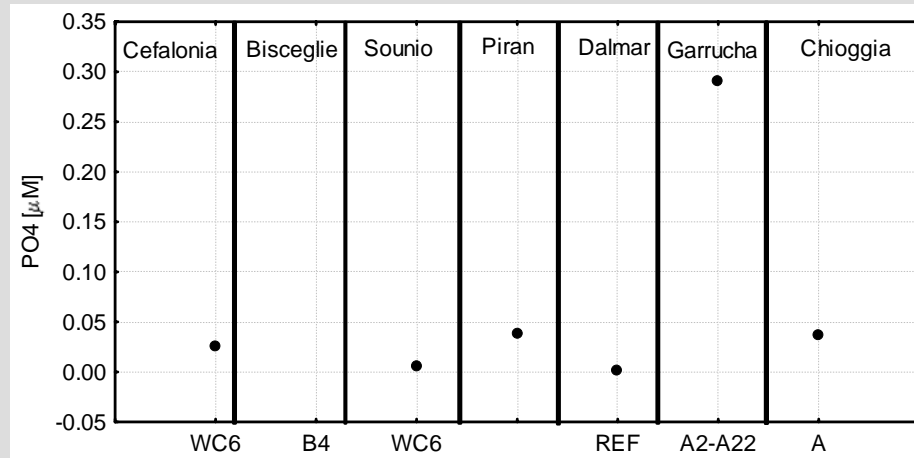
SRP ($\mu\text{M/l}$)



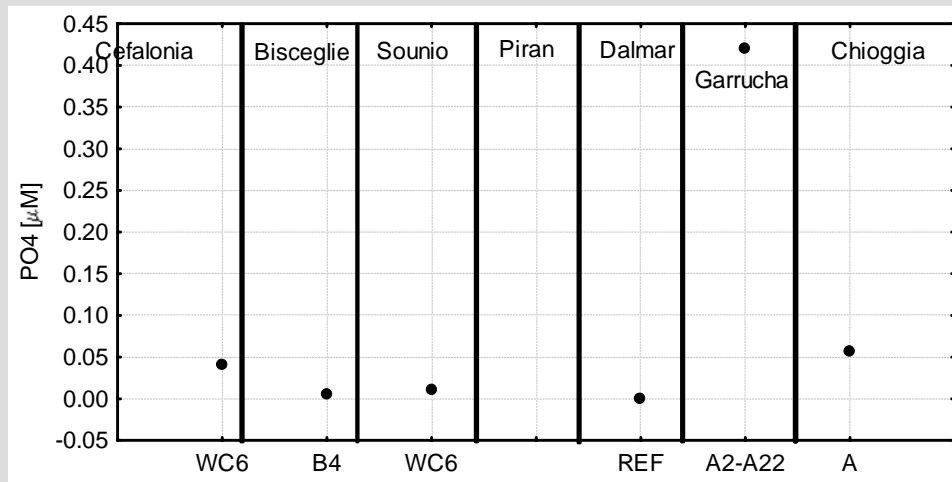
Surface



Middle



Bottom





Impact assessment

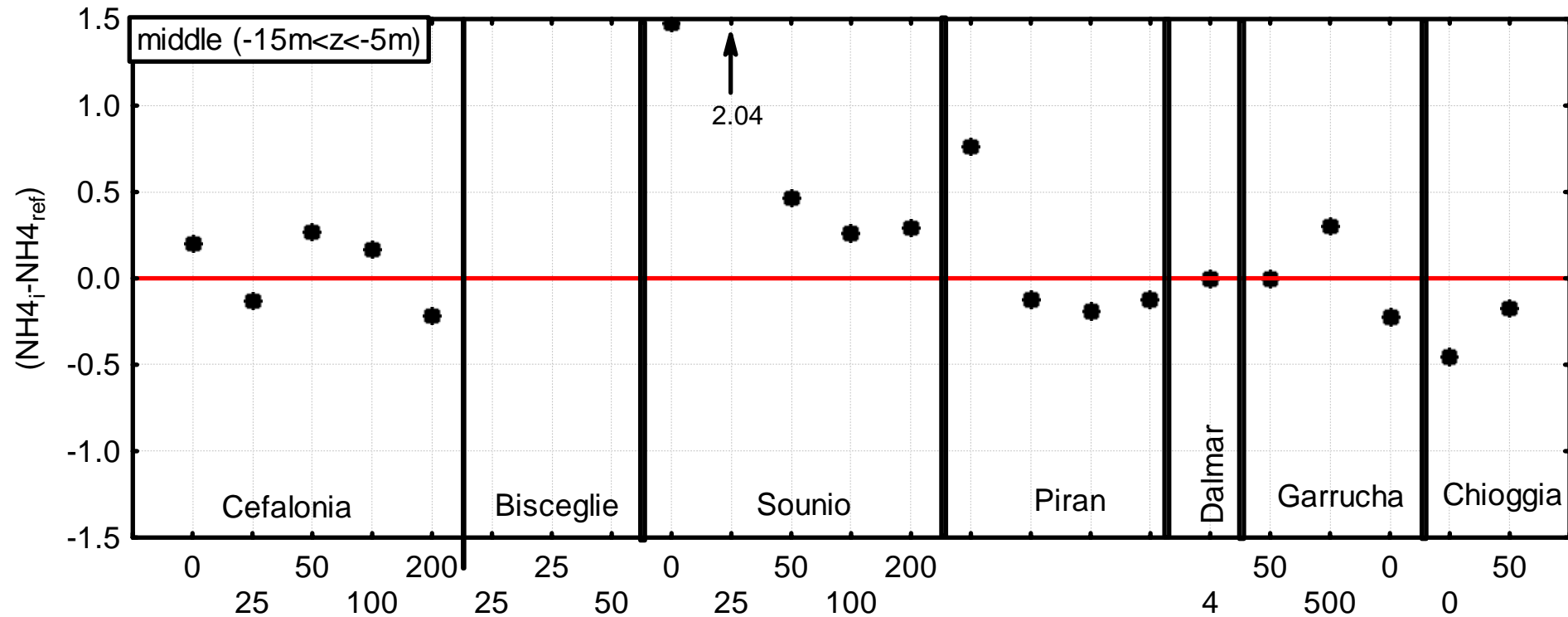


For each depth, one can plot the differences: $x_i = C_i - C_r$

C_i = concentration at a given sampling station

C_r = concentration at the reference site

Ammonium: middle





The data were treated in order to:

- summarize the variability of indicators;
- investigate the statistical relationships among indicators:
- relate the variability across sites to the pressure and to the site-specific assimilative capacity;

In order to achieve these goals, we computed a dimensionless impact index:

$$x_i = \log(C_i/C_r)$$

C_i = concentration at a given sampling station

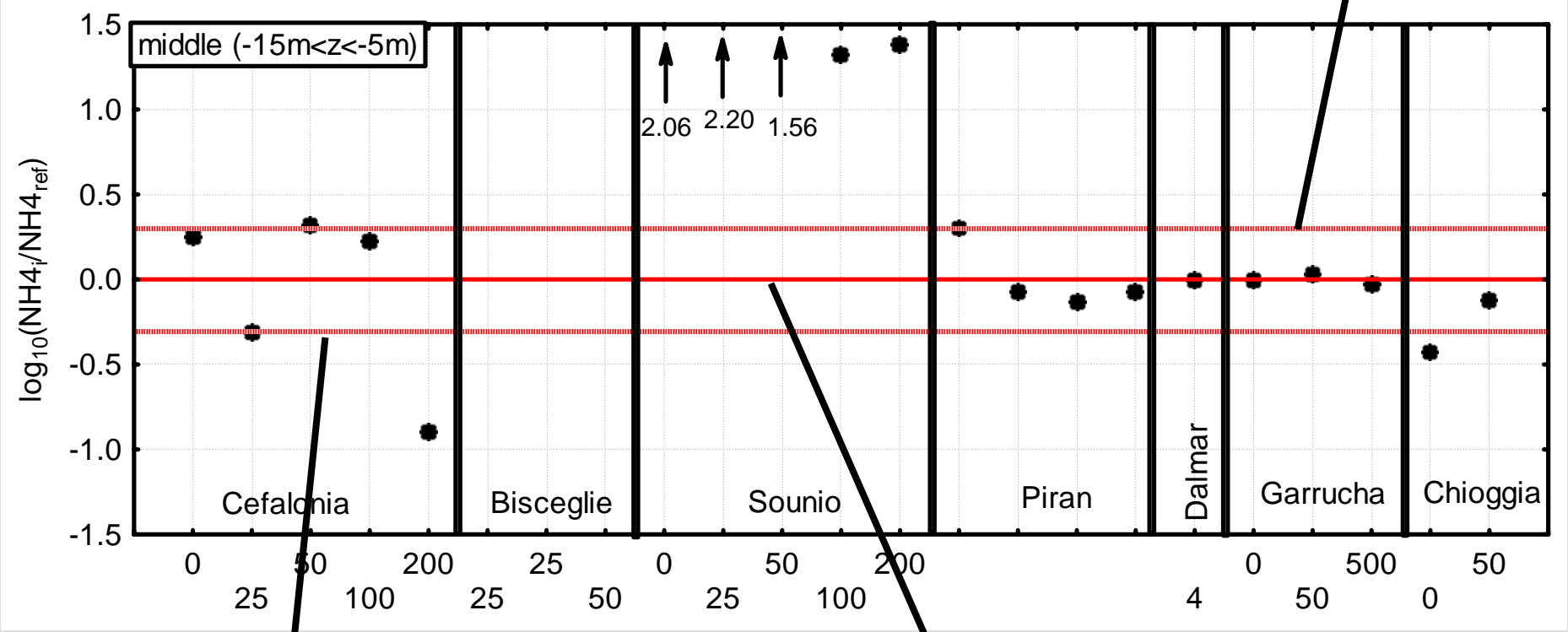
C_r = concentration at the reference site

$$C_i = C_r \quad \longrightarrow \quad x_i = 0$$



Ammonium : middle water column

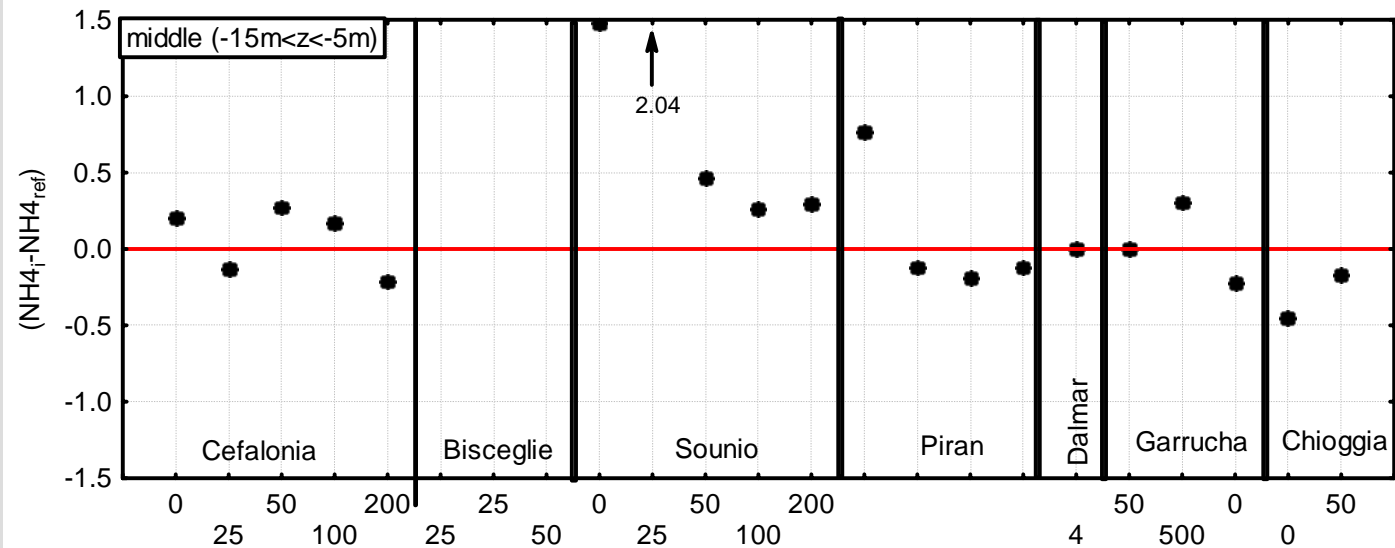
$$C_i = 2 \times C_r$$



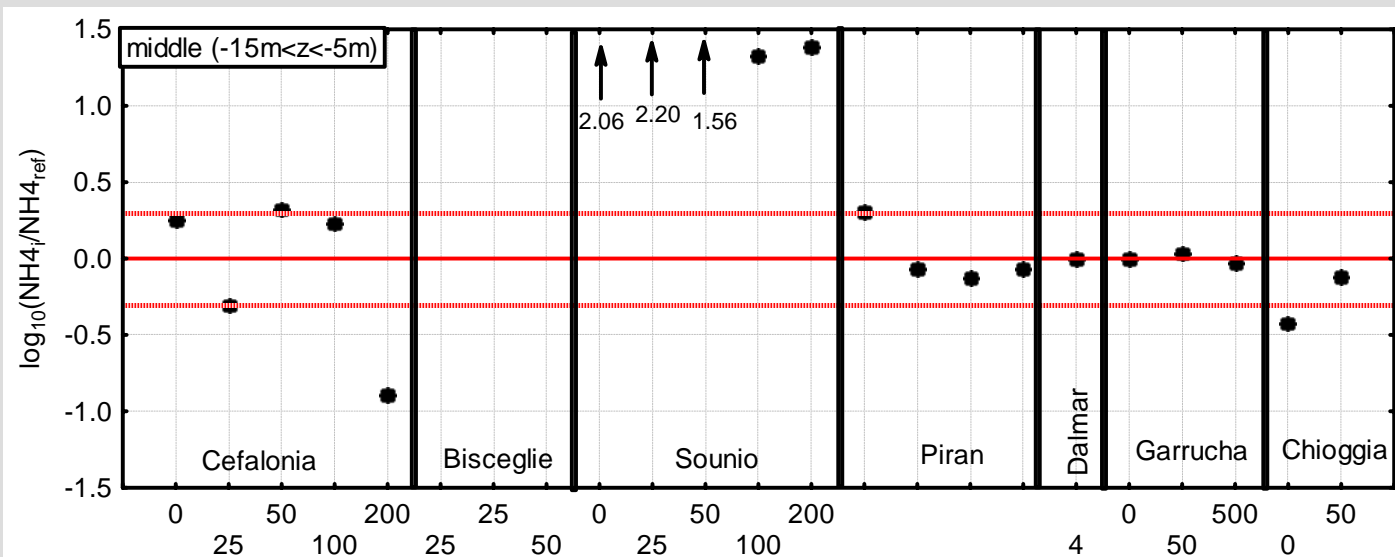
$$C_i = C_r / 2$$

$$C_i = C_r$$

$$x_i = C_i - C_r$$

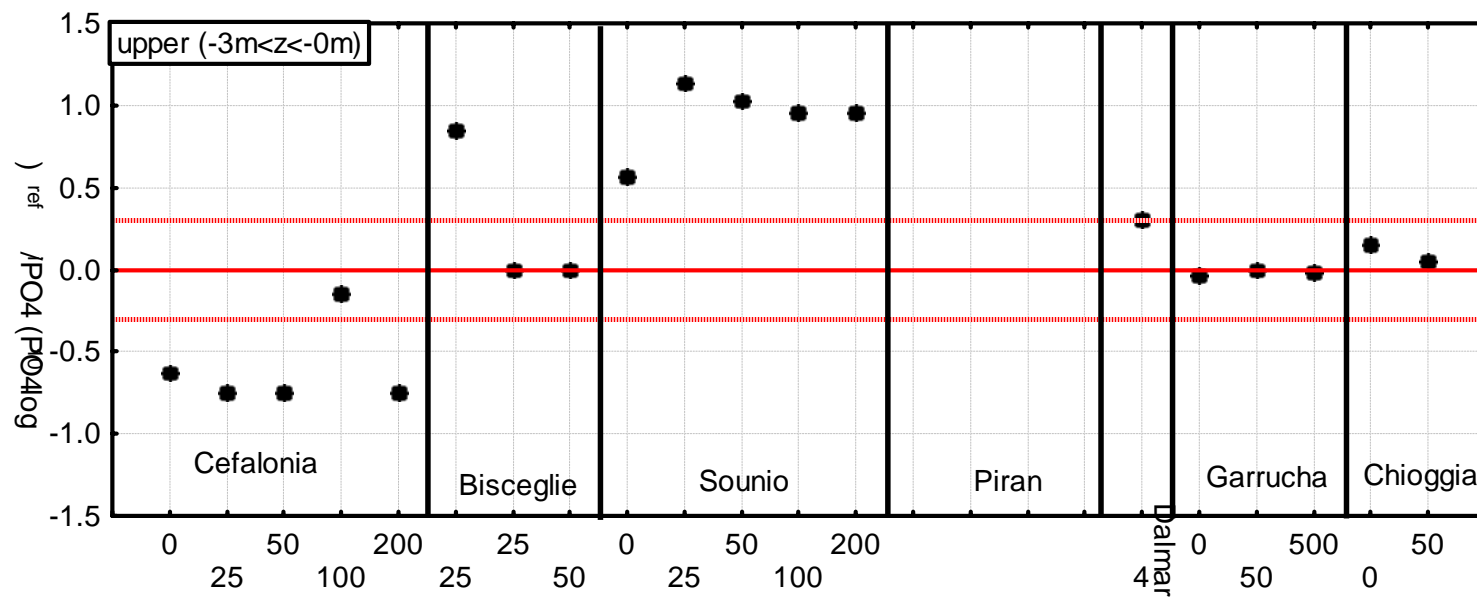


$$x_i = \log(C_i/C_r)$$

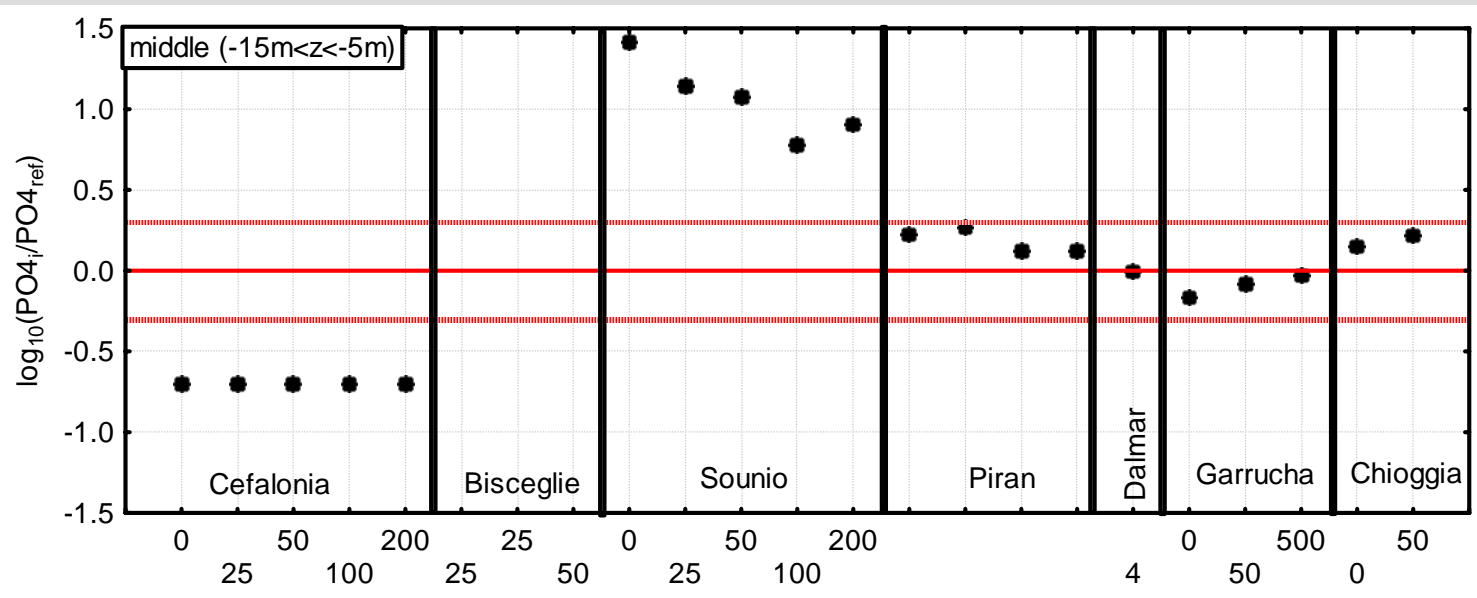




SRP: surface

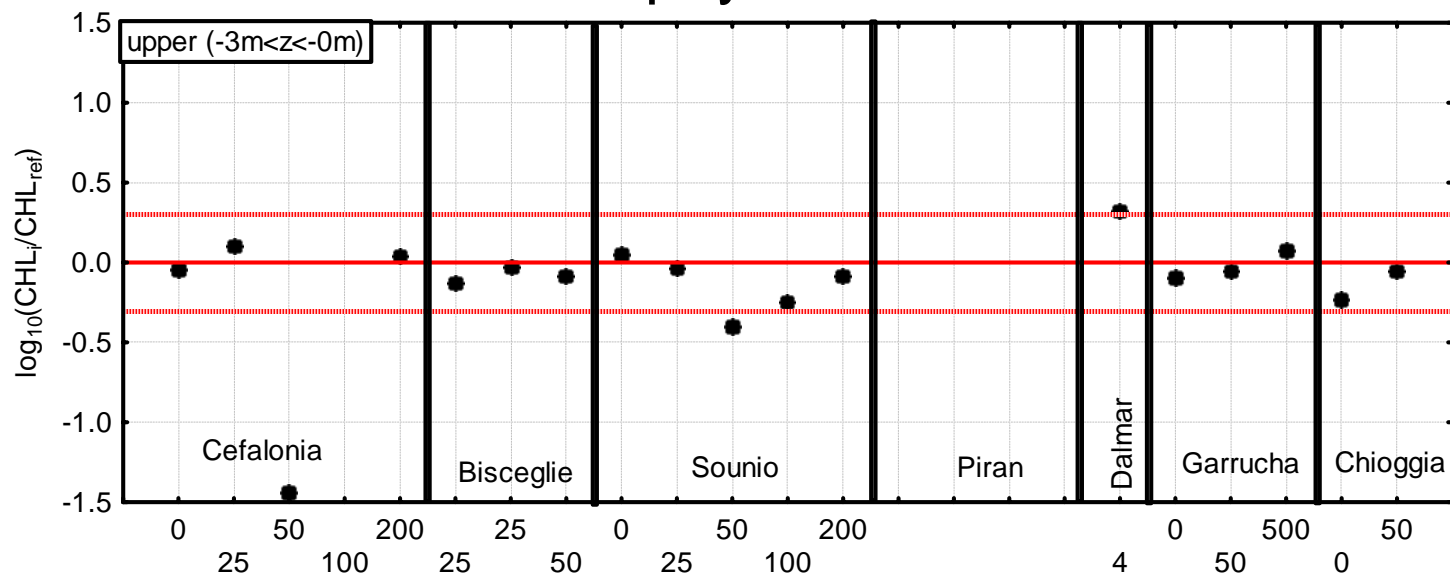


SRP: middle

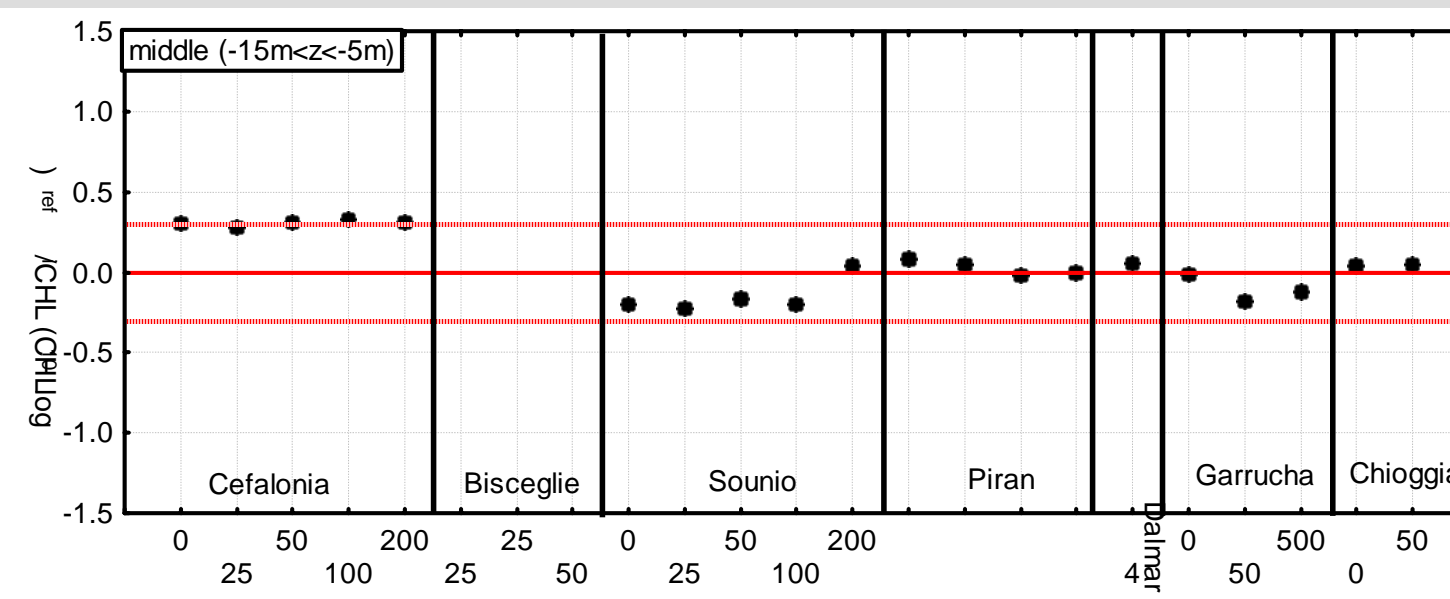




Chlorophyll a: surface

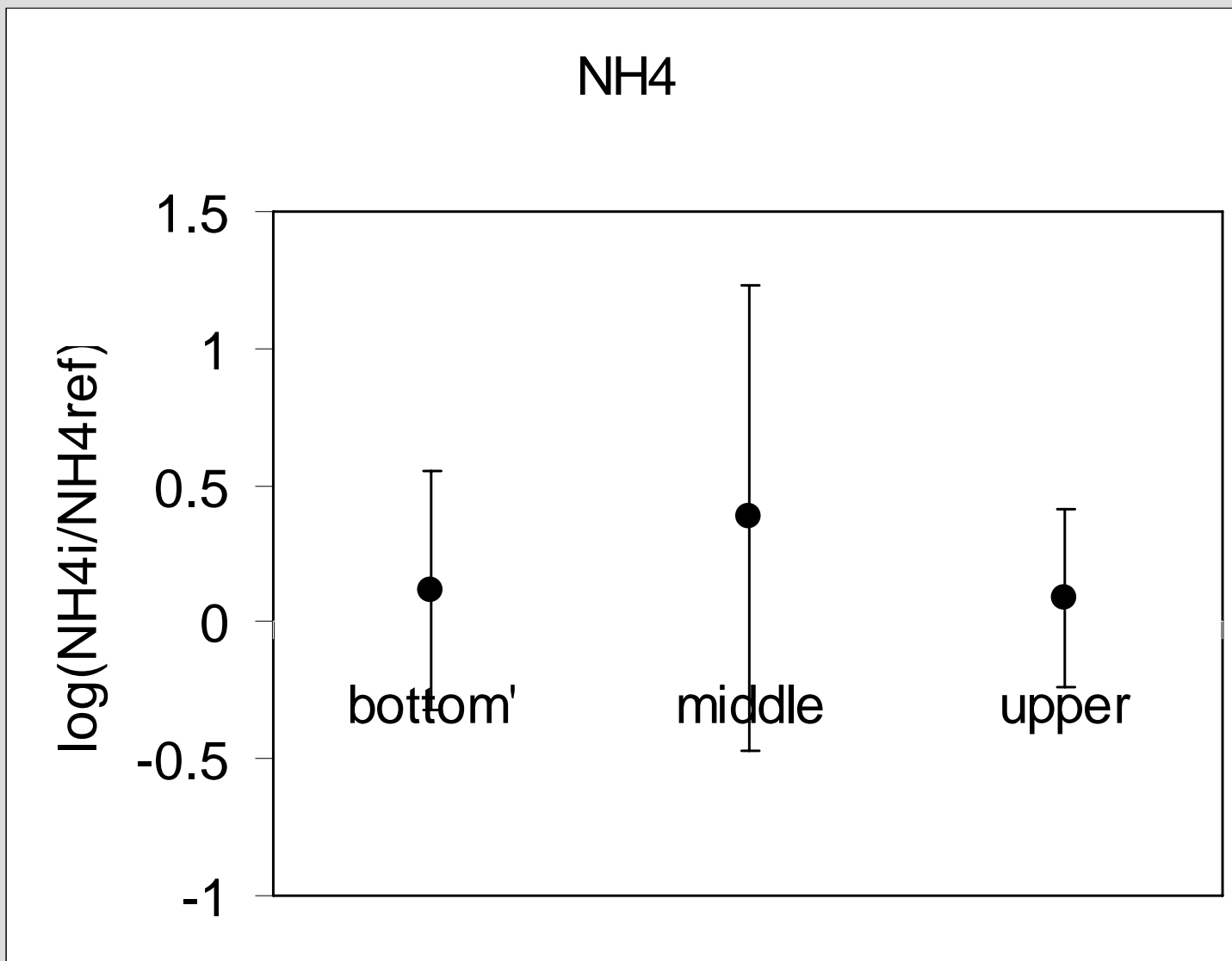


Chlorophyll a: middle



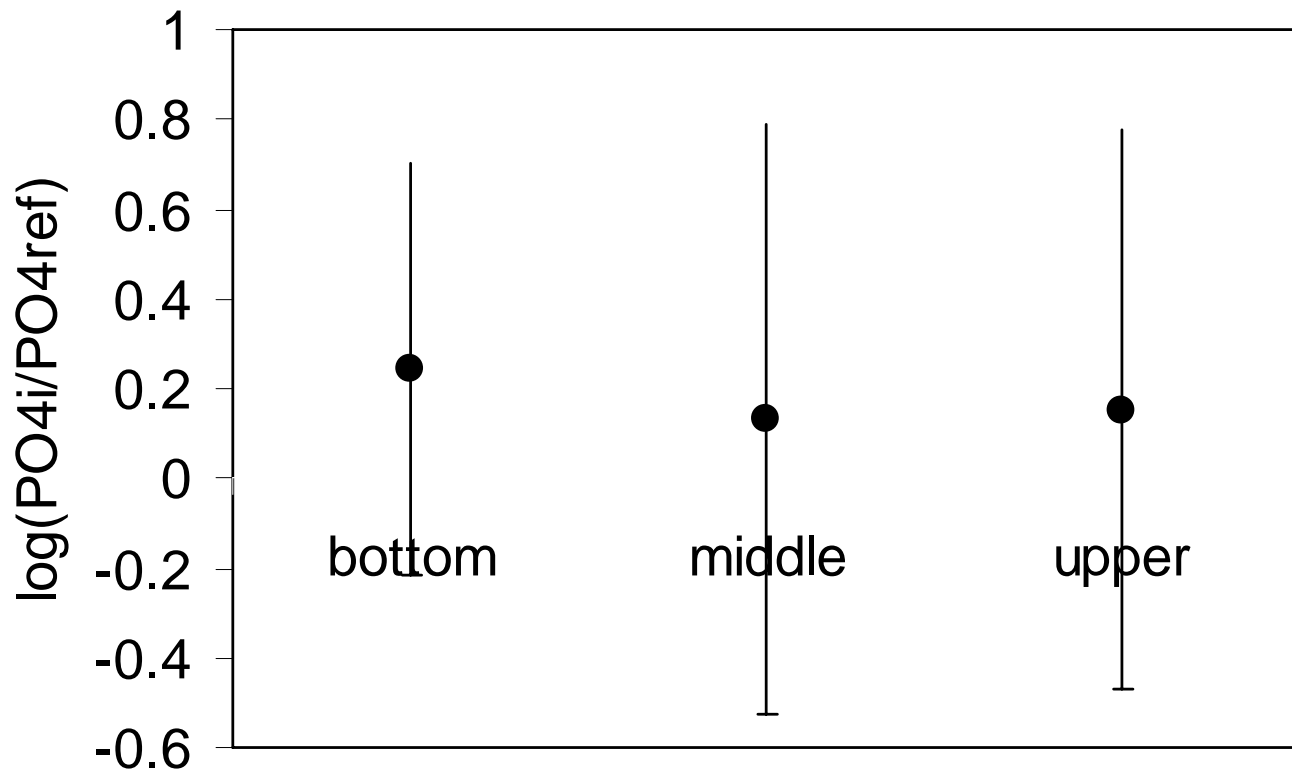


In general, the variability of water quality indicators is higher in the middle layer



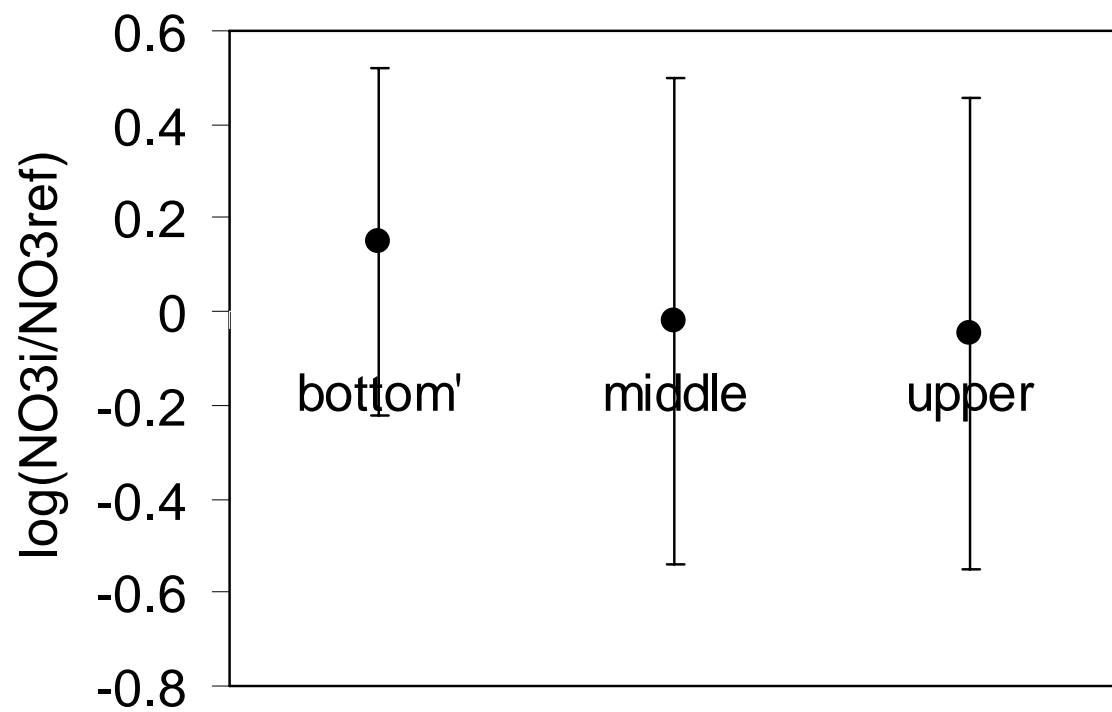


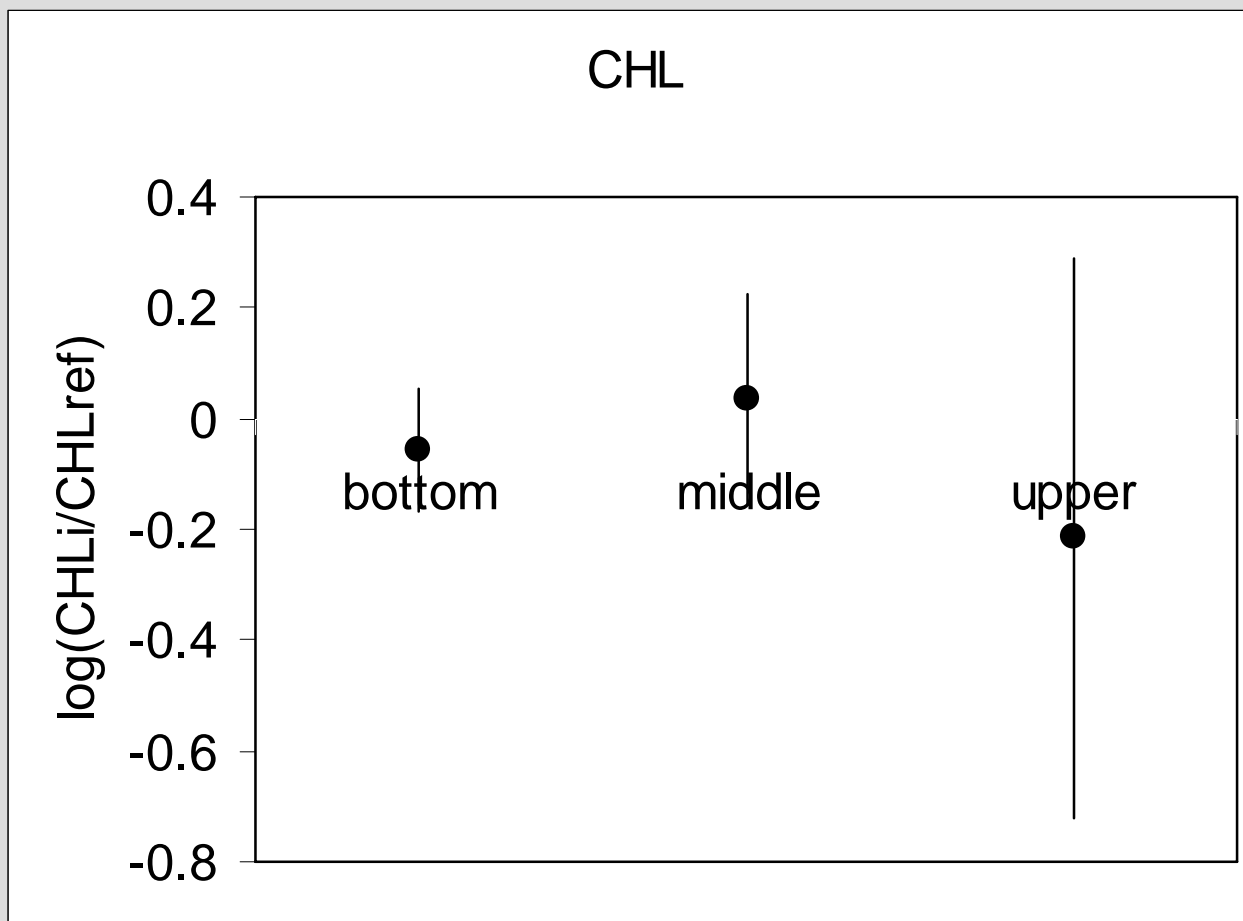
PO4





NO₃





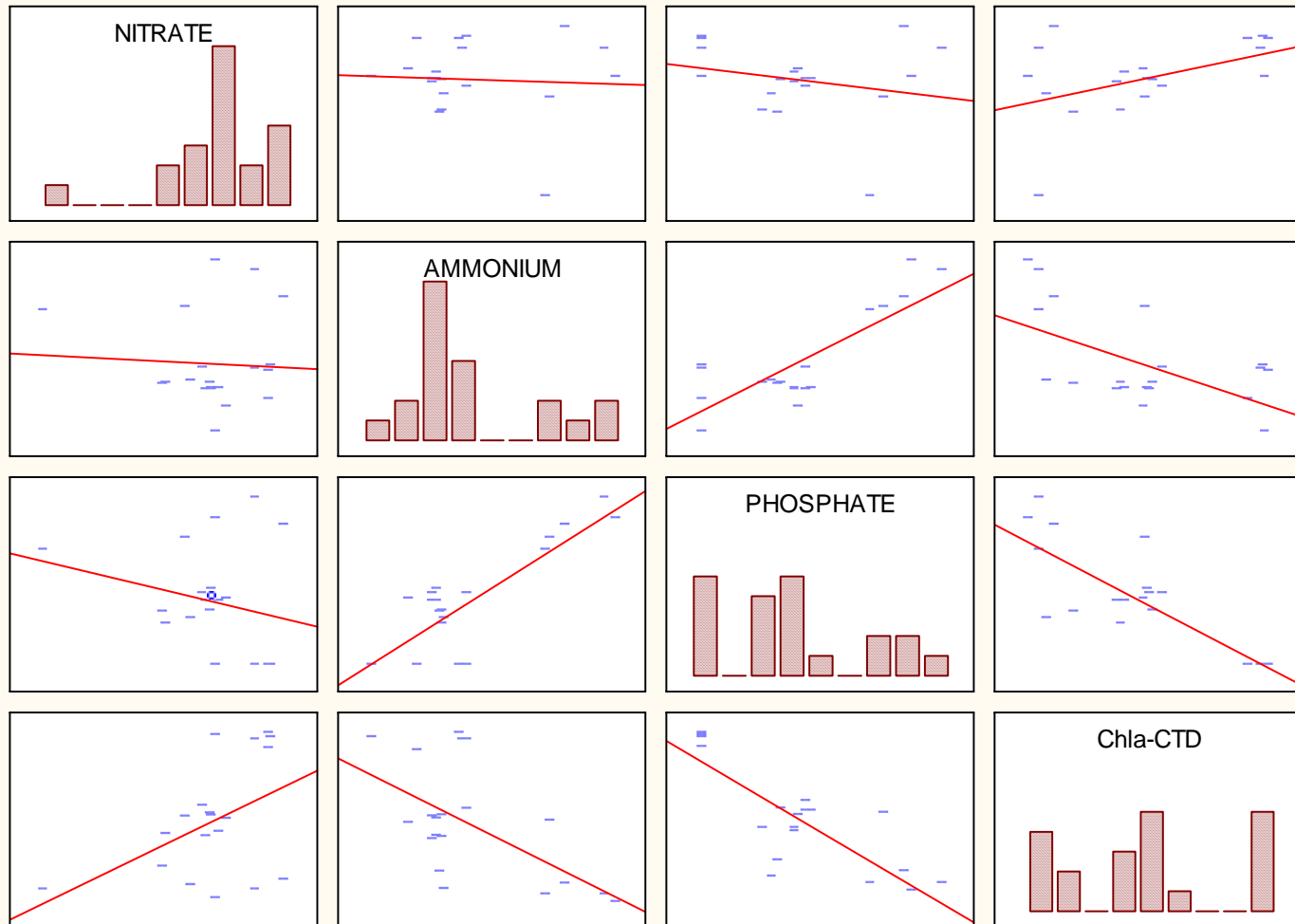


The analysis of this data set indicates that water quality indicators are correlated.



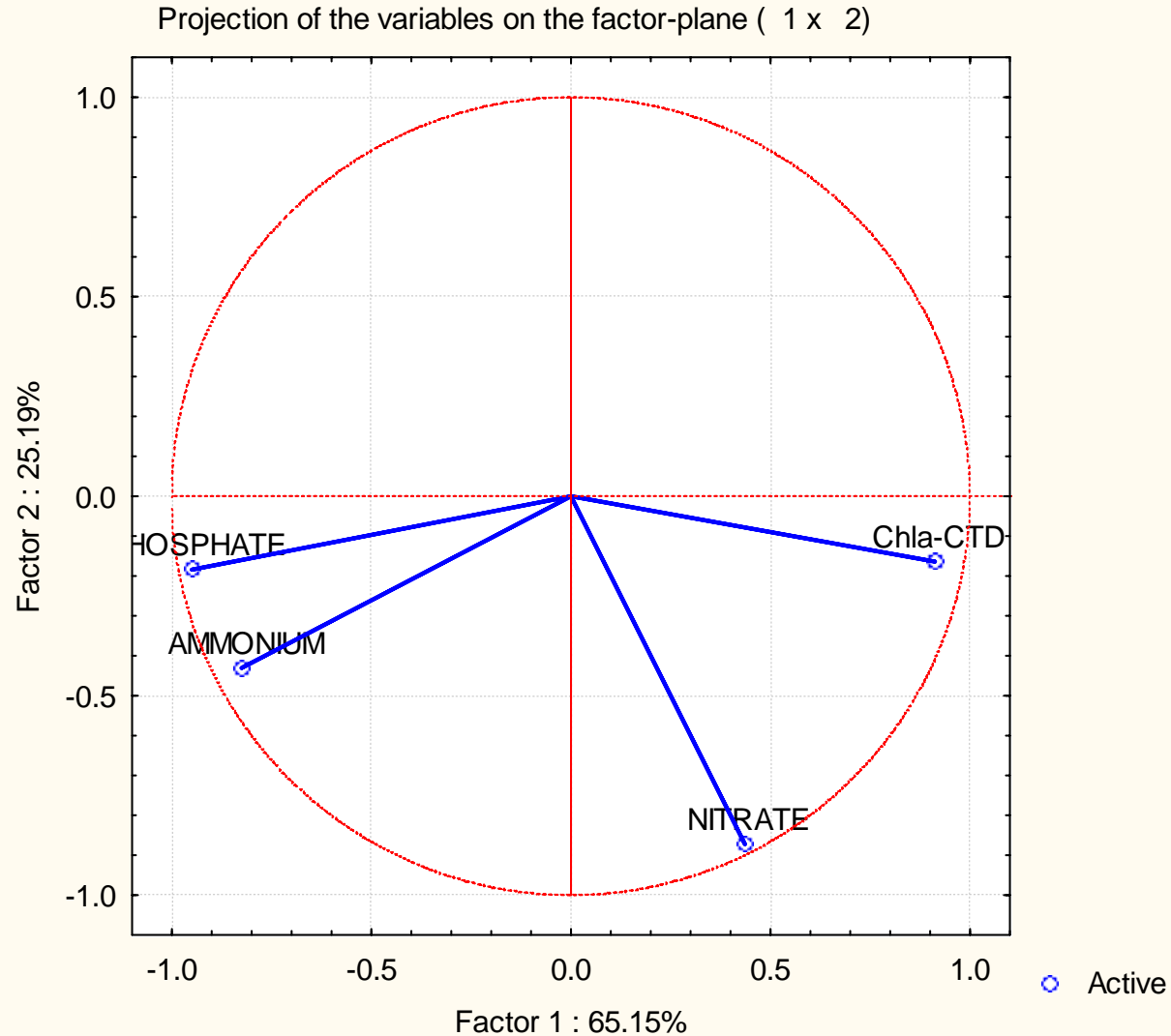
Middle layer

Correlations (middle 8v*23c)



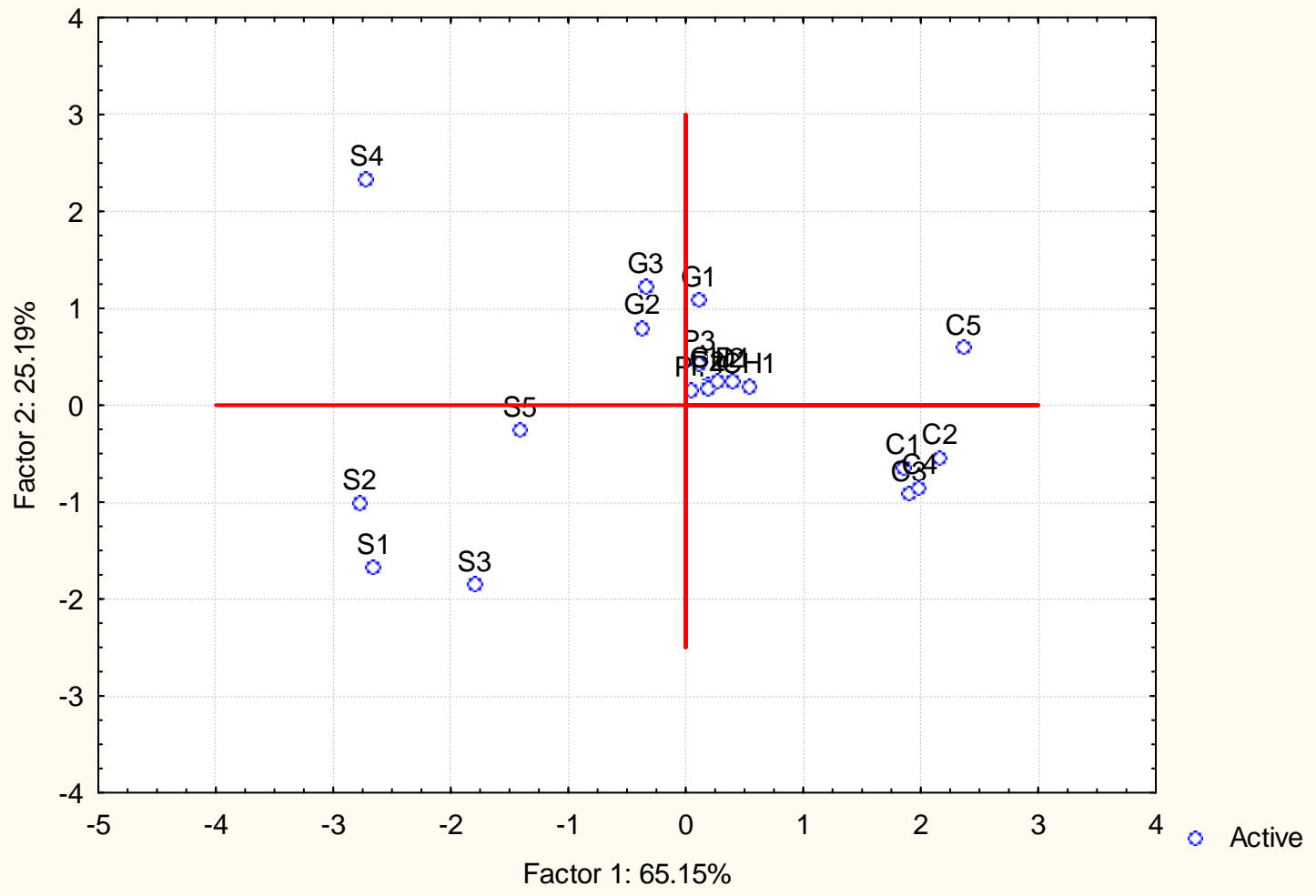
Principal Component Analysis

Middle water column



Projection of the cases on the factor-plane (1 x 2)

Cases with sum of cosine square ≥ 0.00





Water quality indicators:

Pressure-Impact relationships:

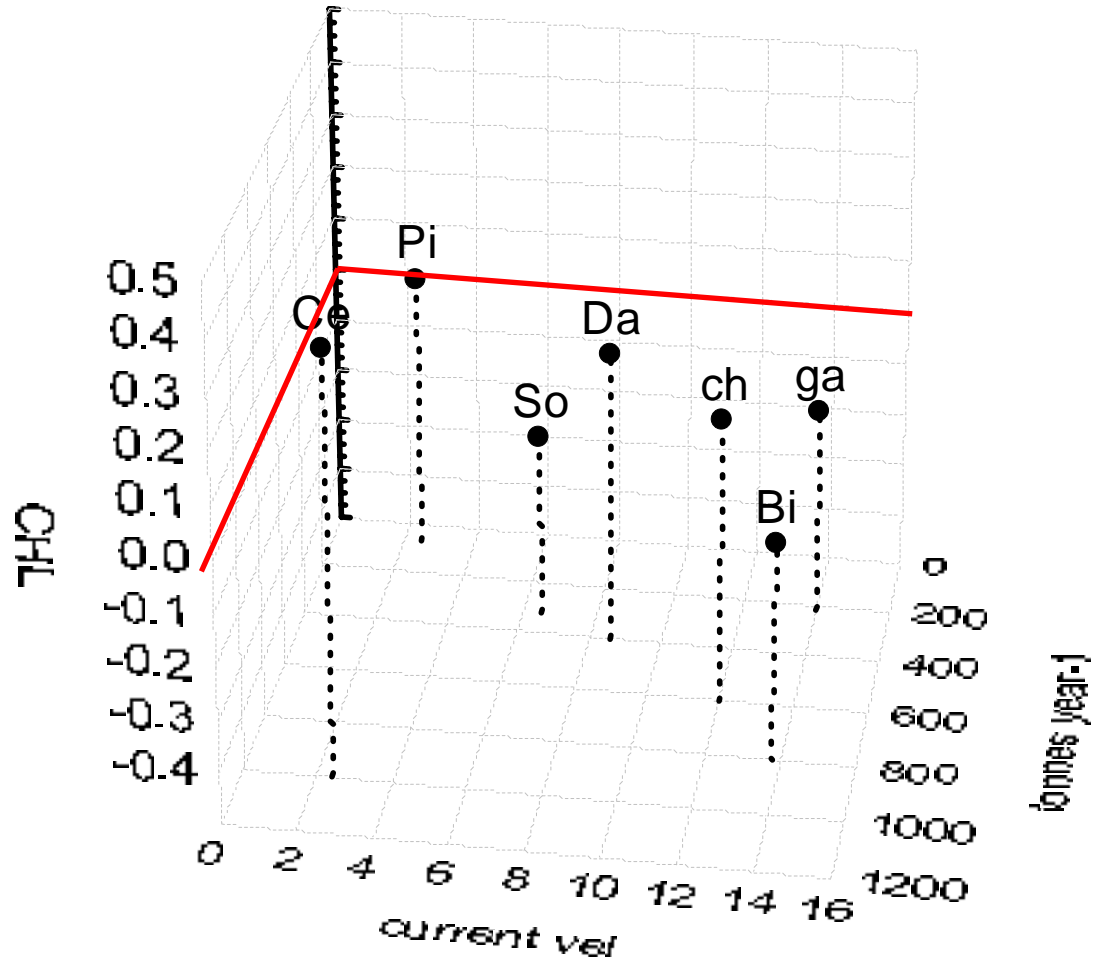
X: Assimilative Capacity: average current velocity

Y: Pressure: Biomass standing stock

Z: Impact: mean value of $\log(C_i/C_r)$ at each site and depth

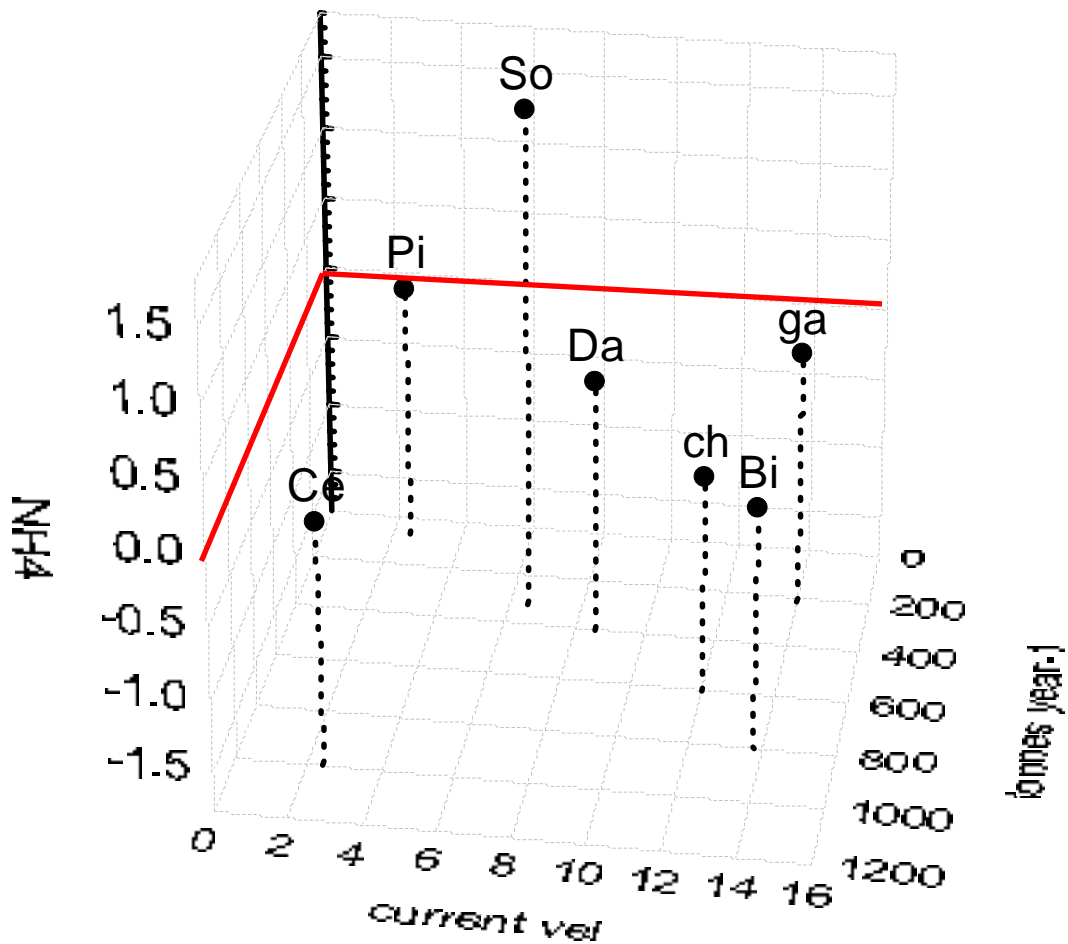


Chlorophyll a



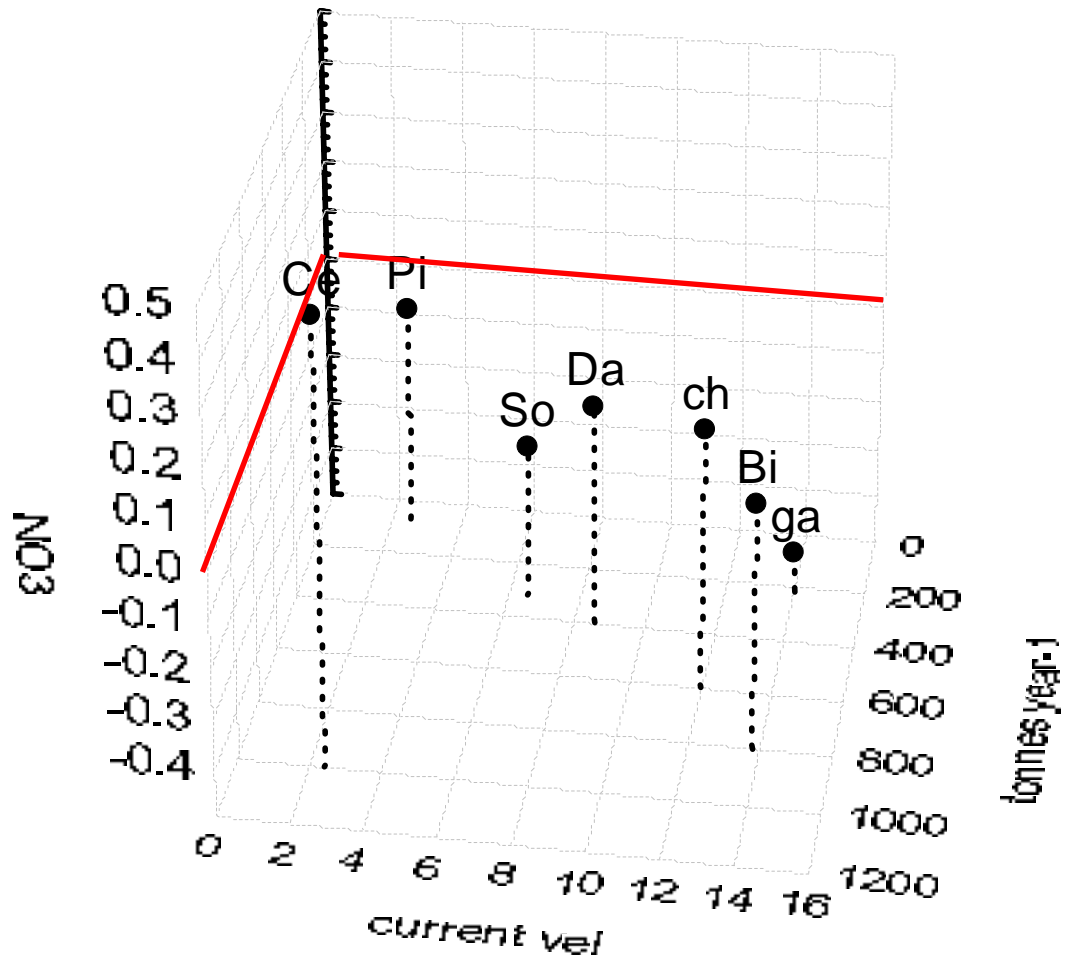


Ammonium



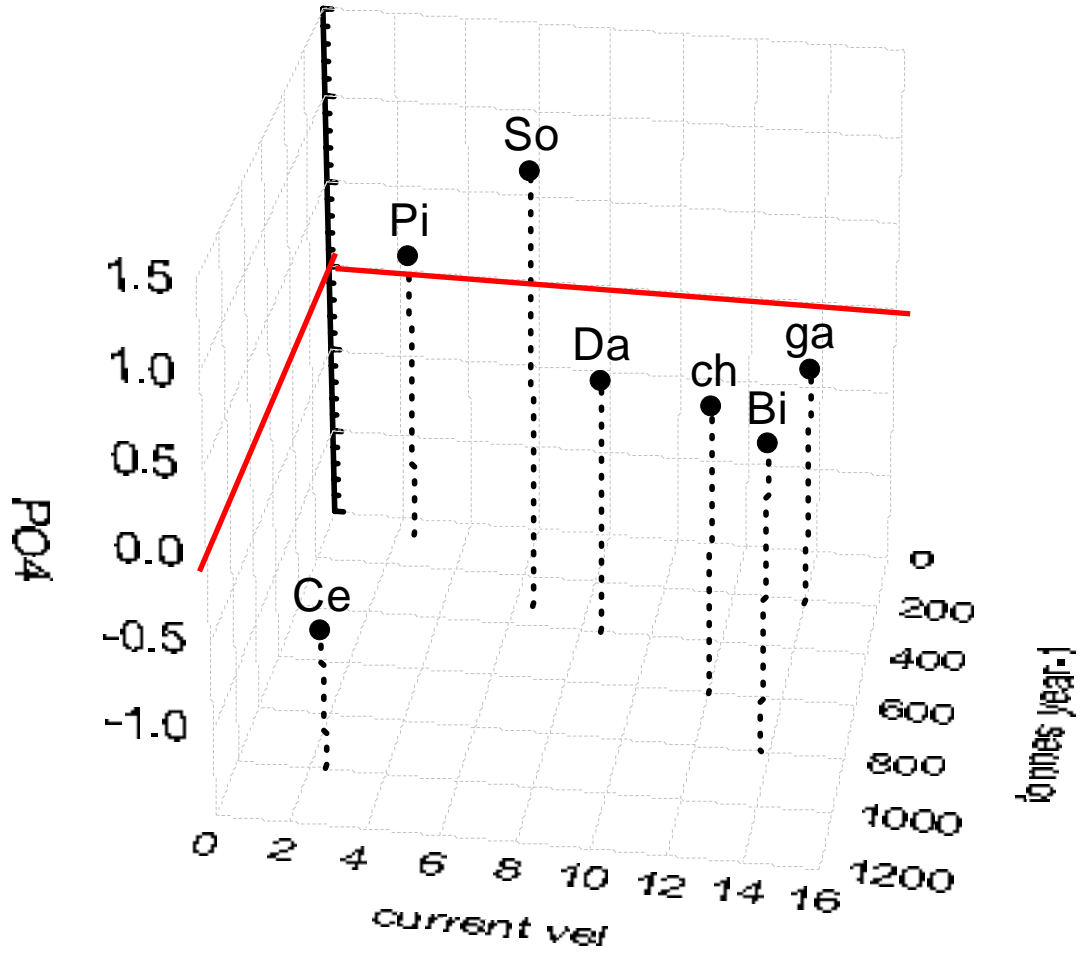


Nitrate





SRP



Conclusions

At most sites, the selected WQ indicators do not show clear gradients.

Causes:

WQ variability is much higher;

Dispersion needs to be taken into account