

Water Quality Monitoring of Maryland's Tidal Waterways

UMBC REU Site: Interdisciplinary Program in High Performance Computing

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Overview

Our research determined areas of water quality concern in the Chesapeake Bay and is split into two projects:

Project 1

- Compute and compare failure rates for the stations
- Assess stations' statuses using the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test
- Perform a simulation to assess the validity of the above test
- Rank the stations using multiple comparison tests

Project 2

- Conducted trend analyses at five stations in the Corsica River

To complement our research, we have developed a data-driven software in R to analyze and display results in a GUI.

This poster covers Project 1.

Chesapeake Bay

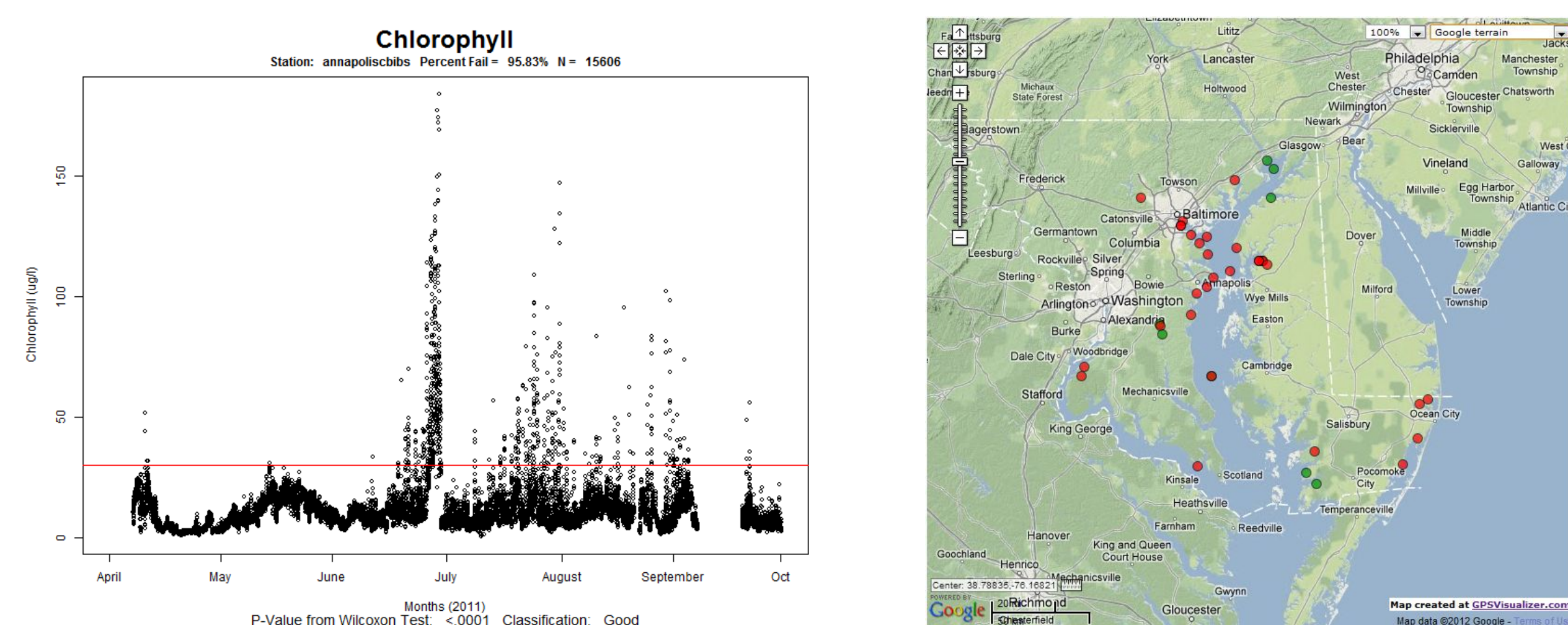


Courtesy - Maryland DNR Eyes on the Bay webpage

- Home to more than 3,600 species of plants and animals
- Valuable commercial and recreational resource
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) monitors various parameters such as dissolved oxygen, turbidity and chlorophyll
- We determined areas of water quality concern by assessing parameters against respective DNR-provided threshold levels

| Parameter | Failure Threshold |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Dissolved Oxygen | < 3mg/L |
| Dissolved Oxygen | < 5mg/L |
| Chlorophyll | > 30µg/L |
| Turbidity | > 7 NTU |

Stations' Statuses



Left graph serves as an example of the skewed parameters, specifically chlorophyll. Right map shows the stations' statuses utilizing the Wilcoxon test on the log-transformed data with the Benjamini-Hochberg rejection method.

Simulation and Adjustment

- Test Statistic: $S = \left| \sum_{i=1}^m [R_i \cdot \text{sign}(x_i - \text{thresh})] \right|$
where $R_i = \text{rank of } |x_i - \text{thresh}|$
- The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test assumes the data is symmetric. For non-symmetric data, the true Type 1 Error may be inflated.
- Our simulation study (using $\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$ on a range of skewness values) shows that a log-transformation of the data substantially reduces the Type I Error but the error is still large for data with skews in the range we see in our data.

Ranking

Oxygen (5mg) — Ranks of monitoring stations with respect to percent failure: the Tukey Test (TT), the Bonferroni Test (Bonf), and the Benjamini-Hochberg Method (BH)

| Station Name | % Fail | TT | Bonf | BH | |
|---------------------|---------|----|------|--------|------|
| | | | | % Fail | Mean |
| Betterton | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Havre de Grace | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Flats | 0.0086 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ |
| Little Monie | 80.2075 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Masonville (bottom) | 80.4072 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 |
| Goose (bottom) | 89.7545 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |

Ranking

- Ranking methods used multiple comparison tests to control for Type I Error
- Bonferonni Adjustment was the most conservative and thus created the largest groupings. Benjamini-Hochberg was the least conservative.

References and Acknowledgments

- Technical report for Project 1, Project 2, and GUI: HPCF-2012-12 www.umbc.edu/hpcf > Publications.
- For more information on the data, visit the Eyes on the Bay website www.eyesonthebay.net
- REU Site: www.umbc.edu/hpcreu, funded jointly by NSF and NSA
- DNR, UMBC, HPCF, CIRC