CMECS California Workshop The Water Column (WCC) *A Work in PROGRESS* and with apology to Kathy and Chris

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WATER COLUMN COMPONENT

ISSUE TEAM













Systems: three major based on salinity and enclosure subsystems are based on "distance from shore" and "depth" layers are based on depth hydroforms are based on "physics"

Systems:

lacustrine (riverine)

estuarine

marine

Subsystems: (think distance from shore and total water depth) these are different for the different systems, but want boundaries to "match"

Layers:

again, different for different systems and subsystems, but again want a degree of matching

Hydroforms:

these are the physical modifiers which describe the water column.



Tidal Zones

Subtidal

- substrate continuously submerged
- below Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW)



Intertidal

- substrate regularly and periodically exposed and flooded by tides
- from MLLW to the extent of tidal inundation, (i.e., the extreme high water of spring tides)
- exposed regularly to the air by tidal movement

Supratidal

- areas above the extreme high water of spring tides that are affected by wave splash and overwash
- does not include areas affected only by wind-driven spray

Examples

- Marine Nearshore Supratidal
- Estuarine Shallow Water Intertidal

Marine System

- All waters from the coastline to the open ocean
- Landward limit: Extreme high water of spring tides, including the supratidal splash zone
- Estuarine limit: From the mouth of estuaries seaward
- Salinities: typically exceed 30, often with little or no dilution except outside the mouths of estuaries
- Includes:
 - Shallow coastal indentations or bays without appreciable freshwater inflow
 - Coasts protected by rocky islands
 - Freshwater plumes , seeps, lenses (identified w' modifiers)



Marine Subsystems



Marine Subsystems Horizontal Structure



Nearshore and Neritic Layers



~100 M

Nearshore and Neritic Layers



~100 M

Oceanic Layers



Water Column Component (WCC)

- Describes the structures, patterns and processes of the water column
- Three Subcomponents
 - Depth zones
 - Hydroforms and subforms
 - Biotic Groups & Biotopes
- Modifers
 - salinity, temperature, etc.



Hydroforms and Subforms

- Coherent, definable hydromorphic structure with identifiable boundaries and characteristic physical properties
 - Plumes
 - Gyres
 - Eddies
 - Currents
- They vary extensively in size, volume, areal extent, persistence, and ecological significance.





Original WCC Hydroforms

- Eddy [ED]
- Gyre [GY]
- Downwelling [DW]
- Upwelling [UW]
- Intrusion [IN]
- Current [CT]

Wave [WV] Frontal Boundary [FB] Horizontal Layer [HL] Ice [IC] Surf Zone [SZ] Water Mass [WM]



CMECS Coastal and Marine Ecological Classification Standard

The Common Language for Marine Ecosystems Catalogue of Units

Home | Search/Browse

Water Column (WCC) Component

Drill down to browse hierarchy. Click link for description.



scatalogue.org/classification/wcc.html#

Proposed Hydroform Arrangement

Current

- Wind-driven
- Tidal front and gyre
- Buoyancy flow (river plumes, winter water masses)
- Wave-driven current (longshore, rip currents, undertows)
- Wave
 - Surface wind waves
 - Surface swell
 - Internal waves
 - Surf zone
 - Edge waves
 - Storm surge
 - Tsunami
- Tide
 - Tidal range
 - Tidal type (semi-diurnal, diurnal, mixed)
- Water Mass (with descriptors)
 - Temperature
 - Salinity
 - DO
 - Light

Hydroform Proposed Rearrangement

NEARSHORE

- Current
 - Wind-driven
 - Tidal front and gyre
 - Buoyancy flow (river plumes, winter water masses)
 - Wave-driven current (longshore, rip currents, undertows)
- Wave
 - Surface wind waves
 - Surface swell
 - Internal waves
 - Surf zone
 - Edge waves
 - Storm surge
 - Tsunami
- Tide
 - Tidal range
 - Tidal type (semi-diurnal, diurnal, mixed)

Hydroforms and Subforms



Hydroforms and Subforms



WCC Biotic Group

Floating or suspended aggregations of biota defined by the dominant <u>life form or</u> <u>informal taxonomic or functional groupings</u>. Patterns and distributions are determined by and associated with water column structure and dynamics and the physico-chemical components of the water column.

- Phytoplankton Bloom
- Zooplankton Aggregation
- Floating Microbial Mat
- Floating/Drift Macroalgae
- Floating Vascular Vegetation
- Jellyfish Aggregations (Smacks)
- Vent Community
- Surf Foam/Surface Foam
- Whale Aggregations (Pods)?
- Pelagic Fish (Schools)?
- Demersal Fish (Schools)?
- Seagrass Meadow (Water Surrounding Grass Blades)
- *Kelp Forest (Water Surrounding Stipe and Blades)*



Estuarine System

- Tidally influenced
- Surface hydrological connection to the sea
- Diluted by freshwater runoff from the land
- Some degree of enclosure by land
- Upstream Limit: Head of tide (point where mean range <0.2 ft)
- Seaward Limit: Imaginary line closing the mouth of the estuary at the most seaward geomorphological extent.
- Landward limit: Supratidal zone
- Salinity: o to >30



Estuarine Subsystems

Estuarine Shallow Water

- from the supratidal zone to the 4 m depth contour
- excluding fresh waters (<0.5) designated Tidal Riverine.

Estuarine Deep Water

- deeper than 4 m
- excluding fresh waters (<0.5) designated Tidal Riverine.



Estuarine Subsystems cont.

- Estuarine Tidal Riverine Shallow Water
 - from the supratidal zone to the 4 m depth contour
 - influenced by astronomical tides
 - salinity < 0.5 during the period of average annual low flow
 - extending upriver to the head of tide

Estuarine Tidal Riverine Deep Water

- deeper than 4 m depth contour
- influenced by astronomical tides
- salinity <0.5 during the period of average annual low flow
- extending upriver to the head of tide



Estuarine Subsystems Horizontal Structure

Estuarine Shallow Water

- from the supratidal zone to the 4 m depth contour
- excluding fresh waters (<0.5) designated Tidal Riverine.

Estuarine Deep Water

- deeper than 4 m
- excluding fresh waters (<0.5) designated Tidal Riverine.



Estuarine Subsystems And Strata





Estuarine Layers



WATER COLUMN LAYERS/CELLS

Estuarine Tidal Riverine Shallow Water Near Surface Layer

Estuarine Tidal Riverine Deep Water Near Surface Layer Estuarine Tidal Riverine Deep Water Deep Layer

Estuarine

Estuarine Shallow Water Near Surface Layer

Estuarine Deep Water Near Surface Layer Estuarine Deep Water Deep Layer

Nearshore Near Surface Layer Nearshore Deep Layer

Neritic Near Surface Layer Neritic Deep Layer

Marine

Epipelagic Layer Mesopelagic Layer Bathypelagic Layer Abyssopelagic Layer Hadalpelagic Layer WATER COLUMN COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT

Major Issues Status

- SUBSYSTEM
- Consensus on subsystems based on depth contour
- Consensus on a shallow
 Estuarine Subsystem –
 based on ?
- Consensus on a Marine Nearshore Subsystem based on total depth

- Consensus on Nearshore/Neritic cutoff at 30m
- Consensus on Neritic/Oceanic cutoff at shelf break
- Possible name change for Neritic Subsystem

WATER COLUMN COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT

Major Issues Status (cont.)

- LAYERS
- Consensus on an upper layer; based on ?
- Need ecological justification- rationale
- Possible consensus on a surface (neustonic layer) designation

- HYDROFORMS
- Consensus on their importance
- Proposed hierarchical structure
- Need ecological justification
- BIOTOPES
- Include/exclude fish, attached vegetation



Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the spectral distribution of sea level.



WCC Summary

• This is a good place to stop.

• Any questions?

 Apologies to Kathy Goodin and Chris Madden for totally messing up their very nice slides and slide order. All mistakes and misrepresentations are completely mine.



Space (m)