

NOAA West Watch Update 16 April 2024

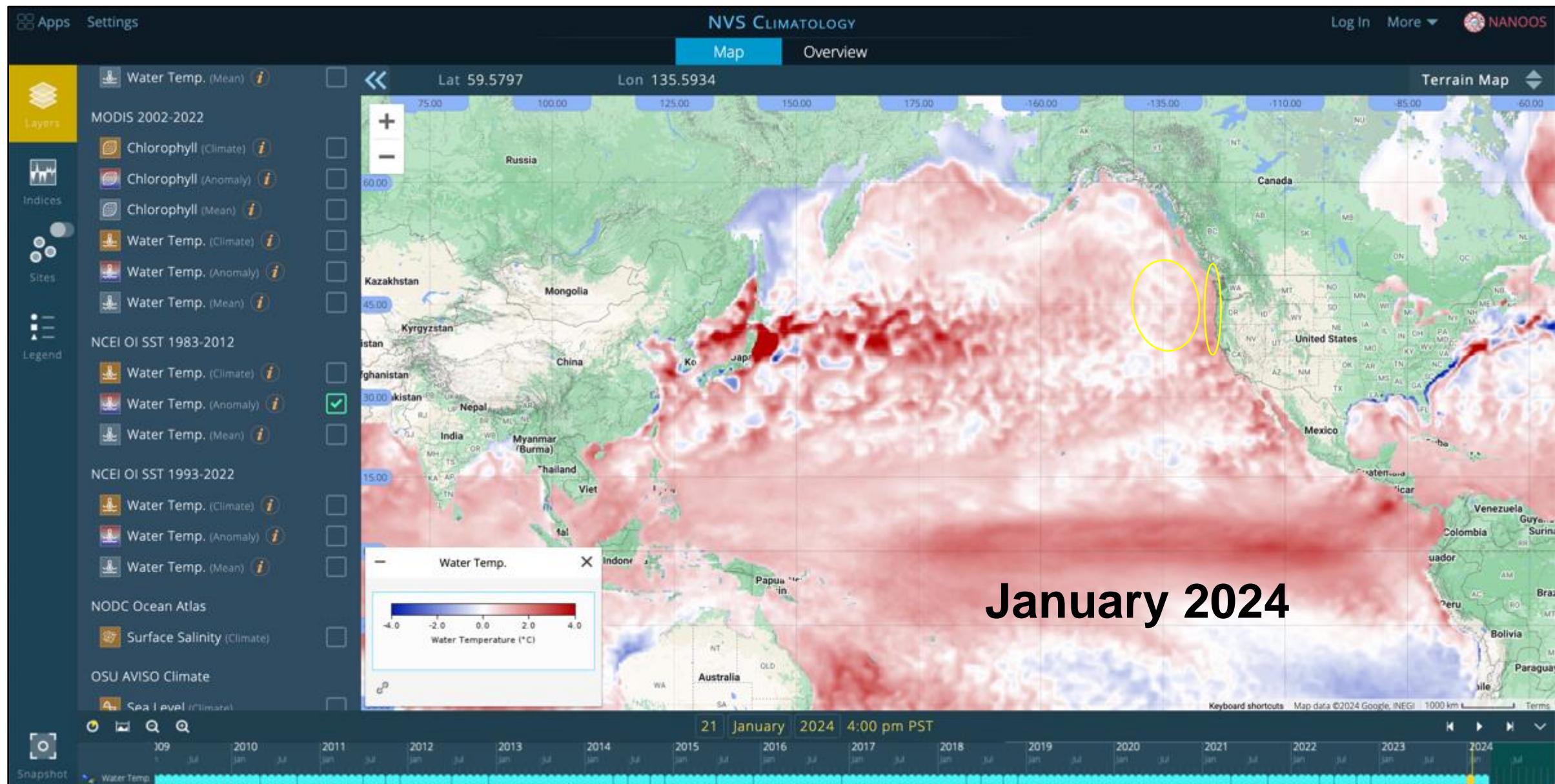
NANOOS Update

Roxanne Carini, on behalf of many

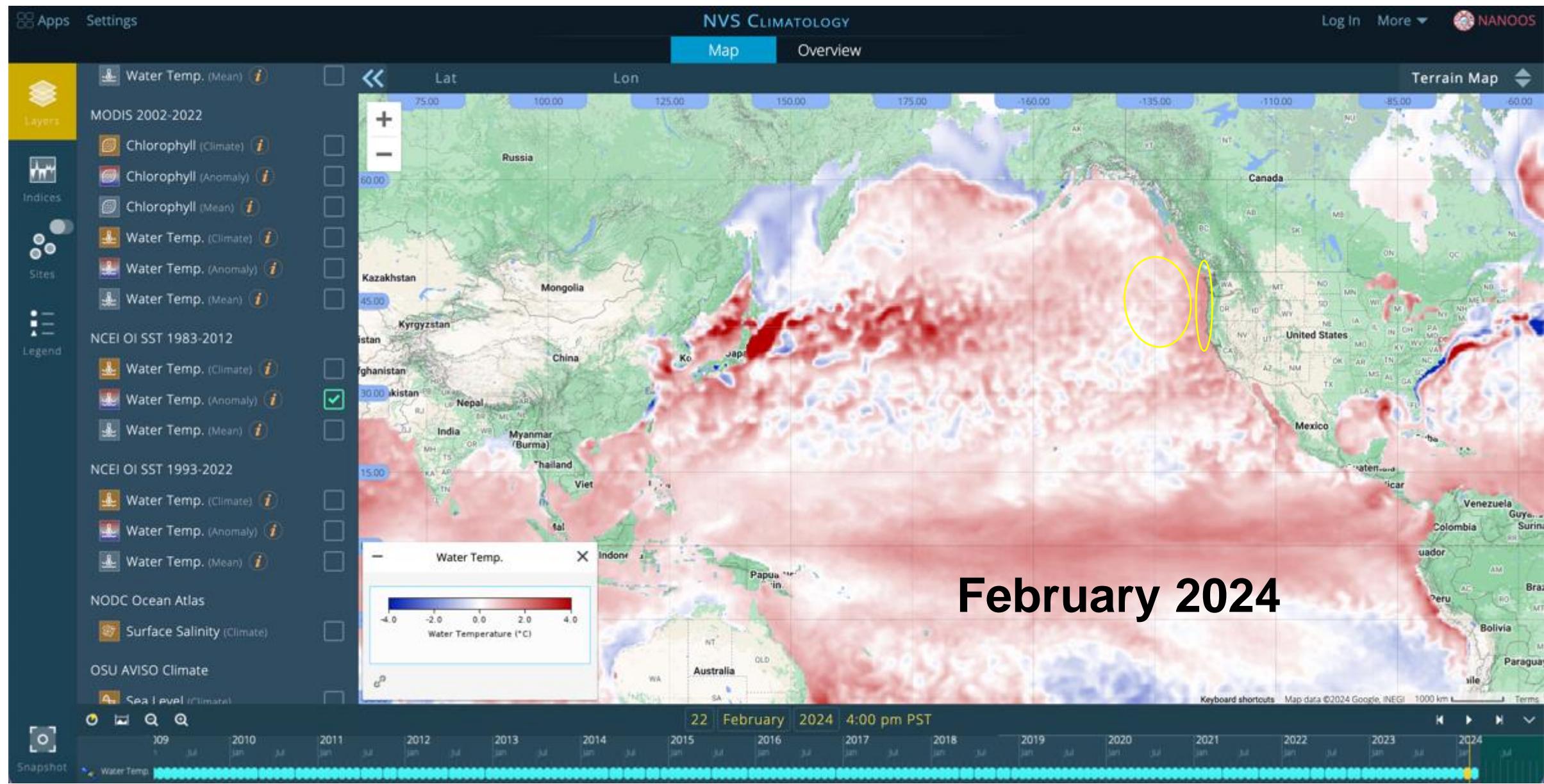
www.nanoos.org



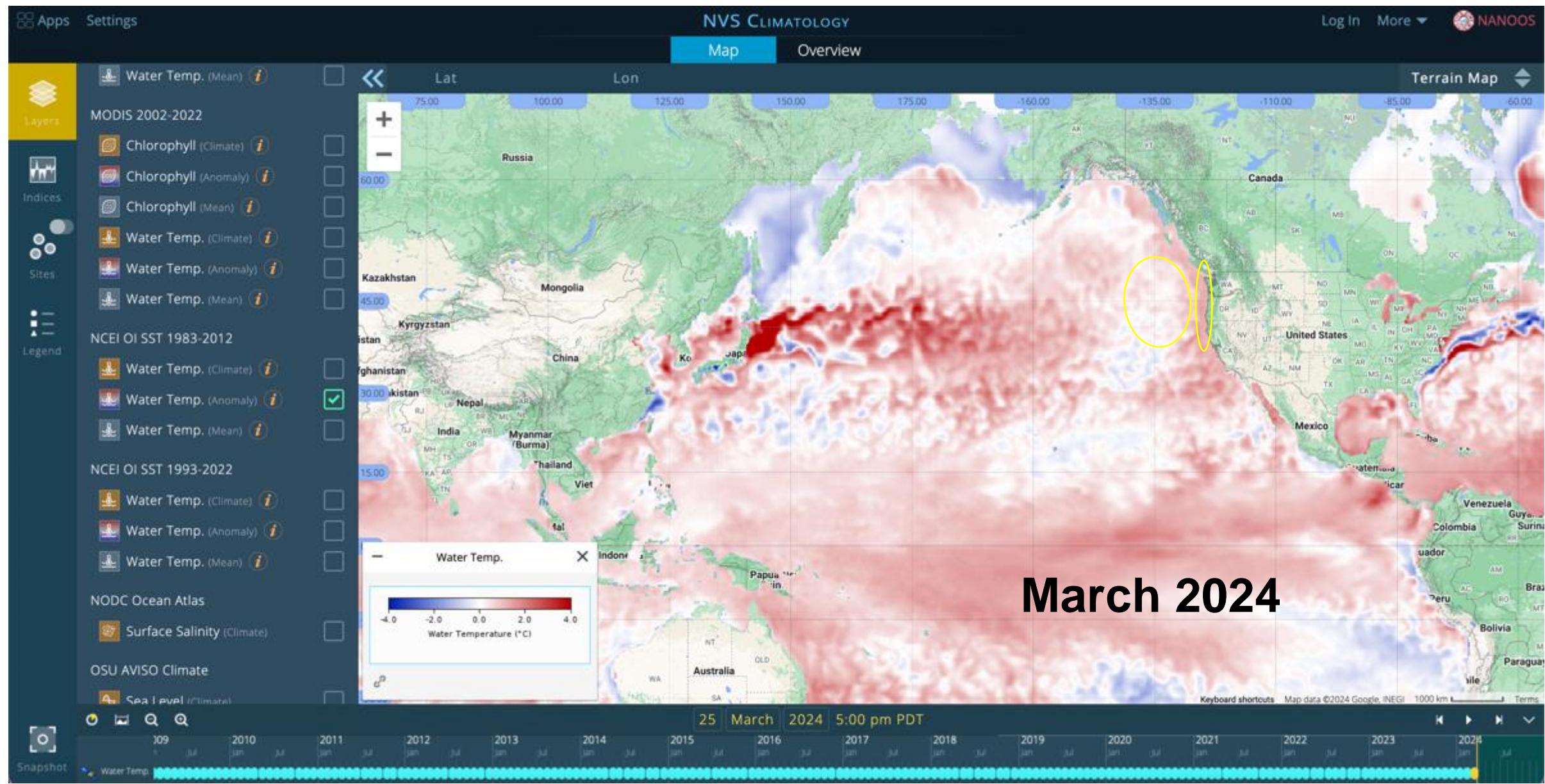
NCEI OI SST 1983-2012



NCEI OI SST 1983-2012

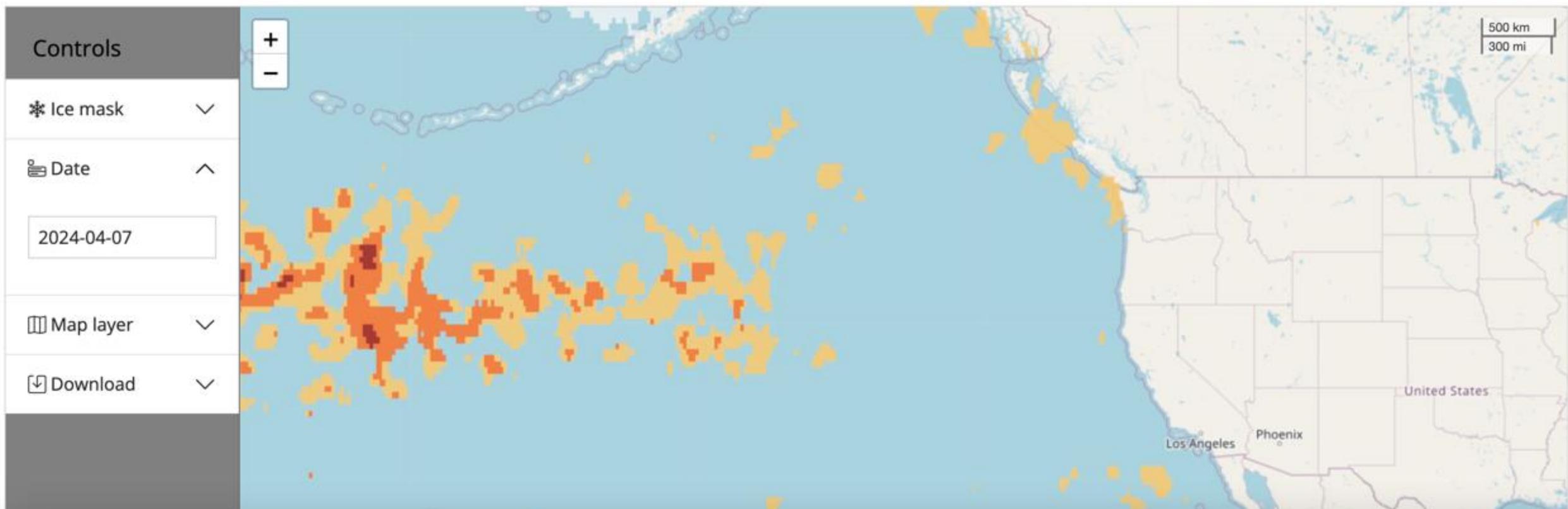


NCEI OI SST 1983-2012

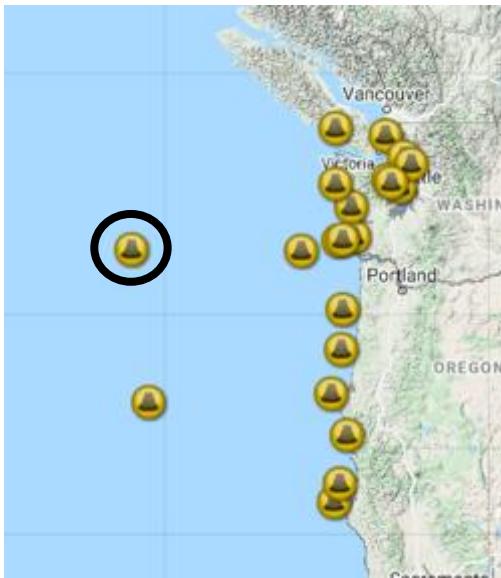


MARINE HEATWAVES International Working Group

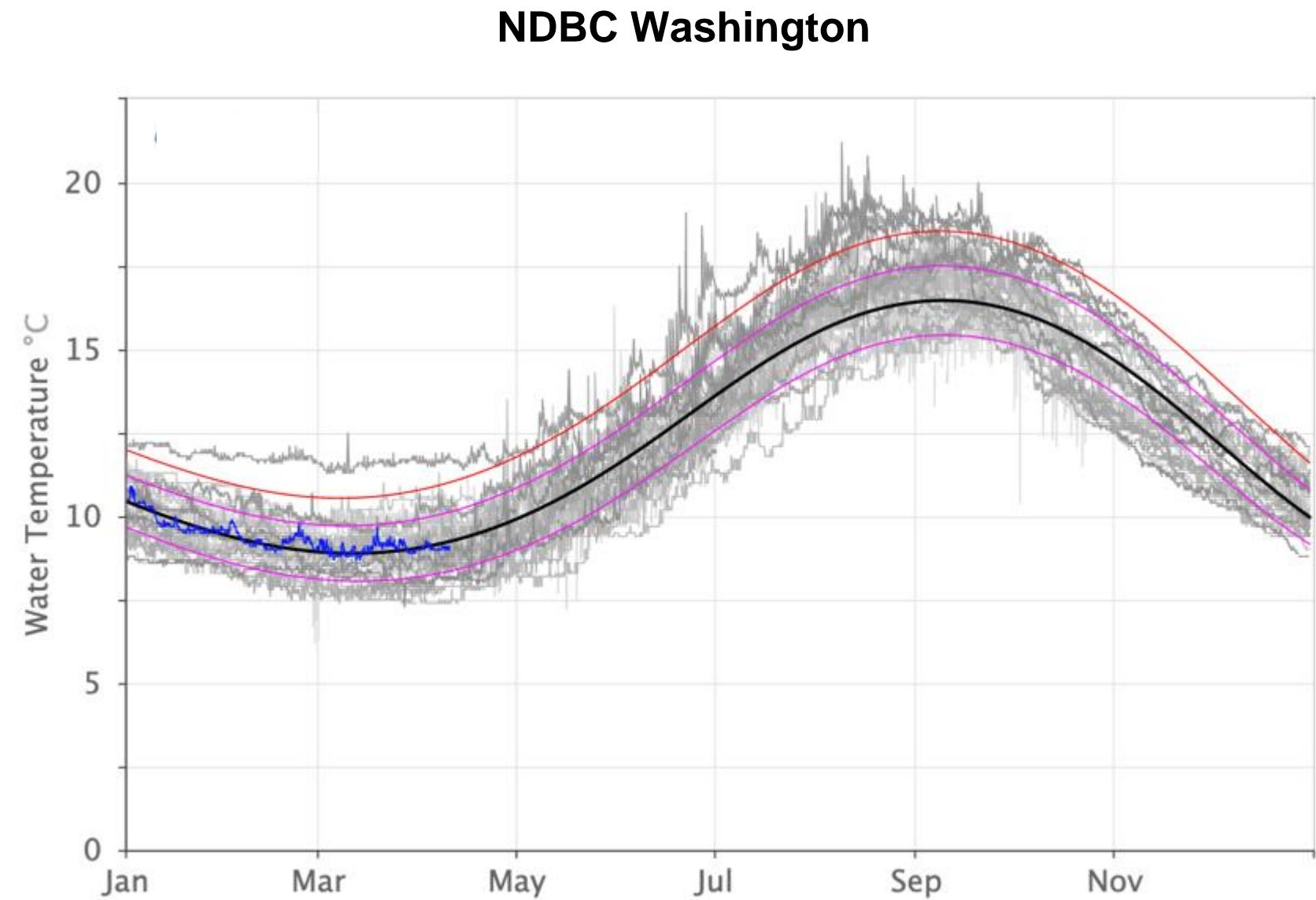
HOME MHW OVERVIEW MHW IMPACTS TRACKER WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES PUBLICATIONS LEADS AND CONTACTS LINKS



<http://www.marineheatwaves.org/tracker.html>

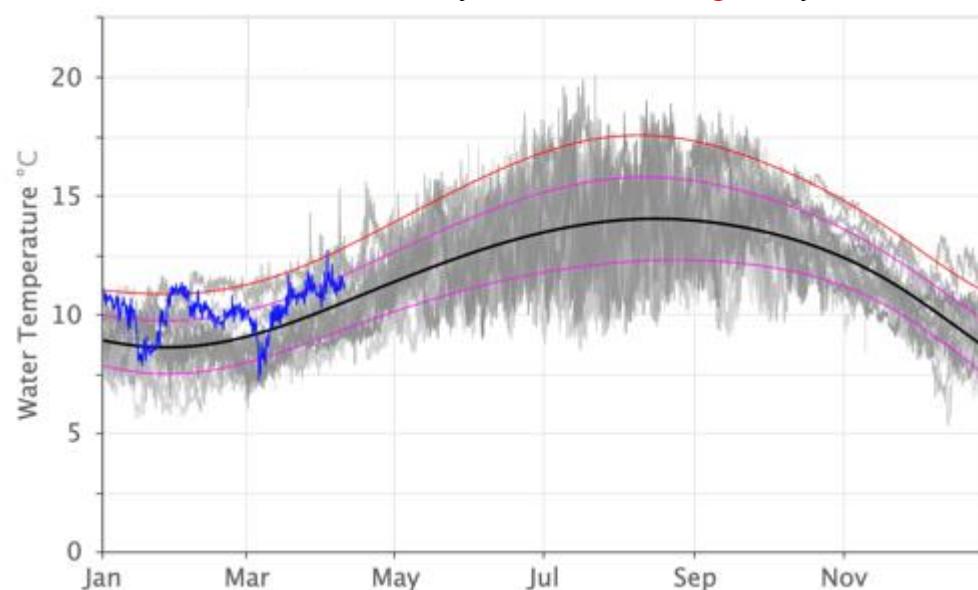


- Seasonal Cycle
n=45 Yrs
- -1 STD
- +1 STD
- +2 STD
- 2024



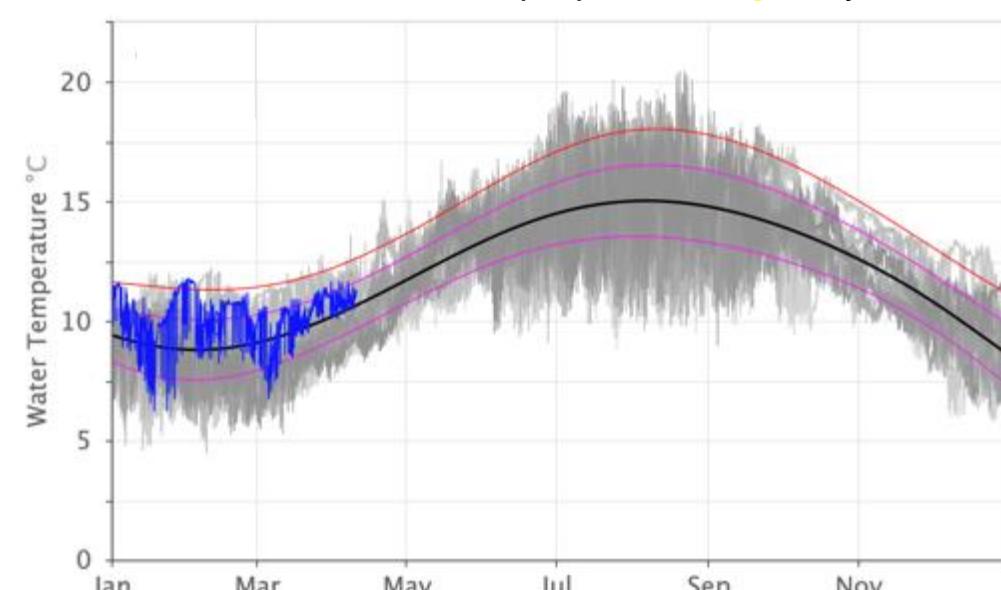
CDIP Grays Harbor

● 17 yrs



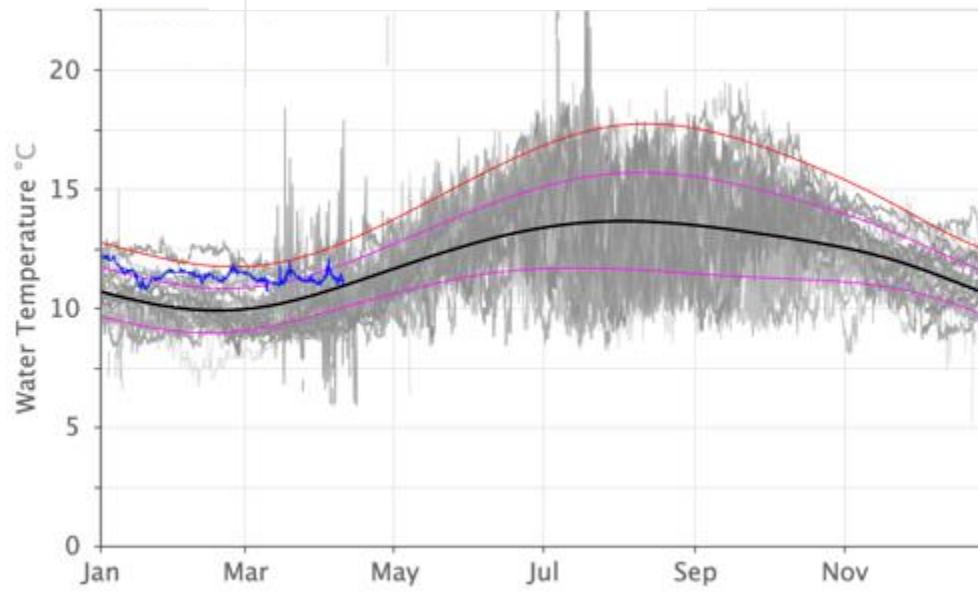
CDIP Clatsop Spit

● 12 yrs



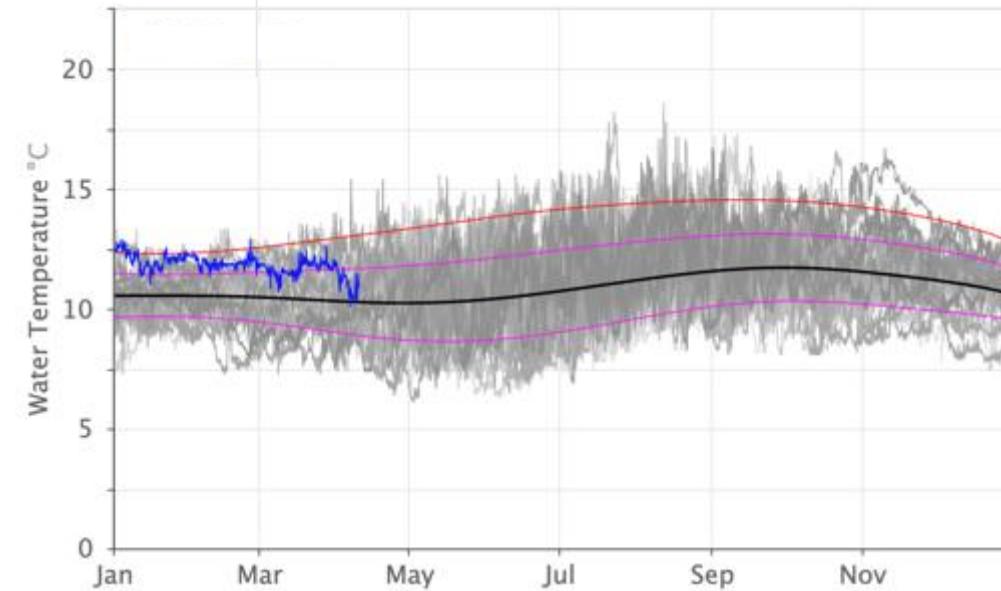
NDBC Stonewall Bank

● 34 yrs

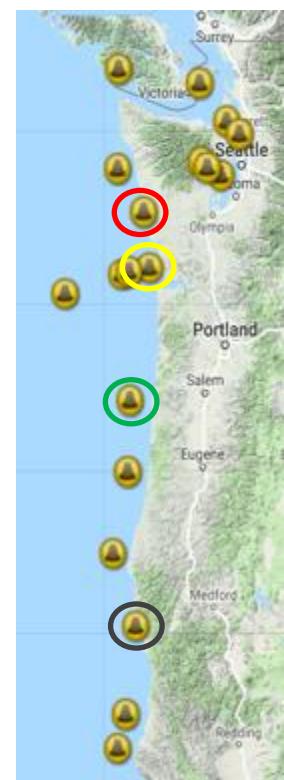


NDBC St. Georges

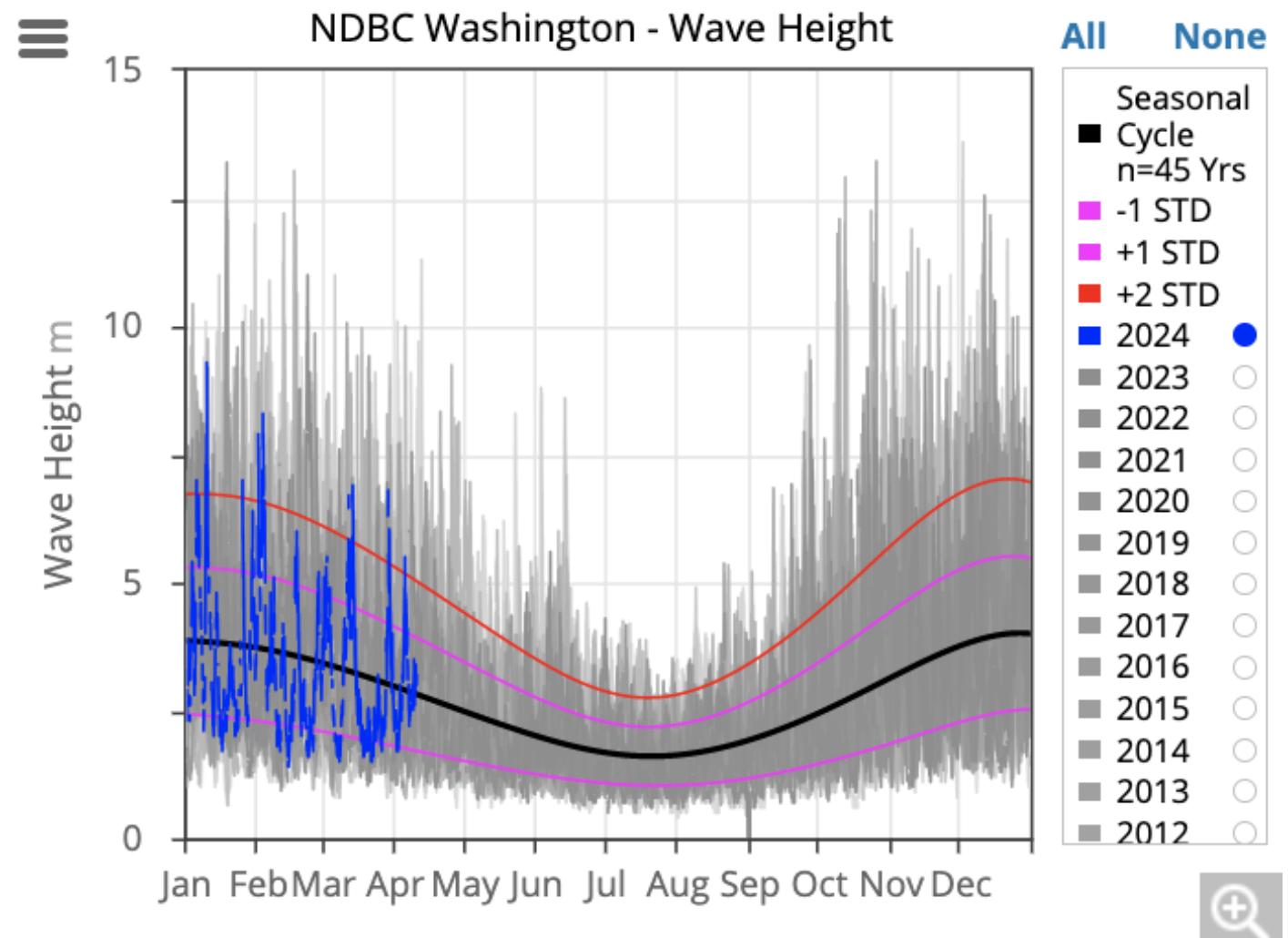
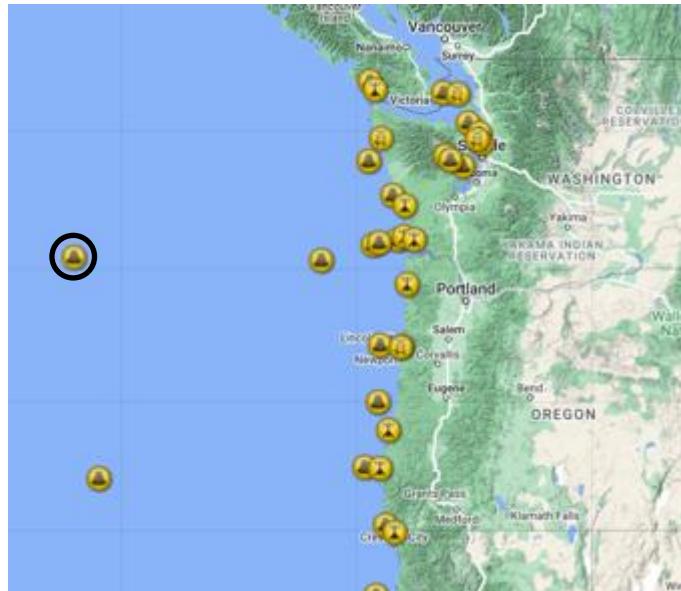
● 38 yrs



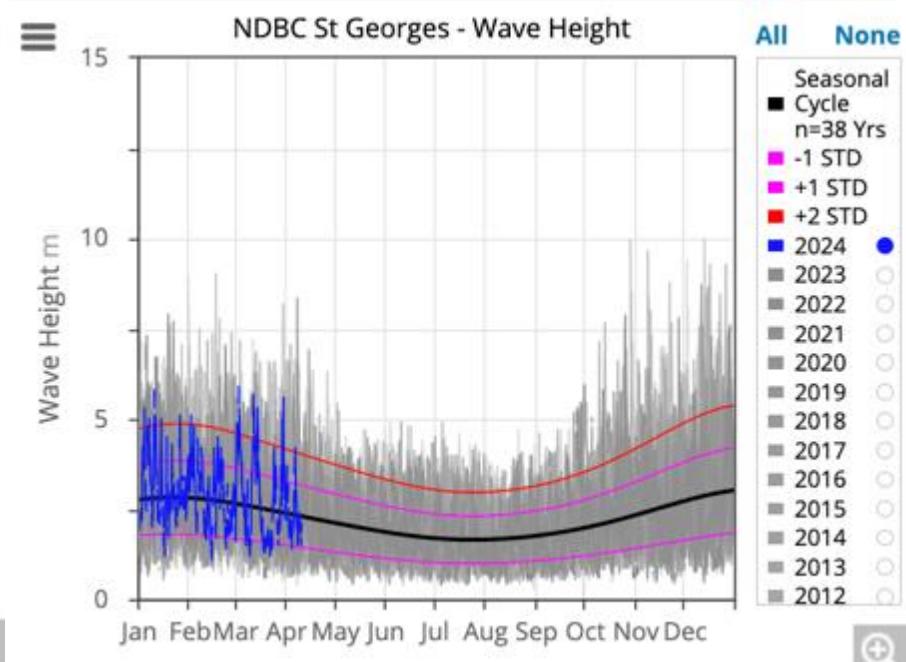
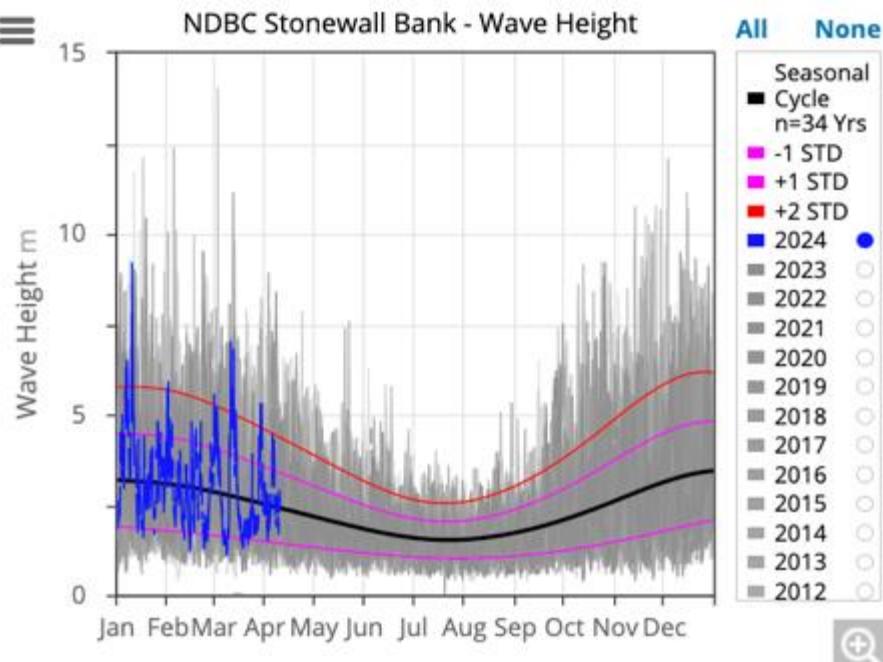
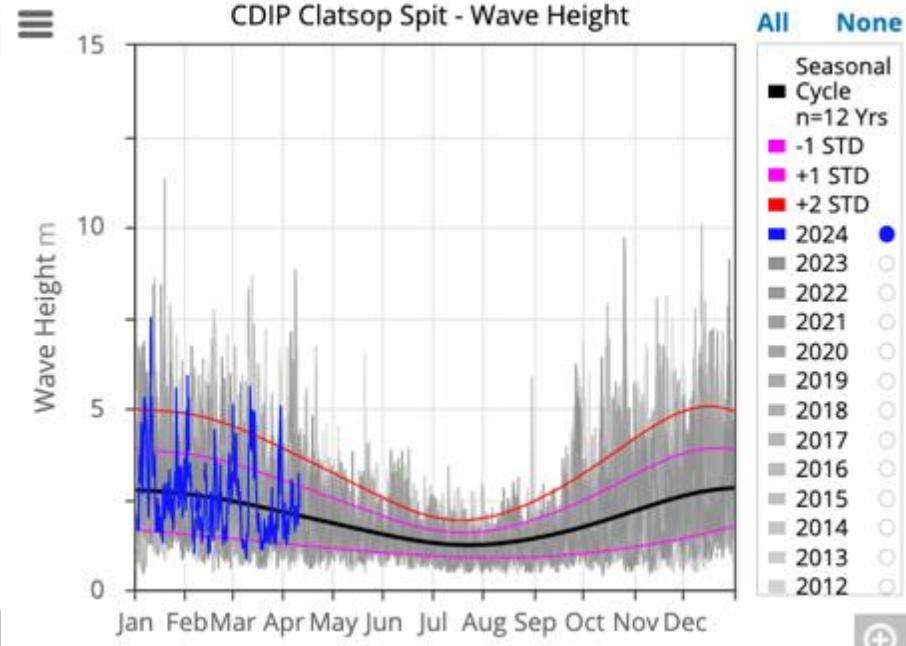
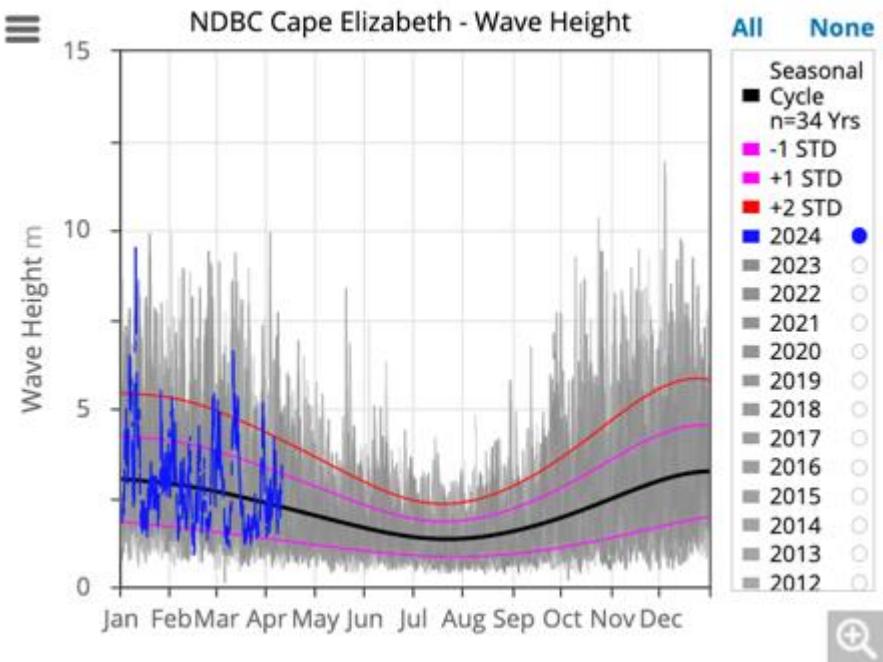
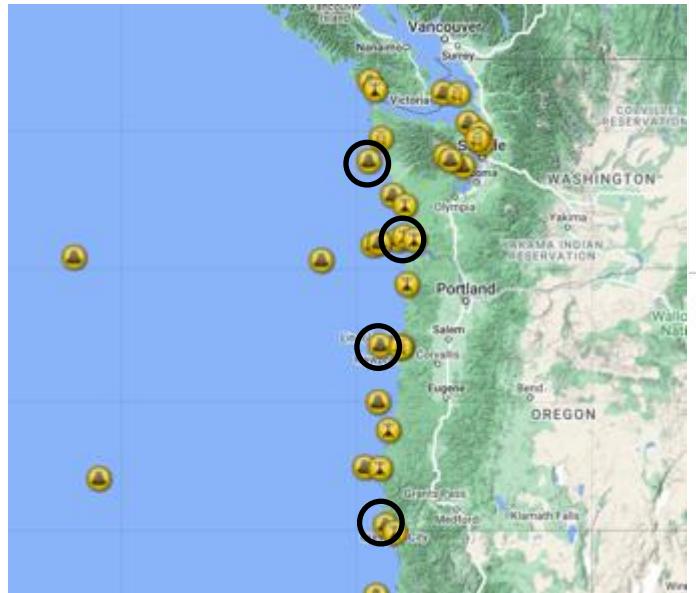
- Seasonal Cycle
- -1 STD
- +1 STD
- +2 STD
- 2023



Waves



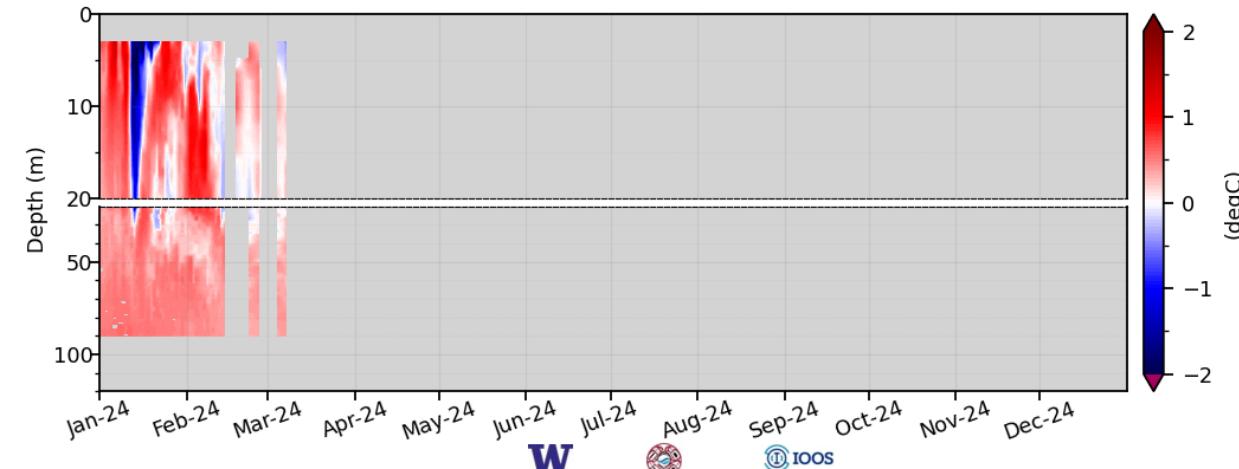
Waves



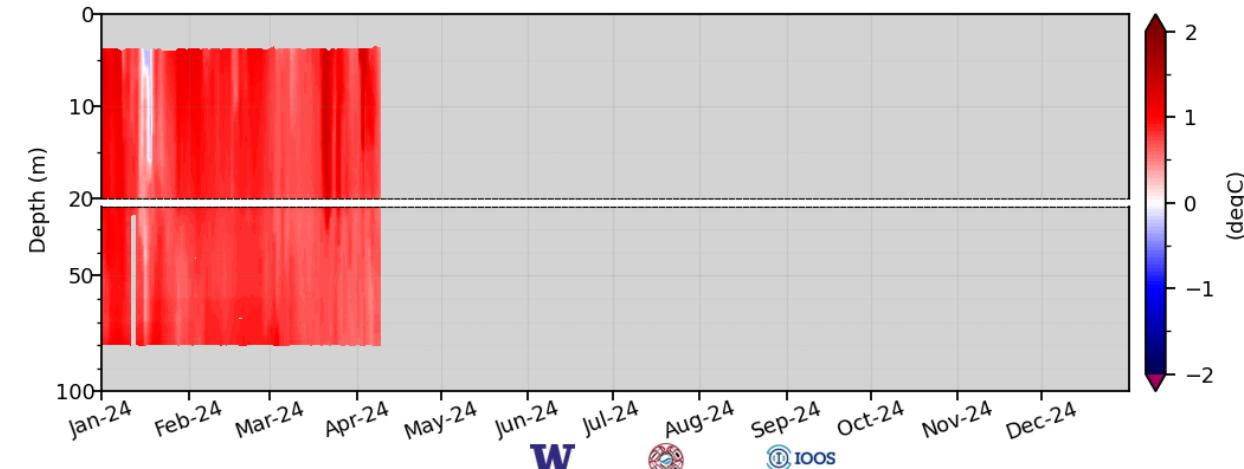
Temperature Anomalies

Puget Sound Profiling Buoys

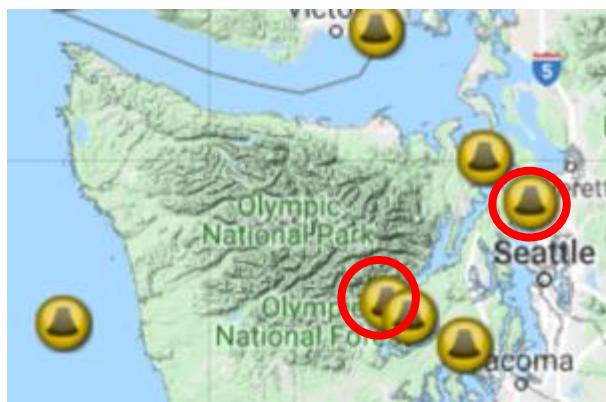
Hoodsport Temperature Anomaly, 2023, 16 years



Point Wells Temperature Anomaly, 2023, 11 years



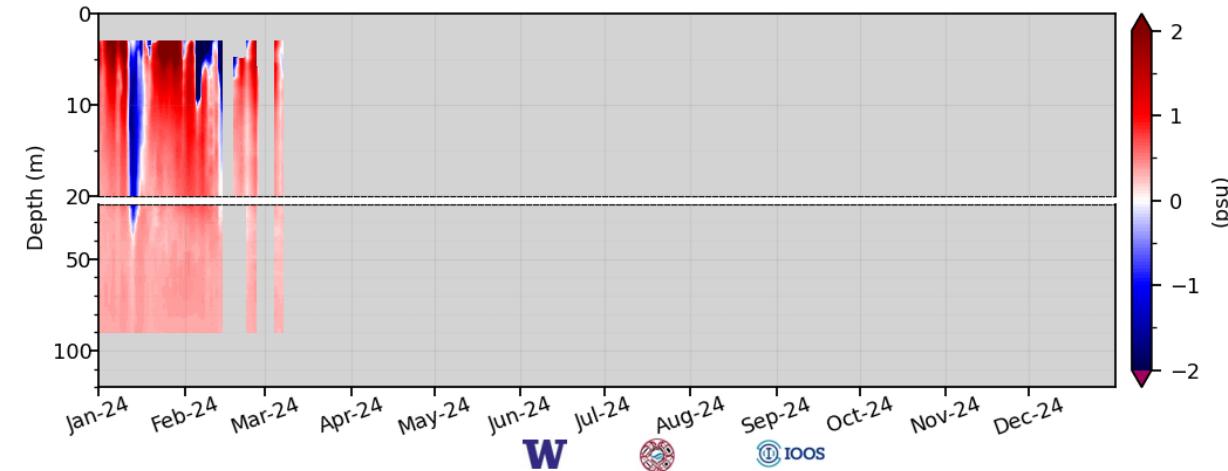
January 13–16, 2024 North American winter storm



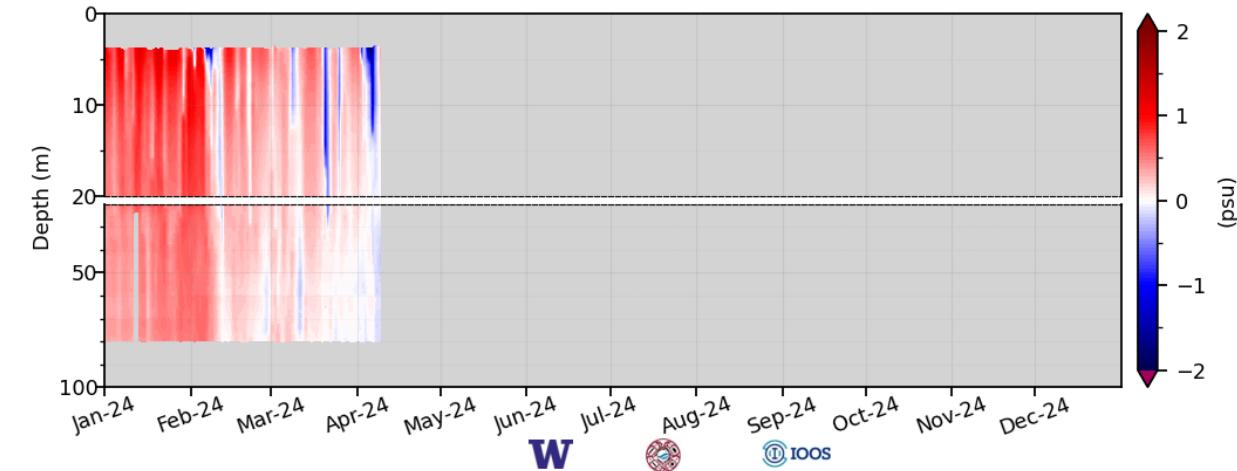
Salinity Anomalies

Puget Sound Profiling Buoys

Hoodsport Salinity Anomaly, 2023, 16 years



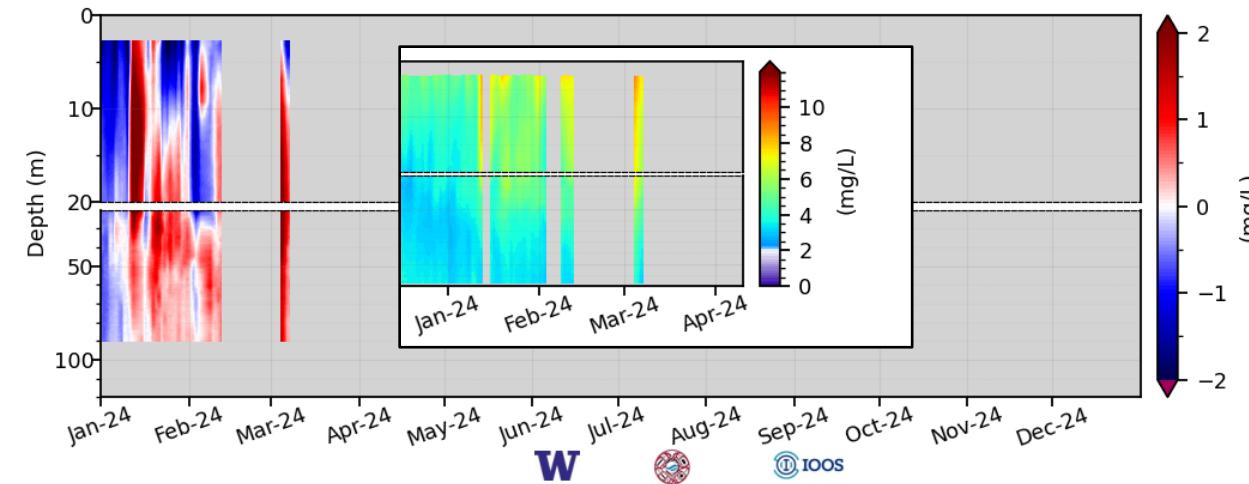
Point Wells Salinity Anomaly, 2023, 11 years



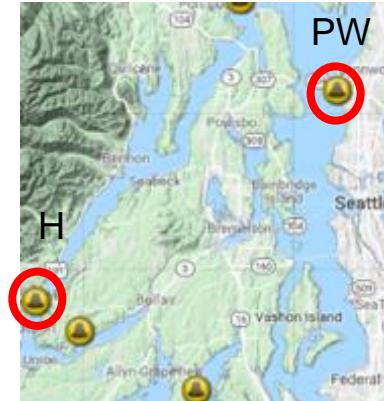
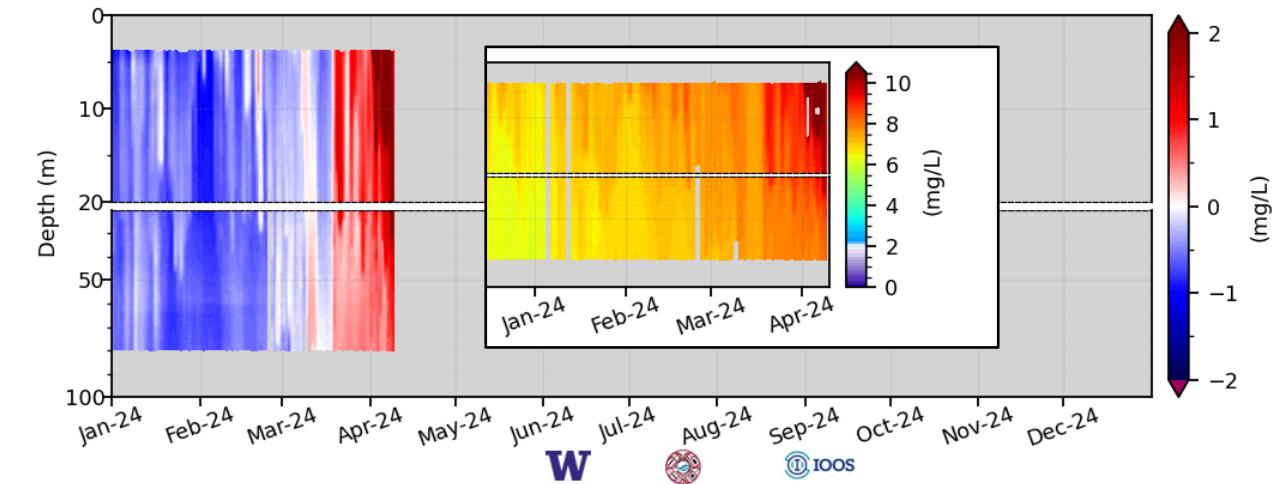
Oxygen Anomalies

Puget Sound Profiling Buoys

Hoodsport Oxygen Anomaly, 2023, 16 years



Point Wells Oxygen Anomaly, 2023, 11 years

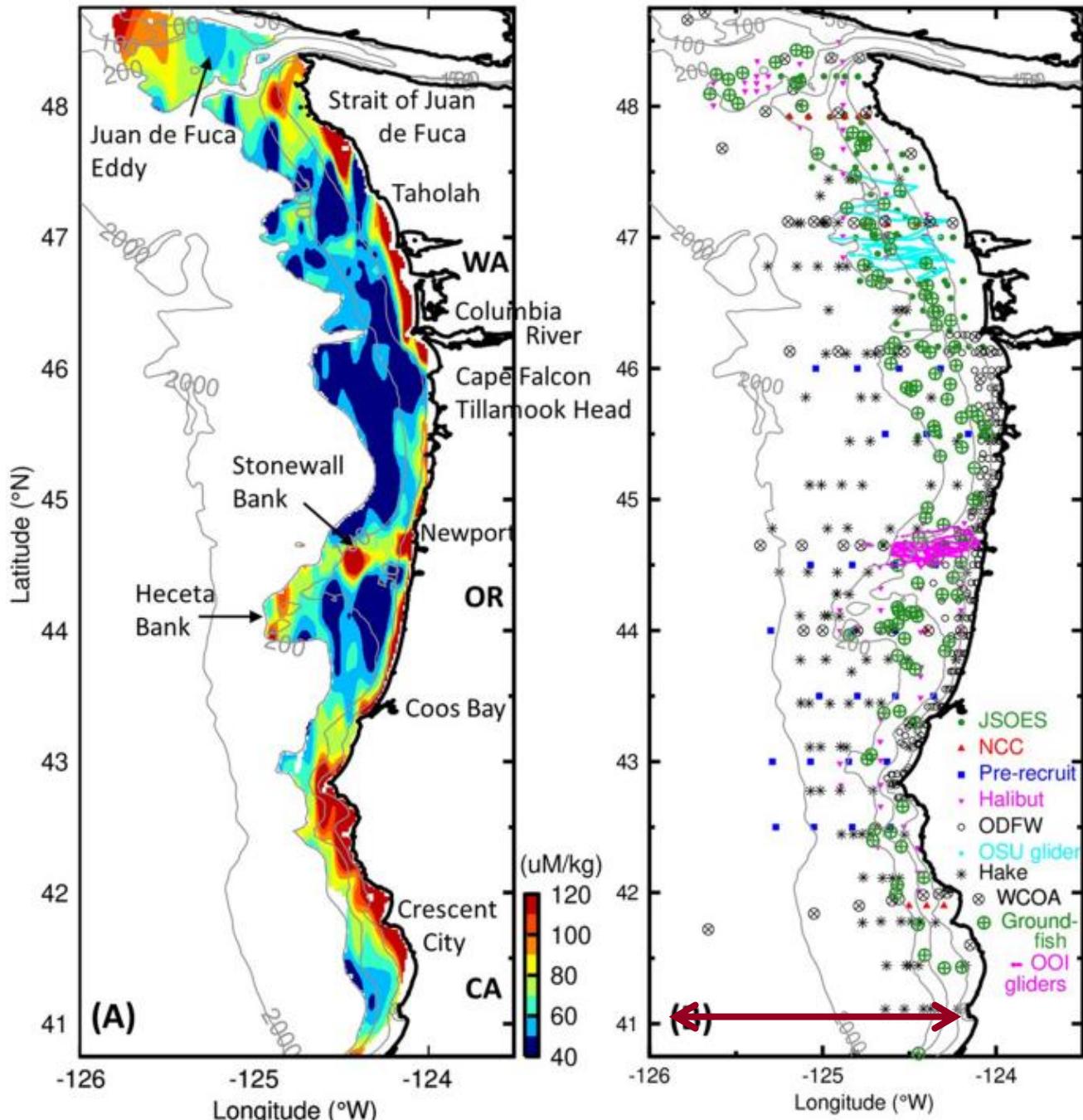


West Coast Hypoxia

- Nature Scientific Reports
- Barth, J.A., Pierce, S.D., Carter, B.R. et al. Widespread and increasing near-bottom hypoxia in the coastal ocean off the United States Pacific Northwest. *Sci Rep* 14, 3798 (2024).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-54476-0>

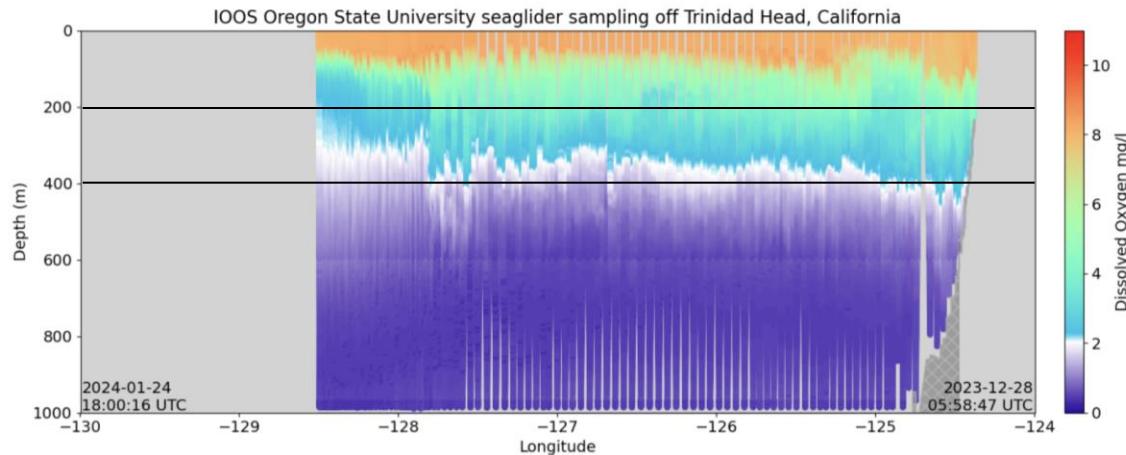
Figure 1. Maps of dissolved oxygen and sample locations during summer 2021. (A) Near-bottom dissolved oxygen in $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$; the blue-cyan transition at $61 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ denotes the hypoxia threshold. (B) Sample locations color-coded by program. Bottom depth in m; the 200-m isobath marks the edge of the continental shelf. Maps created with the Gri scientific graph language (Version 2.12.23).

Near-bottom dissolved oxygen
2021 upwelling season: 3/22/21 - 9/16/21

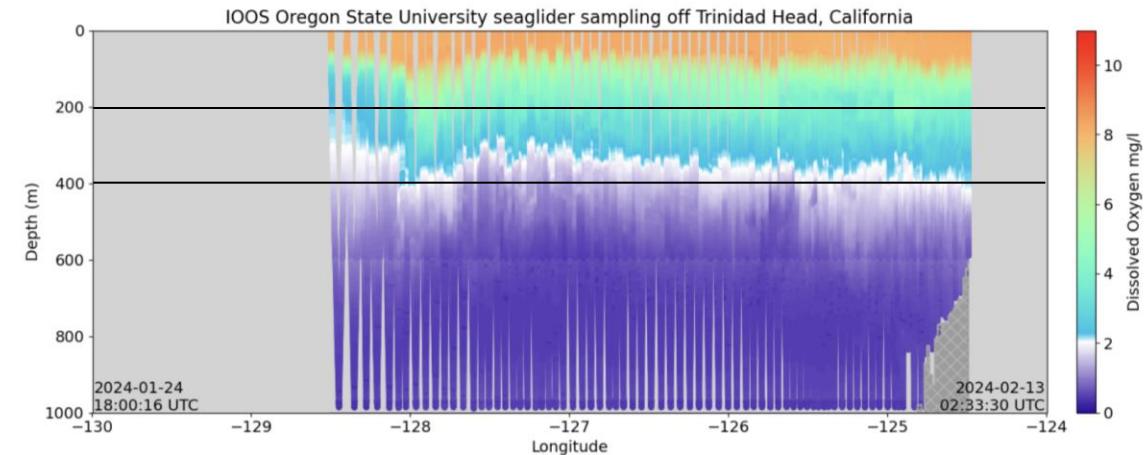


Trinidad Head DO plots

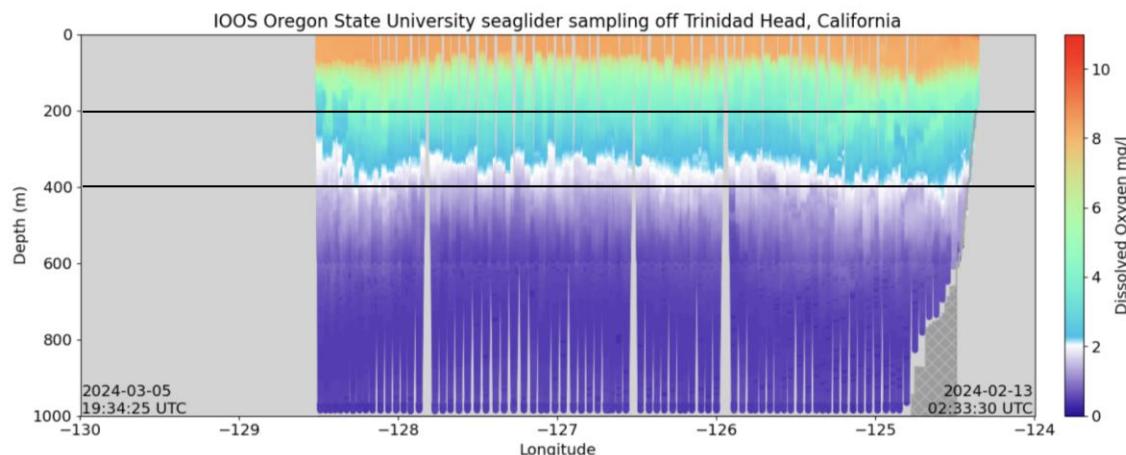
DEC - JAN



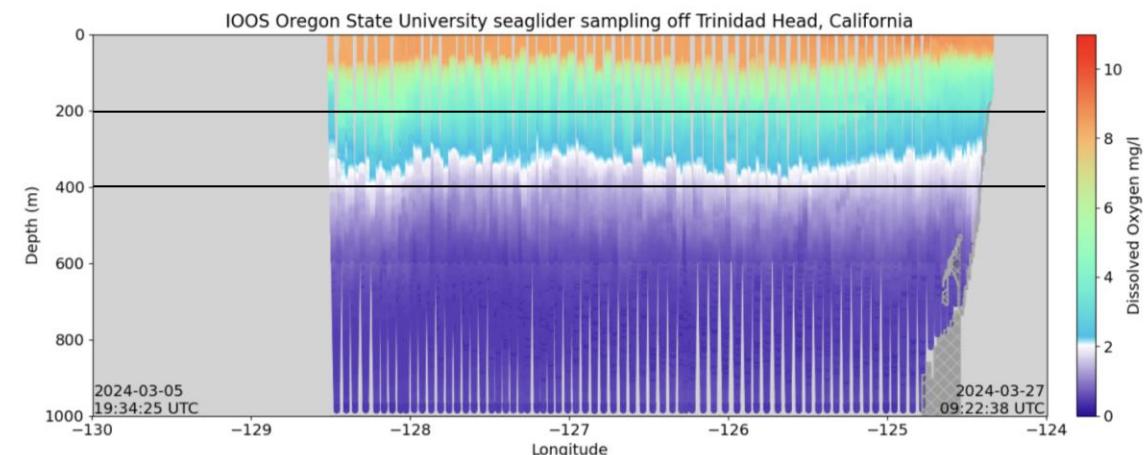
JAN - FEB



FEB - MAR



MAR



January 2024

OSU MODIS 2002-2022



February 2024

OSU MODIS 2002-2022

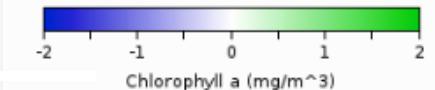


March 2024

OSU MODIS 2002-2022



Chlorophyll



HABs



Pacific Northwest Harmful Algal Blooms Bulletin

Apr 2, 2024 HAB risk =

HAB risk key:

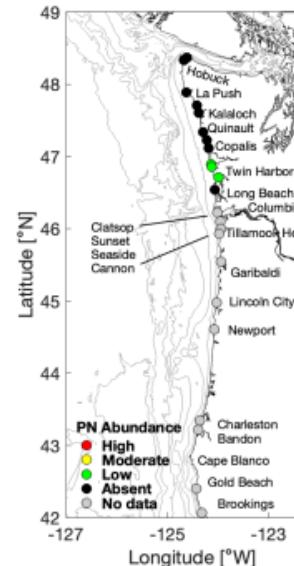
- = low
- = medium
- = high



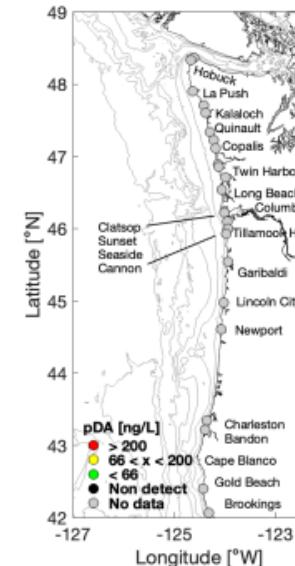
The statements, findings, conclusions, and recommendations do not necessarily reflect the views of NOAA or the Department of Commerce.

Beach Sampling

(*Pseudo-nitzschia*)

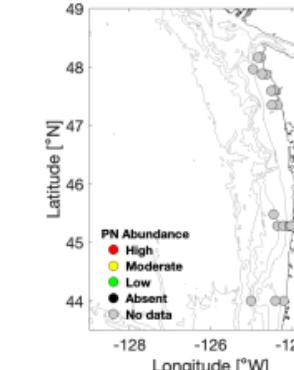


(particulate domoic acid)

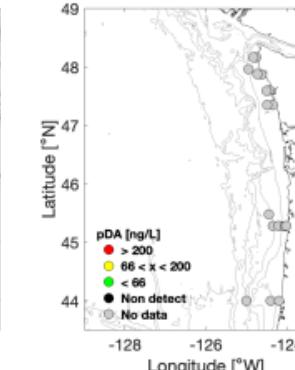


Offshore Sampling

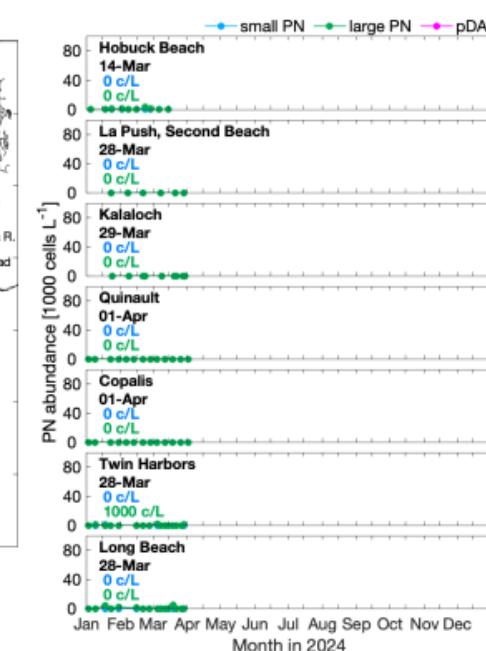
(*Pseudo-nitzschia*)



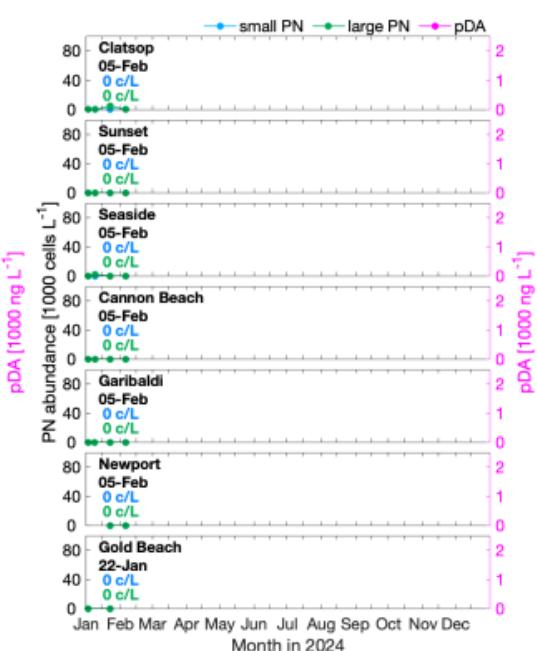
(particulate domoic acid)



WA *Pseudo-nitzschia* & Domoic Acid



OR *Pseudo-nitzschia* & Domoic Acid



Pseudo-nitzschia (PN) abundances are quantified for large and small cell morphologies using light microscopy. Threshold values: 50,000 cells/L for large PN; 1,000,000 cells/L for small PN; which trigger additional testing for seawater particulate domoic acid (pDA). Seawater pDA values >200 ng/L lead to toxin accumulation in shellfish such as razor clams. Sampling sites, colored by relative PN abundance (*high*: > threshold value for either cell morphology; *moderate*: > 1/3 threshold; *low*: < 1/3 threshold) and pDA, are shown in the upper left two panels. “No data” indicates that there were no data within the previous 15 days. Time series of PN abundance (cells per liter = c/L) and pDA at select beaches are shown in the upper right main two panels. Offshore samples (lower left) are collected and analyzed at ~2 week intervals during late summer/early fall. Additional samples are collected by a remotely operated Environmental Sample Processor (ESP) that is moored off La Push, WA, in late spring and late summer.

Decisions regarding shellfish harvest closures at individual beaches are made by the Washington Department of Health, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Coastal Treaty Tribes after measuring toxin levels in shellfish collected from each beach (WA link; OR link), and not from the information presented here. However, the information presented here aids coastal managers in better understanding and predicting the onset, duration, and magnitude of toxin outbreaks as well as their impacts.

To summarize:

Coastal conditions

- El Niño weakening; no major MHWs along the coast; transition to neutral/La Niña predicted.
- Offshore WA NDBC coastal buoy shows average T; inshore buoys show 1SD warmer than average with spikes to 2SD above average.

Waves

- Average wave conditions with some storms.

Puget Sound

- Temperature and salinity anomalies continue warm and salty.
- Mid-January storm with strong cool, fresh, higher oxygen conditions.

Coastal Dissolved Oxygen

- Trinidad Head glider and WA Shelf glider can track low DO water and upwelling onto the shelf.

Chlorophyll & HABs

- Satellite shows mostly lower than average ocean color values Jan-Mar.
- HAB risk low, no domoic acid in samples.

www.nanoos.org

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