Benthic Invertebrates and Sediment Quality Objectives

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BACKGROUND

- Benthic invertebrates are used extensively for integrated water quality assessments
 - Live on the bottom where contaminants accumulate
 - Lack mobility to escape
 - Integrate over typical 2-3 year life spans

California has recently adopted Sediment Quality Objectives

Triad approach combining benthos, toxicity, and chemistry measures

• Developed a statewide database for these measures

- Used those data to create 305(b) report

WHY A TRIAD APPROACH: POTENTIAL FLAWS WITH INDIVIDUAL LINES OF EVIDENCE

Chemistry

- Bioavailability poorly understood (e.g., paint chip, tar ball)
- There may be unmeasured contaminants

• Toxicity

- Confounding factors (e.g., ammonia)
- Agitation enhanced bioavailability
- Differing sensitivity among test species

Benthic infaunal assemblages

- Physical disturbance (anchor, dredging)
- Oxygen stress

MLOE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK DIRECT EFFECTS

Three lines of evidence (LOE) needed to assess direct effects of sediment contamination



SIX STATION ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES

- Unimpacted
- Likely Unimpacted
- Possibly Unimpacted
- Likely Impacted
- Clearly Impacted
- Inconclusive

CALIFORNIA DATABASE

• Data from about 5000 sample sites

- 1,463 Benthos
- 1,846 Toxicity
- 4,575 Chemistry
- 797 All three
- Database already available on the web
- Probability-based samples with all three indicators from 314 sites
 - Basis for 305(b) report







STATEWIDE CONDITION



REGIONAL CONDITION



CALIFORNIA REGIONS



LIMITATIONS

• Not all data collected with the same gear and sieve size

- SQOs define appropriate gear for future sampling
- Recent gear comparison study also available
- Database and SQOs mostly limited to bay, harbor and estuarine data

Even larger datasets for the marine environment not yet included

No mechanism for capturing new data

Many new data will become available with adoption of SQOs