

Narragansett Bay –

“Living and dying by the choices [we’ve] made...”

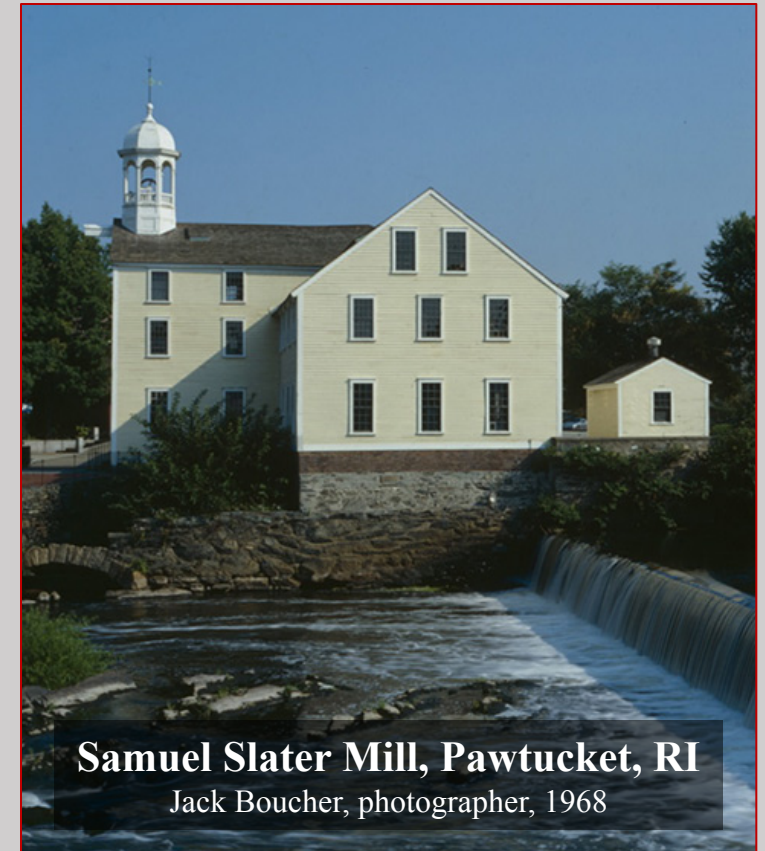
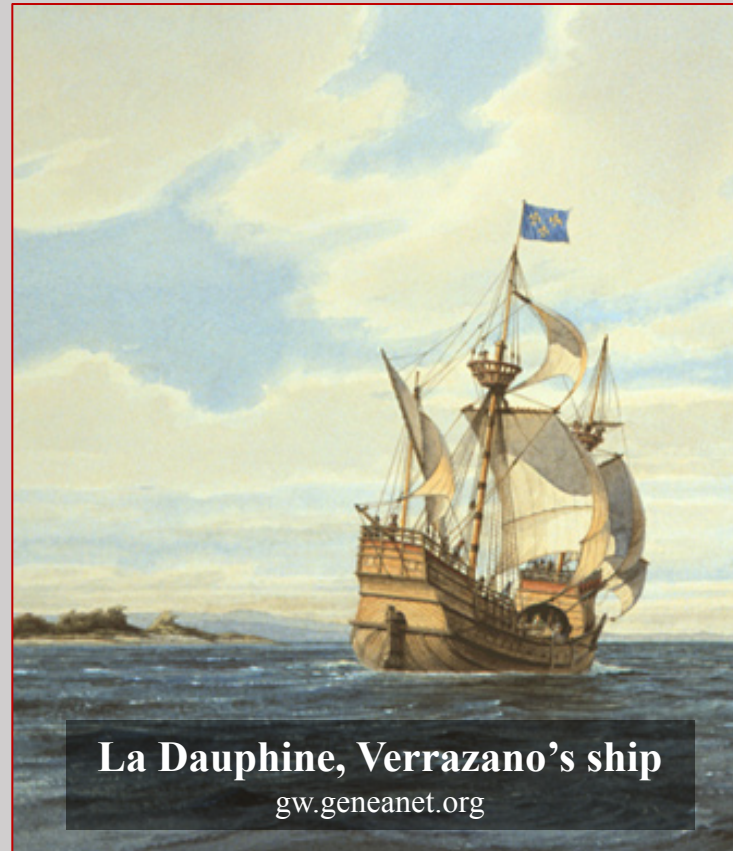
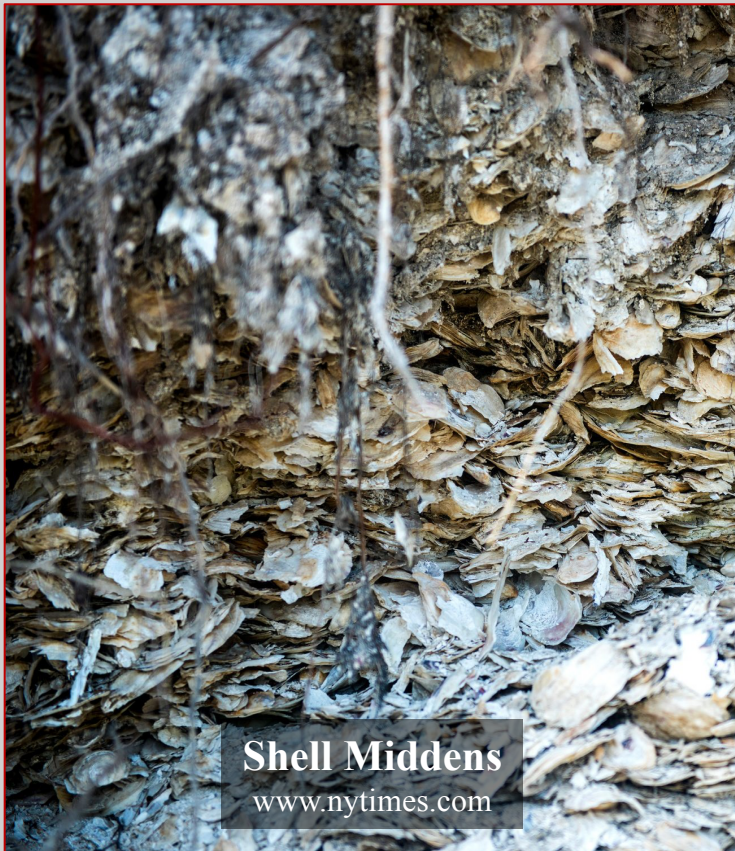
- George Jones

Robinson W. Fulweiler • Boston University • Department of Earth and Environment • Department of Biology

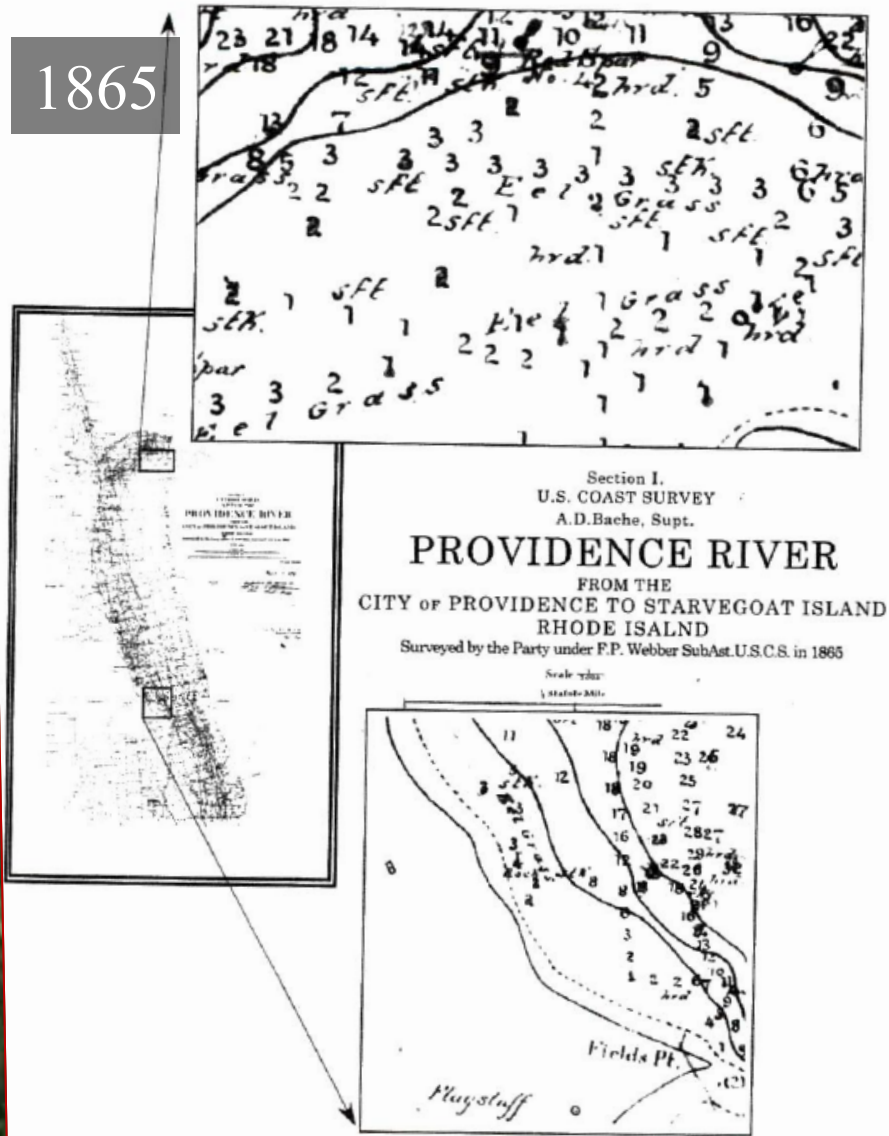


“This history of ...Narragansett Bay has been the product of circumstances large and small, of the geology of the watershed and the genius of individuals.”

-S.W. Nixon (1990) History of metal inputs to Narragansett Bay



1865



1871



1901 → “...the beaches within a quarter of a mile of the sewer outfall are usually covered with foul-smelling slime and collections of sewage refuse.... Before the Fields Point sewage station was put into operation this shoal was a famous natural oyster bed, but it has been abandoned for a number of years.”

(Fuller 1905)

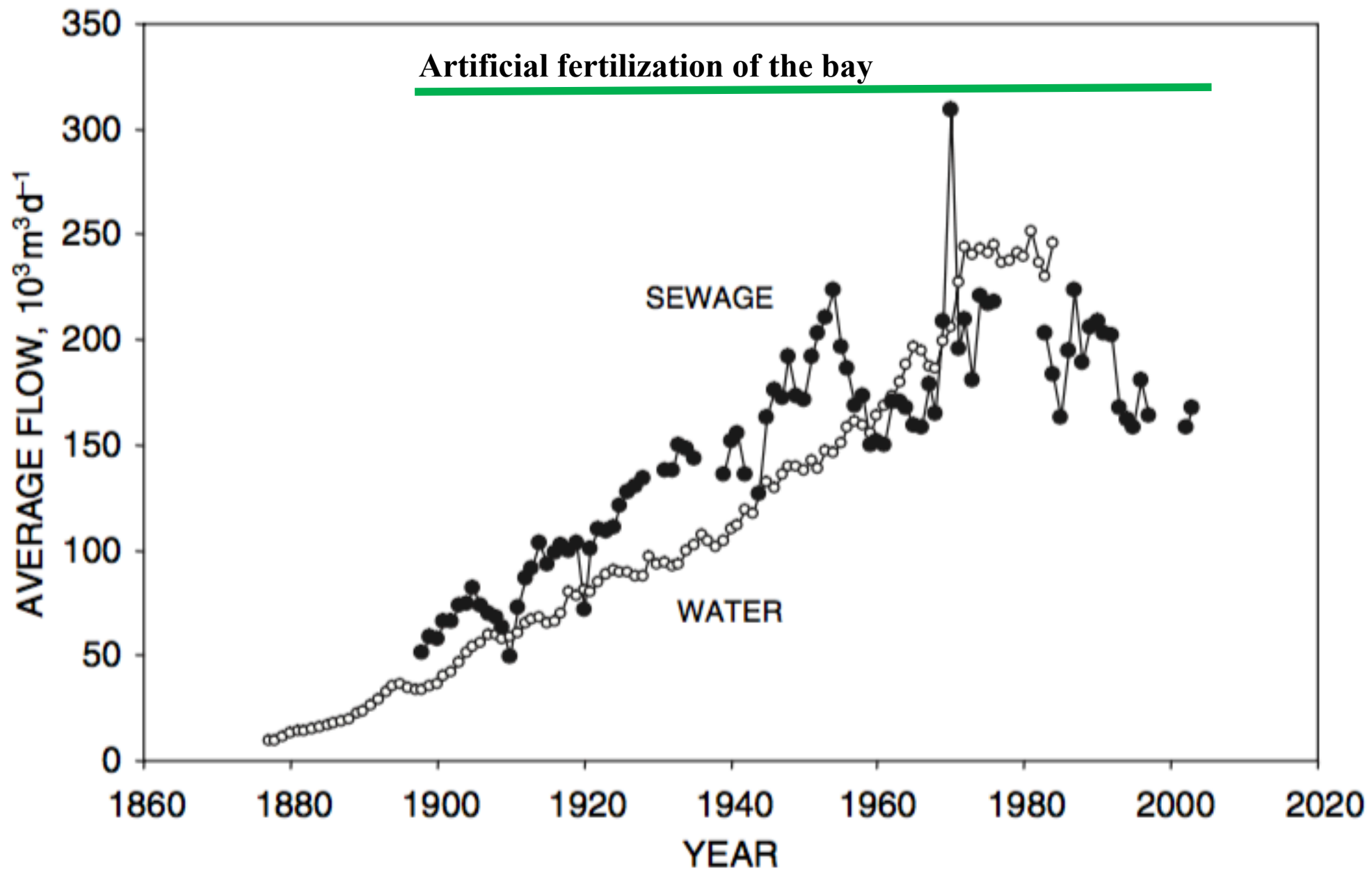
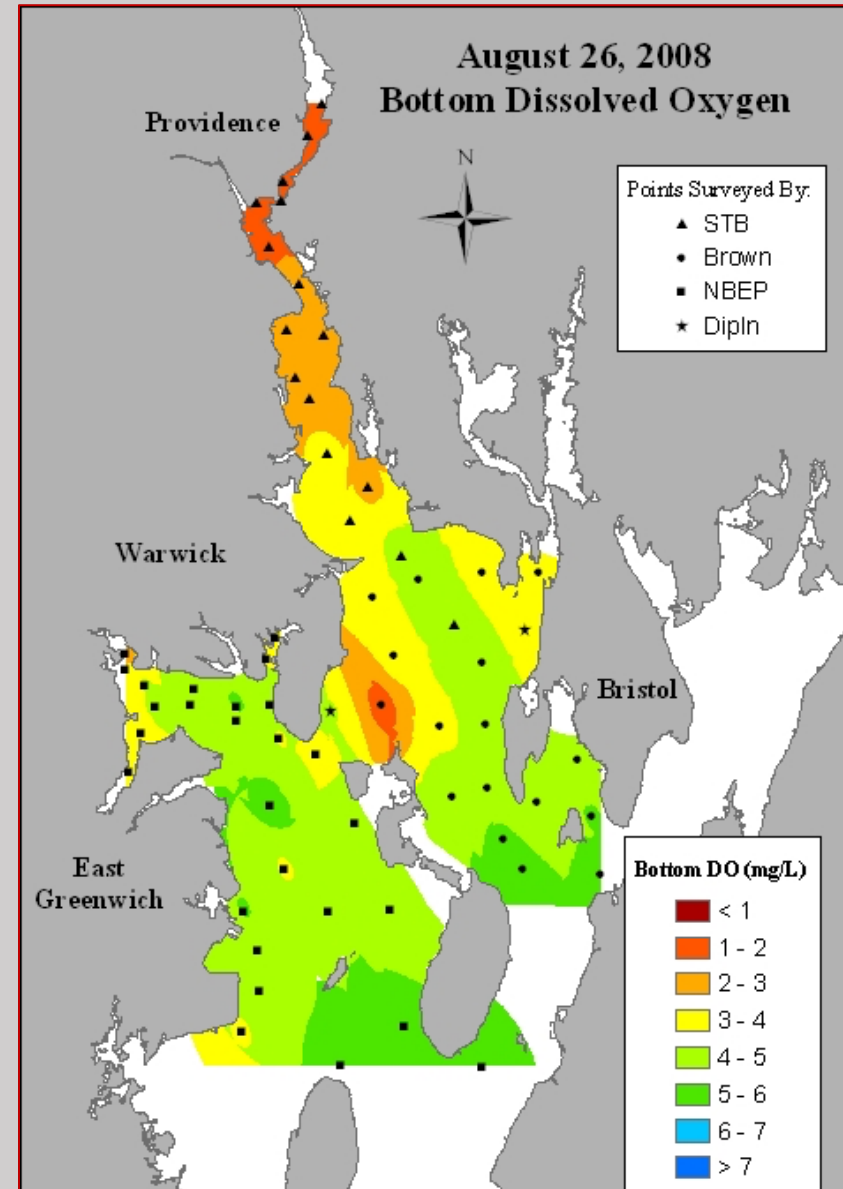
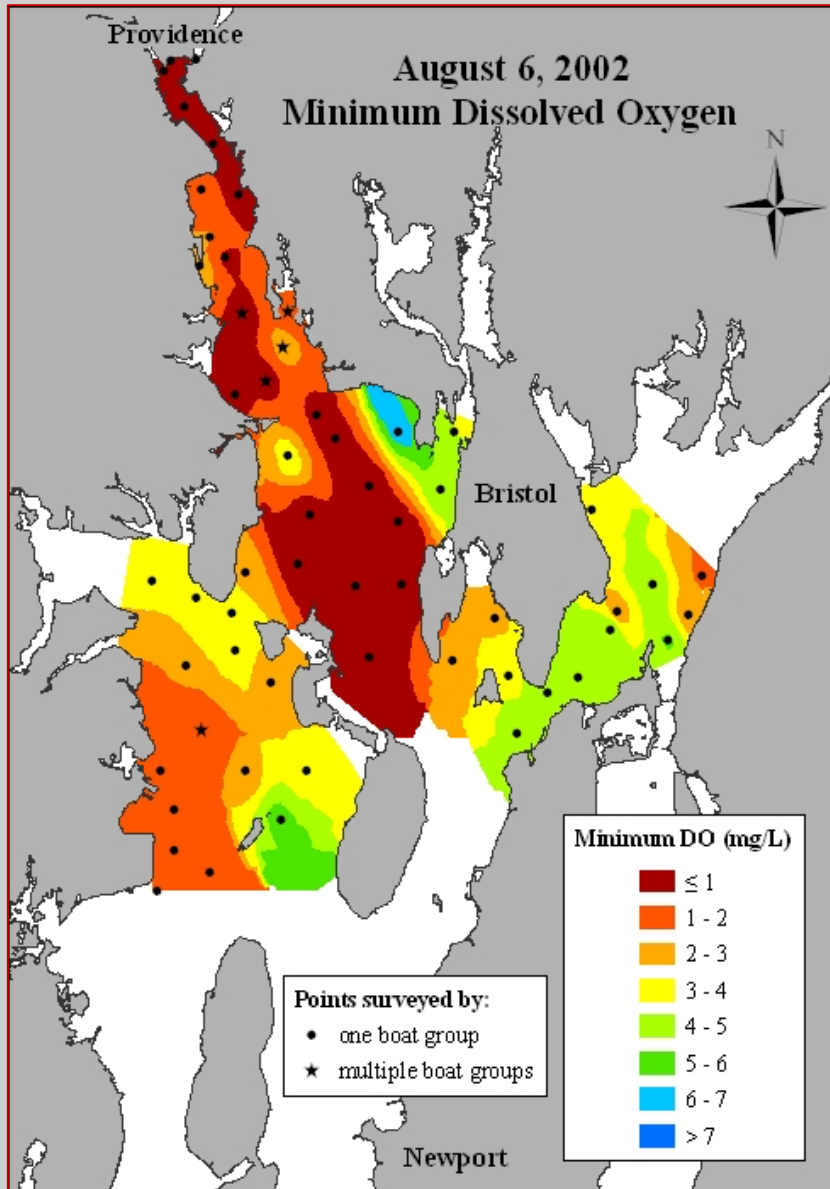


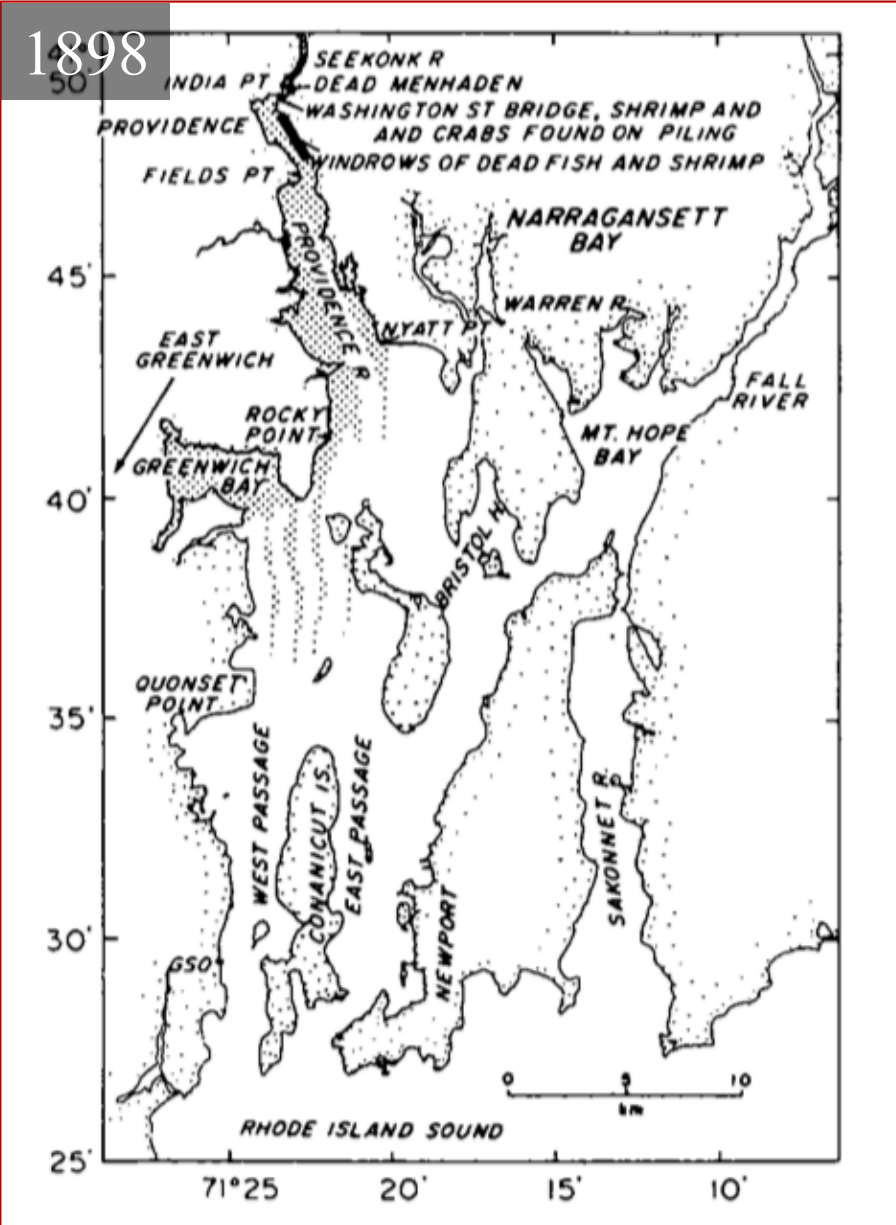
Figure from Nixon et al. (2008)

Low Oxygen Conditions in Narragansett Bay



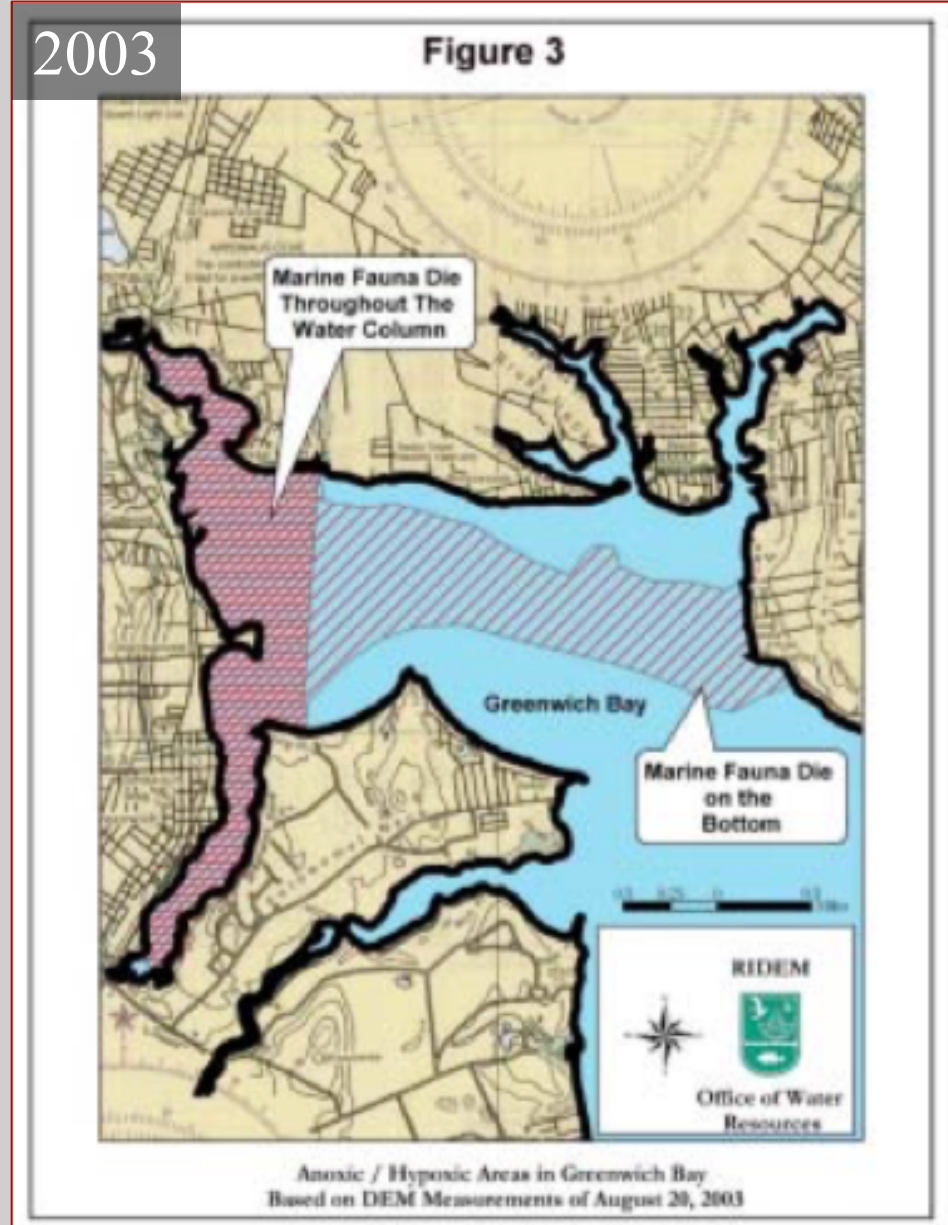
Fish kills in Narragansett Bay

1898



Nixon 1989

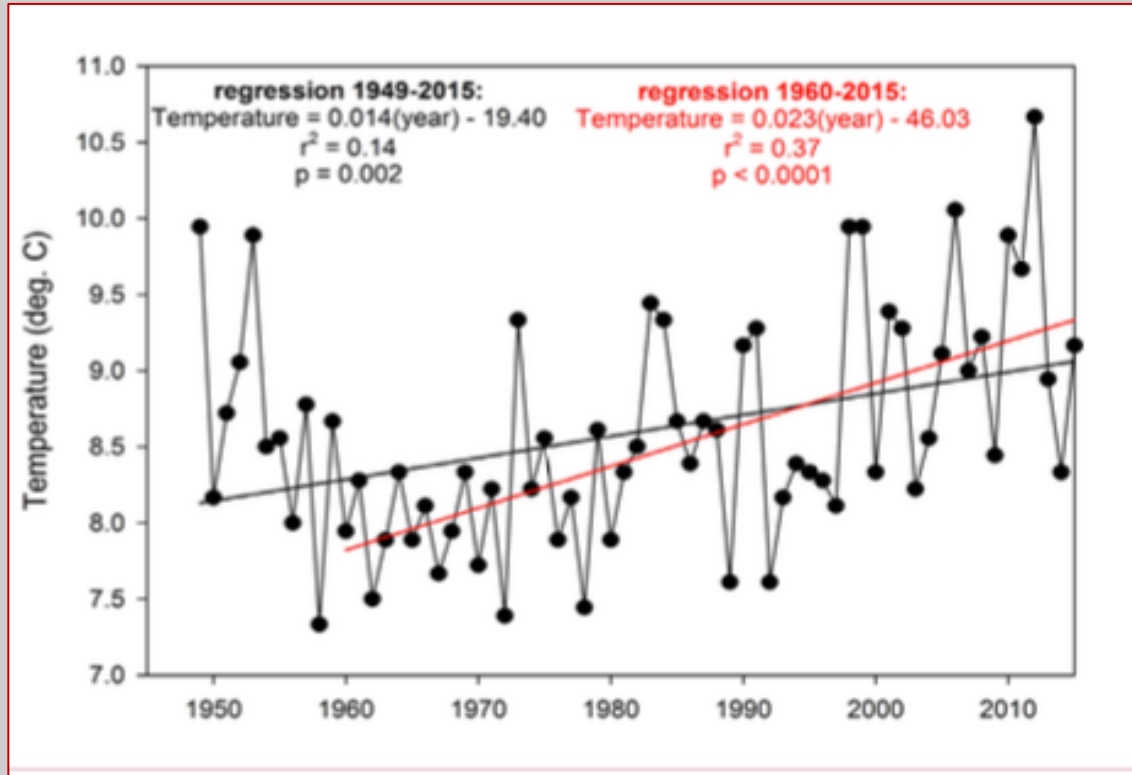
2003



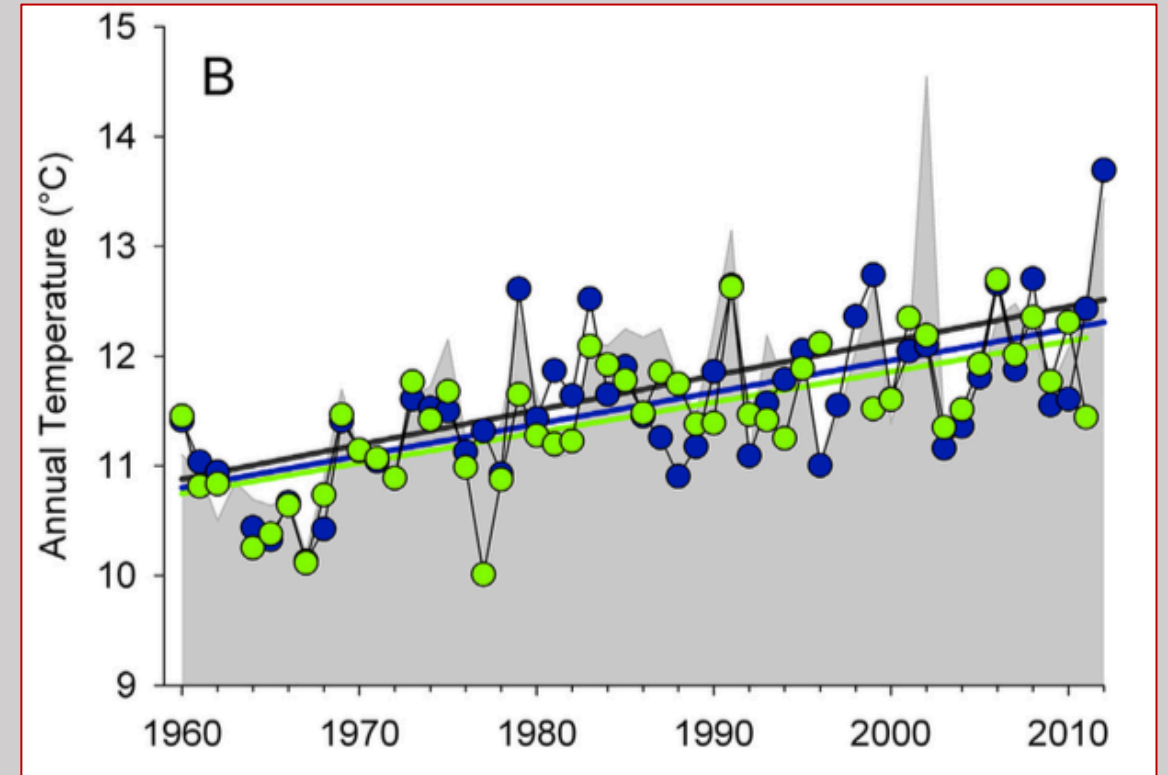
RIDEM 2003

Climate Change and Narragansett Bay: warmer

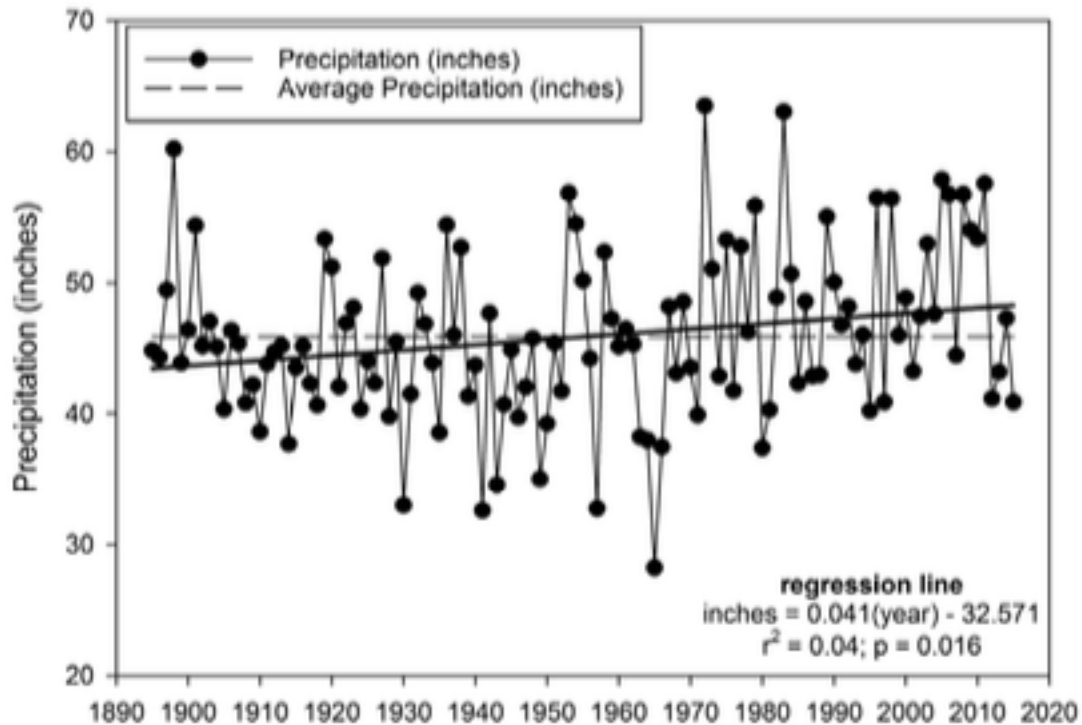
Total **air** temperature increase
across the watershed—
1.3 °C to 1.7 °C (1960 – 2015)



Total **surface water** temperature
increase – 1.5 to 1.6 °C



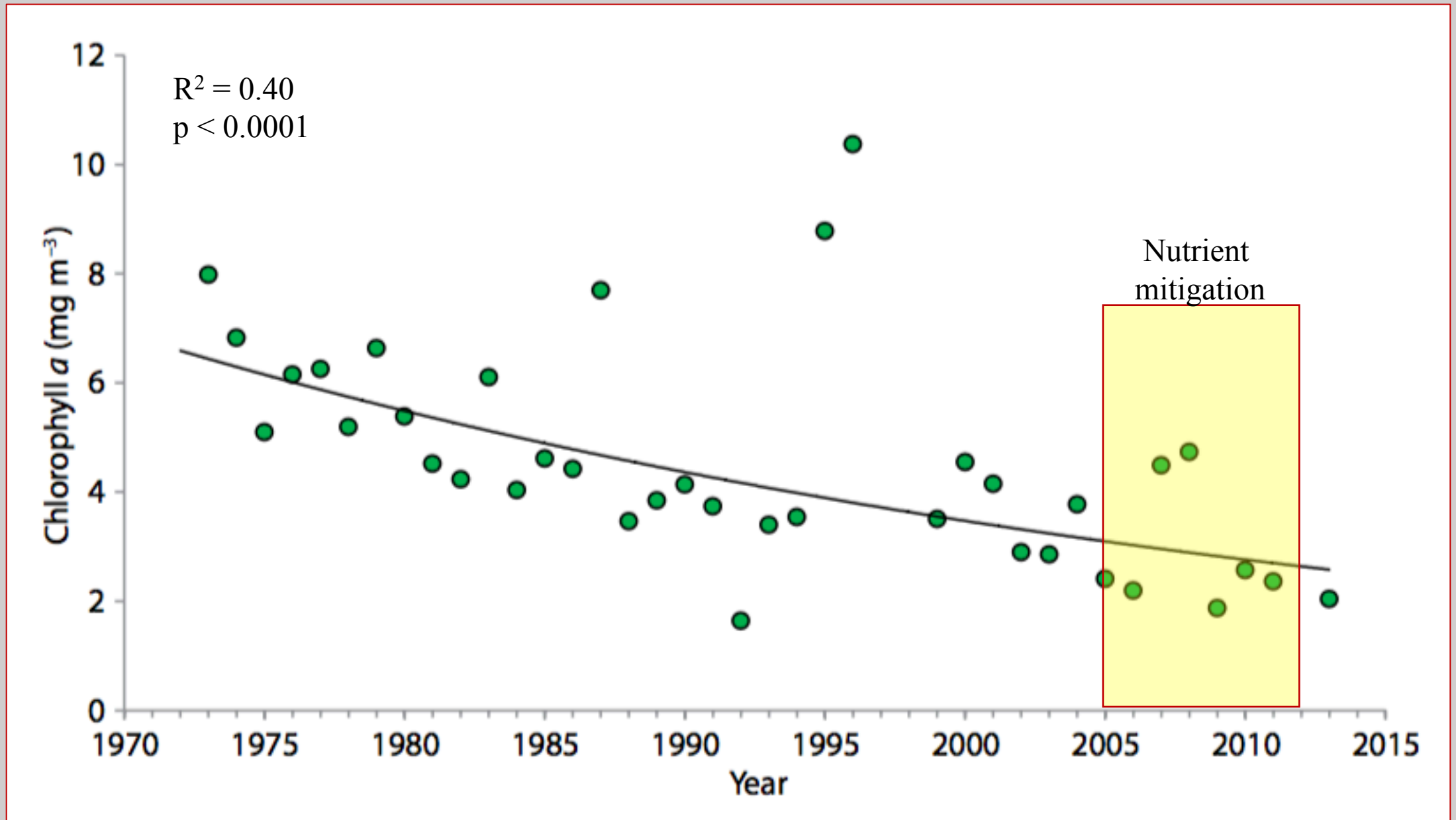
Climate Change and Narragansett Bay: wetter and stormier



Average annual rainfall has increased 0.4 to 0.7 inches per decade since 1895

Annual precipitation falling during intense storms has increased 71% since 1965

Oligotrophication of mid-Narragansett Bay





Grand Challenge (& Grand Opportunity):

Quantify the impacts of changing climate and decreased nutrient loading.