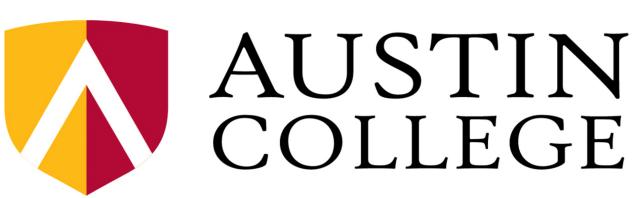
Low Dissolved Oxygen off Washington and Oregon Coast Impacted by Upwelling in 2017

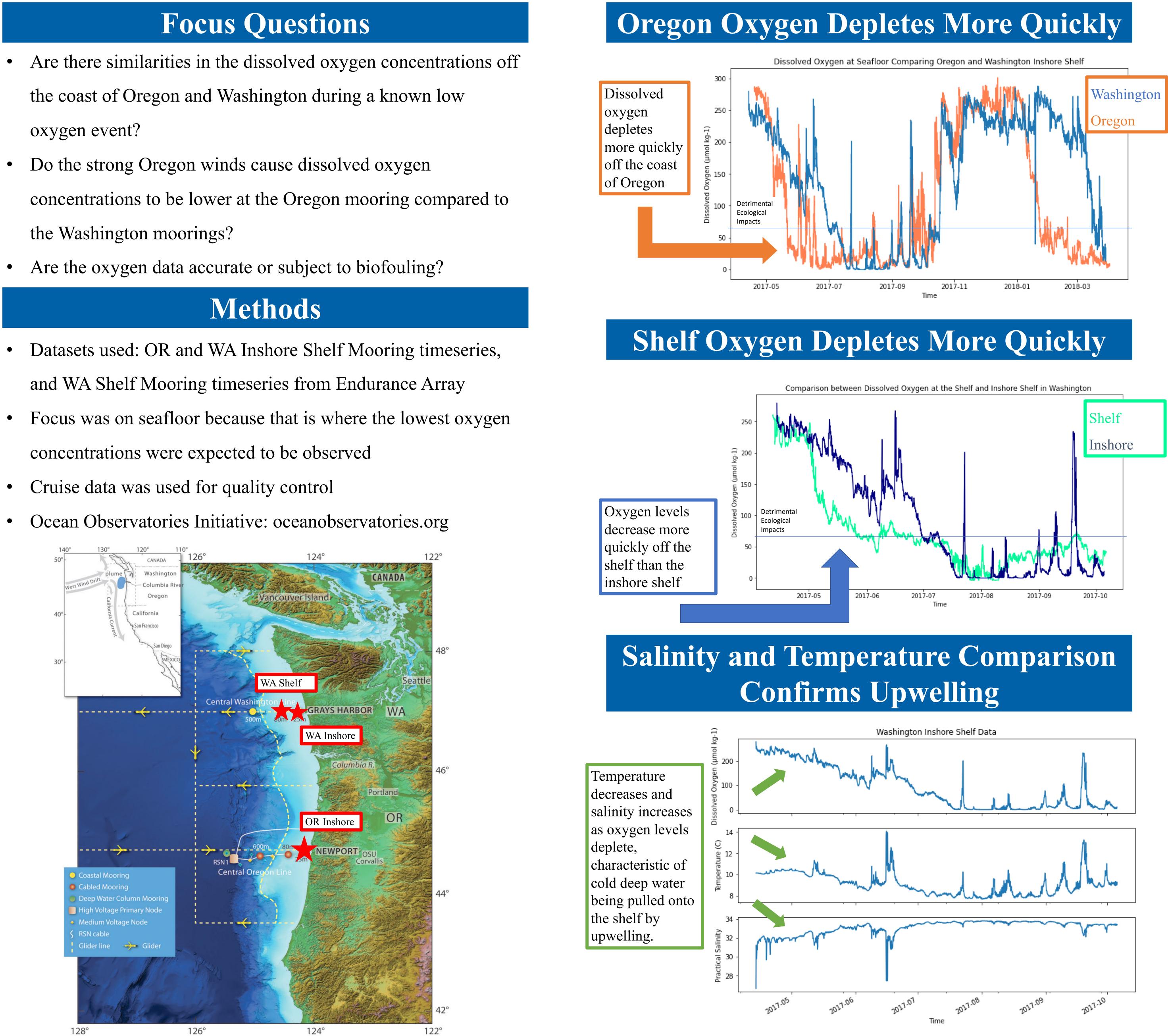




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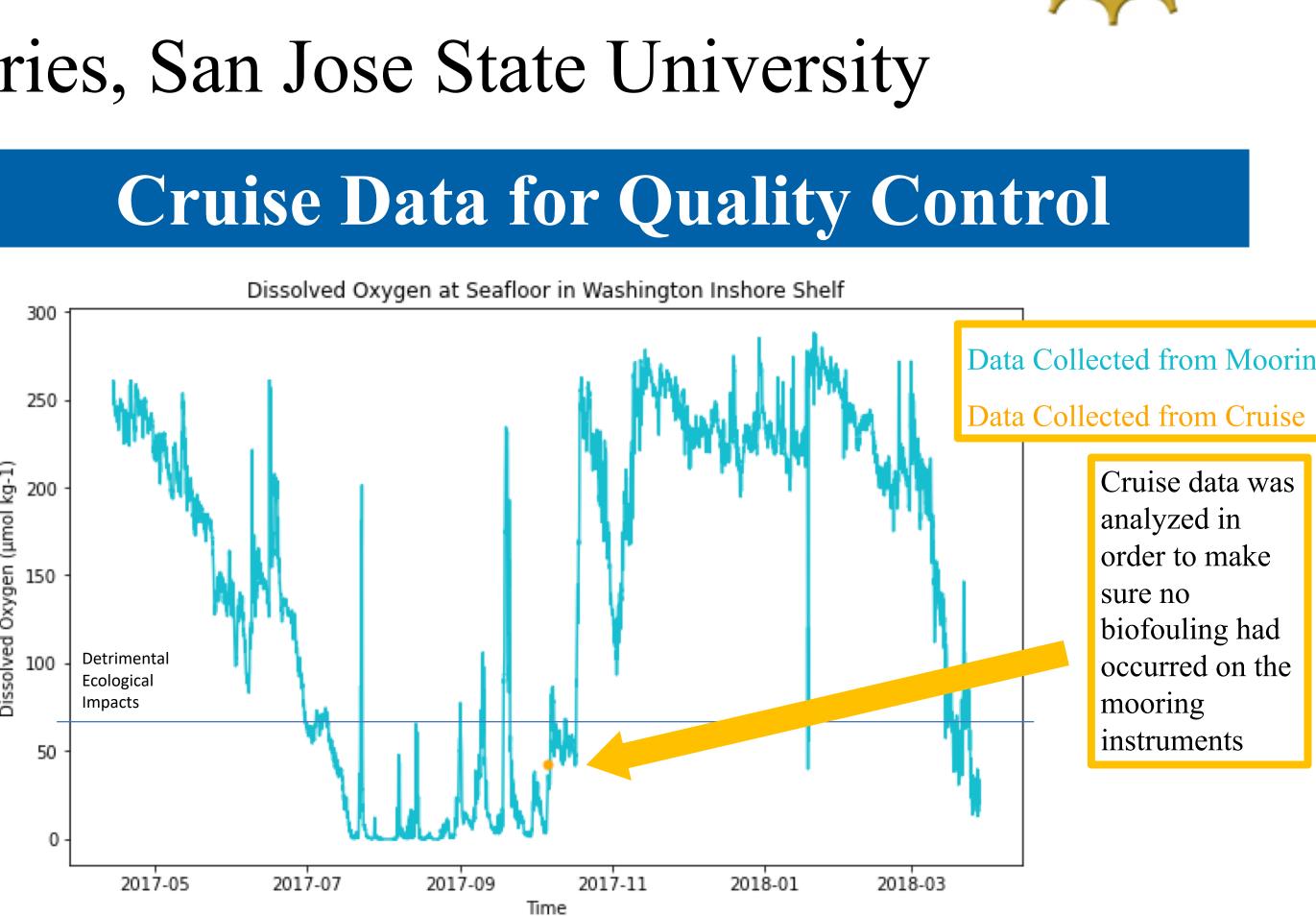
- the coast of Oregon and Washington during a known low oxygen event?
- Do the strong Oregon winds cause dissolved oxygen the Washington moorings?
- Are the oxygen data accurate or subject to biofouling?

- concentrations were expected to be observed
- Cruise data was used for quality control
- Ocean Observatories Initiative: oceanobservatories.org \bullet



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- Dissolved oxygen is more quickly depleted off the coast of Oregon than Washington during a low oxygen event.
- Dissolved oxygen is more quickly depleted at the shelf mooring than at the inshore shelf mooring, perhaps because deep water reaches shelf mooring first.
- Upwelling is causing the low oxygen events, therefore weaker southward winds hitting Washington might be why Washington decreases in oxygen levels at a slower rate.

• One next step would be to compare dissolved oxygen data with wind velocities in order to confirm that a stronger wind correlates to less dissolved oxygen at the seafloor

NSF Ocean Observatories Initiative Data Portal, http://ooinet.oceanobservatories.org, Washington Inshore Shelf Mooring (CE06ISSM-MFD37-03-DOSTAD000) data from 13 April 2017 to 5 October 2017. Downloaded on 26 July 2020 NSF Ocean Observatories Initiative Data Portal, http://ooinet.oceanobservatories.org, Oregon Inshore Shelf Mooring (CE01ISSM-MFD37-03-DOSTAD000) data from 19 April 2017 to 12 October 2017. Downloaded on 26 July 2020 NSF Ocean Observatories Initiative Data Portal, http://ooinet.oceanobservatories.org, Washington Shelf Mooring (CE07SHSM-MFD37-03-DOSTAD000) data from 11 April 2017 to 6 October 2017. Downloaded on 26 July 2020

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Conclusions

Future Directions

References