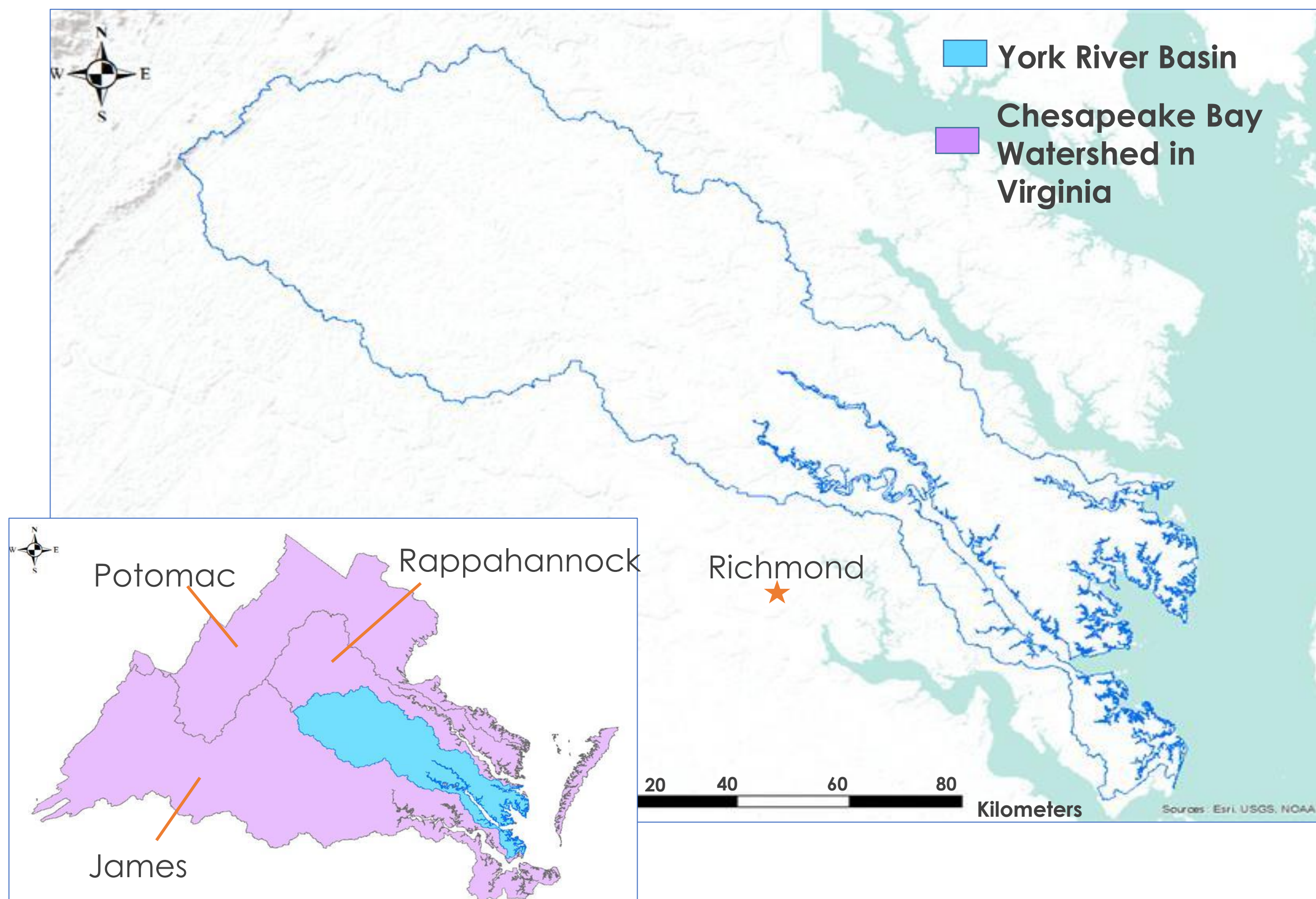
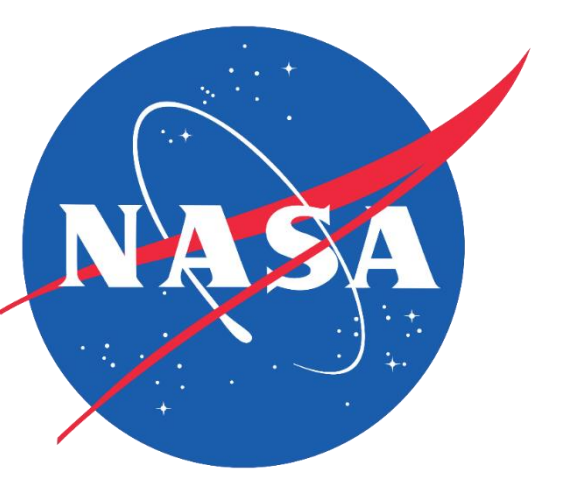




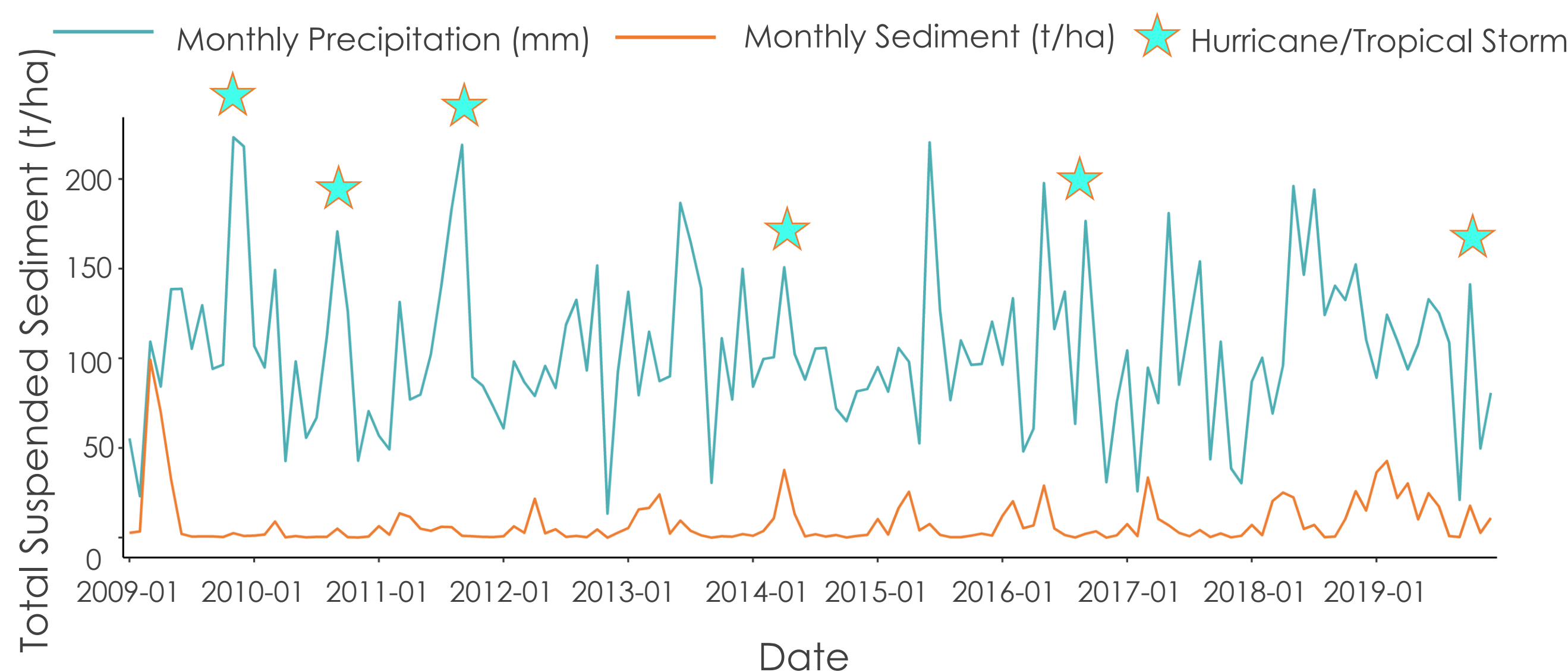
# Examining Turbidity and Sediment Dynamics in the Chesapeake Bay



## Did You Know?

- The Chesapeake Bay is the largest estuary in the U.S. It covers a total area of **11,600 sq km**.
- The fishing and shellfish industries generate **billions of dollars** annually.
- The Bay could accumulate a predicted amount of **\$130 billion** yearly in its restored state.
- Aquatic grasses** are vital to the Bay's ecosystems. They **filter sediment**, create habitats, and provide protection from flooding.

## Sediment and Precipitation 2009–2019



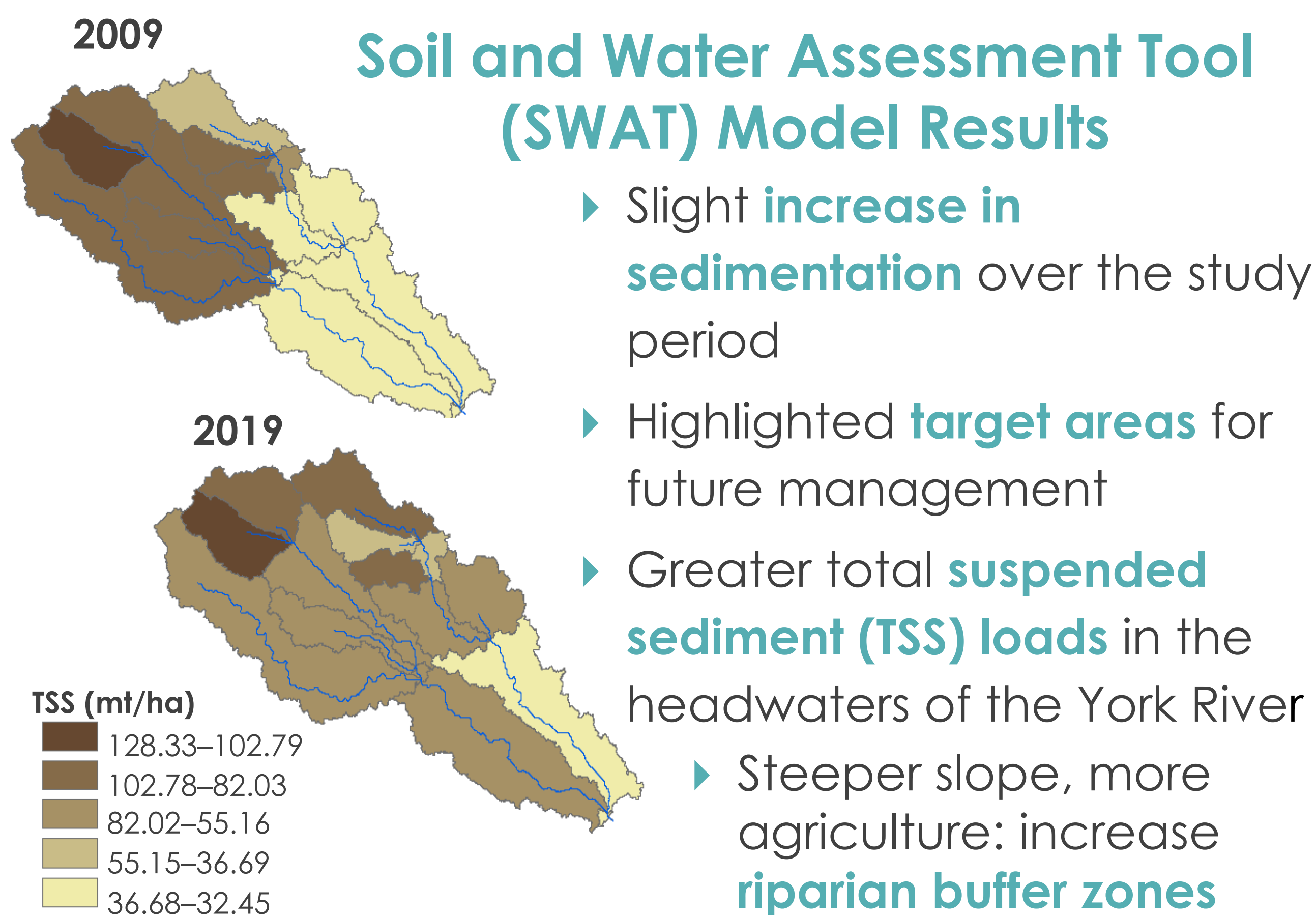
## Earth Observations



## Methodology

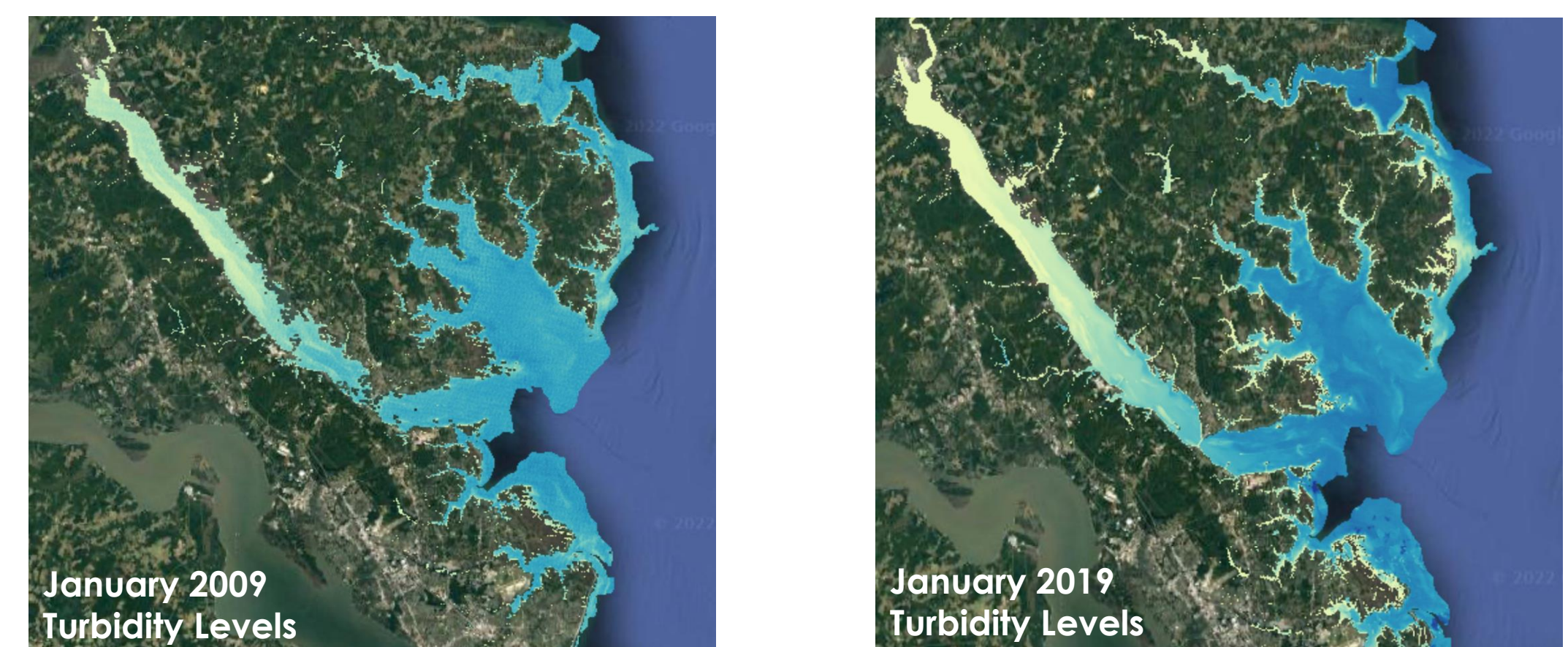
- SWAT**
  - Land cover + weather + soil + digital elevation model
  - Annual sedimentation 2009-2019
- ORCAA**
  - Google Earth Engine (GEE) JavaScript API analysis
  - Monthly median turbidity from 2009-2019 using the Normalized Difference Turbidity Index (NDTI)
- Results**
  - Analyze sediment and turbidity dynamics
  - Compare to precipitation levels

## Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) Model Results



## Optical Reef & Coastal Area Assessment (ORCAA) Tool Results

### Normalized Difference Turbidity Index

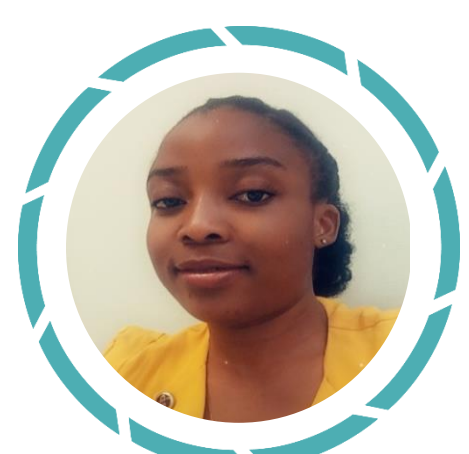


**Greater sediment levels threaten water quality, increasing the need for management techniques like riparian buffers**

## Team Members



Katherine Hahn (Project Lead)



Julia Atayi



Julia Portmann



Abigail Sgan

## Acknowledgements

The team would like to thank everyone for their support towards the completion of this project.

- Fellow** - Caroline Williams (DEVELOP PUP)
- Partners** - Amanda Shaver (VA DEQ), Carl Friedrichs (CBNERR), Merrie Beth Neely (CEOS COAST), Steve Greb (GEO AquaWatch)
- Science Advisors** - Dr. Kenton Ross (NASA LaRC), Dr. Venkataraman Lakshmi (UVA)
- Special thanks** - Prakrut Kansara, Duc Tran

This material contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2009-2019), processed by ESA.