

# Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico (the Mississippi Delta)

Nancy Rabalais

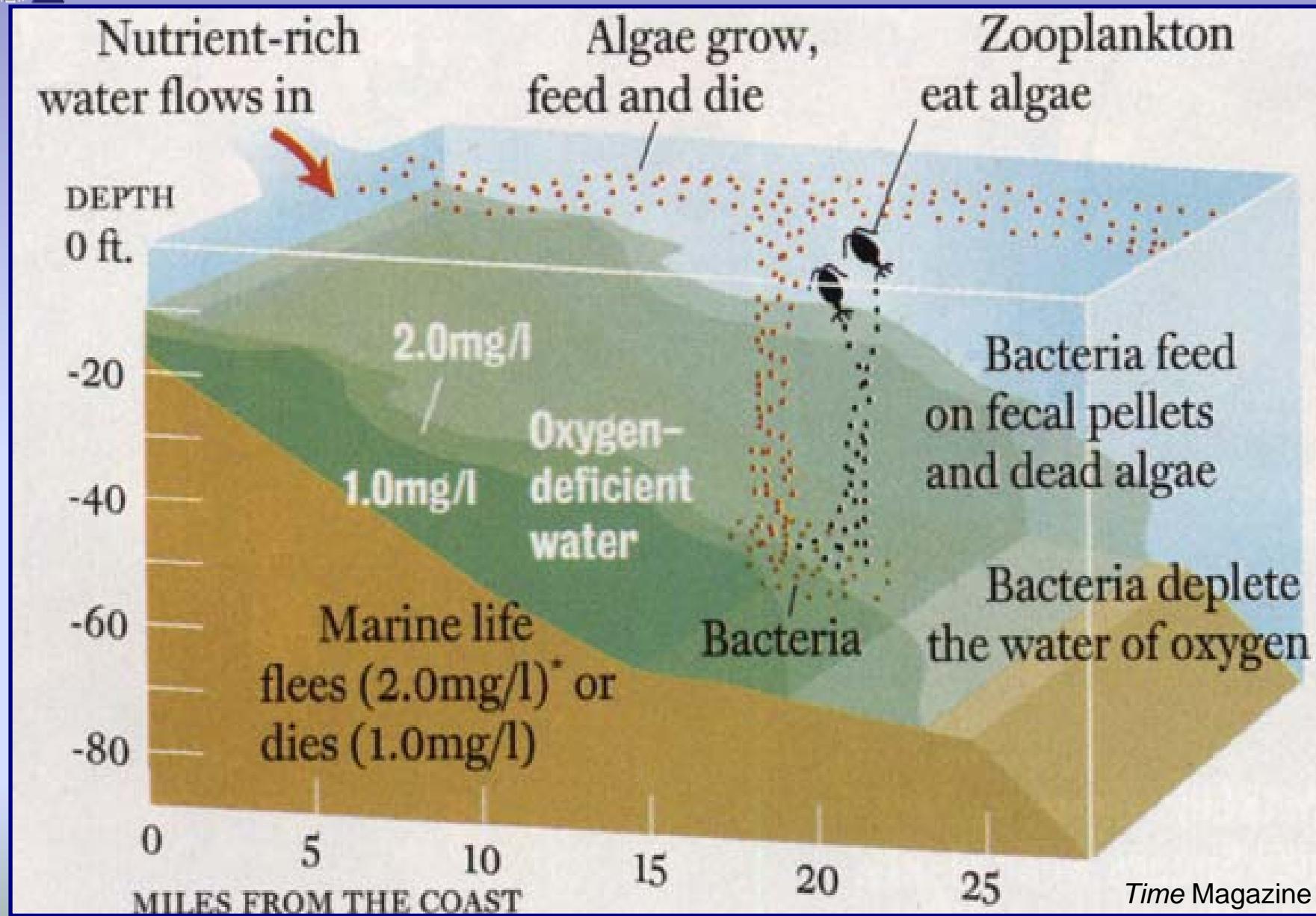
Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium

[nrabalais@lumcon.edu](mailto:nrabalais@lumcon.edu)  
<http://www.gulfhypoxia.net>

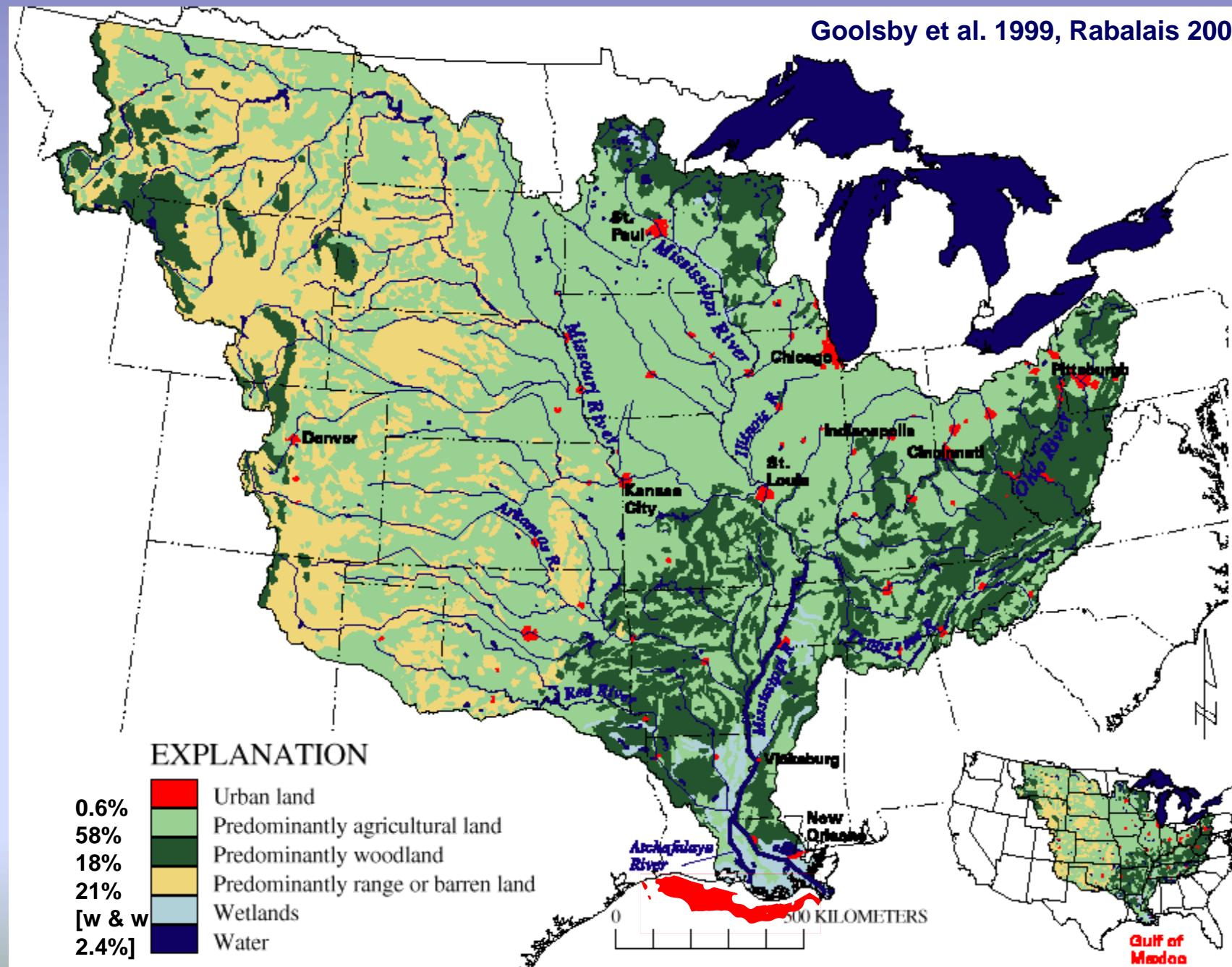




# Nutrients, Increased Growth, Low Oxygen

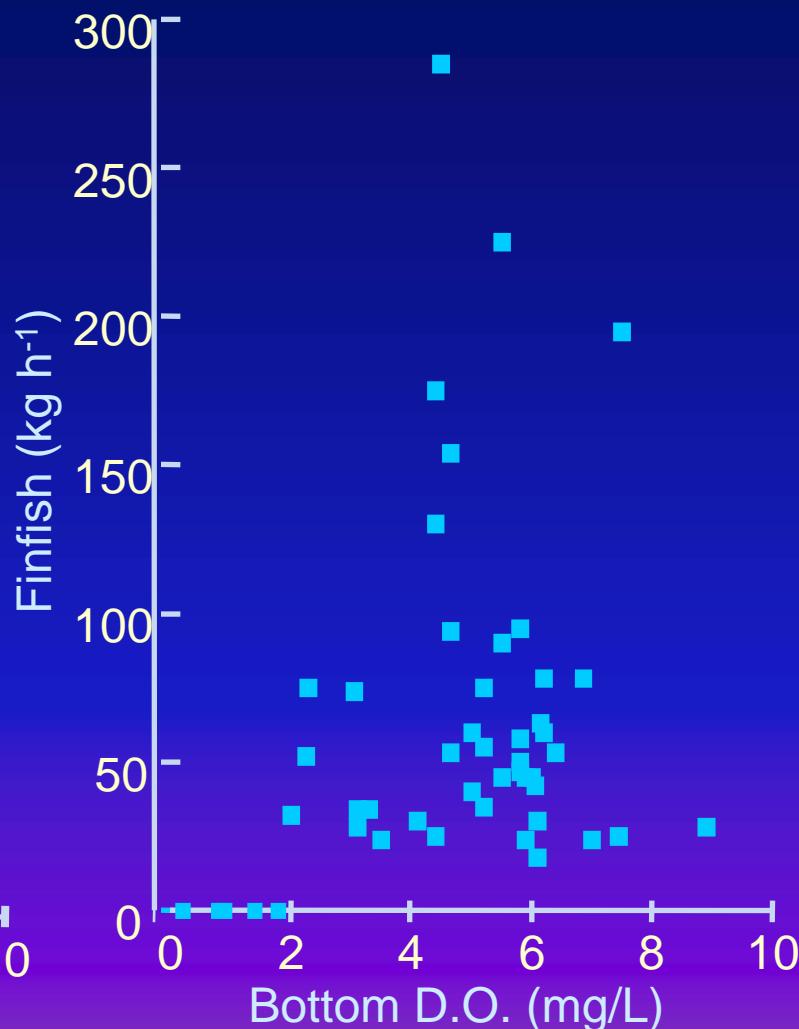
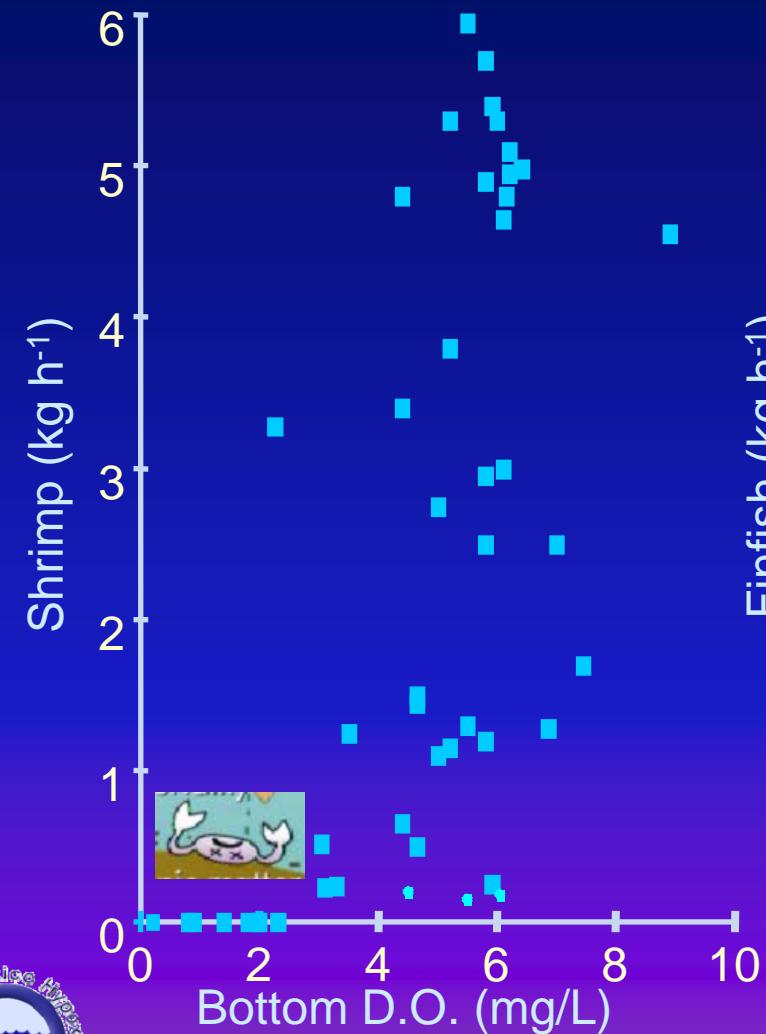


Goolsby et al. 1999, Rabalais 2002



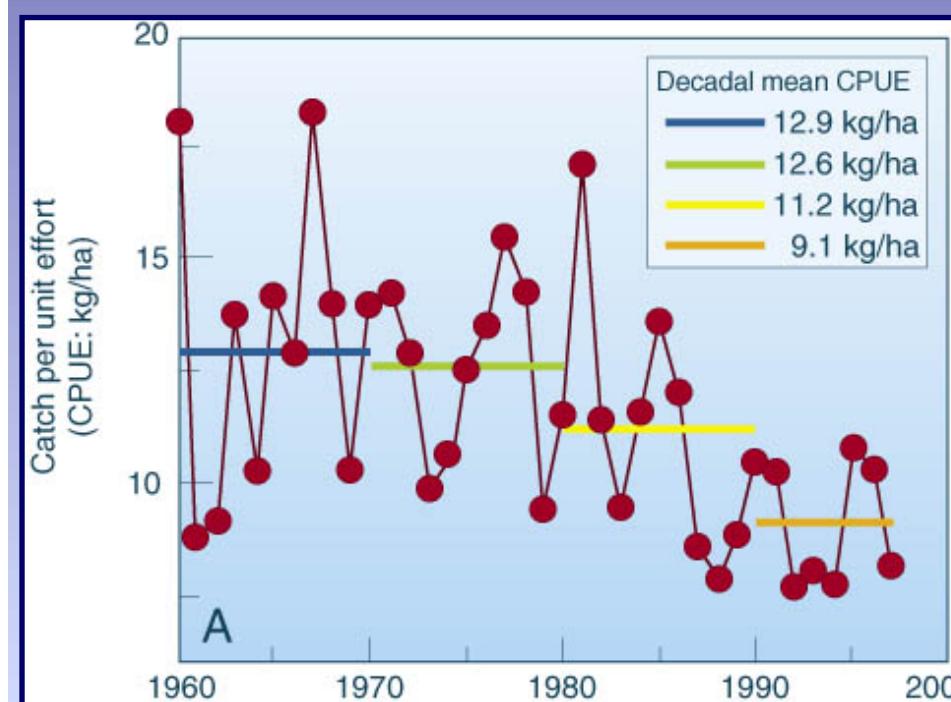
# No trawlable fish, shrimp, crabs

Hypoxia = Dissolved O<sub>2</sub> < 2 mg/L (= 2 ppm)



Leming and Stuntz 1984





# The Consequences

- Fisheries resources at risk
- Altered migration
- Reduced habitat
- Changes in food resources
- Susceptibility of early life stages
- Growth & reproduction



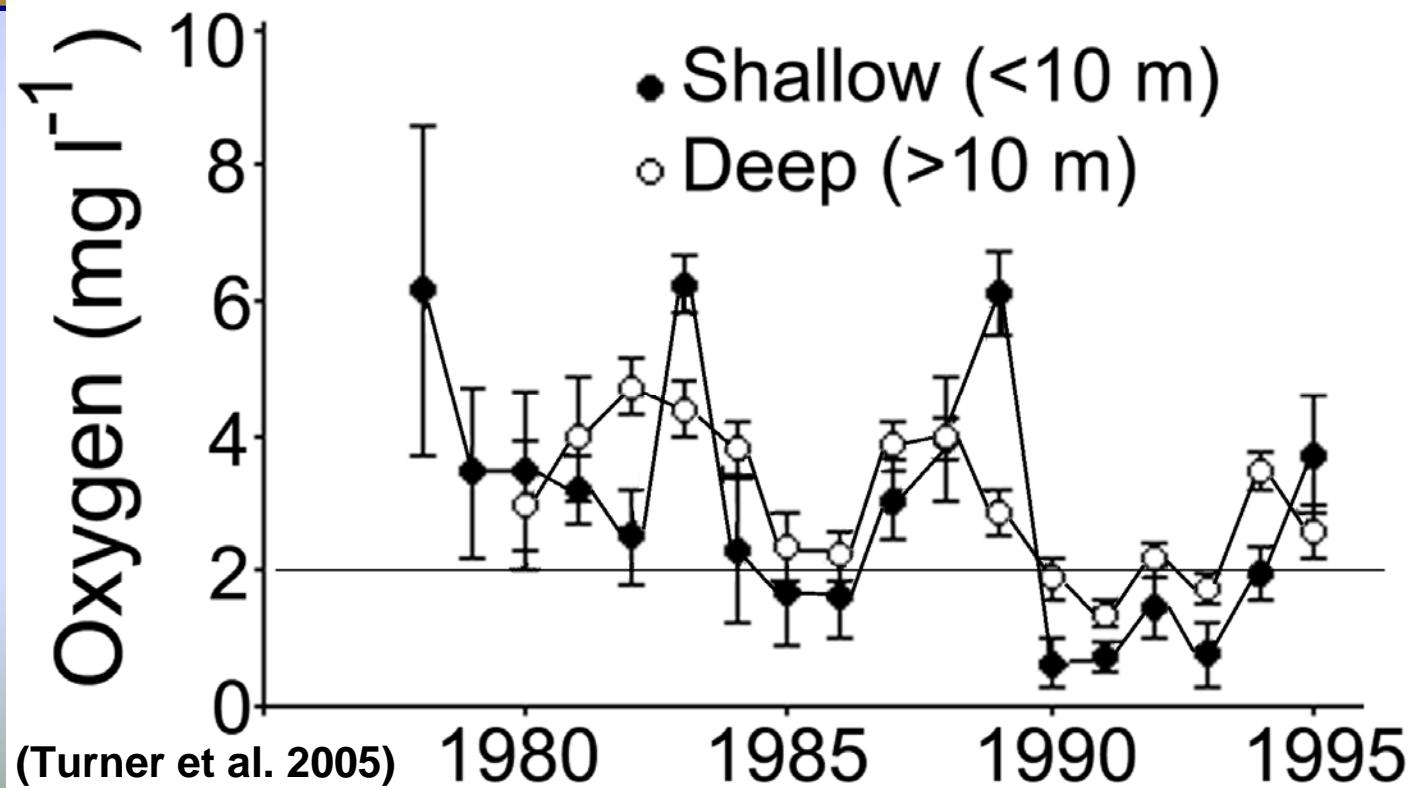
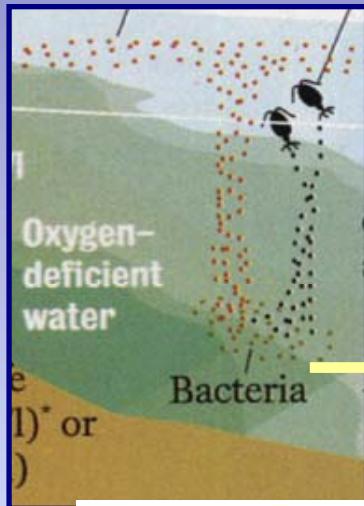


Effects are more far reaching  
than suspended sediment plume,  
esp. N & somewhat P

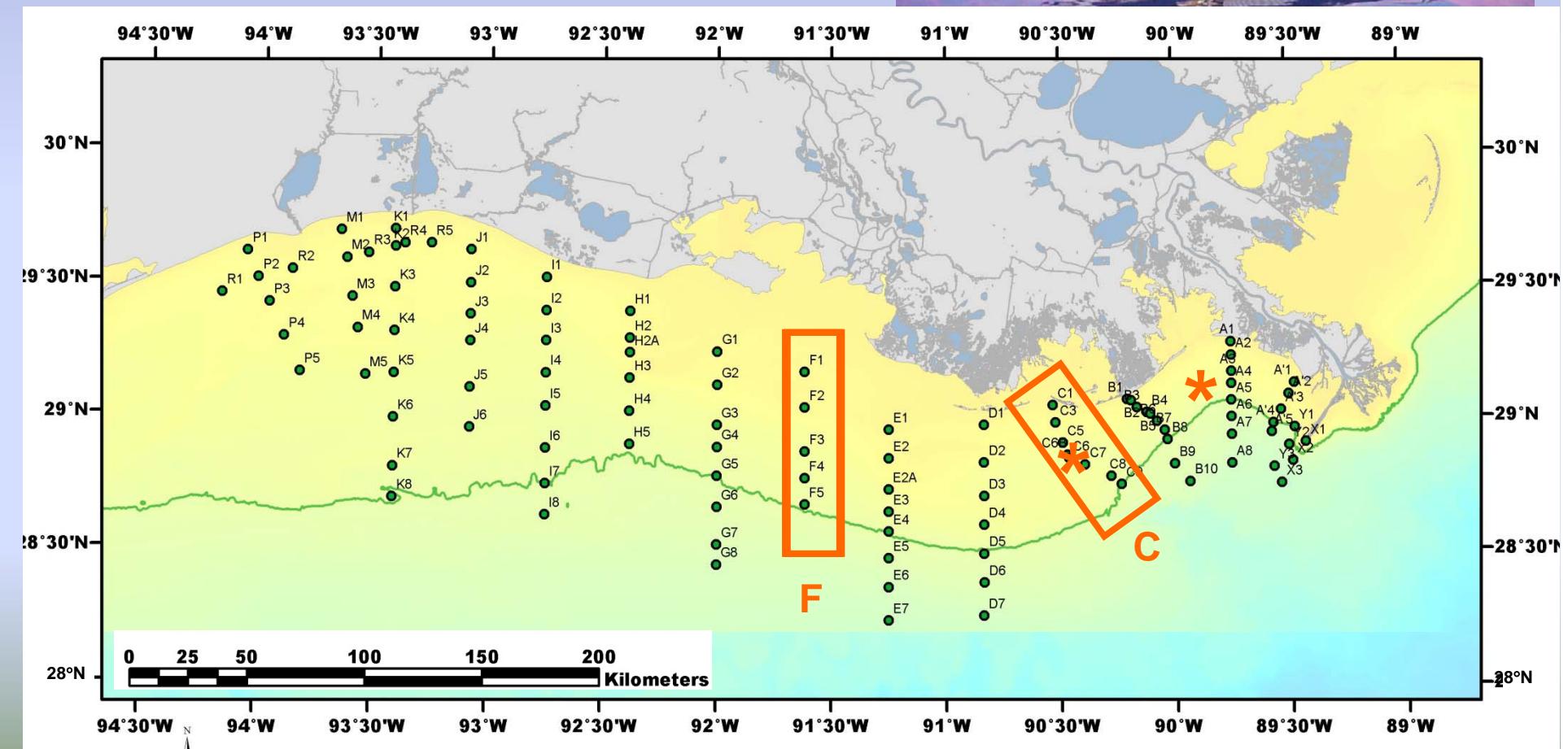
dominant wind direction



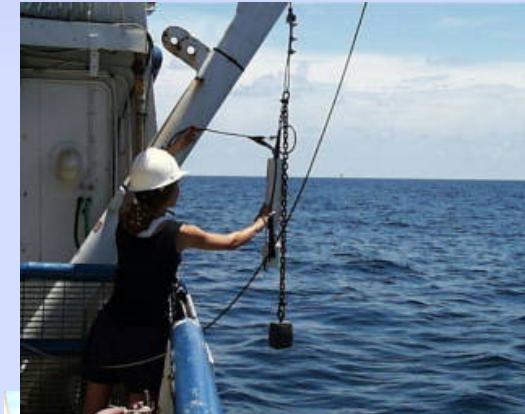
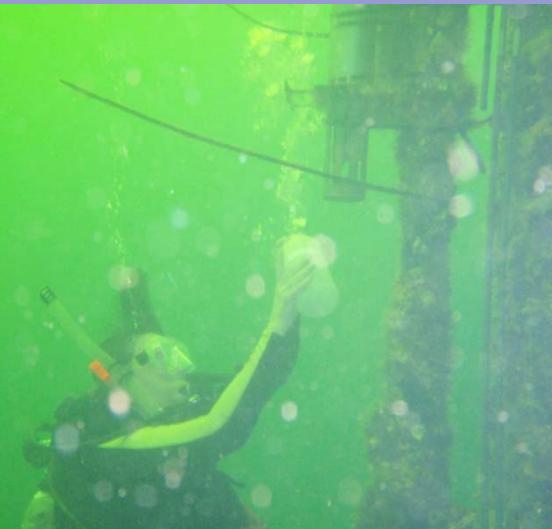
# Nutrients, Increased Growth, Low Oxygen



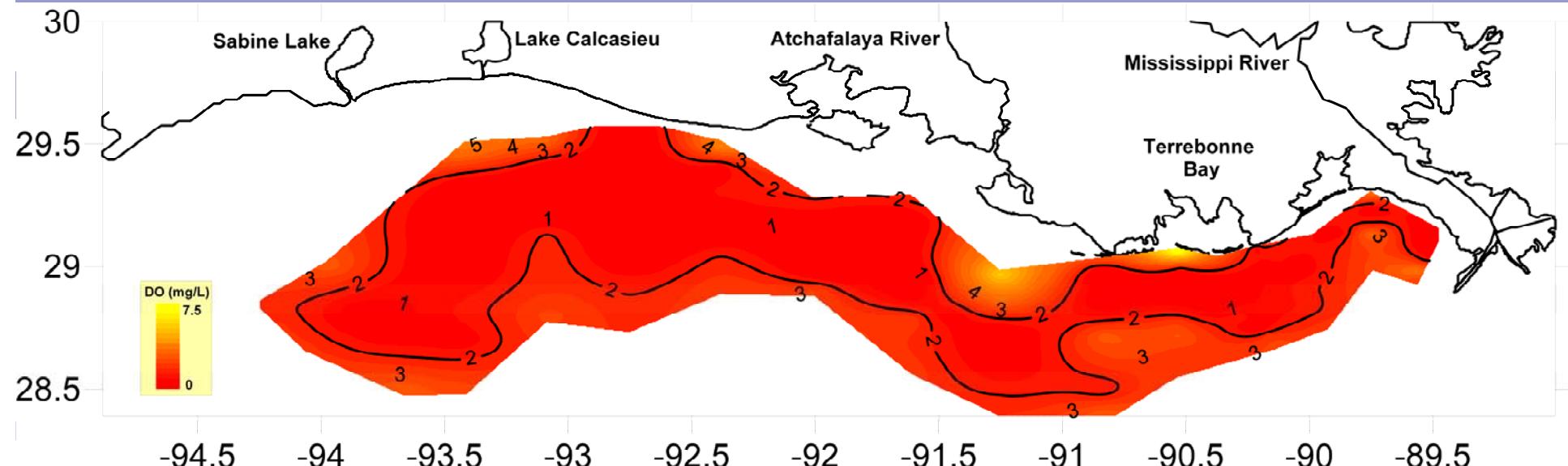
- Mid-summer shelfwide cruise
- Monthly lines C and F
- Deployed oxygen meters



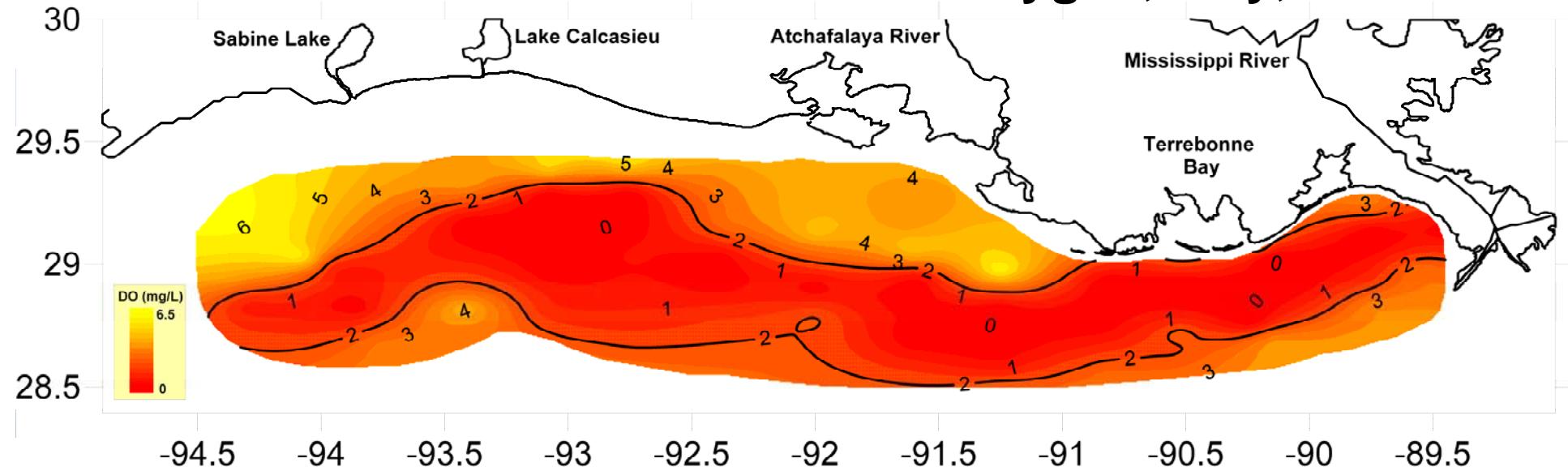
# Extensive Field Measurements

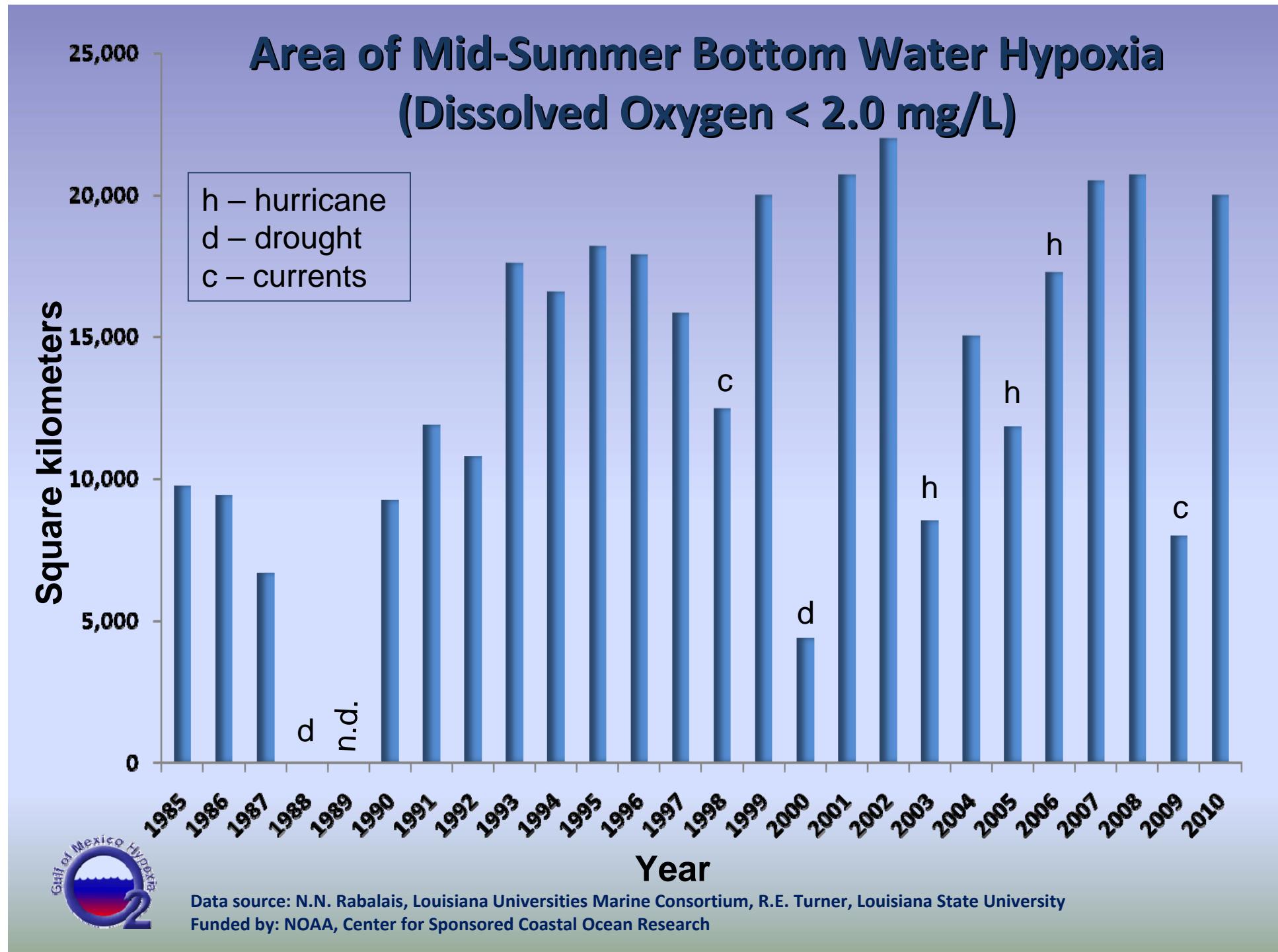


## Bottom-water Dissolved Oxygen, July, 2007

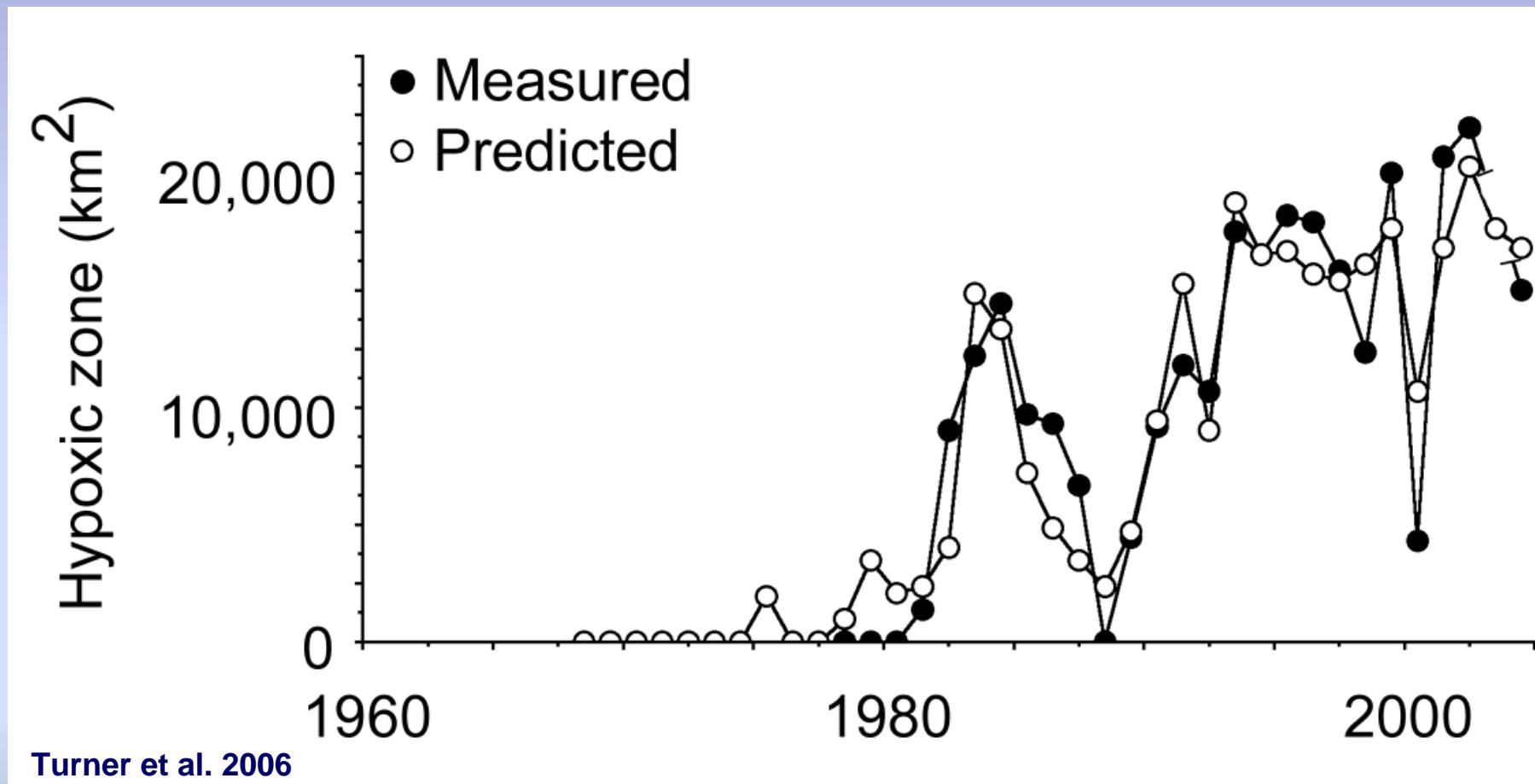


## Bottom-water Dissolved Oxygen, July, 2008

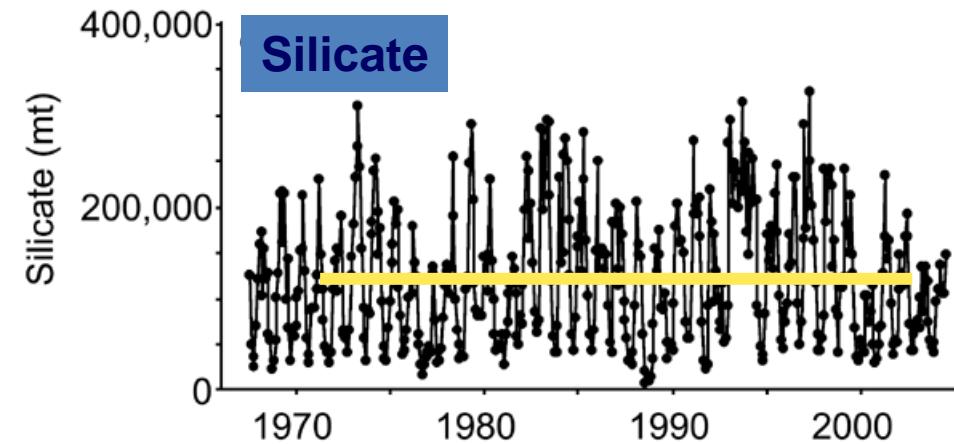
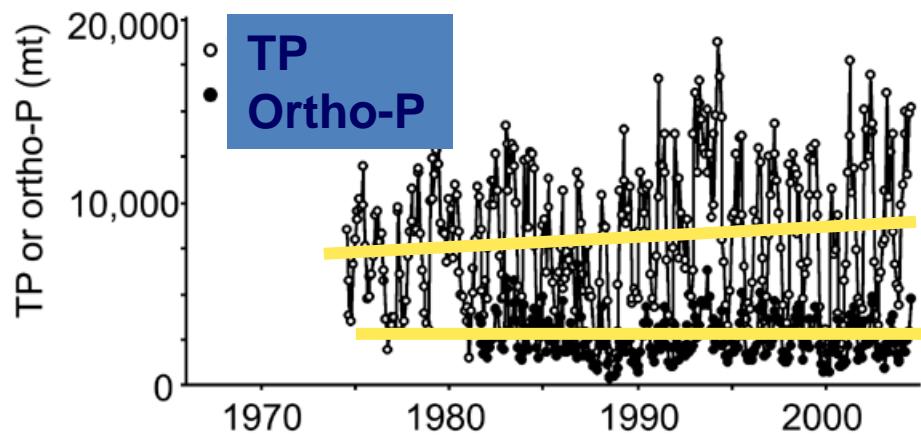
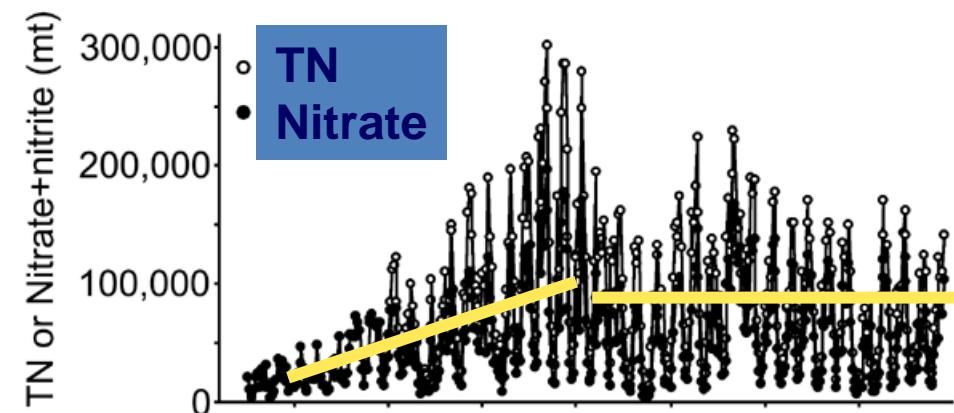
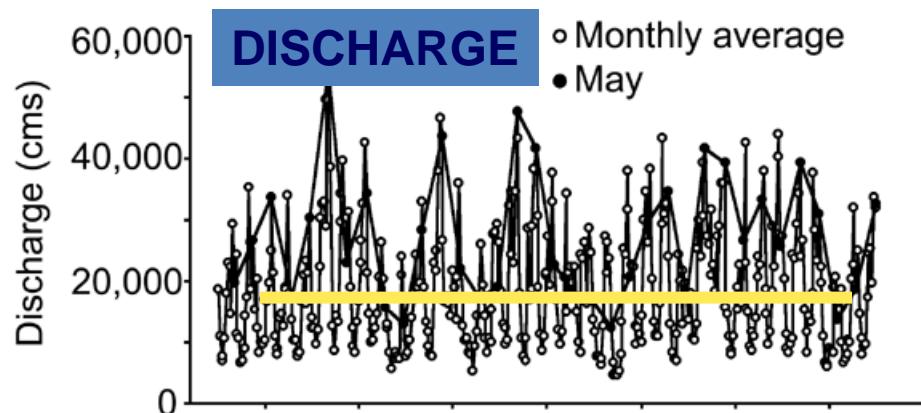




# Predicting Hypoxia in summer (nitrate-N flux in May, year)



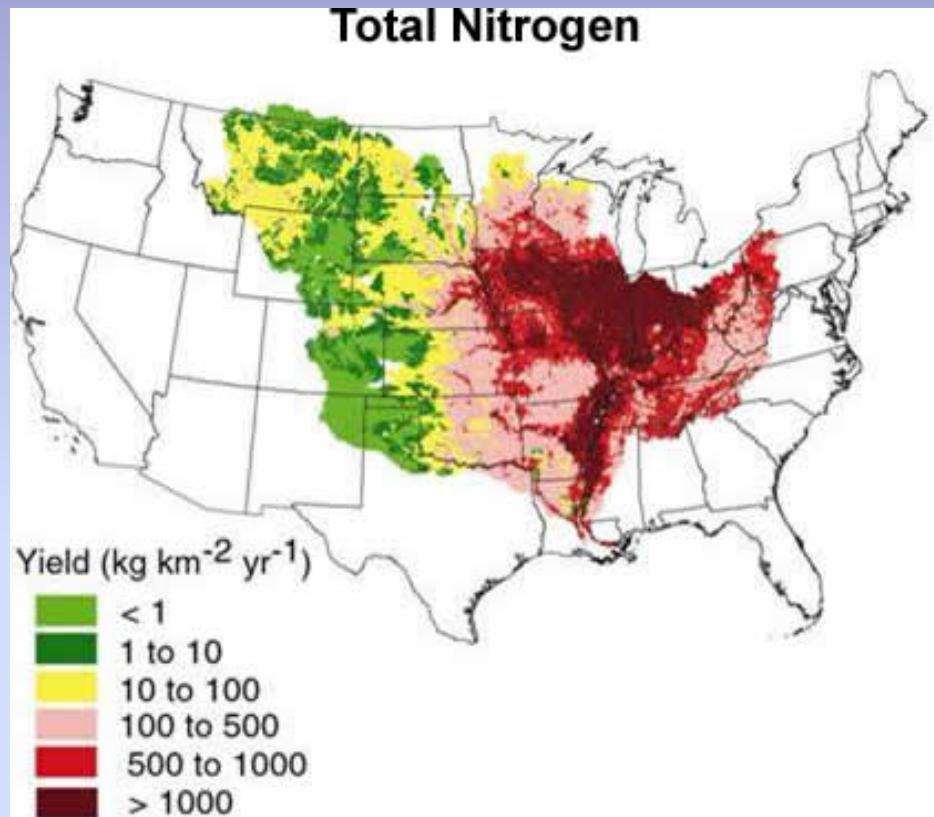
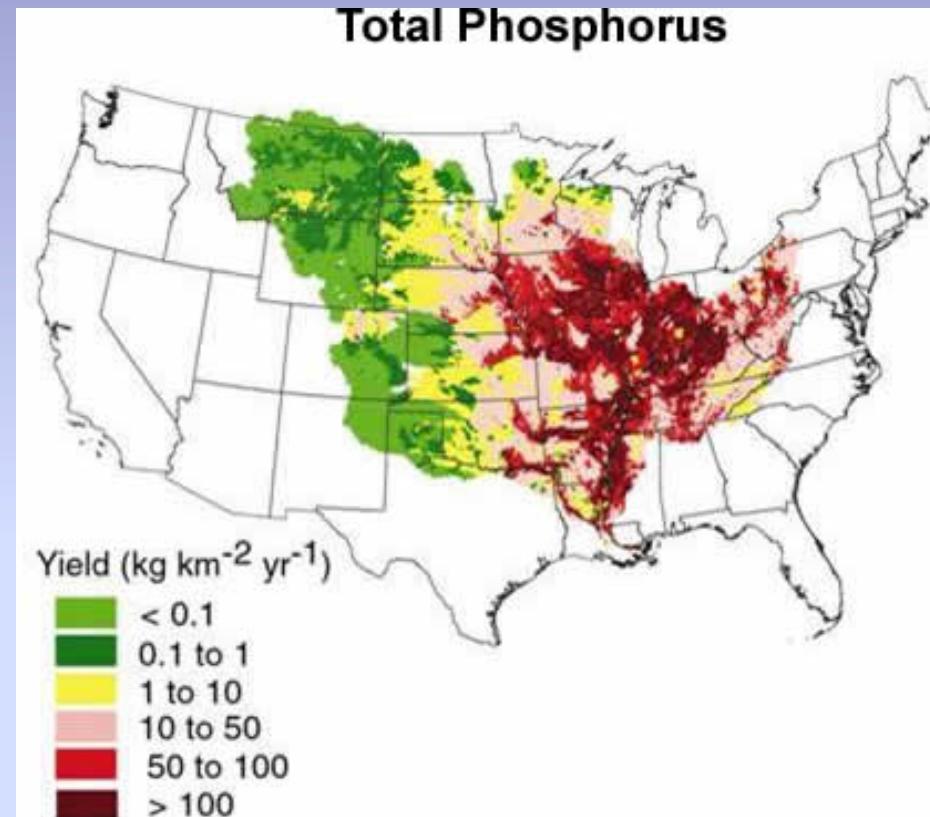
**300% increase in N load**  
**80% due to  $\text{NO}_3^-$  concentration ↑**  
**20% due to discharge ↑**

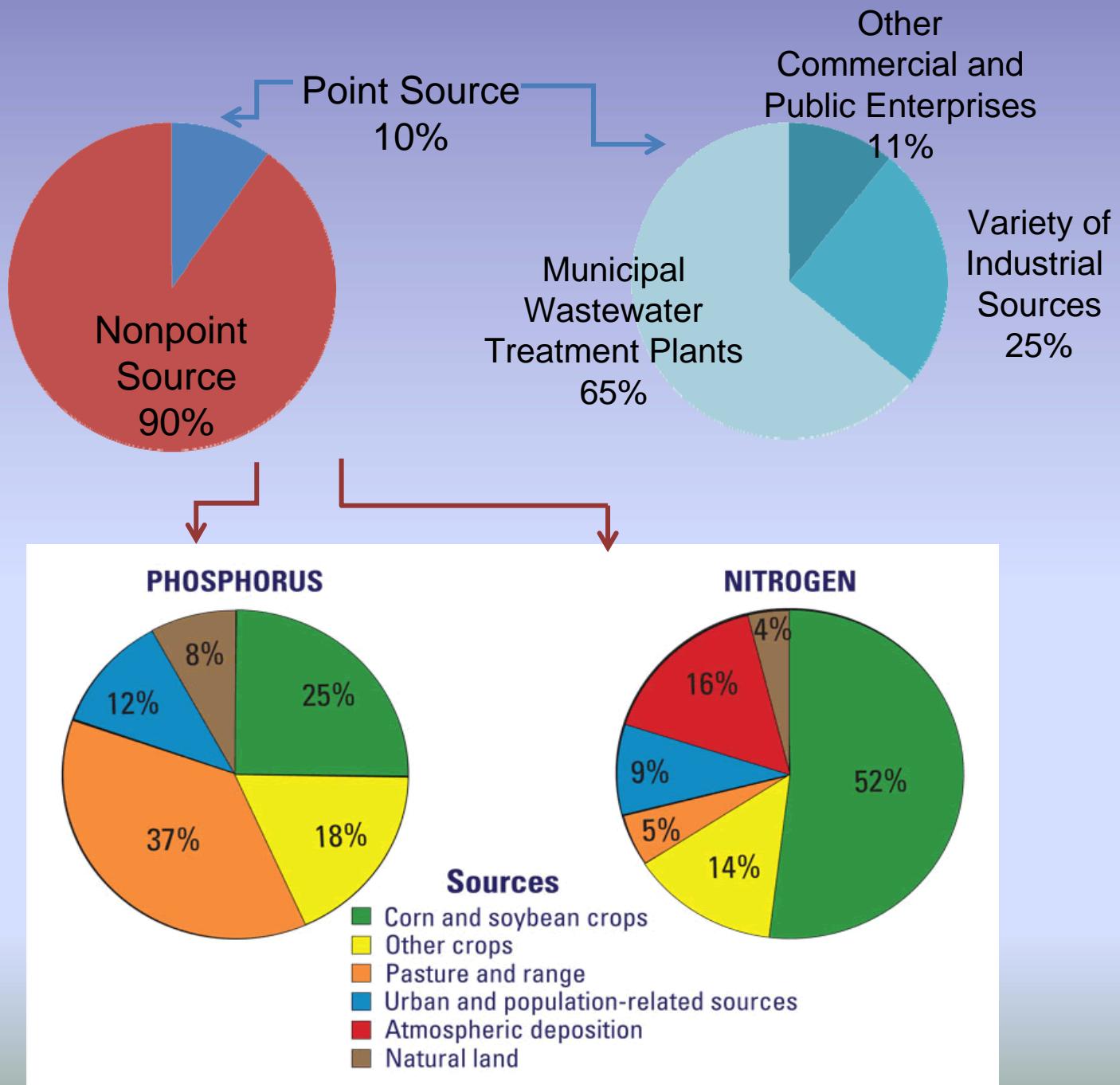


Turner et al. 2007



# Nutrient Yields from the Mississippi Basin

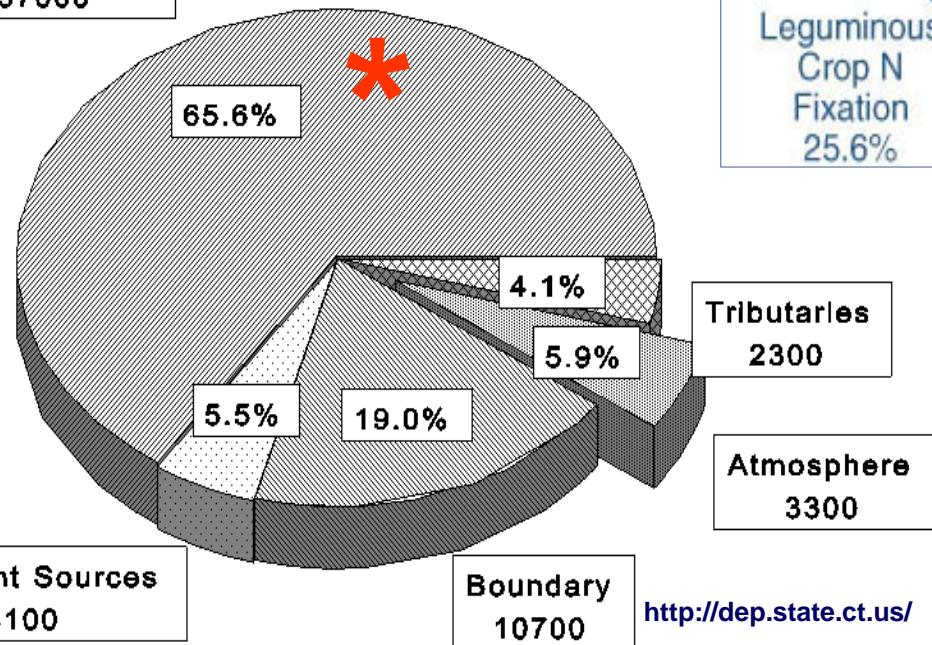




# Nutrient Sources Differ by Watershed

Long Island Sound  
(tons N/yr)

Point Sources  
37000

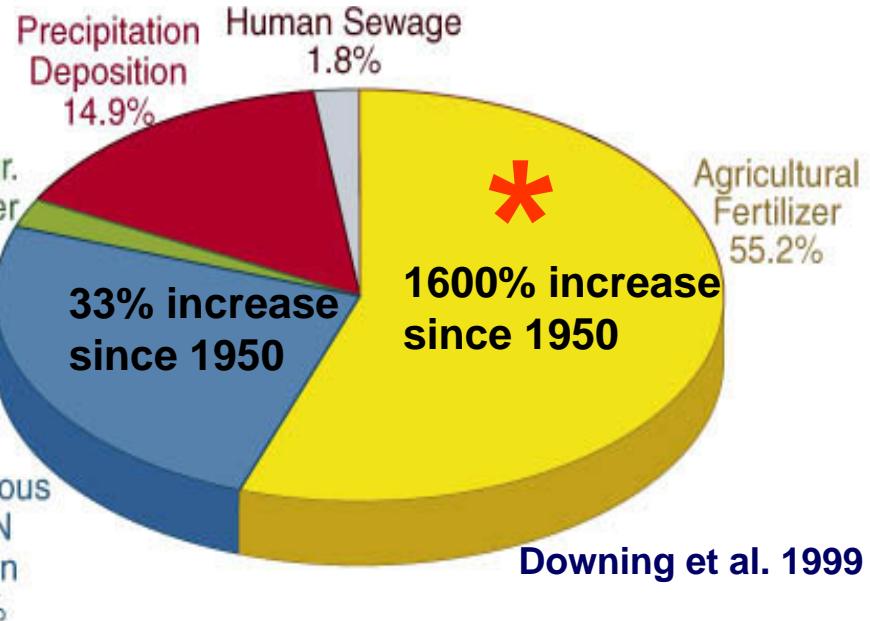


Nonpoint Sources  
3100

Boundary  
10700

<http://dep.state.ct.us/>

Mississippi River Watershed



**More Nutrients >>>  
More Phytoplankton >>>  
More Carbon Reaches the Bottom >>>  
More Oxygen Consumed >>>  
More Hypoxia**



Photo: N. Rabalais, LUMCON