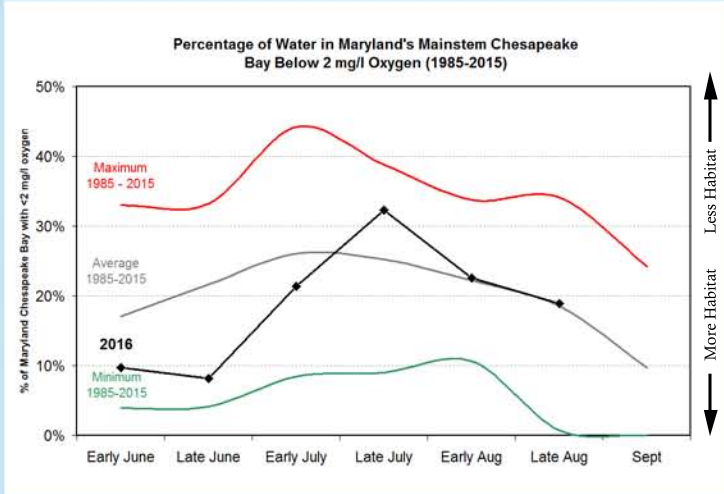
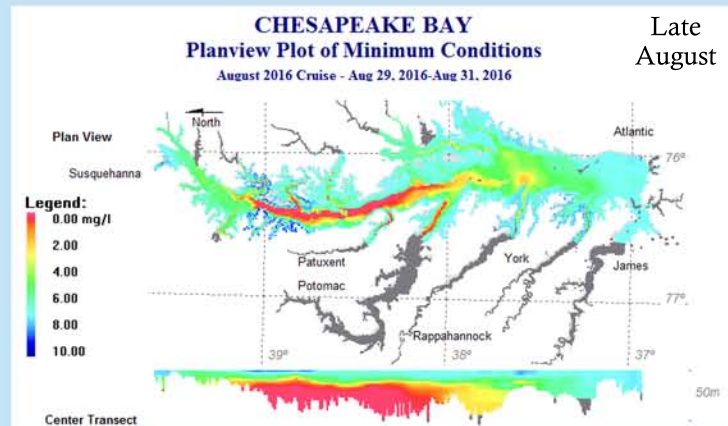
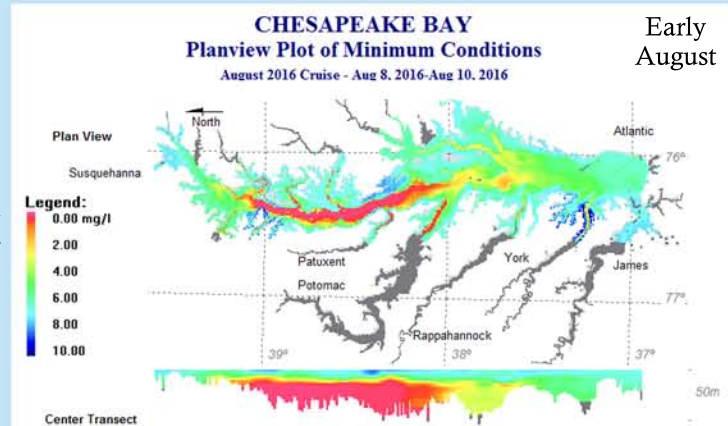


Dissolved oxygen conditions in Maryland's portion of the Chesapeake Bay mainstem continued to be average in August, despite record high temperatures. Warmer waters hold and mix less oxygen, so the average early and late August conditions were promising. The late-August hypoxic water volume (areas below 2 mg/l oxygen) was approximately 0.97 cubic miles, which is close to the late-August average of 0.95 cubic miles. No anoxic zones (areas below 0.2 mg/l) were detected, and none have been observed since the summer of 2014. September results are being collected this week, and the final report will be posted within the next two weeks.

In the beginning of June, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Geological Survey, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science and University of Michigan scientists predicted a close to average sized hypoxic volume for the bay due to lower spring flows (January-May) and nitrogen loading from the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers.



For more information:

- Maryland Department of Natural Resources - Our Waters Page. [dnr.maryland.gov/waters](http://dnr.maryland.gov/waters)
- Press Release for the 2016 Chesapeake Bay Hypoxic Zone Forecast. [1.usa.gov/28QHmEc](http://1.usa.gov/28QHmEc)

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This document is available in alternative format upon request from a qualified individual with disability.

Crabs, fish, oysters and other creatures in the Chesapeake Bay require oxygen to survive. Scientists and natural resource managers study the volume and duration of bay hypoxia to determine possible impacts to bay life.

Each year (June-September), the Maryland Department of Natural Resources computes these volumes from data collected by Maryland and Virginia monitoring teams. Data collection is funded by these states and the Environmental Protection Agency's Chesapeake Bay Program. Bay hypoxia monitoring and reporting will continue through September.

Posted: September 12, 2016

