Supplementary Material

Hindcasting estuary ecological states using sediment cores, modelled historic nutrient loads, and a Bayesian network.

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# Supplementary Material: BBN Information

The relationships between nodes of the ETI Tool 3 BBN detailed in Zeldis and Plew (2022) modifications to the BBN since publication of Zeldis and Plew (2022). Modifications are also available in the ‘Change Log’ file available in the online ETI Tool 3.

##  Macroalgae Ecological Quality Rating (EQR)

Abundant nuisance macroalgae are a primary symptom of estuary eutrophication and increased macroalgal biomass and spatial extent are key indicators of degraded ecological health in tidal lagoons (Barr et al., 2013; Barr et al., 2020; Stevens et al., 2022). They can out-compete other seaweed species, forming mats on the estuary surface which adversely impact underlying sediments and other algae, macrobenthos, fish, birds, seagrass, and salt marsh (Valiela et al., 1997; National Research Council, 2000) and cause oxygen depletion and nuisance odours (Green et al., 2014; Sutula et al., 2014). In the BBN (Figure 4), macroalgae are indexed using macroalgal Ecological Quality Rating (EQR). This index combines macroalgal biomass and spatial measures, derived using the Opportunistic Macroalgal Blooming Tool (WFD-UKTAG, 2014), modified for NZ (Plew et al., 2020; Stevens et al., 2022), and calculated for the whole estuary. In Zeldis and Plew (2022), EQR was predicted using a conditional probability table (CPT) based on a relationship between potential TN and observations of EQR from 21 NZ estuary field surveys. In the present study, the EQR CPT was recalibrated using 47 observations of EQR with accompanying potential TN concentrations collated from 37 NZ estuaries (Roberts et al., 2022; Stevens et al., 2022). The resulting relationship predicted potential TN concentrations corresponding to EQR thresholds of 0.8, 0.6 and 0.4, which are the thresholds between A–B (minimal-moderate), B–C (moderate-high) and C–D (high–very high) bands of macroalgal eutrophication, respectively (Robertson et al., 2016; Plew et al., 2020). The modified CPT for EQR is provided in Supplementary Material Table S1.

## Apparent Redox Potential Discontinuity (aRPD) depth

The apparent Redox Potential Discontinuity (aRPD) Depth marks the depth of the boundary between oxic near-surface sediment and the underlying suboxic or anoxic sediment. Shallowing of aRPD is related to reduced benthic habitat quality and volume, deleterious alterations in macrobenthic community structure (Green et al., 2014) and undesirable changes in sedimentary biogeochemical cycling (Eyre and Ferguson, 2009; Sutula, 2011). Shallow aRPD is often associated with excessive organic matter additions from macroalgae (Sutula et al., 2014), in estuary types that support appropriate conditions for macroalgal blooms. Excessive sediment TOC associated with mud inputs can also lead to shallowing of aRPD, accompanied by depleted oxygen, and excessive ammonium and hydrogen sulphide concentrations in sediments (Eyre and Ferguson, 2009). The BBN therefore considers the interacting effects of macroalgal EQR and %TOC on aRPD (Figure 4), in bands ranging from a low impact ‘reference threshold’ of > 4 cm depth to an ‘exhaustion threshold’ of < 1 cm depth, with intermediate thresholds at 2.5 to 4 cm and 1 to 2.5 cm (Zeldis and Plew 2022).

## Seagrass

Seagrasses (*Zostera muelleri*) are vascular, rooted estuarine macrophytes that are keystone ecological components of many NZ estuaries (Tan et al., 2020). In the original ETI BBN, seagrass decline was predicted from potential TN concentration and sediment mud content (% mud) (Zeldis and Plew, 2022). This is updated here with seagrass decline predicted from SAR and macroalgal EQR. Zabarte-Maeztu et al. (2021) showed that *Z. muelleri* shoot growth was impeded by reduced light levels associated with increased SAR and that it was likely to decline at SAR exceeding ~5 mm y-1. For healthy *Z. muelleri* beds, a natural sediment accumulation rate of 3-5 mm year-1 has been documented (Chenhall et al., 1995; Zabarte-Maeztu et al., 2021). Direct burial, in as little as 7.5 mm, was sufficient to cause sublethal decline in shoot density in Australian *Z. muelleri* in mesocosms, with very low growth at burial > 10 mm depth (Benham et al., 2019). Zabarte-Maestu et al. (2021) and Cabaço and Santos (2007) noted that smaller seagrass species like *Z. muelleri* were sensitive to lesser burial depths than other larger seagrass species.

Macroalgal overgrowth is also a factor driving seagrass decline. Transplant experiments by Cummins et al. (2004) showed that high biomasses of *Ulva* (equivalent to the D band of EQR) caused nearly complete losses of a mixed assemblage of seagrasses in Australia, similar to Holmquist (1997) in manipulation experiments in Florida seagrasses subjected to cover by dense macroalgae (40 cm canopy height). Siciliano et al. (2019) conducted paired sediment burial/macroalgal (*Ulva*) impact experiments on *Z. muelleri* in Avon-Heathcote Estuary (Christchurch, New Zealand). They showed that sediment additions (10 mm depth) had strong effects on leaf and root biomass and shoot density, while additions of *Ulva* had lesser, but significant, depressing effects on leaf biomass and shoot density, probably by reducing light levels. The sensitivity to macroalgal additions was consistent with findings in Avon-Heathcote Estuary showing 40% *Z. muelleri* range expansion (Gibson and Marsden, 2016) following diversion of the city wastewater to an ocean outfall and subsequent large decreases in macroalgal cover (Barr et al., 2020; Zeldis et al., 2020).

Considering these findings, the *Z. muelleri* seagrass response CPT used in the BBN was configured to respond to both SAR and macroalgae EQR (Figure 4; Supplementary material Table S2). For EQR values > 0.6 (minimal to moderate macroalgal eutrophication), macroalgae was assumed to have no effect on seagrass, and the seagrass CPT was driven only by SAR. SAR was considered to have negligible effects at SAR < 5 mm y-1, but moderate to severe decline at SAR > 5 – ­10 mm y-1, and extreme declines at SAR > 10 mm y-1, independent of macroalgal effects. For macroalgae EQR < 0.6 (its B-C threshold), SAR and macroalgae interact, with decreasing EQR and increasing SAR causing increasing declines of seagrass.

## Macrobenthos

Excessive macroalgal biomass, high % TOC in sediments and excessive muddiness can act synergistically to affect the health of macrobenthos by smothering their habitats and by creating anoxic and sulphidic conditions in their sedimentary environments (Green et al., 2014; Pratt et al., 2014; Robertson et al., 2015; Robertson et al., 2016). The BBN incorporates these interacting effects (Figure 4) using regression trees developed by Robertson et al. (2016) that identified threshold values of % mud and % TOC delimiting macrobenthic taxon abundance and richness, expressed in terms of locally-calibrated AMBI (AZTI Marine Benthic Index: Borja et al., 2000) Biotic Coefficients (NZ AMBI). These ranged from ‘Normal’ (band B: 1.2 – 3.3) to ‘Transitional to pollution’ (band C: 3.3 – 4.3), to ‘Polluted’ (band D: > 4.3), with increasing % mud. % TOC values became an increasingly important criterion if % mud was high (> ~34% for abundance weighted AMBI). Green et al. (2014) described macroalgal eutrophication effects on macrobenthic health, indicating that macroalgal biomasses below 15 g dm (dry mass) m-2 had no negative effects on macrobenthos, while a value of 110 g dm m-2 was an approximate midpoint between ‘no effect’ and an ‘exhaustion threshold’ occurring at ~185 g dm m-2. The latter value corresponded well with the value of 175 g dm m-2 found by Sutula et al. (2014) for an exhaustion threshold for aRPD. These values were converted to EQR equivalents and combined with the % mud and % TOC thresholds to derive the macrobenthic CPT, in terms of NZ AMBI biotic coefficients (Zeldis and Plew, 2022).

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# Supplementary Figures and Tables

## Supplementary Figures

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
| C | D |

**Supplementary material Figure S1.** Log-linear regression graphical interpretations used to determine best fit sediment accumulation rates at A. the upper core fitted from 10 to 61 cm, B. the upper core fitted from 60 to 71 cm, C. the central core fitted from 5 to 41 cm, and D. the central core fitted from 40 to 81 cm. Red crosses show the unsupported 210Pb determined at each core slice depth, the blue line shows the fitted proposed accumulation rate, and the horizontal red line shows the inferred maximum 137Cs deposition depth.

## Supplementary Tables

**Supplementary material Table S1. EQR CPT.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| % intertidal area | Potential TN(mg m-3) | EQR>0.8 | 0.8>EQR>0.6 | 0.6>EQR>0.4 | EQR<0.4 |
| 0 to 5 | 0 to 50 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 50 to 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 100 to 150 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 150 to 200 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 200 to 300 | 99.95 | 0.05 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 300 to 400 | 99.31 | 0.69 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 400 to 500 | 94.83 | 5.17 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 500 to 600 | 78.97 | 21.03 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 600 to 700 | 49.96 | 50.04 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 700 to 1000 | 9.78 | 89.67 | 0.55 | 0 |
| 0 to 5 | 1000 to 2000 | 0.03 | 25.03 | 57.26 | 17.68 |
| 5 to 30 | 0 to 50 | 97.13 | 2.85 | 0.02 | 0 |
| 5 to 30 | 50 to 100 | 93.21 | 6.7 | 0.09 | 0 |
| 5 to 30 | 100 to 150 | 85.87 | 13.8 | 0.33 | 0 |
| 5 to 30 | 150 to 200 | 74.38 | 24.55 | 1.07 | 0 |
| 5 to 30 | 200 to 300 | 50.91 | 43.98 | 5.05 | 0.06 |
| 5 to 30 | 300 to 400 | 21.23 | 57.8 | 20.18 | 0.79 |
| 5 to 30 | 400 to 500 | 5.36 | 44.11 | 44.83 | 5.7 |
| 5 to 30 | 500 to 600 | 0.81 | 19.78 | 56.97 | 22.44 |
| 5 to 30 | 600 to 700 | 0.08 | 5.32 | 42.68 | 51.92 |
| 5 to 30 | 700 to 1000 | 0 | 0.34 | 8.77 | 90.89 |
| 5 to 30 | 1000 to 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 99.98 |
| 30 to 36 | 0 to 50 | 97.13 | 2.85 | 0.02 | 0 |
| 30 to 36 | 50 to 100 | 93.21 | 6.7 | 0.09 | 0 |
| 30 to 36 | 100 to 150 | 85.87 | 13.8 | 0.33 | 0 |
| 30 to 36 | 150 to 200 | 74.38 | 24.55 | 1.07 | 0 |
| 30 to 36 | 200 to 300 | 50.91 | 43.98 | 5.05 | 0.06 |
| 30 to 36 | 300 to 400 | 21.23 | 57.8 | 20.18 | 0.79 |
| 30 to 36 | 400 to 500 | 5.36 | 44.11 | 44.83 | 5.7 |
| 30 to 36 | 500 to 600 | 0.81 | 19.78 | 56.97 | 22.44 |
| 30 to 36 | 600 to 700 | 0.08 | 5.32 | 42.68 | 51.92 |
| 30 to 36 | 700 to 1000 | 0 | 0.34 | 8.77 | 90.89 |
| 30 to 36 | 1000 to 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 99.98 |

**Supplementary material Table S2. Predicted effects of sediment accumulation rate (SAR, mm y-1) and macroalgal Ecological Quality Rating (EQR) on seagrass decline.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parent node band | Band percent probabilities: seagrass decline |
| SAR (mm y-1) | EQR | Extreme decline | Severe decline | Moderate decline | Negligible to minor decline |
| 0 to <0.1 | 0.8 to 1.0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 96 |
| 0.1 to <0.5 | 0.8 to 1.0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 89 |
| 0.5 to <1.0 | 0.8 to 1.0 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 80 |
| 1.0 to <2.0 | 0.8 to 1.0 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 70 |
| 2.0 to <5.0 | 0.8 to 1.0 | 1 | 10 | 79 | 10 |
| 5.0 to <10.0 | 0.8 to 1.0 | 10 | 79 | 10 | 1 |
| 10.0 to 20.0 | 0.8 to 1.0 | 88 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 to <0.1 | 0.6 to <0.8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 96 |
| 0.1 to <0.5 | 0.6 to <0.8 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 89 |
| 0.5 to <1.0 | 0.6 to <0.8 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 80 |
| 1.0 to <2.0 | 0.6 to <0.8 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 70 |
| 2.0 to <5.0 | 0.6 to <0.8 | 1 | 10 | 79 | 10 |
| 5.0 to <10.0 | 0.6 to <0.8 | 10 | 79 | 10 | 1 |
| 10.0 to 20.0 | 0.6 to <0.8 | 88 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 to <0.1 | 0.4 to <0.6 | 5 | 10 | 70 | 15 |
| 0.1 to <0.5 | 0.4 to <0.6 | 5 | 20 | 65 | 10 |
| 0.5 to <1.0 | 0.4 to <0.6 | 10 | 30 | 55 | 5 |
| 1.0 to <2.0 | 0.4 to <0.6 | 15 | 35 | 45 | 5 |
| 2.0 to <5.0 | 0.4 to <0.6 | 15 | 50 | 30 | 5 |
| 5.0 to <10.0 | 0.4 to <0.6 | 66 | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| 10.0 to 20.0 | 0.4 to <0.6 | 92 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 to <0.1 | 0 to <0.4 | 20 | 60 | 19 | 1 |
| 0.1 to <0.5 | 0 to <0.4 | 30 | 59 | 10 | 1 |
| 0.5 to <1.0 | 0 to <0.4 | 50 | 44 | 5 | 1 |
| 1.0 to <2.0 | 0 to <0.4 | 60 | 37 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.0 to <5.0 | 0 to <0.4 | 70 | 28 | 1 | 1 |
| 5.0 to <10.0 | 0 to <0.4 | 80 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| 10.0 to 20.0 | 0 to <0.4 | 97 | 1 | 1 | 1 |