

ENVIRONMENTAL INSIGHTS

NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

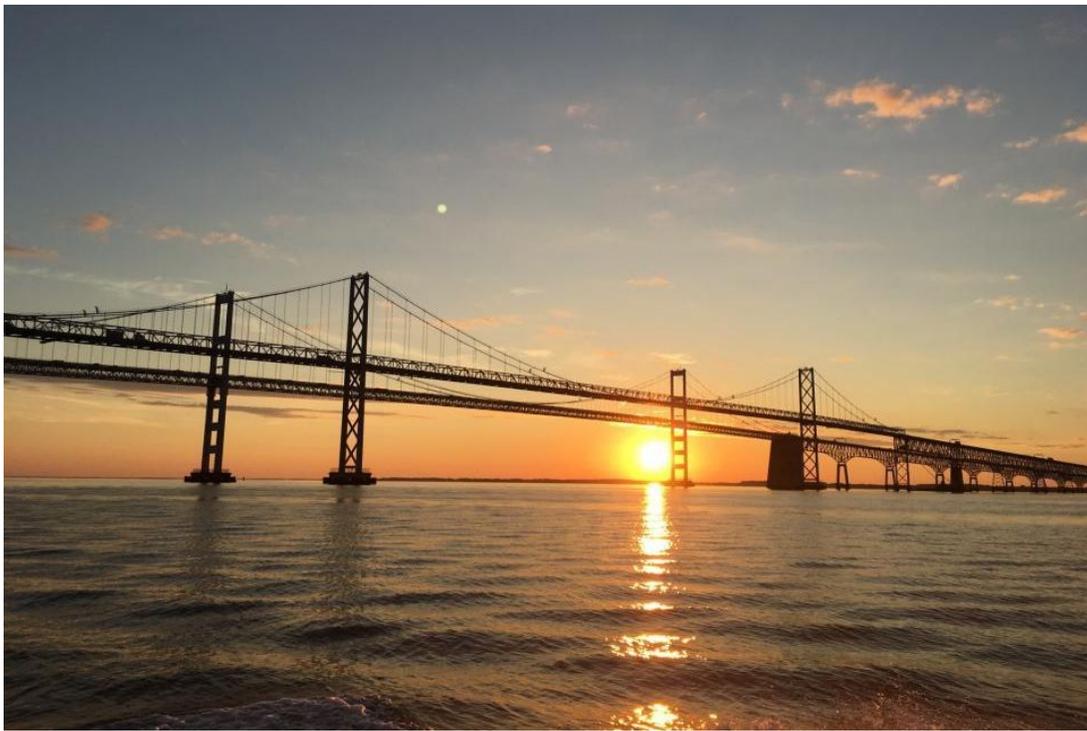


[Marine life, fisheries threatened as the ocean loses oxygen](#)

Scientists warn that the loss of oxygen from the world's ocean is increasingly threatening fish species and disrupting ecosystems. A ground-breaking report by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) explores the causes and consequences of ocean deoxygenation and how we, as a planet, must react.

"Global warming has many negative consequences for the environment, one being the loss of oxygen in the world's estuaries and oceans," said Mike Roman, one of several UMCES scientists who contributed to the report. "This timely, comprehensive report documents the impacts to marine life that have occurred because the ocean is losing its breath."

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[Warming climate will impact dead zones in Chesapeake Bay](#)

In recent years, scientists have projected increasingly large summer dead zones in the Chesapeake Bay, areas where there is little or no oxygen for living things like crabs and fish to thrive, even as long-term efforts to reduce nutrient pollution continue. Researchers warn that climate may also have significant impact that could change the equation for nutrient reduction goals.

"Previous studies have suggested that the climate change impact on hypoxia in the Chesapeake Bay would be modest," said Ming Li. "We are saying there might actually be a bigger increase in hypoxia, and we need to factor climate change into nutrient management strategies."

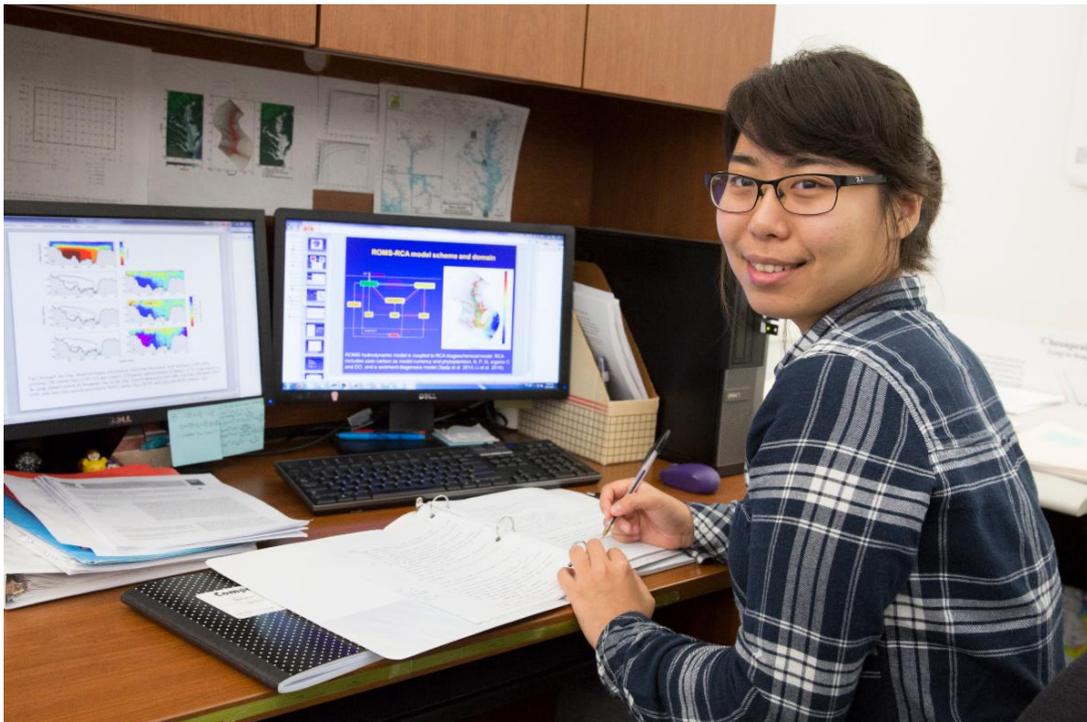
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Poplar Island: A Chesapeake restoration success story

Poplar Island has seen a vast change in its landscape over the last century. Once spanning more than 1,100 acres, it was reduced to just 4 acres of land in the 1990s. The cause? Erosion and sea-level rise in the Chesapeake Bay. The remnants of the island are now part of a beneficial use of dredged material and ecosystem restoration project, a collaborative scientific effort to effectively and successfully restore the habitat.

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NEXT GENERATION: Wenfei Ni on climate change and dead zones

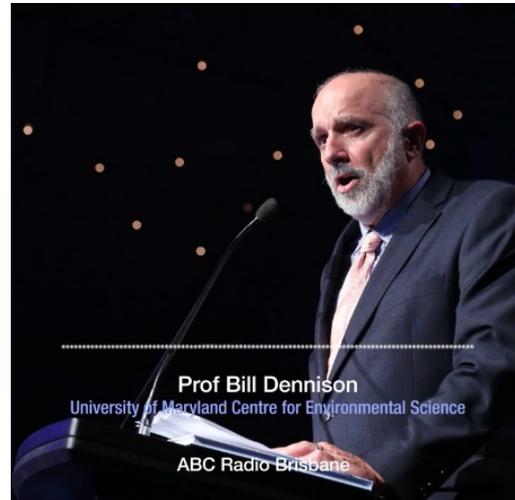
"My research focuses on the impacts of regional climate change and watershed nutrient management on Chesapeake Bay dead zones. With the state-of-the-art numerical model, I make projections of Chesapeake Bay oxygen depletion conditions in the mid-21st century. I also use statistical models to interpret the historical trend and understand past effects of climate change."

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Restoring waterways and the challenges of the communicating science

Bill Dennison talks to ABC Radio Brisbane about the Chesapeake Bay--one of the most studied estuaries in the world--and the challenges in restoring ecosystems and communicating science.

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UMCES IN THE NEWS

Climate change in spotlight as MD, VA lawmakers convene (Bay Journal)

As Maryland pours millions of dollars into ailing streams, research shows some projects don't help clean the bay (Baltimore Sun)

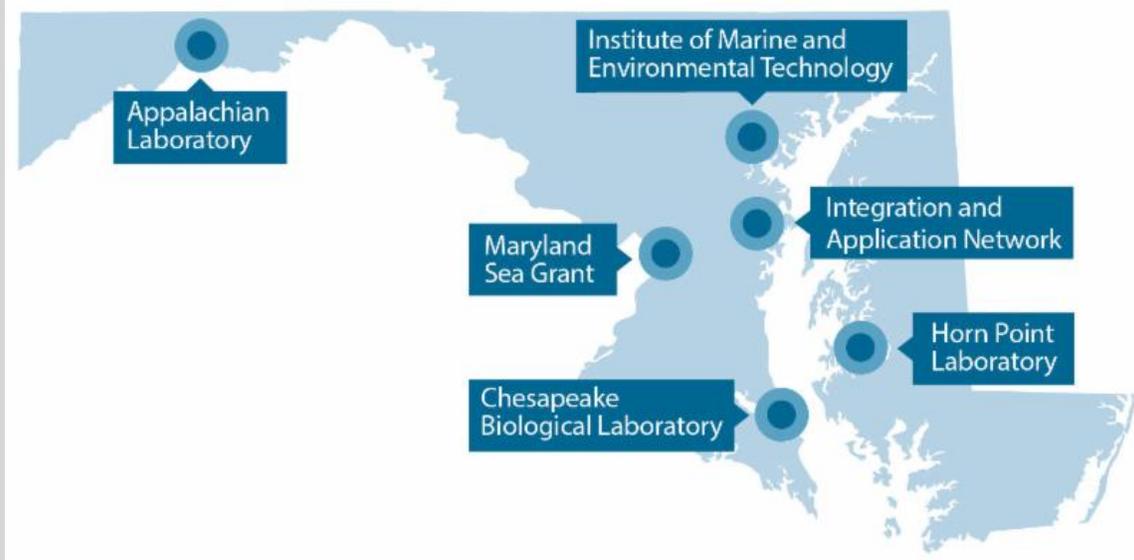
Chesapeake Bay oysters get more attention at pivotal time (Associated Press)

Dolphins struggle against noise pollution (Gulf Today)

News from around our 50 states: Liquid oozes onto highway, red squirrels rising, floods, oysters (USA Today)

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